



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

P.O. BOX 80

VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI 39181-0080

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION

CEMVD-PD-KM

31 Aug 08

SUBJECT: Emergency Permit Procedures for the States of Louisiana and Mississippi within the Boundaries of the Mississippi Valley Division

1. Authority: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 USC 403), Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344), and Section 103 of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 USC 1413).

2. In accordance with 33 CFR Part 325.2(e)(4), emergency procedures are being initiated for authorization of work in wake of Hurricane Gustav and other hurricanes affecting MVD districts in 2008, for local, State, and Federal agencies within the boundaries of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Mississippi Valley Division in the New Orleans and Vicksburg Districts. This emergency procedure is also being extended to utility companies, electrical, phone, and pipelines, including natural gas distribution systems. In addition, road and railroad transportation emergency projects are included.

3. By regulation, "an emergency" is defined as a situation which would result in an unacceptable hazard to life, a significant loss of property, or an immediate, unforeseen, and significant economic hardship if corrective action requiring a permit is not undertaken within a time period less than the normal time needed to process the application under standard procedures. These emergency procedures are being put in place to save lives and property and to restore infrastructure.

4. Contact has been made with the following agencies regarding this Emergency Permitting Procedure. Further coordination will be conducted as needed.

- EPA Regions IV and VI
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lafayette Office
- Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Certification
- Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, Water Quality Certification

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- Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Office of Coastal Management and Restoration
- Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Jackson, MS Office
- Mississippi Department of Marine Resources
- Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office
- Mississippi Department of Wildlife Fisheries and Parks
- Louisiana Department of Game and Fish
- National Marine Fisheries Service

5. Use of this Emergency Permitting Procedure is allowed if the following procedures are followed:

a. Before work commences, the applicant must obtain approval under this Emergency Permit. USACE will determine whether or not the proposed action is an emergency situation based on information the applicant provides. No work may proceed until this determination is made by USACE and the applicant is notified.

b. Send the following information to:

US Army Engineer Division, Mississippi Valley  
ATTN: CEMVD-PD-KM, Emergency Procedures  
P. O. Box 80  
Vicksburg, MS 39181-0080

or e-mail to: beth.s.guynes@usace.army.mil

or fax to: (601) 634-5816

The required information is:

(1) The name of the responsible party and telephone number. Any agent representing an applicant must provide written verification of his/her designation as agent.

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(2) A brief description of work, including estimated amounts of dredged or fill material in cubic yards, if appropriate. The description of work must also include an explanation of the nature and circumstance of the emergency.

(3) Legible map showing work area including construction drawings, if available. Include section, township, and range, county or parish name, street address, river mile, etc., of the work area.

(4) A statement acknowledging that:

(a) USACE may require that the permittee later obtain an After-the-Fact Permit for the emergency work.

(b) Permittee will perform appropriate/reasonable mitigation as required by USACE.

(c) The work must be done in as environmentally friendly manner as possible.

(d) The permittee must notify USACE and State Historic Preservation Officer if historic or cultural resources are discovered during the work.

(e) No impact may occur to threatened or endangered federally listed species under the Endangered Species Act.

(f) Work must be completed in an expeditious manner.

(g) Work area will be restored as near as possible to pre-emergency conditions.

c. **After the Approved Emergency Work is complete** the permittee will be required to submit the following information to USACE:

(1) A description of completed work.

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(2) The number of acres of waters of the United States and wetlands impacted.

(3) As-built drawings.

6. This Emergency Permitting Procedure does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges. It does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others or obviate the need to obtain other Federal, State, or local authorizations required by law. In addition, it does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

7. Applications may be made under these Emergency Procedures until 2 December 2008. Work authorized under these procedures must be completed within 120 days from the date the work is authorized, unless a longer period is justified on a case-by-case basis. The procedures may be modified, suspended, or revoked if these activities are found to be contrary to the public interest.

8. Other existing authorizations, with special conditions, that apply to certain emergency activities are:

a. The USACE Nationwide Permit Program (33 CFR 330 issued 19 March 2007), Nationwide Permit 3 for the repair of currently serviceable structures. (See attachment 1.)

b. The New Orleans District General Permit for Emergency Operations (NOD-20). (See attachment 2.) Furnish copies of all notifications under this permit to the New Orleans District and to:

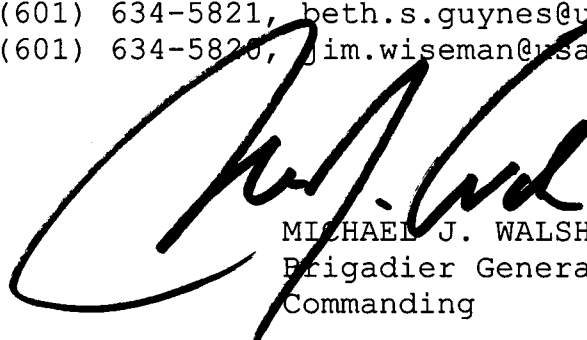
U.S. Army Engineer Division, Mississippi Valley  
ATTN: CEMVD-PD-KM, Emergency Procedures  
P. O. Box 80  
Vicksburg, MS 39181-0080

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9. Points of contact:

Beth Guynes, (601) 634-5821, beth.s.guynes@usace.army.mil  
Jim Wiseman, (601) 634-5820, jim.wiseman@usace.army.mil



MICHAEL J. WALSH  
Brigadier General, USA  
Commanding

### **Nationwide Permit 3**

From 33 C.F.R. 330

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, or current construction codes or safety standards that are necessary to make the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are authorized. This NWP 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 and within existing structures (e.g., bridges, culverted road crossings, water intake structures, etc.) and 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 immediate vicinity of the structure to the approximate dimensions that existed when the structure was built, but cannot extend further 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 upland area unless otherwise specifically approved by the district engineer under separate authorization. The placement of 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 or 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 27). Where maintenance dredging is proposed, 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.

## **Nationwide Permit General Conditions**

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as appropriate, 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.

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. Culverts placed in streams must be installed to maintain low flow conditions.

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.

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.

15. 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 in the area (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

16. 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.

17. Endangered Species. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will 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.

(c) Non-federal permittees shall notify 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 may be affected by the proposed work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that may 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.

(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, both lethal and non-lethal “takes” of protected species are in violation of the ESA. 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/> and <http://www.noaa.gov/fisheries.html> respectively.

**18. 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.

(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, 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)). 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 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.

(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, explaining 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.

19. Designated Critical Resource Waters. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-designated marine sanctuaries, National Estuarine Research Reserves, state natural heritage sites, and outstanding national resource waters or other waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance and identified by the district engineer after notice and opportunity for public comment. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for 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, and 50 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 27, 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.

20. 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) 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 some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate 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. 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.

(d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation, such as stream restoration, 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 NWP. 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 NWP.

(f) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the 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. 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 arrangements or separate activity-specific compensatory mitigation. In all cases, the mitigation provisions will specify the party responsible for accomplishing and/or complying with the mitigation plan.

(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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.”

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(Transferee)

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(Date)

26. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who received an NWP verification from the Corps must submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation. The certification form must be forwarded by the Corps with the NWP verification letter and will include:

- (a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general or specific conditions;
- (b) A statement that any required mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions; and

(c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the work and mitigation.

27. 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, as a general rule, 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:

(1) Until 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) If 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 17 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 18 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 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)) is 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 cannot 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; 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 result in a quicker decision.);

(4) The PCN must include a delineation of special aquatic sites and other waters of the United States 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 of the United States, 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, where 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. 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 48 activities requiring pre-construction notification and for other NWP activities requiring pre-construction notification to the district engineer that result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the 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 then 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. 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, but 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 multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

(5) For NWP 48 activities that require reporting, the district engineer will provide a copy of each report within 10 calendar days of receipt to the appropriate regional office of the NMFS.

(e) District Engineer's Decision: In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If 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 work 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 conditions the district engineer deems necessary. The district engineer must approve any compensatory mitigation proposal before the permittee commences work. 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 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.

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: (1) That the project does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (2) that the project is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level; or (3) 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. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or specific 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.

28. 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.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
**P.O. BOX 60267**  
**NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267**

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

SEP 13 2007

Operations Division  
Regulatory Branch

SUBJECT: MVN-1997-4840-CX  
(General Permit)NOD-20

SPECIAL PUBLIC NOTICE

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF GENERAL PERMIT TIME EXTENSION  
FOR EMERGENCY OPERATIONS  
WITHIN THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT**

On March 9, 2007, this district issued a public notice announcing consideration of a time extension to the general permit for emergency operations. All available information and comments were considered in determining that the overall public interest would be best served by issuing the time extension. A copy of the extended general permit for emergency operations is attached.

We have reserved the right to modify, suspend, or revoke this general permit any time we determine it is in the public's interest to do so. Interested parties are invited to submit written comments or suggestions for modifications or improvement of this general permit to the Regulatory Branch of this district at any time.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Pete Serio".

Pete J. Serio  
Chief, Regulatory Branch

Attachment





**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**  
**NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
P.O. BOX 60267  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160-0267

REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF:

Operations Division  
Regulatory Branch

**SEP 13 2007**

SUBJECT: MVN-1997-4840-CX  
(General Permit)NOD-20

**GENERAL PERMIT**  
**EMERGENCY OPERATIONS**  
**WITHIN THE NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT**

Authorization No.: (General Permit)NOD-20  
Initial Effective Date: November 1, 1982  
Expiration Date: October 31, 2012

Under authorization granted by Part 325.8(b) of Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, the District Commander at New Orleans has granted this general permit for certain emergency operations as described. This permit authorizes work and structures under the following legislation:

- a. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 3, 1899 (33 USC 403).
- b. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344).

This permit does not authorize any work under Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of March 3, 1899 (33 USC 404) or Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 USC 1413).

This permit is applicable only within the boundaries of the New Orleans District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Work authorized by this general permit is the minimum amount necessary to respond to such emergencies as oil or gas well blowouts, pipeline explosions or ruptures, explosions, fires, oil or hazardous materials spills, and shipwrecks or sinkings of vessels in navigation channels or similar situations which would result in an imminent safety and/or environmental hazard, loss of property, or immediate economic hardship if corrective action requiring a permit is not undertaken within a time period less than the normal time needed to process an application.

Approval to perform work under this general permit does not replace normal permitting approval required under our regulations. Authorization under the general permit is a temporary approval to allow the applicant to perform work under emergency situations. After the emergency situation has been addressed, the applicant must either restore the site to as near pre-project conditions as practical, or must apply for a permit to maintain the work initially authorized under the general permit. Permit applications to maintain work initially authorized under this general permit would be processed in the normal manner to include a public notice, water quality certification from the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, and coastal use permit or other approval from the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Management Division, where applicable.

The activities authorized by this general permit include, but are not limited to:

- a. Emergency placement of a drilling rig in open waters to drill a shutoff well.
- b. Emergency dredging and disposal of dredged material for movement of equipment to evacuate personnel, fight fires, shutoff blow-out wells, install and service pollution control equipment, and repair ruptured pipelines.
- c. Emergency dredging and placement of fills to collect and confine oil or hazardous materials.
- d. Emergency dredging and deposition of dredged material to remove or re-float grounded, wrecked, burned out or sunken vessels blocking major navigation channels.
- e. Emergency placement of fills to provide access to a location for placement of drilling rigs to drill shutoff wells.

In addition to the applicable conditions of our standard permit form (copy enclosed), the following conditions apply to this general permit:

- a. Dredging and other activities will be the minimum necessary to meet the emergency.
- b. Restoration is required in accordance with the following:
  - (1) Restoration plans must be submitted to the Regulatory Branch of this district within 30 days of the date when the approval was granted by the New Orleans District for the emergency work under the general permit.
  - (2) The District Commander will consult with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies prior to approval of restoration plans.
  - (3) The restoration work must begin within 30 days of approval of plans or lesser time when so specified by the District Commander or his representative, unless a specific time extension is granted by the New Orleans District.
  - (4) Once begun, restoration work will be diligently prosecuted until completed.

(5) Disturbed wetland areas shall be restored to as near preproject conditions as practicable.

c. In appropriate cases when it may be in the public interest to allow maintenance of structures, fills, or dredged areas installed under this general permit authorization, permittees must apply for and receive a Department of the Army permit. If the permit application is denied, restoration will proceed in accordance with condition b., immediately above.

d. Applications to maintain facilities authorized by this general permit must be submitted within 30 days of the date when the approval was granted by the New Orleans District for the emergency work under the general permit, unless a specific time extension is granted by the New Orleans District. Permit applications will be processed using regular procedures, including a public notice where applicable.

e. Requests to maintain facilities authorized under this general permit must include a completed application form, letter-sized drawings illustrating the location and scope of the work, and be mailed to the Regulatory Branch at the letterhead address above. Applications for work in the Louisiana Coastal Zone must also be sent to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Management Division.

f. This general permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked by the District Commander any time it is found to be in the public interest to do so.

g. Approval under this general permit does not relieve permittees from obtaining emergency permits or other approvals from any required state or local agency, or the consent of the landowner. For emergency work within the Louisiana Coastal Zone, applicant's must also contact Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Management Division (CMD) at (225) 342-7591 for specific approval before performing the emergency work. CMD has a similar emergency general permit, CUP-GP-29.

h. Other conditions may be added in individual approvals for work under this general permit to address site specific conditions or situations.

Procedures to be followed in administering this general permit are as follows:

a. The initial contact may be made in person or by telephone to one of the following numbers.

(1) Regulatory Branch  
(504) 862-2255

(2) Eastern Evaluation Section  
(504) 862-2044

(3) Central evaluation Section  
(504) 862-2276

(4) Western Evaluation Section  
(504) 862-2261

For work within the Louisiana Coastal Zone also contact the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources, Coastal Management Division at (225) 342-7591.

b. Authorization under this general permit may be granted upon initial contact provided the requester can present sufficient information on the location, nature, and extent of the work to establish that the emergency situation exists. Depending on the extent of the emergency, immediate verbal authorization may be granted to perform the work, however, in other cases a written request explaining the emergency, with sketches and maps, may be needed to establish that the project qualifies for approval under the provisions of the emergency general permit.

c. If authorization to proceed is granted at the initial contact, the permittee must supply written documentation of the work to be done within 1 working day of the approval being granted, including necessary maps, drawings, and sketches.

d. Permittees will supply all other information necessary to establish a complete file.

e. Written approval will be granted after all necessary information has been provided.



Pete J. Serio  
Chief, Regulatory Branch

Enclosures