




# INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

October 22, 2024

**TO:** Master Files

**FROM:** Josh Seagraves, Division Head – Environmental 

**SUBJECT:** Job 020738  
FAP NHPP-0001(70)  
Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)  
Benzal Lane  
Arkansas County  
Tier 1 Categorical Exclusion

The purpose of this project is to replace the existing bridge (Str. 20859) on Benzal Lane over Menard Bayou. Str. 20859 is in poor condition and posted as weight restricted. Due to its poor condition, the bridge is not currently being used and a detour bridge has been constructed adjacent to the existing structure. The project is located entirely within the White River National Wildlife Refuge; however, no transfer of right of way will occur as a result of this project. A special use permit will be obtained for construction. Total length of the project is 0.10 mile. A project location map is attached.

Benzal Lane is an access road operated by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission with two 9' wide gravel travel lanes and no shoulders. The proposed typical section will have two 10' wide paved travel lanes with 2' wide aggregate shoulders.

Design data for this project is as follows:

Design Year	Average Daily Traffic	Percent Trucks	Design Speed
2025	130	5	25 mph
2045	140		

The project will not involve relocations, wellhead protection areas/public water supplies, important farmland, underground storage tanks, hazardous materials, any environmental justice issues, or cultural resources. This project has been determined to generate minimal air quality impacts for Clean Air Act criteria pollutants and has not been linked with any special mobile source air toxics concerns. The State Historic Preservation Officer's clearance is attached.

Based on ARDOT noise policy, a noise analysis is not required for this project. The bridge replacement will not involve adding capacity, substantially changing the roadway alignment, or exposing noise sensitive land uses to traffic noise sources. In compliance with federal guidelines, local authorities will not require notification.

The official species list obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation identified the following endangered and threatened species: Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*); Eastern Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis*); Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*); Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*); Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*); Alligator Snapping Turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*); Fat Pocketbook (*Potamilis capax*); Rabbitsfoot (*Theliderma cylindrica*); pondberry (*Lindera melissifolia*); and Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus Plexippus*). The official USFWS species list is attached.

Utilizing the Arkansas Determination Key, it has been determined that the project will have "no effect" on the Eastern Black Rail, Piping Plover, Ivory-billed Woodpecker, and Red Knot due to limited scope of the project, lack of habitat, and distance to known populations. It was also determined the project "may affect but is not likely to adversely affect" the Fat Pocketbook, Rabbitsfoot, and pondberry. The project will not jeopardize the existence of the Monarch Butterfly, Tricolored Bat, or Alligator Snapping Turtle.

The FHWA Programmatic Biological Opinion for Transportation Projects within the Range of the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat determination key was also evaluated for this project. It was determined that the project will have no effect on the Northern Long-eared Bat. The USFWS concurrence letter dated July 25, 2024 is attached.

The Monarch Butterfly is a candidate species and as such is not federally protected under the Endangered Species Act. However, the USFWS recommends agencies implement conservation measures for candidate species in action areas as these are, by definition, species that may warrant future protection under the Act. ARDOT will plant native wildflowers after construction as a conservation measure.

The Alligator Snapping Turtle is currently a proposed threatened species, and the Tricolored Bat is a proposed endangered species; however, the proposed project will not jeopardize the continued existence of either species.

The project will not have a temporary discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States; therefore, a Section 404 permit will be required. The project should be authorized by Nationwide Permit 14 for Linear Transportation Projects as defined in Federal Register 82(4): 1860-2008.

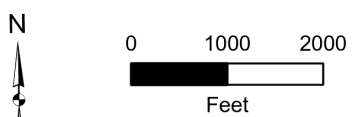
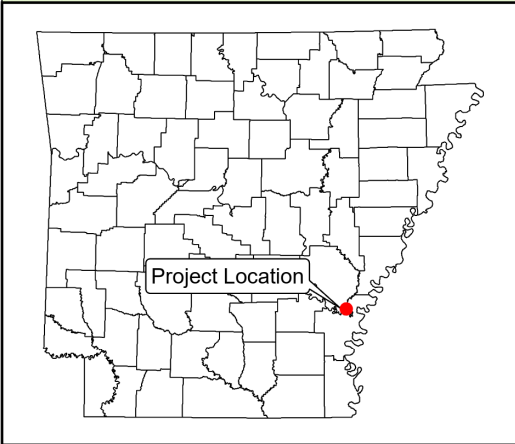
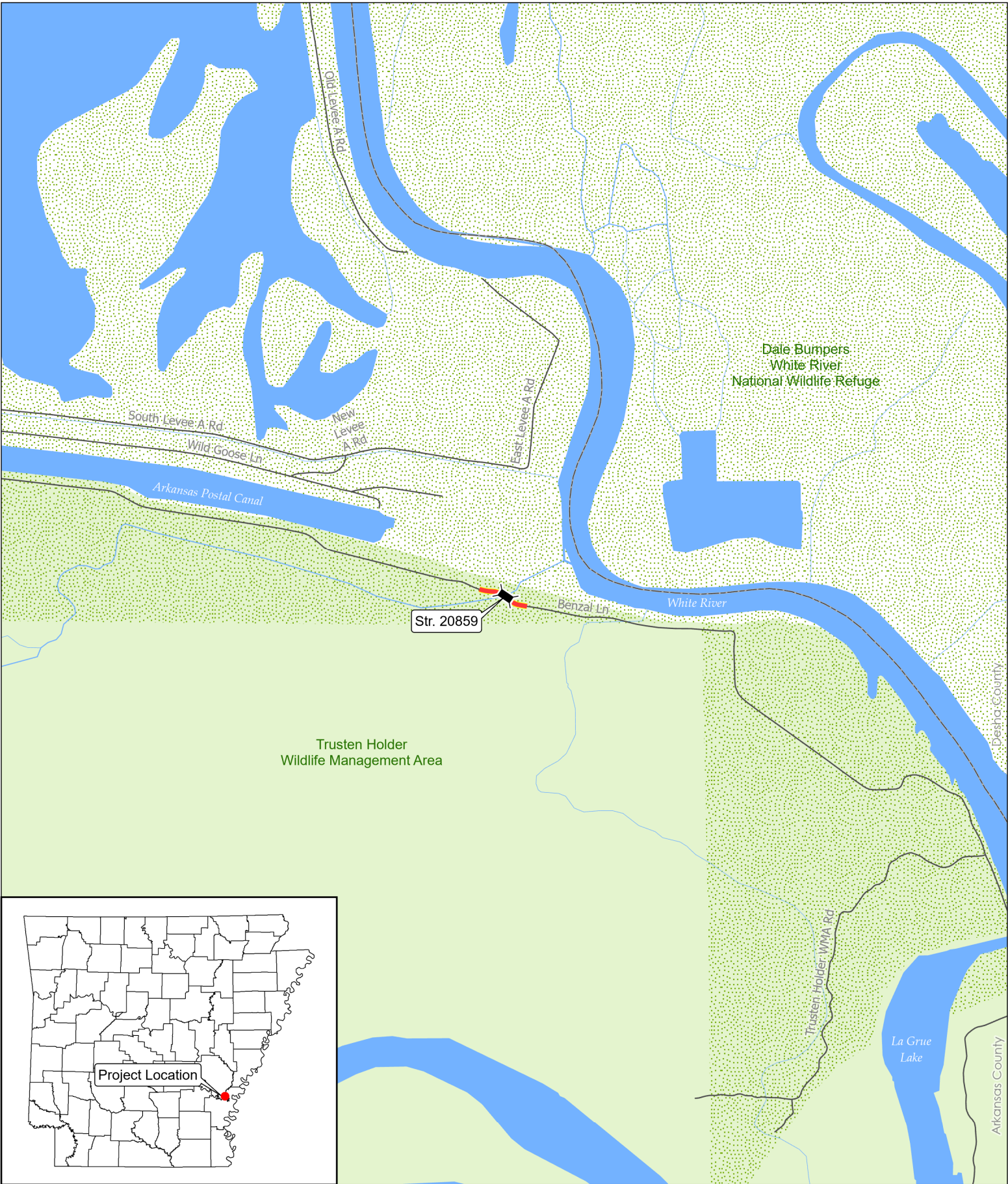
Arkansas County participates in the National Flood Insurance Program. The project lies within the Zone A Special Flood Hazard Area. The final project design will be reviewed to confirm that the design is adequate and that the potential risk to life and property are minimized. Adjacent properties should not be impacted nor have a greater flood risk than existed before construction of the project. None of the encroachments will constitute a substantial floodplain encroachment or risk to property or life.

After appropriate environmental review, it has been determined that the subject job is a Tier 1 Categorical Exclusion as described by the ARDOT/FHWA Programmatic Agreement on Categorical Exclusion Documentation and Processing. A public hearing will not be offered for this project.

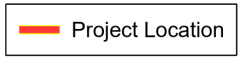
Attachments

c: Local Programs  
Program Management  
Right of Way  
Roadway  
District 2  
FHWA

JS:JG:sw



Job 020738  
 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs.  
 Arkansas County





Sarah Huckabee Sanders  
Governor  
Shea Lewis  
Secretary

May 31, 2024

Mr. Josh Seagraves  
Division Head  
Environmental Division  
Arkansas Department of Transportation  
P.O. Box 2261  
Little Rock, AR 72203-2261

RE: Arkansas County: General  
Section 106 Review: FHWA  
Proposed Undertaking: Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S) Benzal Lane – Bridge Replacement  
ArDOT Job Number: 020738  
AHPP Tracking Number: 112353

Dear Mr. Seagraves:

The staff of the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) has reviewed the above-referenced undertaking located in Section 1, Township 8 South, Range 2 West in Arkansas County. The proposed project entails the replacement of ArDOT Bridge Number 20859 over Menard Bayou in the White River National Wildlife Refuge. The new bridge would be constructed just south of the existing bridge. The proposed project totals 1.4 acres of additional right-of-way.

There is one previously recorded archeological or historical site located near the area of potential affect (APE). Site 3DE0127, the "New Mattie," consists of the sunken remains of a stern wheel steamboat in the bank of the White River, located approximately 0.6 km north of the proposed undertaking. There are no other previously recorded sites located near the undertaking. Additionally, an ArDOT archeologist will conduct archeological monitoring during all ground-disturbing activities in the project area during construction.

Based on the provided information, the AHPP concurs with the finding of **no historic properties affected pursuant to 36 CFR § 00.4(d)(1)** for the proposed undertaking. In the event of a post-review discovery of historic properties within the area of potential effects, please contact the AHPP and other consulting parties in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.13(b)(3).

We appreciate the opportunity to review this undertaking. If you have any questions, contact Hannah Di Domenico at hannah.didomenico@arkansas.gov or 501.324.9876. Please refer to the AHPP Tracking Number listed above in any further correspondence.

Sincerely,

**Hannah Di Domenico** Digitally signed by Hannah Di Domenico  
Date: 2024.05.31 15:13:14 -05'00'

*for*  
Scott Kaufman  
State Historic Preservation Officer and Director, AHPP

cc: Dr. Melissa Zabecki, Arkansas Archeological Survey  
Mr. Randal Looney, Federal Highway Administration

**From:** [Lewis, Lindsey](#)  
**To:** [Matthews, Mickey W.](#)  
**Subject:** Re: [EXTERNAL] 020738 - Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs.  
**Date:** Thursday, July 25, 2024 9:37:13 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)

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Mickey,

As stated in the Consistency Letter, the Service concurs with the "No Effect" and "NLAA" determination(s) for the listed species identified. No further consultation for this project is required for these species. The verification letter confirms you may rely on effect determinations provided in the Arkansas Determination Key for project review and guidance for federally listed species to satisfy agency consultation requirements under Section 7(a) (2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.; ESA)."

The Service has received your concurrence verification letter and request to verify that the Proposed Action may rely on the concurrence provided by the Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) Decision Key (NLEB Dkey) to satisfy requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.). Based on the information you provided, you have determined that the Proposed Action will have "No Effect" on the Northern Long-eared Bat. If the Proposed Action is not modified, no consultation is required for these two species. If the Proposed Action is modified, or new information reveals that it may affect the Northern Long-eared Bat in a manner or to an extent not considered previously, further review to conclude the requirements of ESA Section 7(a)(2) may be required.

The Service recommends that your agency contact the Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office or re-evaluate this key in IPaC if: 1) the scope, timing, duration, or location of the proposed project changes, 2) new information reveals the action may affect listed species, or designated critical habitat; 4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional consultation with the Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office should take place before project changes are final or resources committed.

The Service has no additional comments or concerns and agrees with the determinations, assessments, justifications provided, non-jeopardy determinations, and concurrences made through the Arkansas Dkey and the NLEB Dkey.

Thanks,

Lindsey Lewis  
Biologist

US Fish & Wildlife Service  
Arkansas Field Office  
110 South Amity Rd., Suite 300  
Conway, Arkansas 72032

(501) 513-4489 - voice  
(501) 513-4480 - fax  
[Lindsey\\_Lewis@fws.gov](mailto:Lindsey_Lewis@fws.gov)  
<http://www.fws.gov/arkansas-es/>

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**From:** Matthews, Mickey W. <Mickey.Matthews@ardot.gov>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 24, 2024 12:35 PM  
**To:** Lewis, Lindsey <lindsey\_lewis@fws.gov>  
**Subject:** [EXTERNAL] 020738 - Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs.

**This email has been received from outside of DOI - Use caution before clicking on links, opening attachments, or responding.**

Lindsey,

ARDOT is working with AGFC to replace the bridge over Menard Bayou as access to the Trusten Holder WMA. The bridge will be replaced on existing alignment with the use of an existing detour.

I have attached the updated IPAC species list for your convenience. The project should have no effect on the Eastern Black Rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis*), Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*), and Red Knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*) due to limited scope of the project, lack of habitat, and distance to known populations as indicated in the USFWS Arkansas DKey consistency letter (attached). The Arkansas DKey determined the project is not likely to adversely affect the Fat Pocketbook (*Potamilus capax*), Rabbitsfoot (*Theiliderma cylindrica*), and pondberry (*Lindera melissifolia*). The project will not jeopardize the existence of the Tricolored Bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*), Alligator Snapping Turtle (*Macrochelys temminckii*) or the Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)

FHWA, FRA, FTA Programmatic Biological Opinion for Transportation Projects within the Range of the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat (PBO) determination key within IPaC provided a no effect on the Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) consistency letter (attached) for the project. ARDOT has also determined that the project will have no effect on the Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*).

The Arkansas Department of Transportation is requesting concurrence with these effects determinations. Please contact me if you have any questions.

**Mickey Matthews | Lead Natural Resources Specialist**  
**Environmental Division | Arkansas Department of Transportation**

10324 Interstate 30, Little Rock, AR 72209 | 📞: 501.569.2594 | ✉: [Mickey.matthews@ardot.gov](mailto:Mickey.matthews@ardot.gov)





# United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office  
110 South Amity Suite 300  
Conway, AR 72032-8975  
Phone: (501) 513-4470 Fax: (501) 513-4480

In Reply Refer To:

07/24/2024 15:18:17 UTC

Project code: 2024-0087312

Project Name: 020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)

Subject: Concurrence verification letter for '020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)' for specified federally threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat that may occur in your proposed project area consistent with the Arkansas Determination Key for project review and guidance for federally listed species (Arkansas Dkey).

Dear mickey matthews:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) received on **July 24, 2024** your effect determination(s) for the '020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)' (the Action) using the Arkansas DKey within the Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system. The Service developed this system in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

Based on your answers, and the assistance in the Service's Arkansas DKey, you made the following effect determination(s) for the proposed Action, including species protective measures that you confirmed will be implemented.

Species	Listing Status	Determination
Eastern Black Rail ( <i>Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis</i> )	Threatened	No effect
Fat Pocketbook ( <i>Potamilus capax</i> )	Endangered	NLAA
Piping Plover ( <i>Charadrius melodus</i> )	Threatened	No effect
Pondberry ( <i>Lindera melissifolia</i> )	Endangered	NLAA
Rabbitsfoot ( <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> )	Threatened	NLAA
Rufa Red Knot ( <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> )	Threatened	No effect

## Status

The Service concurs with the NLAA determination(s) for the species listed above. No further consultation for this project is required for these species. Your agency has met consultation

requirements by informing the Service of your “No Effect” determinations. No consultation for this project is required for species that you determined will not be affected by this action.

This concurrence verification letter confirms you may rely on effect determinations you reached by considering the Arkansas DKey to satisfy agency consultation requirements under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 884, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.; ESA). No further consultation for this project is required for species that you determined will not be affected by this action.

The Service recommends that your agency contact the Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office or re-evaluate this key in IPaC if: 1) the scope, timing, duration, or location of the proposed project changes, 2) new information reveals the action may affect listed species or designated critical habitat; 3) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated. If any of the above conditions occurs, additional consultation with the Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office should take place before project changes are final or resources committed.

This letter only covers the listed species in the above table. The following species may also occur in the Action area:

- Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii* Proposed Threatened
- Ivory-billed Woodpecker *Campephilus principalis* Endangered
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* Endangered

If you determine your project may affect additional listed or proposed listed species not covered by the Arkansas ESFO DKey, please contact our office at 501-513-4470, [arkansas\\_es\\_clearance@fws.gov](mailto:arkansas_es_clearance@fws.gov), or your agency point of contact Arkansas ESFO to discuss methods to avoid or minimize potential adverse effects to those species. Candidate species are not afforded protection under the ESA; however, we recommend they be considered in project planning and that conservation measures be implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to individuals or their habitat as much as possible.

**Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act:** The following resources are provided to project proponents and consulting agencies as additional information. Bald and golden eagles are not included in this section 7(a)(2) consultation and this information does not constitute a determination of effects by the Service.

The Service developed the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines to advise landowners, land managers, and others who share public and private lands with Bald Eagles when and under what circumstances the protective provisions of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act may apply to their activities. The guidelines should be consulted prior to conducting new or intermittent activity near an eagle nest. Activity specific guidelines begin on page 10 of the document. To access a copy of the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines please visit the Service's Bald and Golden Eagle Management webpage and scroll down to the Guidance and Tools section: <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/bald-and-golden-eagle-management>

If the recommendations detailed in the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines cannot be followed, you may apply for a permit to authorize removal or relocation of an eagle nest in certain instances. To obtain an application form or contact information for Regional Migratory Bird Permit Offices please visit the Service's Bald and Golden Eagle Management webpage and scroll down to the Permits section: <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/bald-and-golden-eagle-management>

**Action Description**

You provided to IPaC the following name and description for the subject Action.

**1. Name**

020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)

**2. Description**

The following description was provided for the project '020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)':

replace a damaged bridge in the White River National Wildlife Refuge.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@34.01611405,-91.1884144,14z>



## **Species Protection Measures**

Bridges and Culverts

<https://www.fws.gov/southeast/pdf/species-protective-measures/bridge-and-culvert-projects.pdf>

Pipeline and Linear Projects

<https://www.fws.gov/southeast/pdf/species-protective-measures/pipeline-and-linear-projects.pdf>

## QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Have you made an effects determination of "no effect" for all species in the area of the project? A "no effect" determination means the project will have no beneficial effect, no short-term adverse effects, and no long-term adverse effects on any of the species on the IPaC-generated species list for the proposed project or those species habitat. A project with effects that cannot be meaningfully measured, detected or evaluated, effects that are extremely unlikely to occur, or entirely beneficial effects should not have a "no effect" determination. (If unsure, select "No").

*No*

2. Is the action authorized, funded, or being carried out by a Federal agency?

*Yes*

3. Are you the the action agency or the designated non-federal representative?

*Yes*

4. Choose the agency you represent in this consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service:

*d. Federal Highway Administration*

5. Will project proponents follow [Special Provisions for avoidance and minimization](#) measures for listed species in Arkansas?

*Yes*

6. [Semantic] Does the project intersect designated critical habitat for the Leopard Darter?

**Automatically answered**

*No*

7. [Semantic] Does the project intersect designated critical habitat for the Neosho Mucket?

**Automatically answered**

*No*

8. [Semantic] Does the project intersect designated critical habitat for Yellowcheek Darter?

**Automatically answered**

*No*

9. [Semantic] Does the project intersect designated critical habitat for Rabbitsfoot?

**Automatically answered**

*No*

10. [Semantic] Does the project intersect designated critical habitat for Ouachita Fanshell?

**Automatically answered**

*No*

11. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the American burying beetle consultation area?

**Automatically answered**

*No*

12. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the red-cockaded woodpecker AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
13. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Eastern black rail AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*Yes*
14. Will the project take place in freshwater herbaceous wetlands and/or wet prairies?  
*No*
15. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the red knot AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*Yes*
16. Will the project affect sand and gravel areas or shorelines along rivers, lakes, or reservoirs?  
*No*
17. Does the project take place in marshy or flooded open field habitat?  
*No*
18. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Piping Plover AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*Yes*
19. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Whooping Crane AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
20. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the interior least tern AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
21. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Gray Bat AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
22. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Ozark Big-eared Bat AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
23. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Indiana bat AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
24. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Benton County Cave Crayfish AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
25. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Hell Creek Cave Crayfish AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*

26. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Ozark cavefish AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
27. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Missouri bladderpod AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
28. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Geocarpon AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
29. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Pondberry AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*Yes*
30. Does the project contain any of the following activity types: Dams or Impoundments (including berms or levees), Municipal or industrial effluent discharge, Mining, Mine reclamation, Disposal of mine wastewater or tailings, Construction of natural gas or oil well pads, Construction greater than 40 acres, Dredging or snag removal, Energy development within floodplain, or OHV trail construction or maintenance?  
*No*
31. Does the project contain any of the following activity types: Boat Ramps, Bridges, Culverts, Residential or Commercial Development, Streambank Stabilization (or other streambank work), Pipeline and linear projects, Water intakes/withdrawals, Forest conversion within 100 ft of occupied streams, or Stream or ditch relocation, or straightening?  
*Yes*
32. Does the project include Streambank Stabilization (or other streambank work)?  
*No*
33. Does the project include Boat Ramps?  
*No*
34. Does the project include Bridges and Culverts?  
*Yes*
35. Does the project include the Bridges and Culverts species [protective measures](#), as applicable to the project and site characteristics?  
*Yes*
36. Does the project include Development?  
*No*
37. Is the project a Pipeline or Linear Project?  
*Yes*

38. Does the project include the Pipeline and Linear Projects species species [protective measures](#), as applicable to the project and site characteristics?  
*Yes*
39. Does the project include Water Intakes/Withdrawals?  
*No*
40. Does the project include Stream or Ditch Relocation, or Straightening?  
*No*
41. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the rabbitsfoot AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*Yes*
42. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Rabbitsfoot survey coordination area?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
43. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the neosho mucket AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
44. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Spectaclecase AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
45. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the snuffbox AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
46. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the speckled pocketbook AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
47. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the ouachita rock pocketbook AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
48. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the fat pocketbook AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*Yes*
49. Does the project occur in a perennial flowing stream or ditch?  
*Yes*
50. Have you contacted the Arkansas Ecological Services Office to determine if a species or suitable habitat survey is recommended for this project?  
*Yes*
51. Was a species survey recommended by the Arkansas ES Field Office?  
*No*

52. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Curtis pearlymussel AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
53. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the scaleshell AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
54. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the pink mucket AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
55. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Arkansas fatmucket AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
56. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the winged mapleleaf AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
57. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the leopard darter AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
58. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Yellowcheek darter AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
59. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Ouachita fanshell AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
60. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the Ozark hellbender AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
61. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the harperella AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
62. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the pallid sturgeon AOI?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*
63. [Semantic] Does the project intersect the interior least tern range?  
**Automatically answered**  
*No*

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Arkansas Department of Transportation

Name: mickey matthews

Address: 10324 I-30

City: Little Rock

State: AR

Zip: 72203

Email: mickey.matthews@ardot.gov

Phone: 5015692594

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: Federal Highway Administration

You have indicated that your project falls under or receives funding through the following special project authorities:

- BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL) (OTHER)



## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office  
110 South Amity Suite 300  
Conway, AR 72032-8975  
Phone: (501) 513-4470 Fax: (501) 513-4480

In Reply Refer To:

07/24/2024 13:34:12 UTC

Project Code: 2024-0087312

Project Name: 020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological

evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

**Migratory Birds:** In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

## **OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST**

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

**Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office**  
110 South Amity Suite 300  
Conway, AR 72032-8975  
(501) 513-4470

## PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2024-0087312

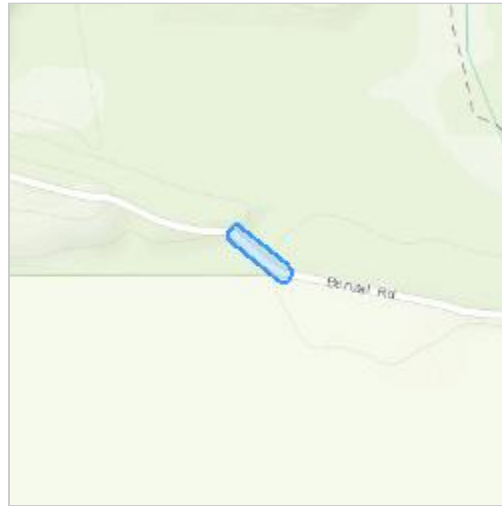
Project Name: 020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)

Project Type: Bridge - Replacement

Project Description: replace a damaged bridge in the White River National Wildlife Refuge.

Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@34.01611405,-91.1884144,14z>



Counties: Arkansas County, Arkansas

## ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 10 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

- 
1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

## MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045</a>	Endangered

## BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
Eastern Black Rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/10477</a>	Threatened
Ivory-billed Woodpecker <i>Campephilus principalis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8230">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8230</a>	Endangered
Piping Plover <i>Charadrius melodus</i> Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039</a>	Threatened
Rufa Red Knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i> There is <b>proposed</b> critical habitat for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1864</a>	Threatened

## REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Alligator Snapping Turtle <i>Macrochelys temminckii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4658</a>	Proposed Threatened

## CLAMS

NAME	STATUS
Fat Pocketbook <i>Potamilus capax</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2780">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2780</a>	Endangered
Rabbitsfoot <i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5165">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5165</a>	Threatened

## INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate

## FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Pondberry <i>Lindera melissifolia</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1279">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1279</a>	Endangered

## CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Arkansas Department of Transportation

Name: mickey matthews

Address: 10324 I-30

City: Little Rock

State: AR

Zip: 72203

Email: mickey.matthews@ardot.gov

Phone: 5015692594

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: Federal Highway Administration

You have indicated that your project falls under or receives funding through the following special project authorities:

- BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL) (OTHER)



## United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Arkansas Ecological Services Field Office  
110 South Amity Suite 300  
Conway, AR 72032-8975  
Phone: (501) 513-4470 Fax: (501) 513-4480

In Reply Refer To:

07/24/2024 14:40:41 UTC

Project code: 2024-0087312

Project Name: 020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)

Subject: Consistency letter for the '020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)' project under the amended February 5, 2018, FHWA, FRA, FTA Programmatic Biological Opinion (dated March 23, 2023) for Transportation Projects within the Range of the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat (NLEB).

To whom it may concern:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has received your request dated July 24, 2024 to verify that the **020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)** (Proposed Action) may rely on the amended February 5, 2018, FHWA, FRA, FTA Programmatic Biological Opinion (dated March 23, 2023) for Transportation Projects within the Range of the Indiana Bat and Northern Long-eared Bat (PBO) to satisfy requirements under section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat.884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Based on the information you provided (Project Description shown below), you have determined that the Proposed Action will have no effect on the endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) or the endangered northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*). If the Proposed Action is not modified, **no consultation is required for these two species**. If the Proposed Action is modified, or new information reveals that it may affect the Indiana bat and/or northern long-eared bat in a manner or to an extent not considered in the PBO, further review to conclude the requirements of ESA section 7(a)(2) may be required.

**For Proposed Actions that include bridge/culvert or structure removal, replacement, and/or maintenance activities:**

If your initial bridge/culvert or structure assessment failed to detect Indiana bats and/or NLEBs use or occupancy, yet later detected prior to, or during construction, please submit the Post Assessment Discovery of Bats at Bridge/Culvert or Structure Form (User Guide Appendix E) to this Service Office within 2 working days of the incident. In these instances, potential incidental take of Indiana bats and/or NLEBs may be exempted provided that the take is reported to the Service.

If the Proposed Action may affect any other federally-listed or proposed species and/or designated critical habitat, additional consultation between the lead Federal action agency and this Service Office is required. If the proposed action has the potential to take bald or golden eagles, additional coordination with the Service under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act may also be required. In either of these circumstances, please advise the lead Federal action agency accordingly.

The following species may occur in your project area and **are not** covered by this determination:

- Alligator Snapping Turtle *Macrochelys temminckii* Proposed Threatened
- Eastern Black Rail *Laterallus jamaicensis ssp. jamaicensis* Threatened
- Fat Pocketbook *Potamilus capax* Endangered
- Ivory-billed Woodpecker *Campephilus principalis* Endangered
- Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Candidate
- Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Threatened
- Pondberry *Lindera melissifolia* Endangered
- Rabbitsfoot *Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica* Threatened
- Rufa Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa* Threatened

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The following project name and description was collected in IPaC as part of the endangered species review process.

### **NAME**

020738 Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)

### **DESCRIPTION**

replace a damaged bridge in the White River National Wildlife Refuge.

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@34.01611405,-91.1884144,14z>



## DETERMINATION KEY RESULT

Based on the information you provided, you have determined that the Proposed Action will have no effect on the endangered Indiana bat and/or the endangered northern long-eared bat.

Therefore, no consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA) (87 Stat. 884, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*) is required for these two species.

## QUALIFICATION INTERVIEW

1. Is the project within the range of the Indiana bat<sup>[1]</sup>?

[1] See [Indiana bat species profile](#)

**Automatically answered**

No

2. Is the project within the range of the northern long-eared bat<sup>[1]</sup>?

[1] See [northern long-eared bat species profile](#)

**Automatically answered**

Yes

3. [Semantic] Does your proposed action intersect an area where Indiana bats and northern long-eared bats are not likely to occur?

**Automatically answered**

Yes

## **DETERMINATION KEY DESCRIPTION: FHWA, FRA, FTA PROGRAMMATIC CONSULTATION FOR TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS AFFECTING NLEB OR INDIANA BAT**

This key was last updated in IPaC on October 30, 2023. Keys are subject to periodic revision.

This decision key is intended for projects/activities funded or authorized by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), and/or Federal Transit Administration (FTA), which may require consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for the endangered **Indiana bat** (*Myotis sodalis*) and the endangered **northern long-eared bat** (NLEB) (*Myotis septentrionalis*).

This decision key should only be used to verify project applicability with the Service's [amended February 5, 2018, FHWA, FRA, FTA Programmatic Biological Opinion \(dated March 23, 2023\) for Transportation Projects](#). The programmatic biological opinion covers limited transportation activities that may affect either bat species, and addresses situations that are both likely and not likely to adversely affect either bat species. This decision key will assist in identifying the effect of a specific project/activity and applicability of the programmatic consultation. The programmatic biological opinion is not intended to cover all types of transportation actions. Activities outside the scope of the programmatic biological opinion, or that may affect ESA-listed species other than the Indiana bat or NLEB, or any designated critical habitat, may require additional ESA Section 7 consultation.

## **IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION**

Agency: Arkansas Department of Transportation

Name: mickey matthews

Address: 10324 I-30

City: Little Rock

State: AR

Zip: 72203

Email: mickey.matthews@ardot.gov

Phone: 5015692594

## **LEAD AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

Lead Agency: Federal Highway Administration

You have indicated that your project falls under or receives funding through the following special project authorities:

- BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE LAW (BIL) (OTHER)

**ARDOT ENVIRONMENTAL VERIFICATION CHECKLIST  
FOR CONSIDERATION OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS**

ARDOT Job 020738 FAP STPB-0001(101)  
Job Title Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)

Environmental Resource	None	Minimal	Major	Comments
Air Quality	X			No MSAT; no impacts
Cultural Resources	X			SHPO clearance attached
Economic	X			No adverse impacts
Endangered Species		X		No Effect & NLAAs
Environmental Justice/Title VI	X			EJ populations not identified in area
Fish and Wildlife		X		Minor impacts during construction
Floodplains		X		Within Zone A SFHA
Forest Service Property	X			None in the project area
Hazardous Materials/Landfills	X			None in the project area
Land Use		X		No additional ROW involved
Migratory Birds	X			No structures with nests
Navigation/Coast Guard		X		Project within the backwaters of the MKARNS*
Noise Levels	X			Noise analysis not required
Important Farmland	X			None impacted by the project
Protected Waters	X			None in project area
Public Recreation Lands	X			Within White River NWR; not impacting
Public Water Supply/WHPA	X			No wellheads or public water supplies
Relocatees	X			No relocations within the project area
Section 4(f)/6(f)	X			Within White River NWR; not impacted
Social	X			No adverse impacts
Underground Storage Tanks	X			None identified in project area
Visual	X			Visual analysis not required
Streams		X		Minor impacts during construction
Water Quality		X		Minor impacts during construction
Wetlands	X			None in project area
Wildlife Refuges	X			Within White River NWR; not impacting

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Required? N  
 Short-term Activity Authorization Required? Y  
 Section 404 Permit Required? Y Type NW14 No PCN

Remarks: A Special Use permit will be given to construct within the White River NWR; no ROW required

Signature of Evaluator:  Date 10/21/2024

**ROADWAY DESIGN REQUEST**

Job Number 020738 FAP No. \_\_\_\_\_ County Arkansas

Job Name Menard Bayou Str. & Apprs. (S)

Design Engineer HDR Environmental Staff \_\_\_\_\_

Detailed Project Description Replace one existing bridge with a new bridge on existing location.

Traffic will be maintained on an existing alternate route.

A. Existing Conditions:

Roadway Width: 18' Shoulder Type/Width: None

Number of Lanes and Width: 2 – 9' Existing Right-of-Way: None

Sidewalks? None Location: N/A Width: N/A

Bike Accommodations? None Location: N/A Width: N/A

B. Proposed Conditions:

Roadway Width: 24' Shoulder Type/Width: 2' (Agg.)

Number of Lanes and Width: 2 – 10' Proposed Right-of-Way: 50' – 110'

Sidewalks? None Location: N/A Width: N/A

Bike Accommodations? None Location: N/A Width: N/A

C. Construction Information:

If Detour: Where: On-site Length: 0.100 miles

D. Design Traffic Data:

2025 ADT: 130 2045 ADT: 140 % Trucks: 5

Design Speed: 25 mph

E. Approximate total length of project: 0.109 mile(s)

F. Justification for proposed improvements: Structurally Deficient

G. Estimated Total Relocatees: 0 Estimated Residences: 0 Estimated Businesses: 0

H. Have you coordinated with any outside agencies (e.g., FHWA, City, County, etc.)? No

Agency/Official	Person Contacted	Date

# Nationwide Permit No. 14

**Linear Transportation Projects.** Activities required for crossings of waters of the United States associated with the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/3-acre of waters of the United States. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to construct the linear transportation project. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

This NWP cannot be used to authorize non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, train stations, or aircraft hangars.

**Notification:** The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The loss of waters of the United States exceeds 1/10-acre; or (2) there is a discharge in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 32.) (Sections 10 and 404)

**Note 1:** For linear transportation projects crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Linear transportation projects must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

**Note 2:** Some discharges for the construction of farm roads or forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining equipment, may qualify for an exemption under section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4).

**Note 3:** For NWP 14 activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include 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 that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, "District Engineer's Decision." The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

## Nationwide Permit General Conditions

**Note:** To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish 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.

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 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 NWP 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 Fills. 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. The permittee 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 NWP activity may cause more than minimal adverse effects on tribal rights (including treaty rights), protected tribal resources, or tribal lands.

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 the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed. Direct effects are the immediate effects on listed species and critical habitat caused by the NWP activity. Indirect effects are those effects on listed species and critical habitat that are caused by the NWP activity and are later in time, but still are reasonably certain to occur.

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. 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 designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat, 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 designated critical habitat, the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat 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. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat 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 critical habitat, or until ESA section 7 consultation 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 with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific permit conditions to the NWPs.

(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 their action complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine applicable measures to reduce impacts 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) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, 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. 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, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and 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. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity might have the potential to cause effects and 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.

(d) 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. If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you 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 NWP 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, and 52 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 in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after it is determined 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) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation to ensure that the activity results in no more than 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. Restored riparian areas should consist of native species. 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)).

(5) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan only needs to address the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided.

(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 NWPs.

(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 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. Where States and authorized Tribes, or EPA where applicable, have not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, individual 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). The district engineer or State or Tribe 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)). 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 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 prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by the NWPs does not 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.

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)

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(Date)

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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 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 is not authorized by NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission 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. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. 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) 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. For single and complete linear projects, 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. 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, intermittent, and ephemeral 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 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 designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat, the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat 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 activity that requires 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 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 the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.
- (c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is an NWP PCN and must include all of the applicable information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (10) of this general condition. 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 NWP(s) 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 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52 activities that require pre-construction notification and will result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of stream bed; (iii) 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 (iv) 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 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.

In reviewing the PCN 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. If a project proponent requests authorization by a specific NWP, the district engineer should issue the NWP verification for that activity if it meets the terms and conditions of that NWP, unless he or she determines, after considering mitigation, that the proposed activity will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and other aspects of the public interest and exercises discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the individual crossings of waters of the United States to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings authorized by NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of the 300 linear foot limit on impacts to streams or of an otherwise applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 21, 29, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, 52, or 54, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects. For those NWPs that have a waivable 300 linear foot limit for losses of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed and a 1/2-acre limit (i.e., NWPs 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52), the loss of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, plus any other losses of jurisdictional waters and wetlands, cannot exceed 1/2-acre.

1. When making minimal adverse environmental effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. He or she will also consider the cumulative adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by NWP and whether those cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional or condition assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse environmental effects determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

## **District Engineer's Decision**

2. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for NWP activities with smaller impacts, or for impacts to other types of waters (e.g., streams). The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences 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. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure the NWP activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. If the net adverse environmental effects of the NWP activity (after consideration of the mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be no more than minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the NWP activity can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.

3. If the district engineer determines that the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) that the activity does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (b) that the activity is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal; or (c) that the activity is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period (unless

additional time is required to comply with general conditions 18, 20, and/or 31, or to evaluate PCNs for activities authorized by NWPs 21, 49, and 50), with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation plan or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal. When compensatory mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan or has determined that prior approval of a final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation.

### **Further Information**

1. District Engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.
2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.
3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project (see general condition 31)