

INFORMATION HANDOUT

**For Contract No. 03-1A8434
NEAR SOUTH LAKE TAHOE
FROM CASCADE ROAD TO UPPER EMERALD BAY ROAD**

**Identified by
Project ID 03000002244**

PERMITS

TREE REMOVAL PLAN

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY PERMIT

UNITED STATE ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS

NATINA ESTIMATE FOR STEEL ITEMS TO BE STAINED

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, RIGHT OF ENTRY PERMIT

WATER QUALITY

LAHONTAN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD(FILE 2 OF 4)

BOARD ORDER No. RT-2014-0037

AGREEMENTS

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIF, FINAL STREAMBED ALTERATION AGREEMENT

Notification No. 1600-2014-0057-R2

USDA, LETTER OF CONSENT, EXHIBIT 01

MATERIALS INFORMATION

AERIALY DEPOSITED LEAD SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT

GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN REPORT, JULY 25, 2012.

GROUND PENETRATING RADAR SURVEY, EMERALD BAY RUBBLE WALL, OCTOBER 7, 2004.

PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL REPORT, OCTOBER 29, 2003

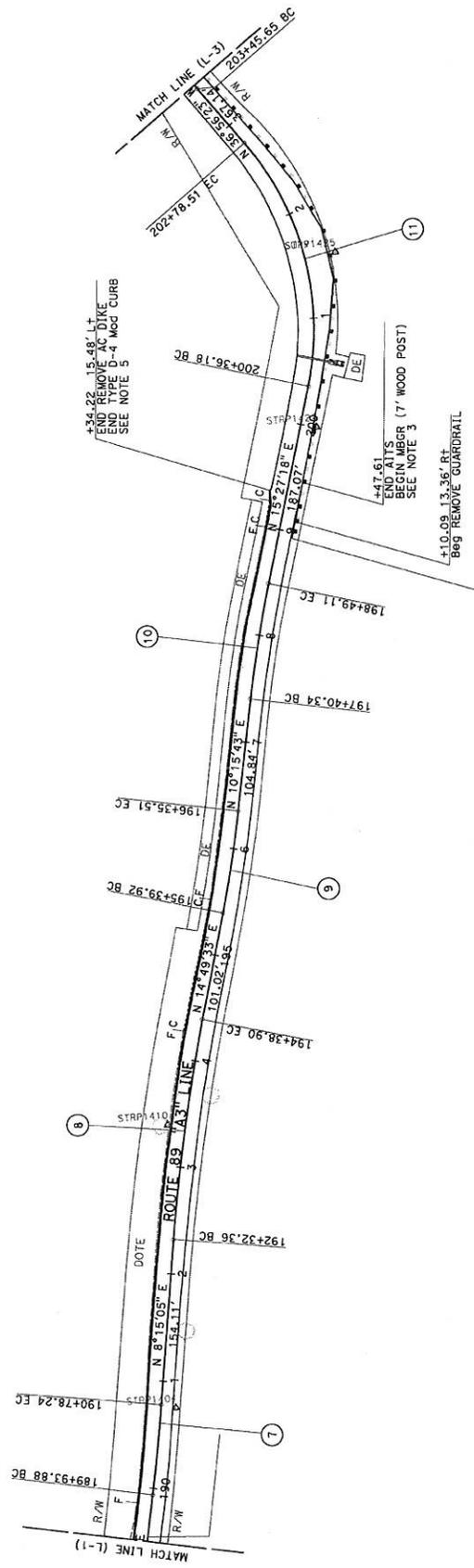
TREE REMOVAL PLAN

DIS#	COUNTY	ROUTE	TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	89	13.8/18.0	X	X

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE
FERMIN BARRIGA
 No. 047047 Exp. 12-31-15
 CIVIL ENGINEER

PLANS APPROVAL DATE
 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICER
 HAS REVIEWED THESE PLANS AND FOUND THEM TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CALIFORNIA
 CODES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

- NOTES:**
- FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
 - FOR ABBREVIATIONS AND LEGEND INFORMATION, SEE LAYOUT SHEET L-1.
 - USE THE APPROX. 36 EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORTS FOR MBGR POST SUPPORTS. FOR EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORT DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-2.
 - FOR LOCATIONS OF EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORTS, USE TEEL POSTS FOR GUARD RAIL POSTS.
 - FOR TYPE D-4 MOB CURB DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-21.



CURVE DATA

NO.	R	Δ	T	L
7	1900'	2°32'39"	42.19'	84.37'
8	1800'	6°34'28"	103.38'	206.54'
9	1200'	4°33'50"	47.82'	95.69'
10	1200'	5°11'36"	54.42'	108.77'
11	265'	52°23'41"	130.38'	242.33'

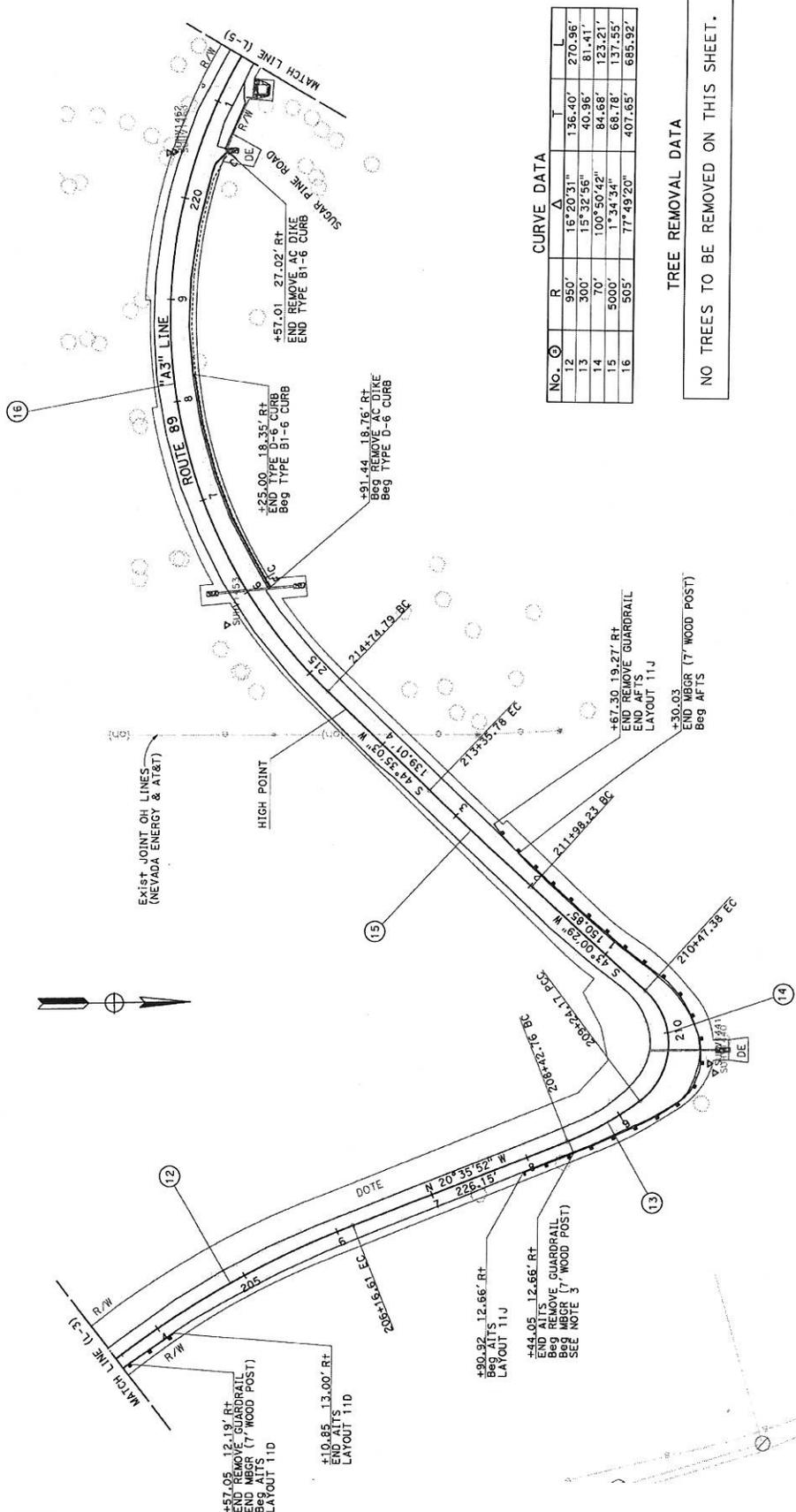
NO TREES TO BE REMOVED ON THIS SHEET.

TREE REMOVAL LAYOUT
 SCALE: 1" = 50'

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR	CARLOS A. PORTILLO	CHECKED BY	FERMIN BARRIGA	DATE REVISSED	X
NORTH REGION	DESIGNED BY	MAMBOOBEH DELAM	REVISSED BY	X	X	X
	CALCULATED-					

NOTES:

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR ABBREVIATIONS AND LEGEND INFORMATION, SEE LAYOUT SHEET L-1.
3. USE APP'X 14 PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORTS FOR MBGR POST SUPPORTS. FOR EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORT DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-2.



CURVE DATA

NO.	R	B	Δ	T	L
12	950'	16°20'31"	136.40'	270.96'	
13	300'	15°32'56"	40.96'	81.41'	
14	70'	100°50'42"	84.68'	123.21'	
15	5000'	1°34'34"	68.78'	137.55'	
16	505'	77°49'20"	407.65'	685.92'	

TREE REMOVAL DATA

NO TREES TO BE REMOVED ON THIS SHEET.

DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	89	13.8/18.0	X / X

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE

PLANS APPROVAL DATE

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA HAS REVIEWED THESE PLANS AND APPROVES THEM FOR CONSTRUCTION. THE ENGINEER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

FERMIN BARRIGA
No. C47047
Exp. 12-31-15
CIVIL ENGINEER

TREE REMOVAL LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50' L-3

NOTES:

- FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
- FOR ABBREVIATIONS AND LEGEND INFORMATION, SEE LAYOUT SHEET L-1.
- FOR CONC BARRIER TYPE 9 RAILING TRANSITION DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS ON SHEET C-1 AND C-20. ALTERNATIVE 5 IS TO BE USED ON TRANSITIONS, EXCEPT ON THE DOWNSTREAM SB RAILING TRANSITION WHERE ALTERNATIVE 2 IS TO BE USED. FOR ALTERNATIVE 2, RECREATE EXIST 2'-6" LONG BY 27" HIGH ANCHOR FROM THE EXIST' ANCHOR BLOCK.
- FOR WINGWALL AND CONCRETE-RSP (FACING, METHOD A) DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-25.
- FOR DEPTH OF UG WATER LINES, SEE DRAINAGE PLANS.
- FOR TYPE B CURB DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-21.
- NO COLD PLANE AC PAVEMENT OR HMA (TYPE A) WORK ON CASCADE BRIDGE.

CURVE DATA

No.	R	A	T	L
16	505'	77°49'20"	407.65'	685.92'
17	1600'	8°44'40"	122.33'	244.19'
18	900'	12°46'40"	100.77'	200.71'
19	220'	53°57'31"	112.00'	207.19'
20	500'	14°13'50"	62.41'	124.19'
21	1100'	12°25'48"	119.79'	238.64'

+66.10, SEE NOTE 3
 END REMOVE GUARDRAIL
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB
 END CRACK TREATMENT
 (SEE NOTE 1)

+57.05, 29.13' LT
 CONCRETE-RSP (FACING, METHOD A)
 SEE NOTE 4

+65.40
 END COLD PLANE AC PAVEMENT
 END HMA (TYPE A)
 END CRACK TREATMENT
 (SEE NOTE 1)

+41.10
 END AFTS
 Beg TYPE B1-4 CURB

+03.60, 20.00' LT
 Beg REMOVE GUARDRAIL
 Beg AFTS
 LAYOUT 12B

+01.30, 20.00' RT
 Beg AFTS
 LAYOUT 12B

+03.95
 Beg REMOVE GUARDRAIL

+38.80, END AFTS (SEE NOTE 3)
 Beg TYPE B1-4 CURB
 Beg TYPE B1-4 CURB
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB

+63.80', END AFTS (SEE NOTE 3)
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB

+67.06
 END REMOVE GUARDRAIL
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB

+08.83
 Beg REMOVE GUARDRAIL
 Beg REMOVE GUARDRAIL

+12.33, SEE NOTE 3
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB

+37.33
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB
 END TYPE B1-4 CURB

+71.86
 END REMOVE GUARDRAIL

+74.60, 20.00' RT
 END TYPE B CURB
 LAYOUT 12BB

+45.86, 34.00' RT
 END RSP (NO.5, METHOD B)
 END RSP (NO.5, METHOD B)
 END RSP (NO.5, METHOD B)
 END RSP (NO.5, METHOD B)

+65.00, 18.32' RT
 END MWP

+92.66, 16.43' RT
 Beg MWP

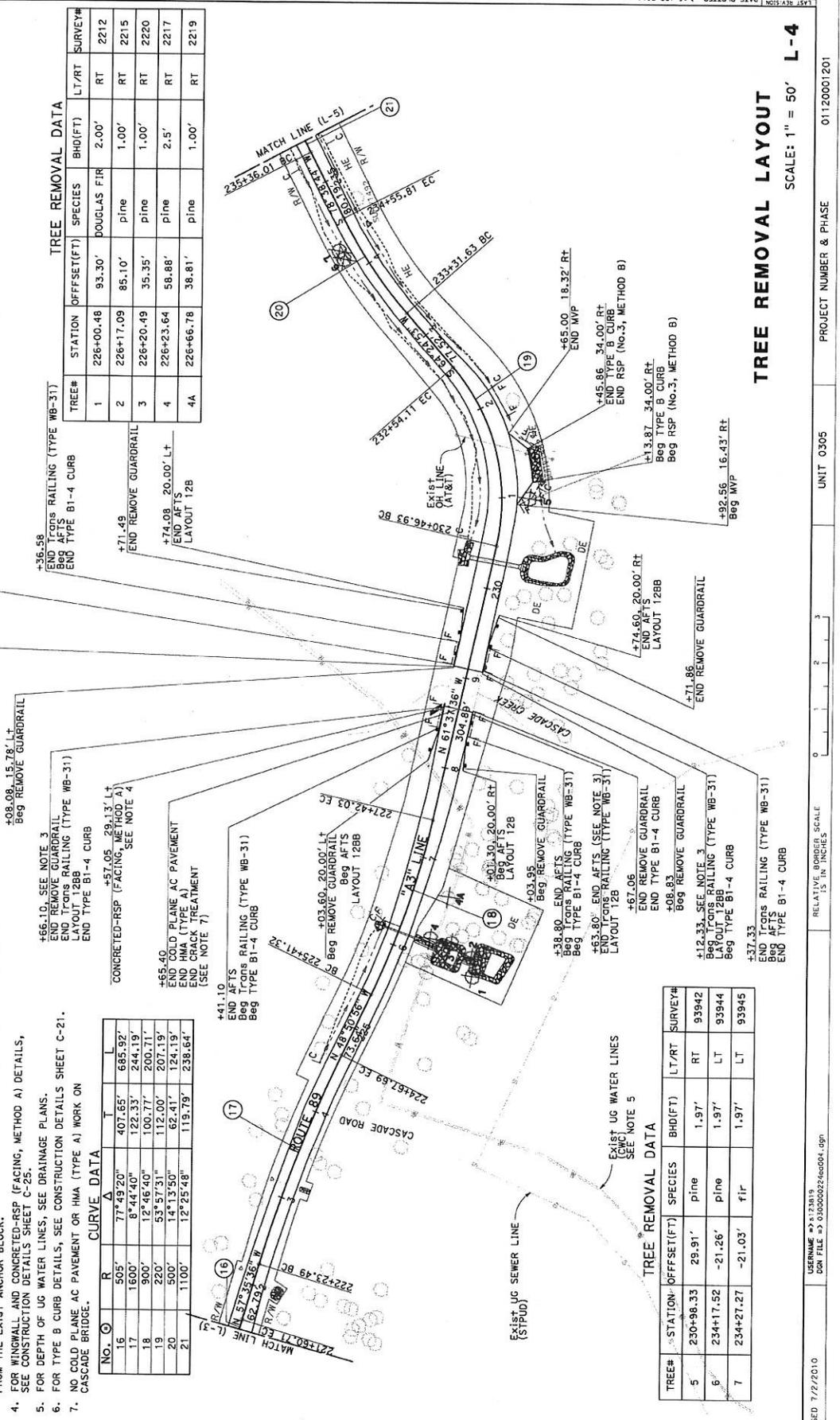
DATE PLOTTED	15-APR-2014
TIME PLOTTED	15:33
POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	13.8/18.0
SHEET NO.	X
TOTAL SHEETS	X

PROJECT	ROUTE	ED	RD	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	89	ED	RD	13.8/18.0	X	X

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER
 DATE
 FERMÍN BARRIGA
 No. 1231315
 CIVIL
 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ERRORS OR OMISSIONS ON THESE PLANS SHEET.

TREE REMOVAL DATA

TREE#	STATION	OFFSET(FT)	SPECIES	BHD(FT)	LT/RT	SURVEY#
1	226+00.48	93.30'	DOUGLAS FIR	2.00'	RT	2212
2	226+17.09	85.10'	pine	1.00'	RT	2215
3	226+20.49	35.35'	pine	1.00'	RT	2220
4	226+23.64	58.88'	pine	2.5'	RT	2217
4A	226+66.78	38.81'	pine	1.00'	RT	2219



TREE REMOVAL DATA

TREE#	STATION	OFFSET(FT)	SPECIES	BHD(FT)	LT/RT	SURVEY#
5	230+98.33	29.91'	pine	1.97'	RT	93942
6	234+17.52	-21.26'	pine	1.97'	LT	93944
7	234+27.27	-21.03'	fir	1.97'	LT	93945

TREE REMOVAL LAYOUT
 SCALE: 1" = 50'

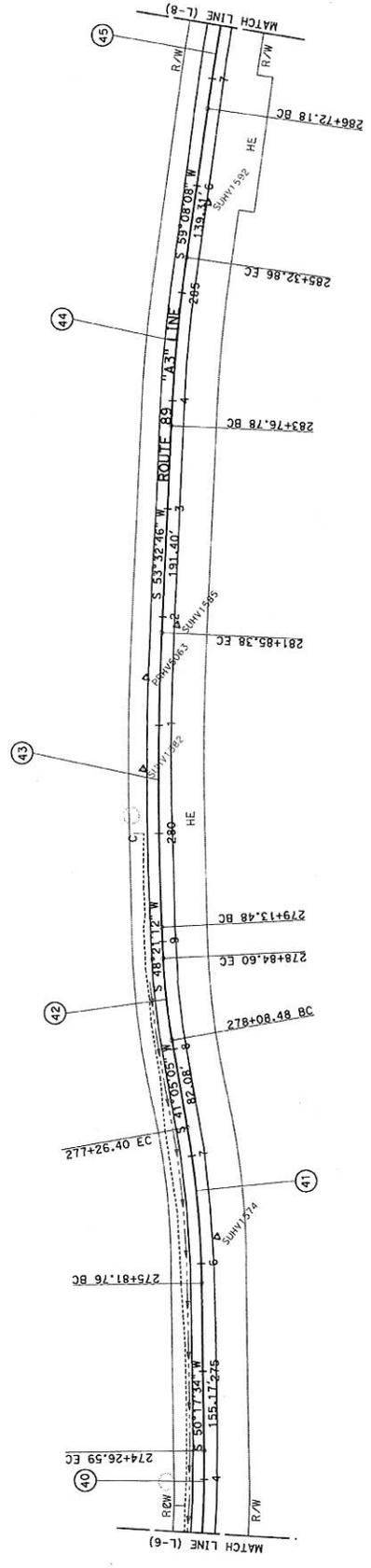
NOTES:
 1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT
 RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
 2. FOR ABBREVIATIONS AND LEGEND INFORMATION,
 SEE LAYOUT SHEET L-1.

TREE REMOVAL DATA

TREE#	STATION	OFFSET(FT)	SPECIES	BHD(FT)	LT/RT	SURVEY#
9	275+60	19.03'	NOT AVAIL	NOT AVAIL	LT	NOT AVAIL
10	276+17.1	19.44'	NOT AVAIL	NOT AVAIL	LT	NOT AVAIL

CURVE DATA

No.	R	Δ	T	L
40	1000'	8°47'44"	76.91'	153.51'
41	900'	7°12'30"	72.48'	144.64'
42	600'	5°16'07"	38.11'	76.12'
43	3000'	5°11'34"	136.04'	271.90'
44	1600'	5°35'22"	78.10'	156.08'
45	3000'	1°57'42"	51.36'	102.72'



DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET	NO. OF SHEETS
03	ED	89	13.8/18.0	X	X

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE
 PLANS APPROVAL DATE
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 FERMIN BARRIGA
 No. 041047
 Exp. 12-31-15
 CIVIL
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICER
 THE ACCOUNT OF COMPLETION OF EXAMINED
 COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

TREE REMOVAL LAYOUT
 SCALE: 1" = 50'
 L-7

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR	CALCULATED BY	MAHGOBEH DELIAMI	REVISIONS	DATE REVISION
NORTH REGION	CARLOS A. PORTILLO	CHECKED BY	FERMIN BARRIGA	X	
DESIGNED BY				X	
				X	

ROUTE	89	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	13.8/18.0	SHEET TOTALS	
COUNTY	ED			NO. SHEETS	X
DIST	03				X

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER
FERMIN BARRIGA
 No. C-17047
 Exp. 12-31-15

PLANS APPROVAL DATE
 12-31-15

NO. 17047
 THE ENGINEER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMPLETION OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

DATE PLOTTED => 15-Apr-2014
 TIME PLOTTED => 15:43

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE
 01120001201

UNIT 0305

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE
 IS IN INCHES

0 1 2 3

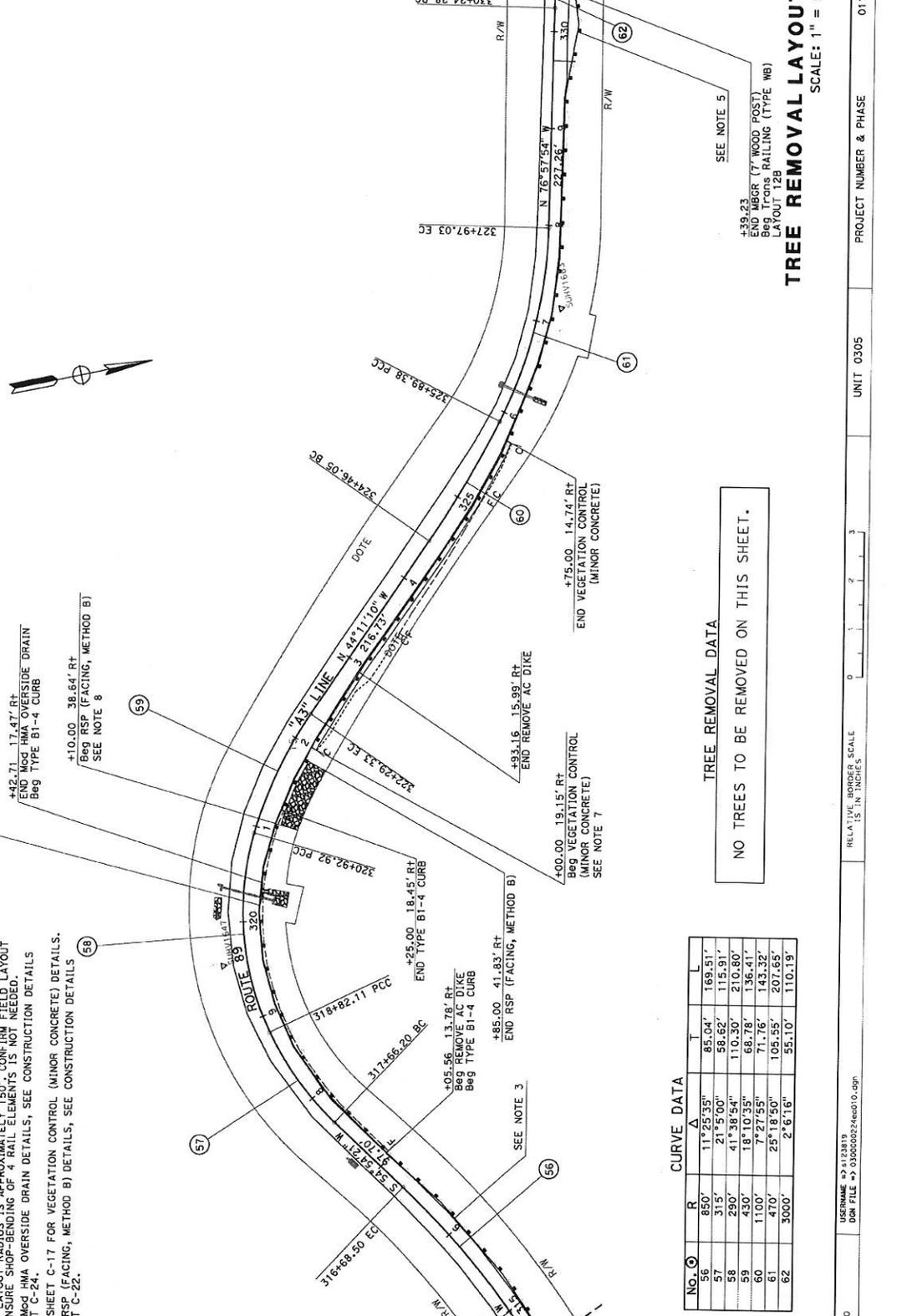
NO TREES TO BE REMOVED ON THIS SHEET.

TREE REMOVAL DATA

NO. @ R Δ L

56	850'	11°25'35"	85.04'	169.51'
57	315'	21°5'00"	58.62'	115.91'
58	290'	41°38'54"	110.30'	210.80'
59	430'	18°10'35"	68.78'	136.41'
60	1100'	7°27'55"	71.76'	143.32'
61	470'	25°18'50"	105.65'	207.65'
62	3000'	2°6'16"	55.10'	110.19'

DATE PLOTTED => 15-Apr-2014
 TIME PLOTTED => 15:43



NOTES:

- FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
- FOR ABBREVIATIONS AND LEGEND INFORMATION, SEE LAYOUT SHEET L-1.
- USE THE APPROX TO EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORTS FOR MBGR POST SUPPORTS. FOR EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORT DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-2.
- FOR LOCATIONS OF EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORTS, USE TEEL POSTS FOR GUARD RAIL POSTS.
- MBGR LAYOUT RADIUS IS APPROXIMATELY 150'. CONFIRM FIELD LAYOUT TO ENSURE SHOP-BENDING OF 4 RAIL ELEMENTS IS NOT NEEDED.
- FOR Mod HMA OVERSIDE DRAIN DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-24.
- SEE SHEET C-17 FOR VEGETATION CONTROL (MINOR CONCRETE) DETAILS.
- FOR RSP (FACING, METHOD B) DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-22.

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.

2. FOR ABBREVIATIONS AND LEGEND INFORMATION, SEE LAYOUT SHEET L-1.

3. USE THE APPROX TO EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORTS FOR MBGR POST SUPPORTS. FOR EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORT DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-2.

4. FOR LOCATIONS OF EXISTING PRECAST CONCRETE SUPPORTS, USE TEEL POSTS FOR GUARD RAIL POSTS.

5. MBGR LAYOUT RADIUS IS APPROXIMATELY 150'. CONFIRM FIELD LAYOUT TO ENSURE SHOP-BENDING OF 4 RAIL ELEMENTS IS NOT NEEDED.

6. FOR Mod HMA OVERSIDE DRAIN DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-24.

7. SEE SHEET C-17 FOR VEGETATION CONTROL (MINOR CONCRETE) DETAILS.

8. FOR RSP (FACING, METHOD B) DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-22.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR	CARLOS A. PORTILLO	DATE REVISION	NO. OF SHEETS	PROJECT	ROUTE	COUNTY	DIST#
NORTH REGION	DESIGNED BY	MHMOORE DELAUNE	DATE REVISION	13.8/18.0	89	ED	03	04-08-14
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING	CHECKED BY	FERMIN BARRIGA	DATE REVISION	X	X	X	X	15-APR-2014
	CALCULATED BY			X	X	X	X	15144

NOTES:

1. FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERING AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. FOR ABBREVIATIONS AND LEGEND INFORMATION, SEE LAYOUT SHEET L-1.
3. FOR TYPE D-2 CURB DETAILS, SEE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS SHEET C-21.
4. NO COLD PLANE AC PAVEMENT, CRACK TREATMENT, OR HMA SUPERPAVE (TYPE A) WORK ON EAGLE FALLS VIADUCTS.

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER	DATE	APPROVAL DATE
FERMIN BARRIGA	NOV 12 2013	

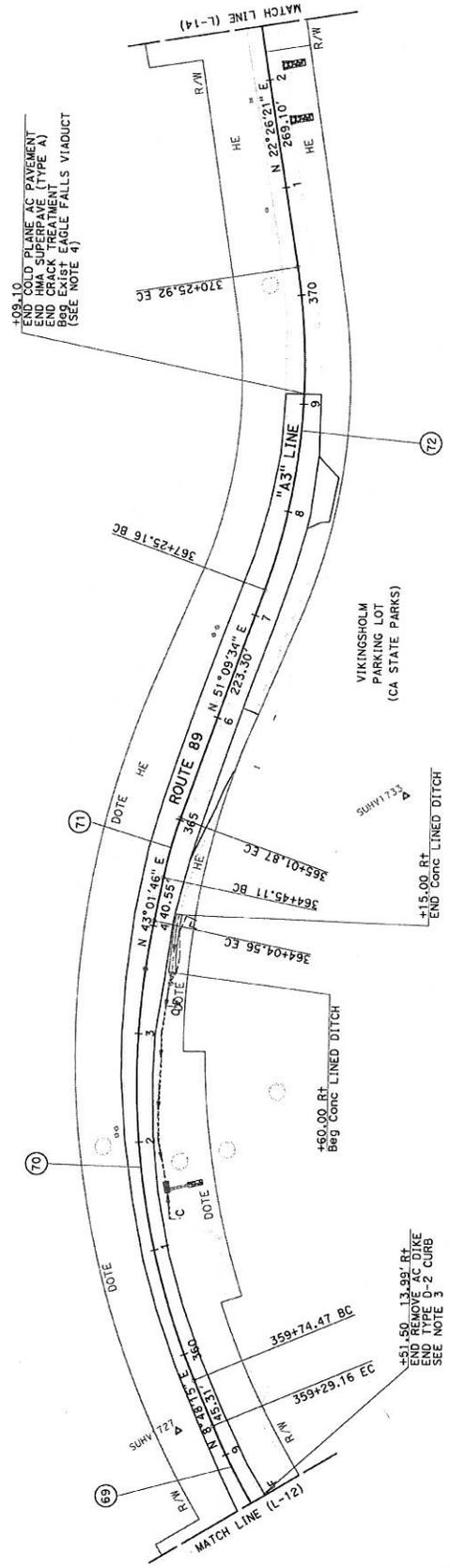
PLANS APPROVED BY: [Signature]

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER: [Signature]

NO. C47047

EXPIRES: 12-31-15

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA



NO TREES TO BE REMOVED ON THIS SHEET

CURVE DATA

No.	R	Δ	T	L
69	575'	20°18'42"	103.00'	203.84'
70	720'	34°13'31"	221.67'	430.06'
71	400'	8°7'47"	28.43'	56.76'
72	600'	28°43'13"	153.61'	300.76'

TREE REMOVAL LAYOUT
SCALE: 1" = 50'

PROJECT NUMBER & PHASE: 01120001201 UNIT 0305

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE: 1" = 100 FEET

BORDER LAST REVISED 7/2/2010

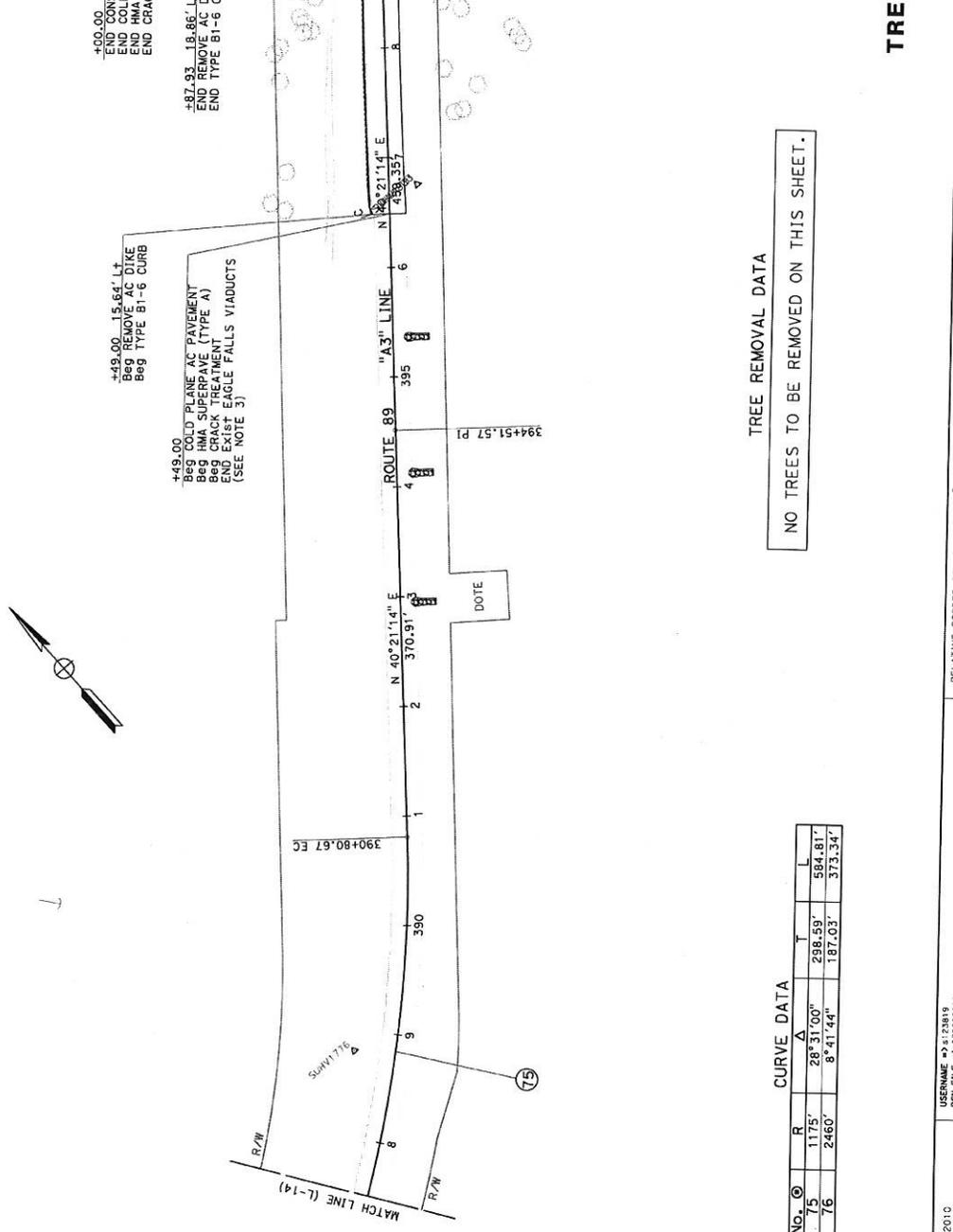
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DATE PLOTTED: 15-APR-2014
TIME PLOTTED: 15:14

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR	CALCULATED	DESIGNED BY	REVISIONS	DATE REVISION	BY
NORTH REGION	CARLOS A. PORTILLO		MHMOOBESH DELAMI	X		
DIVISION OF ENGINEERING		CHECKED BY	FERMIN BARRIGA	X		
				X		

- NOTES:**
- FOR ACCURATE RIGHT OF WAY DATA, CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY ENGINEERS AT THE DISTRICT OFFICE.
 - FOR ABBREVIATIONS AND LEGEND INFORMATION, SEE LAYOUT SHEET L-1.
 - NO COLD PLANE AC PAVEMENT, CRACK TREATMENT, OR HMA SUPERPAVE (TYPE A) WORK ON EAGLE FALLS VIADUCTS.

DIST	COUNTY	ROUTE	TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET TOTAL
03	ED	89	13.8/18.0	X
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER				DATE
PLANS APPROVAL DATE				



NO TREES TO BE REMOVED ON THIS SHEET.

TREE REMOVAL DATA

No.	R	A	T	L
75	1175'	28° 31' 00"	298.59'	594.81'
76	2460'	8° 41' 44"	187.03'	373.34'

TREE REMOVAL LAYOUT
SCALE: 1" = 50' L-15

TAHOE REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY PERMIT



**TAHOE
REGIONAL
PLANNING
AGENCY**

Mail
PO Box 5310
Stateline, NV 89449-5310

Location
128 Market Street
Stateline, NV 89449

Contact
Phone: 775-588-4547
Fax: 775-588-4527
www.trpa.org



PERMIT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Caltrans – California State Route 89 from Cascade Road to Upper Emerald Bay Road Water Quality Improvement Project, Caltrans Project Number 03-1A8434

TRPA PROJECT NUMBER: 520-201-00

FILE: EIPC2007-0035

PERMITTEE(S): State of California, Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

COUNTY/LOCATION: El Dorado / State Route 89 from Cascade Road to north of Eagle Falls Sidehill Viaducts

Having made the findings required by Agency ordinances and rules, TRPA approved the project on April 15, 2014, subject to the standard conditions of approval attached hereto (Attachment Q) and the special conditions found in this permit.

This permit shall expire on April 15, 2017, without further notice unless the construction has commenced prior to this date and diligently pursued thereafter. Commencement of construction consists of pouring concrete for a foundation and does not include grading, installation of utilities, or landscaping. Diligent pursuit is defined as completion of the project within the approved construction schedule. The expiration date shall not be extended unless the project is determined by TRPA to be the subject of legal action which delayed or rendered impossible the diligent pursuit of the permit.

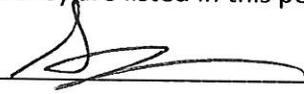
NO DEMOLITION, TREE REMOVAL, CONSTRUCTION OR GRADING SHALL COMMENCE UNTIL:

- (1) TRPA RECEIVES A COPY OF THIS PERMIT UPON WHICH THE PERMITTEE(S) HAS ACKNOWLEDGED RECEIPT OF THE PERMIT AND ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONTENTS OF THE PERMIT;
- (2) ALL PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL ARE SATISFIED AS EVIDENCED BY TRPA'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THIS PERMIT;
- (3) THE PERMITTEE OBTAINS ALL NECESSARY PERMITS. THE TRPA PERMIT AND OTHER PERMITS ARE INDEPENDENT OF EACH OTHER AND MAY HAVE DIFFERENT EXPIRATION DATES AND RULES REGARDING EXTENSIONS; AND
- (4) A TRPA PRE-GRADING INSPECTION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED WITH THE PROPERTY OWNER AND/OR THE CONTRACTOR.


TRPA Executive Director/Designee

4-15-14
Date

PERMITTEE'S ACCEPTANCE: I have read the permit and the conditions of approval and understand and accept them. I also understand that I am responsible for compliance with all the conditions of the permit and am responsible for my agents' and employees' compliance with the permit conditions. I also understand that if the property is sold, I remain liable for the permit conditions until or unless the new owner acknowledges the transfer of the permit and notifies TRPA in writing of such acceptance. I also understand that certain mitigation fees associated with this permit are non-refundable once paid to TRPA. I understand that it is my sole responsibility to obtain any and all required approvals from any other state, local or federal agencies that may have jurisdiction over this project whether or not they are listed in this permit.

Signature of Permittee(s)  _____ Date 05/28/14

TRPA Project Number 520-201-00
FILE NO. EIPC2007-0035

Security Posted: N/A

Required plans determined to be in conformance with approval: Date: _____

TRPA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: The permittee has complied with all pre-construction conditions of approval as of this date:

TRPA Executive Director/Designee

Date

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

This permit specifically authorizes stormwater treatment and associated facilities as shown on the final plans for State Route 89 from Cascade Road to Upper Emerald Bay Road.

1. The Standard Conditions of Approval listed in Attachment Q shall apply to this permit.
2. Prior to permit acknowledgement the permittee shall submit 3 sets of final plans and one copy of the final specifications to TRPA
3. Prior to commencement of construction submit a letter signed by the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board stating they concur with final plans as submitted to TRPA.
4. Prior to commencement of construction submit a letter signed by the U.S. Forest Service stating they concur with final plans as submitted to TRPA.
5. An onsite inspection by TRPA staff is required prior to any construction or grading activity. TRPA staff shall determine if the onsite improvements required by Attachment Q (Standard Conditions of Approval) have been properly installed. No grading or construction shall commence until TRPA pre-grade conditions of approval are met.
6. Prior to commencement of construction, the permittee shall submit a copy of the completed Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and/or Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP).

7. Prior to commencement of construction the permittee shall identify for TRPA approval all proposed Contractor Staging Areas. All staging areas shall be fitted with temporary BMPs, including construction limit fencing. Temporary staging and storage areas not located on paved surfaces shall be identified on site through use of vegetation protection fencing and erosion control fencing where appropriate. Staging areas shall be restored prior to project completion.
8. Prior to commencement of construction the permittee shall submit a construction schedule. This schedule shall identify dates for the following:
 - When installation of temporary erosion control structures will occur;
 - When construction will start;
 - When construction spoils and debris will be removed;
 - When installation of all permanent erosion control structures will occur;
 - When construction will be completed and the project area winterized; and,
 - The estimated date for when the final inspection by TRPA Environmental Compliance staff will take place to ensure that all conditions of project approval have been satisfied
9. Drop inlets, storm water conveyance, and treatment facilities located downslope of excavated material shall be protected by temporary erosion control fences or fiber rolls logs (minimum 12" diameter), or approved equivalent.
10. Project construction shall be phased to minimize the amount of disturbed soils existing at one time. Additionally, all new and existing conveyance and treatment facilities shall be fitted with temporary Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent the transport of sediment during storm events occurring during construction. Temporary BMPs are to be installed and maintained prior to excavation and during all phases of the proposed project. The permittee shall modify installed BMPs at the request of TRPA if the TRPA inspection(s) find the BMPs to be inadequate or improperly placed or constructed.
11. The color and texture of rock or concrete visible from recreational areas, or State Route 89 shall be approved by TRPA prior to placement.
12. All new galvanized or reflective metal surfaces owned by Caltrans including but not limited to guardrails, guardrail posts, traffic signal posts, light posts, utility boxes, sign posts, backs of signs, and exposed culverts shall be colored through use of Natina, Brown (Federal Standard 595 FS 30059) or an approved equivalent. Backs of signs and mounting hardware on wood posts shall be brown. Backs of signs, mounting hardware, and metal posts shall be brown. Backs of signs and mounting hardware shall match the color of the posts. Samples of colored structures shall be submitted to TRPA and approved prior to installation. Object marker posts may remain galvanized finish.

13. Any modifications to the TRPA approved plans shall be submitted to TRPA for review and approval.
14. This site shall be winterized in accordance with the provisions of Attachment Q by October 15th of each construction season.
15. Vegetation shall not be disturbed, injured, or removed except in accordance with the TRPA Code or the conditions of project approval. All trees, major roots, and other vegetation, not specifically designated or approved for removal shall be protected according to methods approved by TRPA. All vegetation outside the construction site/project area boundary shall not be disturbed.
16. All waste resulting from the saw-cutting of pavement shall be removed using a vacuum (or other TRPA approved method) during the cutting process or immediately thereafter. Discharge of waste material to surface drainage features is prohibited and constitutes a violation of this permit.
17. Dust control measures shall include sprinkling with water as needed to keep the surface moistened but not saturated and sweeping of paved surfaces.
18. All rock material (gravel, cobble, and boulders) shall be clean and thoroughly washed prior to arrival at the site to ensure that the rock is free of any silt or clay particles.
19. All spoil piles shall be protected during construction by properly installing either filter fabric fencing or fiber rolls around the perimeter of the piles with a plastic or other impervious covering.
20. All excavated materials that are not to be reused on site shall be hauled to a TRPA approved disposal site or out of the Tahoe Region.
21. All vegetated areas disturbed by construction shall be re-vegetated in accordance with the TRPA Handbook of Best Management Practices.
22. This approval is based on the permittee's representation that all plans and information contained in the subject application are true and correct. Should any information or representation submitted in connection with the project application be incorrect or untrue, TRPA may rescind this approval, or take other appropriate action.
23. All permanent BMPs shall be maintained and functional. This includes visually inspecting BMPs at least bi-annually and after major storm events.

24. Caltrans shall request a final inspection from TRPA once the project is complete.
25. To the maximum extent allowable by law, each party ("Indemnitor") agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the other party, its governing board, officers, employees and its agents (collectively "Indemnitee") from and against any and all suits, losses, damages, injuries, liabilities, and claims proximately caused by the Indemnitor. To the extent permitted by law, where the foregoing indemnity applies, it includes any and all suits, losses, damages, injuries, liabilities, and claims by any person from any cause whatsoever arising out of or in connection with either directly or indirectly, and in whole or in part (1) the processing, conditioning, issuance, or implementation of this permit; (2) any failure to comply with all applicable laws and regulations; and (3) the design, installation, or operation of any improvements.

END OF PERMIT



**TAHOE
REGIONAL
PLANNING
AGENCY**

Mail
PO Box 5310
Stateline, NV 89449-5310

Location
128 Market Street
Stateline, NV 89449

Contact
Phone: 775-588-4547
Fax: 775-588-4527
www.trpa.org



FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Caltrans – California State Route 89 from Cascade Road to Upper Emerald Bay Road Water Quality Improvement Project, Caltrans Project Number 03-1A8434

TRPA PROJECT NUMBER: 520-201-00

FILE: EIPC2007-0035

PERMITTEE(S): State of California, Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

COUNTY/LOCATION: El Dorado / State Route 89 from Cascade Road to Upper Emerald Bay Road

Staff Analysis: In accordance with Article IV of the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, as amended, and Section 6.3 of the TRPA Rules and Regulations of Practice and Procedure, the TRPA staff has reviewed the information submitted with the subject project. On the basis of this initial environmental evaluation, Agency staff has found that the subject project will not have a significant effect on the environment.

Determination: Based on the above-stated finding, the subject project is conditionally exempt from the requirement to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement. The conditions of this exemption are the conditions of permit approval.



TRPA Chairman or Executive Director

4-15-14

Date



**TAHOE
REGIONAL
PLANNING
AGENCY**

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HOURS
Mon. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
9 am-12 pm/1 pm-4 pm
Closed Tuesday
New Applications Until 4:00
pm

ATTACHMENT Q STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR GRADING PROJECTS

This handout on the standard conditions that must be met in all projects involving grading is divided into the following three sections:

- I. Pre-Grading Conditions (Pre-activity, where applicable)
- II. Construction/Grading Conditions
- III. General Conditions/Design Standards

Please read all of the conditions carefully to avoid any delays in construction of your project.

NOTE: Your plans have been reviewed and approved as required under Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Rules, Regulations and Ordinances only. TRPA has not reviewed and shall not be responsible for any elements contained in your plans, i.e., structural, electrical, mechanical, etc., which are not required for review under said Rules, Regulations and Ordinances.

I. PRE-GRADING/PRE-ACTIVITY CONDITIONS:

The following conditions must be completely complied with prior to any site disturbance or commencement of activity.

A. Final Construction Plans:

Final construction plans must be submitted to and reviewed by TRPA to determine conformance with the approval. Said plans shall clearly depict the following:

1. Slope stabilization methods to stabilize all existing and proposed cut and fill slopes.
2. Areas to be revegetated, including complete specifications for such revegetation.
3. Fencing for vegetation protection.
4. Temporary and permanent erosion control devices.
5. Utility trenches.
6. Dust control measures.
7. All water quality improvements (BMPs) required in the conditional approval. Drainage facilities shall be designed to be capable of retaining runoff water for a two (2) year, six (6) hour storm.
8. The final plans shall contain equipment specifications necessary to establish compliance with Standard Conditions III. A-F.

B. Securities:

A security shall be posted with the TRPA to insure compliance with all permit conditions. The security shall include an amount equal to 110 percent of the cost of the BMPs and other erosion control and water quality improvements required. For further information on the acceptable types of securities, see Attachment J.

C. Mitigation Fees:

All required air quality, water quality, and excess coverage and offsite coverage mitigation fees shall be paid to TRPA.

D. Temporary BMPs:

The following temporary BMPs are required to be installed onsite prior to any grading activity occurring:

1. Installation of temporary erosion controls.
2. Installation of vegetation protection measures.
3. Installation of construction site boundary fencing.

E. Required Inspection:

An onsite inspection by TRPA staff is required prior to any construction or grading activity occurring. TRPA staff shall determine if the onsite improvements required by Condition II (1), above, have been properly installed. No grading or construction shall be undertaken by the permittee until receipt of TRPA notification that the pre-grading/pre-activity conditions of approval have been satisfied.

F. Required Notices:

The following notices to the TRPA are required prior to any grading or construction occurring on the project site:

1. Notice for Pre-Grading Inspection: The permittee shall notify the TRPA when all onsite improvements required under Condition II(1), above, have been installed so that the required pre-grading inspection may be scheduled.
2. Notice of Commencement of Construction: The permittee shall notify the TRPA at least 48 hours prior to commencement of construction or grading on the project site. Said notice shall include the date when construction will commence.

II. CONSTRUCTION/GRADING CONDITIONS:

The following conditions shall be complied with during the grading and construction phase of the project.

- A. All construction shall be accomplished in strict compliance with the plans approved by TRPA.
- B. The TRPA permit and the final construction drawings bearing the TRPA stamp of approval shall be present on the construction site from the time construction commences to final TRPA site inspection. The permit and plans shall be available for inspection upon request by any TRPA employee. Failure to present the TRPA permit and approved plans may result in the issuance of a Cease and Desist Order by the TRPA.
- C. Whenever possible, utilities shall occupy common trenches to minimize site disturbance.
- D. There shall be no grading or land disturbance performed with respect to the project between October 15 and May 1, except as follows:
 1. The grading or land disturbance is for excavation and backfilling for a volume not in excess of three cubic yards.
 2. The activity is completed within a 48-hour period.
 3. The excavation site is stabilized to prevent erosion.
 4. The pregrade inspection is performed by TRPA staff, and the activity passes the inspection.

5. The grading/project does not represent or involve a series of excavations, which, when viewed as a whole, would exceed the provisions of this Standard Condition of Approval, and Subsection 2.3 of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.

Grading is prohibited any time of the year during periods of precipitation and for the resulting period of time when the site is covered with snow, or is in a saturated, muddy, or unstable condition (pursuant to Subsection 33.3.1.A of the TRPA Code of Ordinances.)

- E. All material obtained from any excavation work that is not contained within foundations, retaining walls, or by other methods approved by TRPA shall be removed from the subject parcel and disposed of at a site approved by TRPA.
- F. Replanting of all exposed surfaces, in accordance with the revegetation and slope stabilization plan, shall be accomplished within the first growing season following disturbance, unless an approved construction/inspection schedule establishes otherwise.
- G. All trees and natural vegetation to remain on the site shall be fenced for protection. Scarring of trees shall be avoided and, if scarred, damaged areas shall be repaired with tree seal.
 1. Fencing specified shall be at least 48 inches high and shall be constructed of metal posts and either orange construction fencing or metal mesh fencing also at least 48 inches high (Section 33.6.1). Job sites with violations of the fencing standards will be required to re-fence the job site with a high gauge metal fencing.
 2. No material or equipment shall enter or be placed in the areas protected by fencing or outside the construction areas without prior approval from TRPA. Fences shall not be moved without prior approval (Section 33.6).
 3. To reduce soil disturbance and damage to vegetation, the area of disturbance during the construction of a structure shall be limited to the area between the footprint of the building and the public road. For the remainder of the site the disturbance areas shall not exceed 12 feet from the footprint of the structure, parking area or cut/fill slope. The approved plans should show the fencing and approved exceptions (Section 36.2).
- H. Soil and construction material shall not be tracked off the construction site. Grading operations shall cease in the event that a danger of violating this condition exists. The site shall be cleaned up and road right-of-way swept clean when necessary.
- I. During grading and construction, environmental protection devices such as erosion control devices, dust control, and vegetation protection barriers shall be maintained.
- J. Loose soil mounds or surfaces shall be protected from wind or water erosion by being appropriately covered when construction is not in active progress or when required by TRPA.
- K. Excavated material shall be stored upgrate from the excavated areas to the extent possible. No material shall be stored in any stream zone or wet areas.
- L. Only equipment of a size and type that, under prevailing site conditions, and considering the nature of the work to be performed, will do the least amount of damage to the environment shall be used.
- M. Limit idling time for diesel powered vehicles exceeding 10,000 GVW and self-propelled equipment exceeding 25 hp to no more than 15 minutes in Nevada and 5 minutes in California, or as otherwise required by state or local permits.
- N. Utilize existing power sources (e.g. power poles) or clean-fuel generators rather than temporary diesel power generators wherever feasible.
- O. No washing of vehicles or construction equipment, including cement mixers, shall be permitted anywhere on the subject property unless authorized by TRPA in writing.

- P. No vehicles or heavy equipment shall be allowed in any stream environment zone or wet areas, except as authorized by TRPA.
- Q. Locate construction staging areas as far as feasible from sensitive air pollution receptors (e.g. schools or hospitals).
- R. All construction sites shall be winterized by October 15 to reduce the water quality impacts associated with winter weather as follows:
 - 1. For the sites that will be inactive between October 15 and May 1:
 - (a) Temporary erosion controls shall be installed;
 - (b) Temporary vegetation protection fencing shall be installed;
 - (c) Disturbed areas shall be stabilized;
 - (d) Onsite construction slash and debris shall be cleaned up and removed;
 - (e) Where feasible, mechanical stabilization and drainage improvements shall be installed; and
 - (f) Spoil piles shall be removed from the site.
 - 2. For sites that will be active between October 15 and May 1, in addition to the above requirements:
 - (a) Permanent mechanical erosion control devices shall be installed, including paving of driveway and parking areas; and
 - (b) Parking of vehicles and storage of building materials shall be restricted to paved areas.

III. GENERAL CONDITIONS/DESIGN STANDARDS:

- A. Projects approved by TRPA shall be subject to inspections by TRPA at any reasonable time. The permittee shall be responsible for making the project area accessible for inspection purposes. TRPA shall not be liable for any expense incurred by the permittee as a result of TRPA inspections.
- B. Construction shall be completed in accordance with an approved construction schedule. An extension of a completion schedule for a project may be granted provided the request is made in writing prior to the expiration of the completion schedule, a security is posted to ensure completion or abatement of the project, and TRPA makes either of the following findings:
 - 1. The project was diligently pursued, as defined in Subparagraph 2.2.4.C of the Code of Ordinances, during each building season (May 1 - October 15) since commencement of construction.
 - 2. That events beyond the control of the permittee, which may include engineering problems, labor disputes, natural disasters, or weather problems, have prevented diligent pursuit of the project.
- C. Water conservation appliances and fixtures shall be installed in all new facilities or, when replaced, in existing facilities: low flow flush toilets; low flow showerheads (3 gpm rated maximum flow); faucet aerators; and water-efficient appliances (e.g., washing machines and dishwaters).
- D. Water heaters shall not emit nitrogen oxides greater than 40 nanograms of nitrogen oxide (NO₂) per joule of heat output.
- E. Space heaters shall not emit greater than 40 nanograms of nitrogen oxides (as NO₂) per joule of useful heat delivered to the heated space.

- F. Wood heaters to be installed in the Region shall meet the safety regulations established by applicable city, county, and state codes. Coal shall not be used as a fuel source.
1. Emission Standards: Wood heaters installed in the Region shall not cause emissions of more than 7.5 grams of particulates per hour for noncatalytic wood heaters or 4.1 grams per hour for catalytically equipped wood heaters.
 2. Limitations: Wood heaters shall be sized appropriately for the space they are designed to serve. Multi-residential projects of five or more units, tourist accommodations, commercial, recreation and public service projects shall be limited to one wood heater per project area.
 3. List of Approved Heaters: TRPA shall maintain a list of wood heaters which may be installed in the Region. The list shall include the brand names, model number, description of the model and the name and address of the manufacturer. Wood heaters certified for use in either Colorado or Oregon shall be considered in compliance with 6(a), above.
- G. Construction materials shall be secured to prevent them from rolling, washing, or blowing off the project site. Rehabilitation and clean-up of the site following construction must include removal of all construction waste and debris.
- H. Plant species on the TRPA Recommended Native and Adapted Plant List shall be used for lawns and landscaping.
- I. The following sizes and spacing shall be required for woody plant materials at time of planting:
1. Trees shall be a minimum six feet tall or 1-1/2 inch caliper size or diameter at breast height;
 2. Shrubs shall be a minimum three gallon pot size where upright shrubs have a minimum height of 18 inches and a minimum spread of 18 inches; and spreading shrubs have a minimum spread of 18-24 inches.
 3. Groundcovers shall be a minimum four inch pot size or one gallon container and shall be maximum 24 inches on center spacing.
- J. Plant species not found on the TRPA Recommended Native and Adapted Plant List may be used for landscaping as accent plantings but shall be limited to borders, entryways, flower-beds, and other similar locations to provide accent to the overall native or adapted landscape design.
- K. The following exterior lighting standards shall apply:
1. Exterior lights shall not blink, flash or change intensity. String lights, building or roofline tube lighting, reflective or luminescent wall surfaces are prohibited.
 2. Exterior lighting shall not be attached to trees except for Christmas season.
 3. Parking lot, walkway, and building lights shall be directed downward.
 4. Fixture mounting height shall be appropriate to the purpose. The height shall not exceed the limitations set forth in Chapter 37 of the Code.
 5. Outdoor lighting shall be used for purposes of illumination only, and shall not be designed for, or used as, an advertising display. Illumination for aesthetic or dramatic purposes of any building or surrounding landscape utilizing exterior light fixtures projected above the horizontal is prohibited.
 6. The commercial operation of searchlights for advertising or any other purpose is prohibited. Seasonal lighting displays and lighting for special events which conflict with other provisions of this section may be permitted on a temporary basis.

- L. Any normal construction activities creating noise in excess of the TRPA noise standards shall be considered exempt from said standards provided all such work is conducted between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.
- M. Engine doors shall remain closed during periods of operation except during necessary engine maintenance.
- N. Stationary equipment (e.g. generators or pumps) shall be located as far as feasible from noise-sensitive receptors and residential areas. Stationary equipment near sensitive noise receptors or residential areas shall be equipped with temporary sound barriers.
- O. Sonic pile driving shall be utilized instead of impact pile driving, wherever feasible. Pile driving holes shall be predrilled to the extent feasible subject to design engineer's approval.
- P. Fertilizer use on this property shall be managed to include the appropriate type of fertilizer, rate, and frequency of application to avoid release of excess nutrients and minimize use of fertilizer.
- Q. No trees shall be removed or trimmed without prior TRPA written approval unless otherwise specifically exempted under Chapter 2 of the Code of Ordinances.
- R. The architectural design of this project shall include elements that screen from public view all external mechanical equipment, including refuse enclosures, satellite receiving disks, communication equipment, and utility hardware on roofs, buildings or the ground. Roofs, including mechanical equipment and skylights, shall be constructed of nonglare finishes that minimize reflectivity.
- S. The permittee is responsible for insuring that the project, as built, does not exceed the approved land coverage figures shown on the site plan. The approved land coverage figures shall supersede scaled drawings when discrepancies occur.
- T. The adequacy of all required BMPs as shown on the final construction plans shall be confirmed at the time of the TRPA pre-grading inspection. Any required modifications, as determined by TPRA, shall be incorporated into the project permit at that time.
- U. It is the permittee's obligation to locate all subsurface facilities and/or utilities prior to any grading, dredging or other subsurface activity. The permittee is responsible for contacting the Northern Underground Service Alert (USA, usually known as USA DIGS 1-800-227-2600) prior to commencement of any activity on the site.
- V. This approval is based on the permittee's representation that all plans and information contained in the subject application are true and correct. Should any information or representation submitted in connection with the project application be incorrect or untrue, TRPA may rescind this approval or take other appropriate action.

UNITED STATE ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SACRAMENTO
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1326 J STREET
SACRAMENTO CA 95814-2922

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

April 10, 2014

Regulatory Division (SPK-2014-00242)

Mr. Mike Bartlett
California Department of Transportation
703 B Street
Marysville, California 95901-0911

Dear Mr. Bartlett:

We are responding to your agent's March 13, 2014, request for a Department of the Army Nationwide Permit (NWP) for the SR 89 Eagle Falls Culvert Repair (EA 03-1A843, PM 13.8/18.00) project. This approximately 0.05-acre project involves activities, including discharges of dredged or fill material, in waters of the United States to protect an existing drainage structure under SR89. The project is located in Section 21, Township 13 North, Range 17 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, Latitude 38.9513969654761°, Longitude - 120.111718569431°, Emerald Bay, El Dorado County, California.

Based on the information your agent provided, the proposed activity, resulting in permanent impacts to approximately 0.0003 acres and temporary impacts to approximately 0.0004 acres of Eagle Creek, is authorized by Nationwide Permit (NWP) Number 3 – Maintenance. However, until Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the activity has been issued or waived, our authorization is denied without prejudice. Once you have provided us evidence of water quality certification, the activity is authorized and the work may proceed subject to the conditions of certification and the NWP. Your work must comply with the general terms and conditions listed on the enclosed NWP3 Summary sheets (enclosure 1), our Final Sacramento District Regional Conditions (Specifically Regional Conditions #5, 11, 12 & 14)(enclosure 2), and the following special conditions:

Special Conditions

1. The enclosed drawing entitled Layout L-12, dated March 6, 2014, created by Caltrans, is incorporated as a condition of this authorization. No deviations from the work as shown in this drawing are authorized.

You must sign the enclosed Compliance Certification and return it to this office within 30 days after completion of the authorized work.

This verification is valid until March 18, 2017, when the existing NWP are scheduled to be modified, reissued, or revoked. Furthermore, if you commence or are under contract to commence this activity before the date that the relevant NWP is modified, reissued or revoked, you will have twelve (12) months from the date of the modification, reissuance or revocation of the NWP to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions. Failure to comply with the General and Regional Conditions of this NWP, or the project-specific Special Conditions of this authorization, may result in the suspension or revocation of your authorization.

We would appreciate your feedback. At your earliest convenience, please tell us how we are doing by completing the customer survey on our website under *Customer Service Survey*.

Please refer to identification number SPK-2014-00242 in any correspondence concerning this project. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Peck Ha at our California North Branch Office, Regulatory Division, Sacramento District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1325 J Street, Room 1350, Sacramento, California 95814-2922, by email at Peck.Ha@usace.army.mil, or telephone at 916-557-6617. For more information regarding our program, please visit our website at www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx.

Sincerely,



Nancy Arcady Haley
Chief, California North Branch
Regulatory Division

Enclosures

cc: (w/o encls)

Ms. Cassandra Evenson, Caltrans District 3, Cassandra_evenson@dot.ca.gov

Mr. Elizabeth Lee, California Regional Water Quality Control Board,
EMLee@waterboards.ca.gov

Mr. Paul Jones, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, Jones.Paul@epa.gov

Ms. Tina Bartlett, California Department of Fish and Game, TinaBartlett@wildlife.ca.gov

Mr. Ryan Olah, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, ryan_olah@fws.gov

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION

Permit File Number: SPK-2014-00242

Nationwide Permit Number: 3

Permittee: Mike Bartlett
California Department of Transportation
703 B Street
Marysville, California 95901-0911

County: El Dorado

Date of Verification: April 10, 2014

Within 30 days after completion of the activity authorized by this permit, sign this certification and return it to the following address:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Sacramento District
1325 J Street, Room 1350
Sacramento, California 95814-2922
DLL-CESPK-RD-Compliance@usace.army.mil

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers representative. If you fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit your authorization may be suspended, modified, or revoked. If you have any questions about this certification, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above-referenced permit, including all the required mitigation, was completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the permit verification.

Signature of Permittee

Date



U S Army Corps of
Engineers
Sacramento District

Nationwide Permit Summary

33 CFR Part 330; Issuance of Nationwide
Permits – March 19, 2012

3. Maintenance.

(a) The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable structure, or fill, or of any currently serviceable structure or fill authorized by 33 CFR 330.3, provided that the structure or fill is not to be put to uses differing from those uses specified or contemplated for it in the original permit or the most recently authorized modification. Minor deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, requirements of other regulatory agencies, or current construction codes or safety standards that are necessary to make the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are authorized. Any stream channel modification is limited to the minimum necessary for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the structure or fill; such modifications, including the removal of material from the stream channel, must be immediately adjacent to the project or within the boundaries of the structure or fill. This NWP also authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events, provided the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. In cases of catastrophic events, such as hurricanes or tornadoes, this two-year limit may be waived by the district engineer, provided the permittee can demonstrate funding, contract, or other similar delays.

(b) This NWP also authorizes the removal of accumulated sediments and debris in the vicinity of existing structures (e.g., bridges, culverted road crossings, water intake structures, etc.) and/or the placement of new or additional riprap to protect the structure. The removal of sediment is limited to the minimum necessary to restore the waterway in the vicinity of the structure to the approximate dimensions that existed when the structure was built, but cannot extend farther than 200 feet in any direction from the structure. This 200 foot limit does not apply to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments blocking or restricting outfall and intake structures or to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments from canals associated with outfall and intake structures. All dredged or excavated materials must be deposited and

retained in an area that has no waters of the United States unless otherwise specifically approved by the district engineer under separate authorization. The placement of new or additional riprap must be the minimum necessary to protect the structure or to ensure the safety of the structure. Any bank stabilization measures not directly associated with the structure will require a separate authorization from the district engineer.

(c) This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work necessary to conduct the maintenance activity. 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.

(d) This NWP does not authorize maintenance dredging for the primary purpose of navigation. This NWP does not authorize beach restoration. This NWP does not authorize new stream channelization or stream relocation projects.

Notification: For activities authorized by paragraph (b) of this NWP, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 31). The pre-construction notification must include information regarding the original design capacities and configurations of the outfalls, intakes, small impoundments, and canals. (Sections 10 and 404)

Note: This NWP authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized structure or fill that does not qualify for the Clean Water Act Section 404(f) exemption for maintenance.

A. Regional Conditions

1. Regional Conditions for California, excluding the Tahoe Basin

http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/nwp/2012_nwps/2012-NWP-RC-CA.pdf

2. Regional Conditions for Nevada, including the Tahoe Basin

http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/nwp/2012_nwps/2012-NWP-RC-NV.pdf

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U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS – SACRAMENTO DISTRICT

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3. Regional Conditions for Utah

http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/nwp/2012_nwps/2012-NWP-RC-UT.pdf

4. Regional Conditions for Colorado.

http://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Portals/12/documents/regulatory/nwp/2012_nwps/2012-NWP-RC-CO.pdf

B. 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.
- 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 NWPs 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 and storm water management activities, 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.
- 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.** No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency 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).

17. **Tribal Rights.** No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

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 Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed.

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address ESA compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional ESA consultation is necessary.

(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 project, or if the project 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 work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed work. 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 project, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification the proposed activities will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until 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 regional endangered species conditions to the NWPs.

(e) Authorization of an activity by a 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 U.S. 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) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the U.S. FWS and NMFS or their world wide web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipac> and <http://www.noaa.gov/fisheries.html> respectively.

19. **Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles.** The permittee is responsible for obtaining any "take" permits required under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's regulations governing compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee should contact the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if such "take" permits are required for a particular activity.

20. **Historic Properties.**

(a) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect 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. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address section 106 compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional section 106 consultation is necessary.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the authorized activity may 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 may be affected by the proposed work 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 resources can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, 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 and these efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity may 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 or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed.

(d) 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. Section 106 consultation is not required when the Corps determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR §800.3(a)). If NHPA section 106 consultation is required and will occur, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin work 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 (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)) 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 NWPs 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, and 38, notification is required in accordance with general condition 31, 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 adverse effects on the aquatic environment are 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 adverse effects to the aquatic environment are 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 effects of the proposed activity are minimal, and provides a project-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 minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. 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 minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.
 - (2) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, wetland restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered.
 - (3) 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) – (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)).
 - (4) 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.
 - (5) 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.

- (d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation, such as stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.
- (e) 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 project 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 a project already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the minimal impact requirement associated with the NWPs.
- (f) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. 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 establish a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or establishing 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 compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.
- (g) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or separate permittee-responsible mitigation. For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible compensatory 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.

(h) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected, such as the conversion of 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 effects of the project to the 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)

(Date)

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 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 work 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 work and mitigation.

31. 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 in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity may 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 (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 project;
- (3) A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of water of the United States expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; 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. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the project 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);

(4) 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 waters of the United States. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;

(5) 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 effects are minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

(6) If any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed work or utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act; and

(7) For an activity that may affect a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must state which historic property may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

(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 a PCN and must include all of the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used.

(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 and the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level.

(2) For 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, for 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 intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, and for all NWP 48 activities that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via email, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (U.S. FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), 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 telephone or fax the district engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse 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 to the aquatic environment of the proposed activity are 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.

(3) 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.

(4) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

C. District Engineer's Decision

1. 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. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the individual crossings 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 intermittent or ephemeral streams or of an otherwise applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 21, 29, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51 or 52, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in minimal adverse effects. When making minimal effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. 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 assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse effects determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

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 projects with smaller impacts. The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed activity are 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 effects on the aquatic environment are 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 no more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. If the net adverse effects of the project on the aquatic environment (after consideration of the compensatory mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the project 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 effects of the proposed work are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) That the project does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (b) that the project is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level; or (c) that the project 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 effects occur to the aquatic environment, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period, with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level. When 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.

D. 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.

E. Definitions

Best management practices (BMPs): Policies, practices, procedures, or structures implemented to mitigate the adverse environmental effects on surface water quality resulting from development. BMPs are categorized as structural or non-structural.

Compensatory mitigation: The restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances preservation of aquatic resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

Currently serviceable: Useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.

Direct effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and occur at the same time and place.

Discharge: The term "discharge" means any discharge of dredged or fill material.

Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected aquatic resource function(s), but may also lead to a decline in other aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Ephemeral stream: An ephemeral stream has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. Ephemeral stream beds are located above the water table year-round. Groundwater is not a source of water for the stream. Runoff from rainfall is the primary source of water for stream flow.

Establishment (creation): The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop an aquatic resource that did not previously exist at an upland site. Establishment results in a gain in aquatic resource area.

High Tide Line: The line of intersection of the land with the water's surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gages, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.

Historic Property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site (including archaeological site), building, structure, or other object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 60).

Independent utility: A test to determine what constitutes a single and complete non-linear project in the Corps regulatory program. A project is considered to have independent utility if it would be constructed absent the construction of other

projects in the project area. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

Indirect effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Intermittent stream: An intermittent stream has flowing water during certain times of the year, when groundwater provides water for stream flow. During dry periods, intermittent streams may not have flowing water. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

Loss of waters of the United States: Waters of the United States that are permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody. The acreage of loss of waters of the United States is a threshold measurement of the impact to jurisdictional waters for determining whether a project may qualify for an NWP; it is not a net threshold that is calculated after considering compensatory mitigation that may be used to offset losses of aquatic functions and services. The loss of stream bed includes the linear feet of stream bed that is filled or excavated. Waters of the United States temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the United States. Impacts resulting from activities eligible for exemptions under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act are not considered when calculating the loss of waters of the United States.

Non-tidal wetland: A non-tidal wetland is a wetland that is not subject to the ebb and flow of tidal waters. The definition of a wetland can be found at 33 CFR 328.3(b). Non-tidal wetlands contiguous to tidal waters are located landward of the high tide line (i.e., spring high tide line).

Open water: For purposes of the NWPs, an open water is any area that in a year with normal patterns of precipitation has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that an ordinary high water mark can be determined. Aquatic vegetation within the area of standing or flowing water is either non-emergent, sparse, or absent. Vegetated shallows are considered to be open waters. Examples of "open waters" include rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

Ordinary High Water Mark: An ordinary high water mark is a line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics, or by other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas (see 33 CFR 328.3(e)).

Perennial stream: A perennial stream has flowing water year-round during a typical year. The water table is located above the stream bed for most of the year. Groundwater is the primary source of water for stream flow. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

Practicable: Available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

Pre-construction notification: A request submitted by the project proponent to the Corps for confirmation that a particular activity is authorized by nationwide permit. The request may be a permit application, letter, or similar document that includes information about the proposed work and its anticipated environmental effects. Pre-construction notification may be required by the terms and conditions of a nationwide permit, or by regional conditions. A pre-construction notification may be voluntarily submitted in cases where pre-construction notification is not required and the project proponent wants confirmation that the activity is authorized by nationwide permit.

Preservation: The removal of a threat to, or preventing the decline of, aquatic resources by an action in or near those aquatic resources. This term includes activities commonly associated with the protection and maintenance of aquatic resources through the implementation of appropriate legal and physical mechanisms. Preservation does not result in a gain of aquatic resource area or functions.

Re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former aquatic resource. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former aquatic resource and results in a gain in aquatic resource area and functions.

Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource. Rehabilitation results in a gain in aquatic resource function, but does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Restoration: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former or degraded aquatic resource. For the purpose of tracking net gains in aquatic resource area, restoration is divided into two categories: re-establishment and rehabilitation.

Riffle and pool complex: Riffle and pool complexes are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. Riffle and pool complexes sometimes characterize steep gradient sections of streams. Such stream sections are recognizable by their hydraulic characteristics. The rapid movement of water over a coarse substrate in riffles results in a rough flow, a turbulent surface, and high dissolved oxygen levels in the water. Pools are deeper areas associated with riffles. A slower stream velocity, a streaming flow, a smooth surface, and a finer substrate characterize pools.

Riparian areas: Riparian areas are lands adjacent to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Riparian areas are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, through which surface and subsurface hydrology connects riverine, lacustrine, estuarine, and marine waters with their adjacent wetlands, non-wetland waters, or uplands. Riparian areas provide a variety of ecological functions and services and help improve or maintain local water quality. (See general condition 23.)

Shellfish seeding: The placement of shellfish seed and/or suitable substrate to increase shellfish production. Shellfish seed consists of immature individual shellfish or individual shellfish attached to shells or shell fragments (i.e., spat on shell). Suitable substrate may consist of shellfish shells, shell fragments, or other appropriate materials placed into waters for shellfish habitat.

Single and complete linear project: A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point, which often involves multiple crossings of one or more waterbodies at separate and distant locations. The term "single and complete project" is defined as that portion of the total linear project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers that includes all crossings of a single water of the United States (i.e., a single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single or multiple waterbodies several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

Single and complete non-linear project: For non-linear projects, the term "single and complete project" is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. A single and complete non-linear project must have independent utility (see definition of "independent utility"). Single and complete non-linear projects may not be "piecemealed" to avoid the limits in an NWP authorization.

Stormwater management: Stormwater management is the mechanism for controlling stormwater runoff for the purposes of reducing downstream erosion, water quality degradation, and flooding and mitigating the adverse effects of changes in land use on the aquatic environment.

Stormwater management facilities: Stormwater management facilities are those facilities, including but not limited to, stormwater retention and detention ponds and best management practices, which retain water for a period of time to control runoff and/or improve the quality (i.e., by reducing the concentration of nutrients, sediments, hazardous substances and other pollutants) of stormwater runoff.

Stream bed: The substrate of the stream channel between the ordinary high water marks. The substrate may be bedrock or inorganic particles that range in size from clay to boulders. Wetlands contiguous to the stream bed, but outside of the ordinary high water marks, are not considered part of the stream bed.

Stream channelization: The manipulation of a stream's course, condition, capacity, or location that causes more than minimal interruption of normal stream processes. A channelized stream remains a water of the United States.

Structure: An object that is arranged in a definite pattern of organization. Examples of structures include, without limitation, any pier, boat dock, boat ramp, wharf, dolphin, weir, boom, breakwater, bulkhead, revetment, riprap, jetty,

artificial island, artificial reef, permanent mooring structure, power transmission line, permanently moored floating vessel, piling, aid to navigation, or any other manmade obstacle or obstruction.

Tidal wetland: A tidal wetland is a wetland (i.e., water of the United States) that is inundated by tidal waters. The definitions of a wetland and tidal waters can be found at 33 CFR 328.3(b) and 33 CFR 328.3(f), respectively. Tidal waters rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by other waters, wind, or other effects. Tidal wetlands are located channelward of the high tide line, which is defined at 33 CFR 328.3(d).

Vegetated shallows: Vegetated shallows are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. They are areas that are permanently inundated and under normal circumstances have rooted aquatic vegetation, such as seagrasses in marine and estuarine systems and a variety of vascular rooted plants in freshwater systems.

Waterbody: For purposes of the NWPs, a waterbody is a jurisdictional water of the United States. If a jurisdictional wetland is adjacent – meaning bordering, contiguous, or neighboring – to a waterbody determined to be a water of the United States under 33 CFR 328.3(a)(1)-(6), that waterbody and its adjacent wetlands are considered together as a single aquatic unit (see 33 CFR 328.4(c)(2)). Examples of "waterbodies" include streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

Enclosure 2:
Final Sacramento District Nationwide Permit
Regional Conditions for Nevada and the Lake Tahoe Basin in California

1.* When pre-construction notification (PCN) is required, the permittee shall notify the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District (Corps) in accordance with General Condition 31 using either the South Pacific Division Preconstruction Notification (PCN) Checklist or a signed application form (ENG Form 4345) with an attachment providing information on compliance with all of the General and Regional Conditions. In addition, the PCN shall include:

a. A written statement describing how the activity has been designed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States;

b. Drawings, including plan and cross-section views, clearly depicting the location, size and dimensions of the proposed activity, as well as the location of delineated waters of the U.S. on the site. The drawings shall contain a title block, legend and scale, amount (in cubic yards) and area (in acres) of fill in Corps jurisdiction, including both permanent and temporary fills/structures. The ordinary high water mark or, if tidal waters, the mean high water mark and high tide line, should be shown (in feet), based on National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or other appropriate referenced elevation. All drawings for activities located within the boundaries of the Los Angeles District shall comply with the September 15, 2010 Special Public Notice: *Map and Drawing Standards for the Los Angeles District Regulatory Division*, (available on the Los Angeles District Regulatory Division website at: www.spl.usace.army.mil/regulatory/); and

c. Numbered and dated pre-project color photographs showing a representative sample of waters proposed to be impacted on the site, and all waters of the U.S. proposed to be avoided on and immediately adjacent to the activities site. The compass angle and position of each photograph shall be identified on the plan-view drawing(s) required in subpart b of this Regional Condition.

2. For all Nationwide Permits (NWP), the permittee shall submit a PCN in accordance with General Condition 31 and Regional Condition 1, in the following circumstances:

a. For all activities that would result in the discharge of fill material into any vernal pool;

b. For all crossings of perennial waters and intermittent waters; and

c. For all activities proposed within 100 feet of the point of discharge of a known natural spring source, which is any location where ground water emanates from a point in the ground excluding seeps or other discharges which lack a defined channel.

3. The permittee shall record the NWP verification with the Registrar of Deeds or other appropriate official charged with the responsibility for maintaining records of title to or interest in real property for areas (1) designated to be preserved as part of compensatory mitigation for authorized impacts, including any associated covenants or restrictions, or (2) where boat ramps or docks, marinas, piers, and permanently moored vessels will be constructed or placed in or adjacent to navigable waters. The recordation shall also include a map showing the surveyed location of the preserved area or authorized structure.

4. For all waters of the U.S. proposed to be avoided on a site, unless determined to be impracticable by the Corps, the permittee shall:

a. Establish and maintain, in perpetuity, a preserve containing all avoided waters of the U.S. to ensure that the functions of the aquatic environment are protected;

Enclosure 2:
Final Sacramento District Nationwide Permit
Regional Conditions for Nevada and the Lake Tahoe Basin in California

- b. Place all avoided waters of the U.S. and any upland buffers into a separate parcel prior to discharging dredge or fill material into waters of the U.S., and
- c. Establish permanent legal protection for all preserve parcels, following Corps approval of the legal instrument;

If the Corps determines that it is impracticable to require permanent preservation of the avoided waters, additional mitigation may be required in order to compensate for indirect impacts to the waters of the U.S.

5. For all temporary fills, the PCN shall include a description of the proposed temporary fill, including the type and amount of material to be placed, the area proposed to be impacted, and the proposed plan for restoration of the temporary fill area to pre-activities contours and conditions, including a plan for the re-vegetation of the temporary fill area, if necessary. In addition, the PCN shall include the reason(s) why avoidance of temporary impacts is not practicable.

In addition, for all activities resulting in temporary fill within waters of the U.S., the permittee shall:

- a. Utilize material consisting of clean and washed gravel. For temporary fills within waters of the U.S. supporting anadromous fisheries, spawning quality gravel shall be used, where practicable, as determined by the Corps, after consultation with appropriate Federal and state fish and wildlife agencies;
- b. Place a horizontal marker (e.g. fabric, certified weed free straw, etc.) to delineate the existing ground elevation of the waters temporarily filled during construction; and
- c. Remove all temporary fill within 30 days following completion of construction activities.

6. Unless determined to be impracticable by the Corps, in addition to the requirements of General Condition 2, the following criteria shall apply to all road crossings:

a.* For all activities in waters of the U.S. that are suitable habitat for Federally-listed fish species, the permittee shall design all road crossings to ensure that the passage and/or spawning of fish is not hindered. In these areas, the permittee shall employ bridge designs that span the stream or river, including pier- or pile-supported spans, or designs that use a bottomless arch culvert with a natural stream bed;

b. Road crossings shall be designed to ensure that no more than minor impacts would occur to fish and wildlife passage or expected high flows, following the criteria listed in Regional Condition 6(a). Culverted crossings that do not utilize a bottomless arch culvert with a natural stream bed may be authorized for waters that do not contain suitable habitat for Federally listed fish species, if it can be demonstrated and is specifically determined by the Corps, that such crossing will result in no more than minor impacts to fish and wildlife passage or expected high flows;

c. No construction activities shall occur within standing or flowing waters. For ephemeral or intermittent streams, this may be accomplished through construction during the dry season. In perennial streams, this may be accomplished through dewatering of the work area. Any proposed dewatering plans must be approved, in writing, by the Corps prior to commencement of construction activities; and

d. All bank stabilization activities associated with a road crossing shall comply with Regional Condition 12.

* Regional Condition developed jointly between Sacramento District, Los Angeles District, and San Francisco District.

Enclosure 2:
Final Sacramento District Nationwide Permit
Regional Conditions for Nevada and the Lake Tahoe Basin in California

In no case shall stream crossings result in a reduction in the pre-construction bankfull width or depth of perennial streams or negatively alter the flood control capacity of perennial streams.

7.* For activities in which the Corps designates another Federal agency as the lead for compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 as amended, pursuant to 50 CFR Part 402.07, Section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (EFH), pursuant to 50 CFR 600.920(b) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.2(a)(2), the lead Federal agency shall provide all relevant documentation to the Corps demonstrating any previous consultation efforts, as it pertains to the Corps Regulatory permit area (for Section 7 and EFH compliance) and the Corps Regulatory area of potential effect (APE) (for Section 106 compliance). For activities requiring a PCN, this information shall be submitted with the PCN. If the Corps does not designate another Federal agency as the lead for ESA, EFH and/or NHPA, the Corps will initiate consultation for compliance, as appropriate.

8. For all NWP's which require a PCN, the permittee shall submit the following additional information with the compliance certificate required under General Condition 30:

a. As-built drawings of the work conducted on the activities site and any on-site and/or off-site compensatory mitigation, preservation, and/or avoidance area(s). The as-builts shall include a plan-view drawing of the location of the authorized work footprint (as shown on the permit drawings), with an overlay of the work as constructed in the same scale as the permit drawings. The drawing shall show all areas of ground disturbance, wetland impacts, structures, and the boundaries of any on-site and/or off-site mitigation or avoidance areas. Please note that any deviations from the work as authorized, which result in additional impacts to waters of the U.S., must be coordinated with the appropriate Corps office prior to impacts; and

b. Numbered and dated post-construction color photographs of the work conducted within a representative sample of the impacted waters of the U.S., and within all avoided waters of the U.S. on and immediately adjacent to the proposed activities area. The compass angle and position of all photographs shall be similar to the pre-construction color photographs required in Regional Condition 1(c) and shall be identified on the plan-view drawing(s) required in subpart a of this Regional Condition.

9. For all activities requiring permittee responsible mitigation, the permittee shall develop and submit to the Corps for review and approval, a final comprehensive mitigation and monitoring plan for all permittee responsible mitigation prior to commencement of construction activities within waters of the U.S. The plan shall include the mitigation location and design drawings, vegetation plans, including target species to be planted, and final success criteria, presented in the format of the *Sacramento District's Habitat Mitigation and Monitoring Proposal Guidelines*, dated December 30, 2004, and in compliance with the requirements of 33 CFR 332.

10.* The permittee shall complete the construction of any compensatory mitigation required by special condition(s) of the NWP verification before or concurrent with commencement of construction of the authorized activity, except when specifically determined to be impracticable by the Corps. When mitigation involves use of a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program, the permittee shall submit proof of payment to the Corps prior to commencement of construction of the authorized activity.

11. The permittee is responsible for all authorized work and ensuring that all contractors and workers are made aware and adhere to the terms and conditions of the permit authorization. The permittee shall ensure that a copy of the permit authorization and associated drawings are available and visible for quick reference at the site until all construction activities are completed.

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Enclosure 2:
Final Sacramento District Nationwide Permit
Regional Conditions for Nevada and the Lake Tahoe Basin in California

12. The permittee shall clearly identify the limits of disturbance in the field with highly visible markers (e.g. construction fencing, flagging, silt barriers, etc.) prior to commencement of construction activities within waters of the U.S. The permittee shall maintain such identification properly until construction is completed and the soils have been stabilized. The permittee is prohibited from any activity (e.g. equipment usage or materials storage) that impacts waters of the U.S. outside of the permit limits (as shown on the permit drawings).
13. For all activities in which a PCN is required, the permittee shall notify the appropriate district office of the start date for the authorized work within 10 days prior to initiation of construction activities.
14. The permittee shall allow Corps representatives to inspect the authorized activity and any mitigation areas at any time deemed necessary to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP verification. The permittee will be notified in advance of an inspection.
15. No in-stream grouted outfall structures or grouting of stream bottoms shall be authorized under any NWP, unless the Corps determines that such structures are necessary and the permittee demonstrates, and the Corps concurs, that such structures would result in only minor impacts to waters of the U.S.
16. For NWP 12: Permittees shall ensure the construction of utility lines does not result in the draining of any water of the U.S., including wetlands. This may be accomplished through the use of clay blocks, bentonite, or other suitable material (as approved by the Corps) to seal the trench. For utility line trenches, during construction, the permittee shall remove and stockpile, separately, the top 6 – 12 inches of topsoil. Following installation of the utility line(s), the permittee shall replace the stockpiled topsoil on top and seed the area with native vegetation. The permittee shall submit a PCN for utility line activities in the following circumstances:
- a. The utility line crossing would result in a discharge of dredged and/or fill material into perennial waters, intermittent waters, wetlands, mudflats, vegetated shallows, riffle and pool complexes, sanctuaries and refuges or coral reefs;
 - b. The utility line activity would result in a discharge of dredged and/or fill material into greater than 100 linear feet of ephemeral waters of the U.S.;
 - c. The utility line installation would include the construction of a temporary or permanent access road, substation or foundation within waters of the U.S.; or
 - d. The proposed activity would not involve the restoration of all utility line trenches to pre-project contours and conditions within 30 days following completion of construction activities.
17. For NWP 13 and 14: All bank stabilization activities shall involve either the sole use of native vegetation or other bioengineered design techniques (e.g. willow plantings, root wads, large woody debris, etc.), or a combination of hard-armoring (e.g. rip-rap) and native vegetation or bioengineered design techniques, unless specifically determined to be impracticable by the Corps. The permittee shall submit a PCN for any bank stabilization activity that involves hard-armoring or the placement of any non-vegetated or non-bioengineered technique below the ordinary high water mark or, if tidal waters, the high tide line of waters of the U.S. The request to utilize non-vegetated techniques must include information on why the sole use of vegetated techniques is not practicable.

Enclosure 2:
Final Sacramento District Nationwide Permit
Regional Conditions for Nevada and the Lake Tahoe Basin in California

18. For NWP 23: The permittee shall submit a PCN for all activities proposed for this NWP, in accordance with General Condition 31 and Regional Condition 1. The PCN shall include a copy of the signed Categorical Exclusion document and final agency determinations regarding compliance with ESA, EFH and NHPA, in accordance with General Conditions 18 and 20 and Regional Condition 7.

19. For NWP 27: The following applies:

a. Facilities for controlling stormwater runoff, construction of water parks such as kayak courses, and the use of grout or concrete to construct in-stream structures are not authorized;

b. For any stream restoration project, the post-project stream sinuosity shall be appropriate to the geomorphology of the surrounding area and shall be equal to, or greater than, pre-project sinuosity. Sinuosity is defined as the ratio of stream length to project reach length; and

c. Structures shall allow the passage of aquatic organisms, recreational water craft or other navigational activities unless specifically waived in writing by the Corps.

The permittee shall submit a PCN for aquatic habitat restoration, establishment, and enhancement activities in the following circumstances:

a. The restoration, establishment or enhancement activity would result in a discharge of dredged and/or fill material into perennial waters, intermittent waters, wetlands, mudflats, vegetated shallows, riffle and pool complexes, sanctuaries and refuges or coral reefs);

b. The restoration, establishment or enhancement activity would result in a discharge of dredged and/or fill material into greater than 100 linear feet of ephemeral waters of the U.S; or

c. The activity would involve the use of in-stream structures exceeding 50 cubic yards per structure and/or incorporating grade control structures exceeding 1-foot vertical drop.

20. For NWPs 29 and 39: The channelization or relocation of intermittent or perennial drainages is not authorized, except when, as determined by the Corps, the relocation would result in a net increase in functions of the aquatic ecosystem within the watershed.

21.* Any requests to waive the 300 linear foot limitation for intermittent and ephemeral streams for NWPs 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51 and 52, or to waive the 500 linear foot limitation along the bank for NWP 13, must include the following:

a. A narrative description of the stream. This should include known information on: volume and duration of flow; the approximate length, width, and depth of the waterbody and characteristics observed associated with an Ordinary High Water Mark (e.g. bed and bank, wrack line or scour marks); a description of the adjacent vegetation community and a statement regarding the wetland status of the adjacent areas (i.e. wetland, non-wetland); surrounding land use; water quality; issues related to cumulative impacts in the watershed, and; any other relevant information;

b. An analysis of the proposed impacts to the waterbody, in accordance with General Condition 31 and Regional Condition 1;

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Enclosure 2:
Final Sacramento District Nationwide Permit
Regional Conditions for Nevada and the Lake Tahoe Basin in California

- c. Measures taken to avoid and minimize losses to waters of the U.S., including other methods of constructing the proposed activity(s); and
- d. A compensatory mitigation plan describing how the unavoidable losses are proposed to be offset, in accordance with 33 CFR 332.
- 22.** For NWP 29, 39, 40, 42, and 43: The permittee shall establish and maintain upland vegetated buffers in perpetuity, unless specifically determined to be impracticable by the Corps, next to all preserved open waters, streams and wetlands including created, restored, enhanced or preserved waters of the U.S., consistent with General Condition 23(f). Except in unusual circumstances, as determined by the Corps, vegetated buffers shall be at least 50 feet in width.
- 23.** For NWP 46: The discharge shall not cause the loss of greater than 0.5 acres of waters of the United States or the loss of more than 300 linear feet of ditch, unless specifically waived in writing by the Corps.
- 24.** All NWPs except 3, 6, 20, 27, 32, and 38 are revoked for activities in histosols, fens, bogs and peatlands and in wetlands contiguous with fens. Fens are defined as slope wetlands with a histic epipedon that are hydrologically supported by groundwater. Fens are normally saturated throughout the growing season, although they may not be during drought conditions. For NWPs 3, 6, 20, 27, 32, and 38, the permittee shall submit a PCN to the Corps in accordance with General Condition 31 and Regional Condition 1. This condition does not apply to NWPs 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 24, 28, 35 or 36, as these NWPs either apply to Section 10 only activities or do not authorize impacts to special aquatic sites.

NATINA

CA License #983993

Page No. 1 of 1

P.O. Box 4563
Palm Desert, CA 92261
(877) 762-8462

ESTIMATE

PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO Caltrans Attn: Santiago Cruz-Roveda		TODAY'S DATE 4/1/15	LOCATION Emerald Bay
PHONE NUMBER (530)741-4282	FAX NUMBER	CONTRACT NUMBER EA 03-1A843	
ADDRESS, CITY, STATE, ZIP 703 B Street Marysville, CA 95901		CLIENT Caltrans	

We propose hereby to furnish Natina staining material and labor necessary for the completion of:

Material	Apply Natina Steel stain to:	Unit Price	Total
	3,575 LF MBGR (wood post)	\$6.44/LF	\$23,023.00
	984 LF 6' tall steel posts (i.e. 164 steel posts)	\$4.64/LF	\$4,565.76
	4 EA Alternative In-line Terminal System	\$221.45/Each	\$885.80
	4 EA Transition Railing (Type WB-31)	\$180.25/Each	\$721.00
	2 EA Transition Railing (Type WB)	\$169.95/Each	\$339.90
	8 EA Alternative Flared Terminal System	\$283.25/Each	\$2,266.00
	108 LF Roadside Sign, 2.5"x2.5" square tube , 12' long	\$3.86/LF	\$416.88
	9 EA Back Brace & Hardware for Roadside Signs	\$5.10/Each	\$45.90
	Shipping from our Mecca, CA facility back to the jobsite	\$5,150.00	\$5,150.00
TOTAL:			37,414.24



PLEASE NOTE: This quote expires one year from 2/24/15 and includes all labor, material, taxes, and delivery of stained items to the jobsite. **Items to receive color treatment must be shipped to our facility located at 95875 Avenue 70, Mecca, CA 92254.** Staining of posts and hardware for the above items are included in the above pricing.

Proposal Includes: Staining of above items. Material needed for any touch-ups required to fix any scratches caused during transportation and/or installation. Touch-ups are done by applying Natina Steel to the scratched areas with a sponge and are fairly simple. Shipping from our facility to the jobsite or installer.

Proposal Excludes: We only do the staining and do not supply the items to be stained. Touch-ups needed to repair any of the color/finish harmed during transportation or installation. Shipping to our facility in Mecca, CA.

We propose hereby to furnish material and labor – complete in accordance with above specifications for the sum of: Thirty-seven thousand four hundred fourteen and 24/100 dollars (\$37,414.24)

Payment as follows: Due when application is completed

All material is guaranteed to be as specified. All work to be completed in a substantial workmanlike manner according to specifications submitted, per standard practices. Any alteration or deviation from above specifications involving extra costs will be executed only upon written orders, and will become an extra charge over and above the estimate. All agreements contingent upon strikes, accidents or delays beyond our control. Owner to carry fire, tornado and other necessary insurance. Our workers are fully covered by Workmen's Compensation Insurance. If either party commences legal action to enforce its rights pursuant to this agreement, the prevailing party in said legal action shall be entitled to recover its reasonable attorney's fees and costs of litigation relating to said legal action, as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Authorized
Signature _____

Note: this proposal may be withdrawn by us
if not accepted within 365 days.

ACCEPTANCE OF PROPOSAL The above prices, specifications and conditions are satisfactory and are hereby accepted. You are authorized to do the work as specified. Payment will be made as outlined above.

Signature _____

Signature _____

Date of Acceptance _____