

APPENDIX 4
BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**COMMENCEMENT BAY,
WASHINGTON: OLINE PROPERTY
HABITAT ENHANCEMENT
PROJECT**

BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION

**For use in Coordination with
National Marine Fisheries Service and
US Fish and Wildlife Service**

**Re: The Endangered Species Act
and Essential Fish Habitat
Consultation**

**Prepared for:
Commencement Bay Natural Resource Trustees
In Coordination with
The Trust for Public Land**

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November, 1999

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In compliance with the Section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), this Biological Evaluation (BE) considers the potential environmental impacts to threatened or endangered species from barge demolition and debris removal activities at the "Oline" restoration project site. This document is also intended to address any concerns with respect to Essential Fish Habitat designated under the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

The project site is located adjacent to Brown's Point in Commencement Bay, Washington. The Commencement Bay Natural Resource Trustees (Trustees), in cooperation with the Trust For Public Land (TPL) are enhancing a salmonid migration corridor along the northeastern shoreline of Commencement Bay and the Hylebos Waterway and upland buffer area habitat for wildlife. In an attempt to enhance the intertidal habitat, debris (two large wooden barges, a derelict drydock and associated debris) on the project site and in the intertidal habitat zone will be cut off at grade and removed. The purpose of the action is to restore and preserve degraded intertidal and upland buffer habitat on Commencement Bay for a variety of plants and animals, providing particular benefit for juvenile salmonids.

This BE will be used by the Trust for Public Land and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on behalf of the Trustees in informal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. This document incorporates by reference the Nationwide 22 EA conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Attachment #1), the Phase 2 Environmental Site Assessment conducted by Tetra Tech Inc., on behalf of the Trustees (Attachment #2) and a Site Appraisal performed by Greer, Patterson & Anderson, 1998. This document also incorporates by reference the Commencement Bay Environmental Impact Statement and Restoration Plan (1999) which initially identified this site for restoration activities.

Project Site Description

The subject property is located in the northern section of Commencement Bay, in the City of Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington. The project site consists of five parcels, two upland parcels and two parcels of first class tidelands and one parcel of second class tidelands. The site is approximately 685,851 square feet or 15.75 acres. In general, land uses of the shorelines east of the property include the Tye Marina, and west of the property the shorelines are undeveloped (refer to figure 2 of the Site Assessment). The property is within the S-12 Shoreline District of the City of Tacoma. The S-12 zone is an urban zone and allows for the development of the site with water-oriented commercial, recreational, and residential uses as well as marinas and log rafting uses. In addition, habitat restoration uses are allowed in this district.

Project Description

The project will provide a total of approximately 15.75 acres of habitat, preserved in perpetuity. The action area within the site involves only the footprint of three derelict vessels (two barges, one drydock and other debris including one sunken concrete float) being removed and area for

equipment access including a total of no more than 3 acres of disruption. Figure two of the site assessment report depicts the barges, however, please note that the figure is an older photograph. It also depicts a vessel (labeled as a barge) that no longer is on site. The action consists of breaking up and cutting off at grade the two barges and removal of all man made debris surrounding the barges and upon the beach extending into the shallow subtidal area.

Affected Species

Five species provided protection under the ESA are cited as possibly present in the vicinity of Commencement Bay: humpback whale (*Megaptera novaengliae*), leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*), Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and Puget Sound Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). Additionally, this BE considers potential impacts to Puget Sound coastal bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*), and Puget Sound/Straight of Georgia ESU coho salmon, proposed and candidate species, respectively, under ESA provisions.

An analysis of the proposed habitat rehabilitation project, including construction sequences and habitat safeguards, concludes that these projects may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect, Puget Sound ESU chinook, bald eagles, coastal bull trout, and Puget Sound/Straight of Georgia coho salmon.

Humpback whales, leatherback sea turtles and Steller sea lions do not normally inhabit the project vicinity, and will realize no effect from the action.

Essential Fish Habitat

The Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) as amended and reauthorized by the Sustainable Fisheries Act (Public Law 104-297) established a program to promote the protection of essential fish habitat (EFH) in the review of projects conducted under Federal permits, licenses, or other authorities that affect or have the potential to affect such habitat. After EFH as been described and identified in fishery management plans by the regional fishery management councils, Federal agencies are obligated to consult with the Secretary of Commerce with respect to any action authorized, funded, or undertaken, or proposed to be authorized, funded, or undertaken, by such agency that may adversely affect any EFH.

The area in which the restoration project is planned has been identified, along with all of Puget Sound as EFH for species managed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council under the Amendment 11 to The Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (October, 1998). This Plan identifies twenty-four species and life stages within the estuarine composite EFH. These species include five species of Class Elasmobranchiomorphi and nineteen species of Class Osteichthyes. Eight species of Family Scorpaenidae (rockfish) and four species of Order Pleuronectiformes (flatfish) are identified within the Plan.

Environmental conditions (i.e., temperature, salinity, water depth, substrate) greatly reduce the potential for the presence of these species in the project area for even short periods of time during extreme high tides. The species that may occasionally visit the project area include:

Squalus acanthias (spiny dogfish), *Raja inornata* (California skate), *Pleuronectes vetulus* (English sole), *Errex zachirus* (rex sole), *Citharichthys sordidus* (Pacific sanddab), and *Platichthys stellatus* (starry flounder). Due to construction activities in the dry or at extreme low tide during periods of the year with minimum fish activities, no adverse impacts will occur to EFH.

The proposed Oline Restoration Enhancement Project consists of partial funding of the removal of three derelict vessels from the beach and intertidal area of the restoration site to enhance the salmonid migration corridor that traverses the project site. Relevant and appropriate Recommended Conservation Measures identified in the Plan (11,10.4.1 Adverse Nonfishing Impacts and Recommended Conservation Measures) have been incorporated in the proposed project plans.

Due to construction activities in the dry or at low tides impacts to essential fish habitats should be minimal. The eggs, larval stages, and some juvenile fish may occasionally be present in the area of activity. The project is intended to increase and enhance essential fish habitat. Therefore, no additional EFH conservation recommendations have been put forward. If the project plans are substantially revised or if new information becomes available that affects the basis for conservation measures, supplemental consultation will be undertaken. The project will cause no adverse affect to essential fish habitat.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Commencement Bay Natural Resource Trustees (Trustees) include Federal, State and Tribal entities responsible for evaluating injury to the Commencement Bay environment, and restoring the environment with damage settlement funds. The Trustees are involved in an ongoing Commencement Bay Natural Resource Damage Assessment (CB/NRDA) program in Tacoma, Washington. The projects conducted under the CB/NRDA Restoration program are designed to restore, create, rehabilitate or enhance degraded or lost intertidal habitat for a variety of plants and animals, providing particular benefit for juvenile salmonids including chinook salmon, which is listed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Section 7 of the ESA requires federal agencies to consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) if they conduct, authorize or fund an action that may impact a listed species or designated critical habitat.

1.1 STUDY PURPOSE

This BE and EFH evaluation was prepared to facilitate coordination between the action agency [US Army Corps of Engineers (COE)], and NMFS and USFWS, jointly referred to as the Services. NMFS regulates federally-listed threatened and endangered marine wildlife, anadromous fish stocks and Essential Fish Habitat. Threatened and endangered terrestrial wildlife, plants, and inland fish stocks are under the jurisdiction of the USFWS. The purpose of this BE is to determine the need for consultation or conference with the Services by providing information regarding the proposed habitat rehabilitation, site specific information, and a discussion of the effects on federally-listed, proposed, and candidate species.

APPENDIX 2

NATIONWIDE PERMIT NO. 22

DECISION DOCUMENT
NATIONWIDE PERMIT NO. 22

10 DEC 1995

This document constitutes the Environmental Assessment, 404(b)(1) Compliance Review and Statement of Findings for the Nationwide Permit (NWP) described below.

1. REMOVAL OF VESSELS. Temporary structures or minor discharges of dredged or fill material required for the removal of wrecked, abandoned, or disabled vessels, or the removal of man-made obstructions to navigation. This nationwide permit does not authorize the removal of vessels listed or determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places unless the District Engineer is notified and indicates that there is compliance with the "Historic Properties" general condition. This NWP does not authorize maintenance dredging, shoal removal, or river bank snagging. Vessel disposal in waters of the United States may need a permit from EPA (see 40 CFR 229.3). (Sections 10 and 404)

General conditions of the NWP are contained in the Federal Register. Notification requirements, additional conditions, limitations and restrictions are contained in 33 CFR Part 330.

2. STATUTORY AUTHORITY:

- (a) Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403)
- (b) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344)

3. COMPLIANCE WITH RELATED LAWS (33 CFR 320.3):

- (a) General:

NWPs are a type of general permit designed to regulate certain activities that have minimal adverse effects and generally comply with the related laws in 33 CFR 320.3. While an individual review of each activity authorized by a NWP will normally not be performed, potential adverse effects and compliance with the laws in 33 CFR 320.3 are controlled by the terms and conditions of each NWP, additional provisions, and the review process that is undertaken prior to the issuance of NWPs.

- (b) Terms and Conditions:

Specific general conditions of all NWPs provide for a case-by-case review of activities that may adversely affect endangered species or historic properties. Certain NWPs also have a notification requirement that will trigger a case-by-case

review of particular activities. Another condition prohibits use of NWP's for activities that are located in wild and scenic rivers. None of the NWP's authorize artificial reefs.

In some cases, activities authorized by a NWP may require other Federal, state or local authorizations. Examples of such cases include but are not limited to: activities that are in or affect marine sanctuaries or marine mammals; the ownership, construction, location and operation of ocean thermal energy conversion facilities or deepwater ports beyond the territorial seas; or the transfer of a lot in a subdivision that is part of a project that requires a DA permit. In such cases, a provision of the NWP's specifies that the NWP does not obviate the need to obtain other authorizations required by law. [33 CFR 330.4(b)]

To further ensure that effects will be minimal, whenever, this NWP is combined with any NWP 12 through 40 a Corps-only PCN is required. The Corps will review such combinations of NWP's to ensure that the individual or cumulative effects are minimal. The Corps believes that combinations of any NWP 1 through 11 which does not already require a PCN, will result in minimal individual and cumulative effects. Therefore, no PCN would be necessary for the stacking of such NWP's.

An additional safeguard is a provision that allows the Chief of Engineers, division engineers and/or district engineers to: assert discretionary authority and require an individual permit for a specific action; modify NWP's for specific activities by requiring special conditions on a case-by-case basis; add special conditions on a regional basis for certain NWP's; or take action to suspend or revoke a NWP. [33 CFR 330.4(e) and 330.5]

(c) Review Process:

The analysis contained in this document and coordination that will be undertaken prior to the issuance of all NWP's will fulfill the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act and other acts promulgated to protect the quality of the environment.

All NWP's that authorize activities which may result in a discharge into waters of the U.S. require a 401 water quality certification. NWP's that authorize an activity within, or affecting land or water uses within a state that has a Federally approved coastal zone management program must also be certified as being consistent with the state's program. The procedures for compliance of NWP's with these laws are contained in 33 CFR 330.4(c) and (d), respectively.

(d) Public Comment and Response:

For public comment and response see the preamble to the Federal Register notice issuing the Final NWP's.

4. INDIVIDUAL AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS:

(a) General evaluation criteria:

This evaluation constitutes the public interest review specified in 33 CFR 320.4 (a)(1) and (2), including environmental considerations of the National Environmental Policy Act and the impact analysis specified in Subparts C-F of the 404(b)(1) Guidelines (40 CFR 230).

The evaluation criteria that are relevant to this particular NWP are identified in the following matrixes. The determination that a particular factor is relevant or not is based upon consideration of the direct and indirect impacts that can be reasonably attributed to the authorized activity.

Because NWPs authorize activities on a nationwide basis, it is difficult to predict all of the indirect impacts that may be associated with each individual action. For example, the NWP for a road crossing may be used to fulfill a variety of project purposes. Indication that a factor is not relevant to a particular NWP does not necessarily mean that the NWP would not have an effect on such factor(s), but that it is a factor not readily identified with the authorized activity. In any case, adverse effects will be controlled by the terms, conditions and additional provisions of the NWP. For example, Section 7 consultation will be required for activities that may adversely affect endangered species. In other cases, factors may be relevant, but have negligible impacts. For example, the impacts of a boat ramp on flood plain values, water level fluctuations or flood hazards.

Factors identified as being relevant, to the extent that potential impacts of the activity determined the terms and conditions of a NWP, are discussed at the end of the matrixes.

(b) NEPA Alternatives:

This evaluation includes an analysis of alternatives based upon National Environmental Policy Act requirements which require a more expansive review than the section 404(b)(1) Guidelines. The alternatives discussed below are based upon an analysis that indicates the potential environmental impacts as well as impacts to the Corps, public, Federal and State resource agencies, and permit applicants.

(i) No Action Alternative (no nationwide permit):

The no action alternative would not achieve the goals of the Corps nationwide permit program to reduce the regulatory burden on applicants for activities that would result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. The no action alternative would take resources away from the Corps ability to pursue the current level of review for other activities with more environmental impacts. This includes individual permits that result from the Corps taking its discretionary authority under the nationwide permit program. In the absence of this nationwide permit, Department of the Army authorization in the form of another general permit (regional or programmatic general permit (where appropriate)) or individual permits would be required. Corps district offices would most likely attempt to develop a regional general permit in lieu of a nationwide permit but this is an inefficient method and not practicable for the development of a general permit for activities that have applicability across the Nation. Not all districts would develop the regional general permit for a variety of reasons. This would result in an inconsistent establishment of regional general permits and create situations where similar activities with minimal impacts would be evaluated differently, potentially within the same state. In addition, the resources necessary for the Corps to evaluate activities through an individual permit review, and the resources necessary for the public and Federal and State resource agencies to review and comment, would be overly burdensome for the numerous public notices that would result from not issuing this nationwide permit along with the other NWPs. As an example, when the Corps publishes a public notice for proposed activities that result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, the Corps typically does not receive responses to our public notices from either the interested public or Federal and State resource agencies. One other highly beneficial aspect of the nationwide permit program that would not be achieved through the no action alternative has been the desire of applicants to design activities that will meet the terms and conditions of a nationwide permit. We believe the NWPs have reduced environmental impacts significantly because most applicants modify their project to use the NWPs in an effort to avoid the delays and costs typically associated with the evaluation of an individual permit application.

(ii) National Modification Alternatives:

Since the Corps nationwide permit program began in 1977, we have continuously strived to develop nationwide permits that

will cause no more than minimal adverse environmental effects for use throughout the Nation. We have developed the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit based upon this experience, including comments from the public and Federal and State resource agencies. The Corps is constantly reevaluating the potential impacts of activities covered under nationwide permits and every five years at a minimum reevaluating the nationwide permits as appropriate. As a result, the Corps has considered both decreases and increases in the scope of work for this nationwide permit and has determined that other alternatives are not practicable nor reasonable either from an environmental impact standpoint or from the effects associated with evaluating additional individual permits for activities.

(iii) Regional Modification Alternatives:

Corps divisions and districts will monitor and analyze the impacts of the nationwide permits and if warranted, regionally condition this nationwide permit to ensure that no more than minimal adverse environmental effects result. In some cases districts will revoke the use of the nationwide permit based upon the potential for unacceptable adverse environmental effects (e.g., high value or unique wetlands) to occur even though the terms and conditions of the permit may be met.

(iv) Case specific on-site alternatives:

While thresholds have been developed for each nationwide permit, on-site alternatives will be considered for activities requiring a PCN further ensuring that this nationwide permit will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. The PCN evaluation by the Corps may find that further conditioning of the nationwide permit for a specific activity, including relocating or further reduction of the impacts of the activity and/or compensatory mitigation, is necessary or that the project should be evaluated under the Corps individual permitting procedures. Specifically, if the Corps district determines that a proposed activity will have more than minimal adverse environmental effects on a high value aquatic resource, they may require an individual permit. This would result in a project specific alternatives analysis, including off-site alternatives, where high value aquatic resources are involved.

(c) Public interest review (320.4(a)(1)):

<u>FACTOR:</u>	<u>RELEVANT TO THIS ACTION:</u>	
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
<u>Conservation</u>	X	

<u>Economics</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Aesthetics</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>General environmental concerns</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Wetlands</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Historic properties</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Fish and wildlife values</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Flood hazards</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Flood plain values</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Land use</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Navigation</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Shore erosion and accretion</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Recreation</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Water supply and conservation</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Water quality</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Energy needs</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Safety</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Food and fiber production</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Mineral needs</u>	<u>X</u>
<u>Considerations of property ownership</u>	<u>X</u>

(d) Impact analysis (Subparts C-F):

<u>FACTOR:</u>	<u>RELEVANT TO THIS ACTION:</u>	
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
<u>Substrate</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Suspended particulates/turbidity</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Water</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Current patterns/water circulation</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Normal water level fluctuations</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Salinity gradients</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Threatened and endangered species</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Aquatic food web</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Wildlife</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Special aquatic sites</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Municipal and private water supplies</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Water related recreation</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Aesthetics</u>	<u>X</u>	
<u>Parks, national and historical monuments, national seashores, wilderness areas, research sites, and similar areas</u>		<u>X</u>

(e) Potential impacts:

(i) General:

As specified by the description of the NWP, structures and minor discharges necessary for access for the removal of wrecked, abandoned or disabled vessels are temporary and must be removed and the site restored at the conclusion of the activity.

Dredging, the construction and use of cofferdams may be authorized by multiple use of NWP's or regional permits issued by division or district engineers. The related work must meet the terms and conditions of the specified permit(s) (i.e. 20 cubic yards of dredging, installation of a small access dock or pier, etc.). If use of the NWP is dependent on portions of a larger project that requires an individual permit, the NWP will not apply. [See 33 CFR 330.6 (c) and (d)]

(ii) Physical, chemical and biological characteristics of the aquatic ecosystem:

Construction of structures or discharge of dredged or fill material for access for the removal of wrecked, abandoned or disabled vessels may result in the destruction of riparian vegetation. Some vegetation may have to be removed prior to construction while other vegetation may be crushed as a result of various construction activities or smothered by the placement of fill material. Overhanging riparian vegetation provides shelter, shade, breeding and rearing areas for various fish and other aquatic organisms as well as terrestrial wildlife such as birds and small mammals. It also serves an important role in water quality by shading the water from the intense heat of the sun. Emergent vegetation also provides habitat and food for a wide variety of terrestrial and aquatic organisms. Because of the temporary nature of the structures or fill the adverse effects of removing or covering the riparian vegetation are expected to be minimal.

During construction of an access structure or fill fish and other motile aquatic organisms are most likely to avoid the construction area. Benthic, immotile or slow moving organisms in the path of equipment and building materials will be destroyed. Some organisms will be smothered by the placement of fill material or when suspended material settles to the bottom. The temporary nature of the structures or fill is expected to minimize the adverse effects of the activity. After the activity has been completed benthic organisms are expected to recolonize the site and vegetation should return. Compacted subsoils could result in species diversity at the site. However, construction of temporary access structures or fill is not expected to totally eliminate or adversely alter the species composition of the area.

Depending on the method of construction with the appropriate sediment and erosion controls, equipment used, composition of the bottom substrate, and wind and current conditions during construction, fill material placed in the water and suspended in the water column will temporarily increase the turbidity of the water. Material would once again be suspended in the water column upon removal of the structure or fill. The plume generated will normally be limited to the immediate vicinity

of the disturbance and should dissipate shortly after each phase of the construction activity.

During construction and use of access structures or fills and removal of vessels small amounts of oil and grease may be discharged into the watercourse from construction equipment. Because the activity is temporary in nature, the frequency and concentration of these discharges are not expected to have more than minimal adverse effects on overall water quality.

To further minimize adverse effects of the authorized activity, the NWP specifically requires that the site be restored. It also contains general conditions that will trigger special procedures for activities that may adversely affect historic properties or endangered species.

(iii) Effects on human use characteristics:

Construction of temporary structures or fills may alter the visual character of some waterways. The extent and perception of the alteration will vary depending upon the nature of the surrounding area and the values of the public using the waterway. However, the temporary nature of the activity will minimize this impact over time.

The use of the NWP may be associated with the production or shipping of petroleum, food and fiber and mineral products. The NWP will also provide the public with a form of authorization that can be obtained with little delay and paperwork.

Construction of access structures and fills in some locations could compete with recreational uses of a waterbody. The temporary nature of the structure or work is expected to minimize this impact.

(iv) Cumulative Impacts:

Cumulative impacts of the NWP generally do not depend on the number of times the permit is used on a national basis but on the number of times this NWP and other permits are used within a geographic area. Within a geographic area (e.g., a specific watershed) it may be determined that the cumulative effects of NWPs have more than minimal adverse effects. The division engineer and the district engineer will monitor and review geographic areas that may have cumulative impacts that are more than minimal. The division engineer and the district engineer have the authority to require individual review of projects or to require special conditions to the permit either on a case-by-case basis or on a regional basis where cumulative impacts are determined to be more than minimal. When a division engineer or district engineer determines that

a geographic area may have cumulative impacts that are more than minimal they will use the revocation and modification procedure at 33 CFR 330.5. In reaching the final decision they will compile information on the cumulative adverse impacts and supplement this document.

Based upon a survey of division and district offices, we estimate approximately 10900 acres of impacts nationally from all NWP's with approximately 7800 acres of wetland mitigation. We expect that this NWP may be used to authorize approximately 120 vessel removals per year on a national basis. Of those approximately 0 vessel removals will have wetland impacts. The demand for these types of activities could increase or decrease over the five year duration of this NWP. Using the current trend approximately 590 vessel removals could be authorized over a five year period with wetland impacts of approximately 5 acres. We expect that the time savings associated with the use of this NWP will encourage applicants to design their project within the scope of the permit rather than request an individual permit which could have a greater adverse impact.

- (e) Additional Public Interest Review Factors 33 CFR 320.4(a)(2):
- (i) Relative extent of the public and private need for the proposed structure or work 33 CFR 320.4(a)(2):

The primary use of the NWP is expected to be related to commercial/industrial water related transportation activities. The need for the NWP is based upon the large number of permit applications related to vessel removal projects. It can also be used in conjunction with several other proposed NWP's for minor activities.

- (ii) Where there are unresolved conflicts as to resource use, the practicability of using reasonable alternative locations and methods to accomplish the objective of the proposed structure or work:

The objective of the proposed action is to develop a permit, that is readily obtained by the public and authorize an activity that has minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment and overall public interest.

Most situations in which there is an unresolved conflict as to resource use, arise when environmentally sensitive areas are involved (e.g. special aquatic sites, including wetlands) or there are competing uses of a resource (e.g. use of a waterway for commercial versus recreational purposes). The nature and scope of the proposed action as well as the terms and conditions of the NWP minimize the likelihood of such a conflict. In the event that there is a conflict, the NWP

contains provisions that are capable of resolving the matter (see sections 1 and 3 of this document).

- (iii) The extent and permanence of the beneficial and/or detrimental effects which the proposed structure or work is likely to have on the public and private uses to which the area is suited:

The nature and scope of the work authorized by the NWP will most likely restrict the extent of the beneficial and detrimental effects to the area immediately surrounding the activity. Most detrimental effects are associated with construction and will be short term. A provision of the NWP is that the structure or fill is temporary and the site must be restored at the conclusion of the activity.

As previously stated, the terms, conditions and provisions of the NWP were developed to ensure that individual and cumulative adverse effects are minimal. Specifically, NWPs do not obviate the need for the general permittee to obtain other Federal, state or local authorizations required by law. Conditions of the NWPs also specify that it does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges (see section 3 of this document and 33 CFR 330.4 for further information). Additional conditions, limitations, restrictions and provisions for discretionary authority as well as the ability to include activity specific or regional conditions on this NWP provide further safeguards to the aquatic environment and overall public interest. Provisions are also included to allow suspension, modification or revocation of the NWP. Refer to sections 1 and 3 of this document for further information and procedures.

- (g) Endangered Species:

The Corps believes that the procedures that we have in place ensure proper coordination under Section 7 of the ESA as well as ensuring that threatened and endangered species will not be jeopardized and their critical habitat will not be destroyed. We also believe that current local procedures in Corps districts are effective in ensuring that the ESA is fully complied with under the nationwide permit program. Finally, we have incorporated several additional assurances into the program which have resulted from informal coordination with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Under the current Corps regulations for our NWP program (33 CFR 330.4(f)), each district must consider all information made available to it, and information that it has in its own records, to determine whether any listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat may be affected by the action. Based upon this consideration and evaluation, the

district will initiate consultation with the FWS or NMFS, as appropriate, if the district determines that the activity regulated may affect or the district determines that the action is not likely to adversely affect any endangered species. Consultation may occur under the NWP process or the district may take its discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the action and initiate consultation through the individual permit process. If the consultation is conducted under the NWP process without the district asserting its discretionary authority, then the applicant will be notified that he can not proceed until the consultation is complete. If the district determines that the activity would have no effect on any endangered species, then the district would proceed to issue the NWP authorization.

Corps districts have in most cases established informal or formal procedures with its local counterparts in the FWS and NMFS through which the agencies share information regarding endangered species. Information developed, shared and used by the local Corps and FWS/NMFS offices result in the Corps becoming aware of potential adverse affects on ESA species. In many cases maps are available on the local level that identify locations of populations of endangered species and their critical habitat.

In addition to the procedures listed above, each NWP verification includes general condition 11 which states that "no activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a critical habitat". Also, to avoid possible confusion on the part of some applicants Condition 11 has been modified to clarify that this NWP does not authorize the taking of threatened or endangered species. This should help ensure that applicants do not mistake the Corps permit as a Federal authorization that would allow the taking of threatened or endangered species.

Based on the above the Corps has determined that this NWP will have no effect on threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat.

Although the Corps continues to believe that these existing procedures ensure that the ESA is complied with, we will take the following additional steps to provide further assurance. First, although not required to, the Corps will request programmatic formal Section 7 consultation with the FWS and NMFS as a precaution to further ensure that there is no affect. We intend that formal consultation will be concluded as soon as possible but not to exceed two years from the date of issuing the revised and reissued NWPs. Second, the Corps will direct the district offices, in writing, to meet with appropriate local representatives of the FWS and NMFS and.

establish or modify existing procedures to ensure that the Corps has the latest information regarding the existence and location of any threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat in its district. This will ensure that districts have the best information available to make decisions regarding whether a specific activity may affect an endangered species and thus whether or not to initiate consultation. The Corps districts can also establish through local procedures, regional conditions or other means of additional consultation for areas of higher likelihood that a permitted activity may affect an endangered species.

5. EVALUATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE GUIDELINES PROMULGATED UNDER SECTION 404(b)(1) OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (40 CFR 230):

The 404(b)(1) compliance criteria for general permits is contained in 40 CFR 230.7.

(a) Evaluation Process 230.7(b)(1):

(i) Alternatives 230.10(a):

The consideration of alternatives are not directly applicable to general permits.

(ii) Prohibitions 230.10(b):

This NWP involves various activities, some of which may result in a discharge and require 401 water quality certification. State water quality certification requirements will be met in accordance with the procedures contained in 33 CFR 330.4(c).

No toxic discharges will be authorized by this NWP. Section 404 general condition no. 3 specifically states that the material discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts.

No adverse impact on endangered species will be authorized by this NWP. Refer to general condition no. 11 and to 33 CFR 330.4(f) for information and procedures.

This NWP will not authorize the violation of any requirement to protect any marine sanctuary. Refer to section 3 of this document for further information.

(iii) Findings of Significant Degradation 230.10(c):

Potential impact analysis (Subparts C-F):

The potential impact analysis specified in Subparts C-F is

contained in section 4 of this document.

Evaluation and testing (Subpart G):

Because the terms and conditions of the NWP specify the type of discharges that are authorized as well as those that are prohibited, individual evaluation and testing for the presence of contaminants will normally not be required. If a situation warrants, provisions of the permit allow division or district engineers to further specify authorized/prohibited discharges and/or require testing.

Based upon Subparts B and G, after consideration of Subparts C-F the discharges authorized by this NWP will not cause or contribute to significant degradation of waters of the United States.

(iv) Factual determinations 230.11:

The factual determinations required in 230.11 are contained in section 4 of this document.

(v) Appropriate and practicable steps to minimize potential adverse effects 230.10 (d):

As demonstrated by the information contained in this document as well as the terms, conditions and provisions of this NWP, actions to minimize adverse effects (Subpart H) have been thoroughly considered and incorporated into the authorization.

(b) Evaluation process 230.7(b)(2):

(i) Description of the permitted activities:

As indicated by the description of the NWP in section 1 of this document and the discussion of potential impacts in section 4, the activities to be regulated by this NWP are sufficiently similar in nature and environmental impact to warrant regulation under a single general permit. Specifically, the purpose of the activity is to provide a temporary means for providing access to construction sites. The nature and scope of the impacts are controlled by the terms and conditions of the NWP.

If a situation arises in which the activity requires further review or is more appropriately regulated under an individual permit, provisions of the NWP allow division and/or district engineers to take such action.

(c) Cumulative effects 230.7(b)(3):

A discussion of cumulative effects, including the number of

activities likely to be regulated under this NWP is contained in section 4 of this document.

6. Final Determinations:

(a) Need for an environmental impact statement (FONSI):

Based upon the information contained in this document, issuance of the NWP will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment and the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

(b) 404 (b)(1) Compliance:

On the basis of the 404(b)(1) Guidelines (Subparts C-G), the discharges authorized by this NWP comply with the requirements of the Guidelines with the inclusion of appropriate and practicable conditions to minimize pollution or adverse effects on the affected aquatic ecosystems.

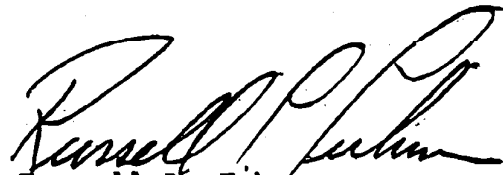
(c) Public interest:

Based upon the information presented in this document, issuance of the NWP, as prescribed by the regulations contained in 33 CFR Parts 320 to 330, and 40 CFR 230, is not contrary to the public interest.

(d) Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act General Conformity Rule Review:

The proposed NWP has been analyzed for conformity applicability pursuant to regulations implementing Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act. It has been determined that the activities proposed under this permit will not exceed *de minimis* levels of direct emissions of a criteria pollutant or its precursors and are exempted by 40 CFR Part 93.153. Any later indirect emissions are generally not within the Corps continuing program responsibility and generally cannot be practicably controlled by the Corps. For these reasons a conformity determination is not required for this NWP.

FOR THE COMMANDER:


Russell L. Fuhrman
Major General, U.S. Army
Director of Civil Works.