

Galveston District Regulatory Program





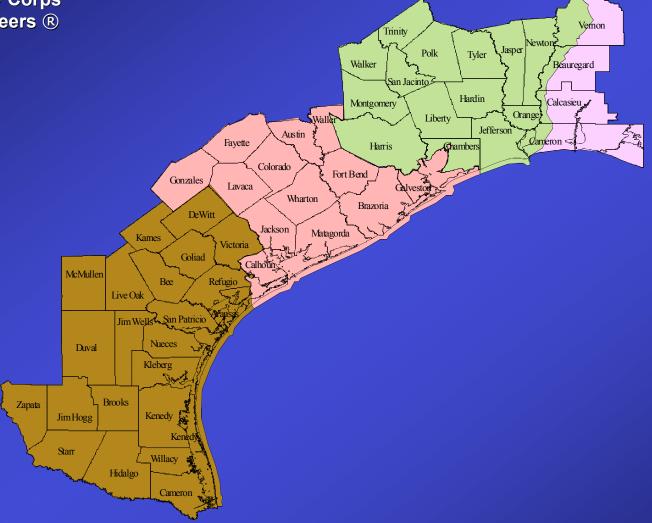
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Galveston District

STATIONY BRANCH

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Regulatory Program Goals

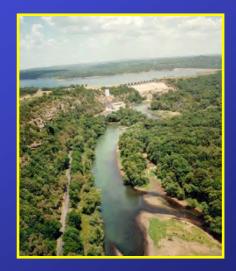
SOLATORY BRANCH

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- Protect the Nation's overall aquatic environment
- Make fair and reasonable decisions for the regulated public
- Continually enhance the efficiency of the program







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Regulatory Program Purposes



- Protect Navigation
- Maintain the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters (Clean Water Act)



Laws that the Corps of Engineers Administers



Rivers and Harbors Act (1899) – Section 10



Laws that the Corps of Engineers Administers



- Rivers and Harbors Act (1899) Section 10
 - Regulates all work and/or structures placed in/or affecting navigable waters of the United States



What is Regulated? Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act



- Structures in Navigable Waters
 - Such as piers, docks, boathouses, pilings, oil rigs, pipelines, jetties, power transmission line, permanently moored vessel
- Work in Navigable Waters
 - Dredging or disposal of dredged material, excavation, filling, or other modification of a navigable water



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Laws that the Corps of Engineers Administers



- Rivers and Harbors Act (1899) Section 10
 - Regulates all work and/or structures placed in/or affecting navigable waters of the United States

Clean Water Act (1974) – Section 404



Laws that the Corps of Engineers Administers



- Rivers and Harbors Act (1899) Section 10
 - Regulates all work and/or structures placed in/or affecting navigable waters of the United States
- Clean Water Act (1974) Section 404

 Regulates the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands.



What is Regulated? Section 404 Clean Water Act



- Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material into waters of the U.S.
 - Such as road fills, poured concrete, backfill, beach nourishment, levees, breakwaters, rip-rap, dams, dikes, artificial islands, certain piling-supported structures, bulkheads, and boat ramps.



What is Regulated? Section 404 Clean Water Act



- Definition of Fill Material (May 9, 2002)
 - The term fill material means material placed in waters of the United States where the material has the effect of:
 - {i} Replacing any portion of a water of the United States with dry land; or
 - {ii} Changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a water of the United States





Geographic Jurisdiction Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act



- all <u>navigable</u> waters of the U.S.
 - subject to ebb and flow of the daily tide
 - presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible to use to transport <u>interstate</u> or foreign commerce
- extends seaward to include all ocean waters within a zone three nautical miles from the coast line (the "territorial seas")



Geographic Jurisdiction Section 404 Clean Water Act



- "Navigable waters of the United States, including the territorial seas" <u>plus</u>...
- Their tributaries and <u>adjacent wetlands</u> and <u>isolated waters</u> where the use, degradation or destruction of such waters could affect <u>interstate or foreign commerce</u>.



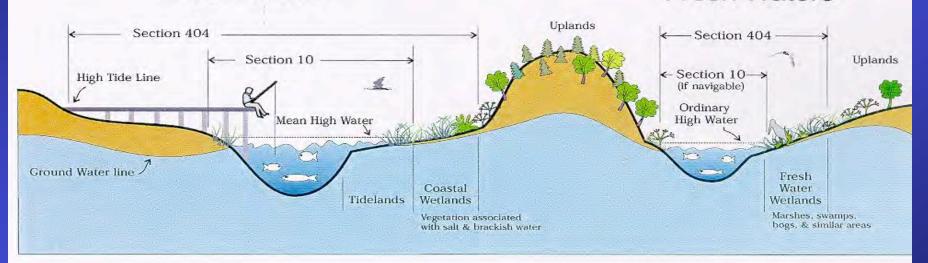
Physical Extent of Jurisdiction



CORPS OF ENGINEERS REGULATORY JURISDICTION

Tidal Waters

Fresh Waters



Section 103

Ocean Discharge of Dredged Material

Typical examples of regulated activities

Ocean discharges of dredged material

Section 404

Disposal of Dredged or Fill Material (all waters of the U.S.)

All filling activities, utility lines, outfall structures, road crossings, beach nourishment, riprap, jetties, some excavation activities, etc.

Section 10

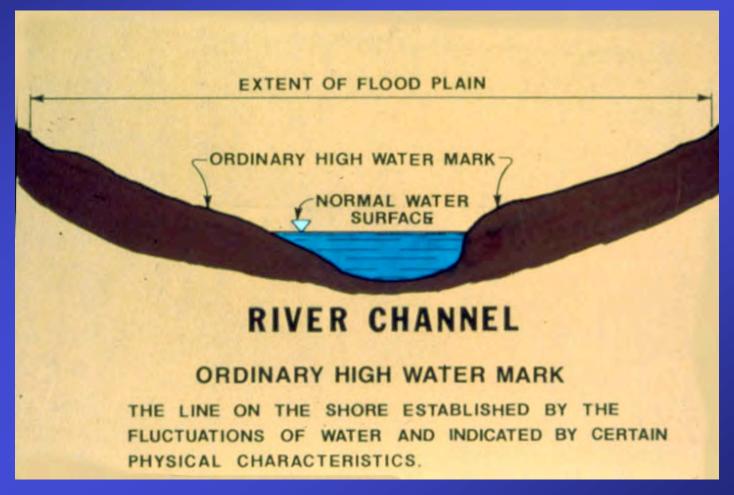
All Structures and Work

Dreding, marinas, piers, wharves, floats, intake / outtake pipes, pilings, bulkheads, ramps, fills, overhead transmission lines, etc.



Physical Extent of Jurisdiction







Definition of "Wetlands"



Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a <u>frequency and</u> <u>duration</u> sufficient to support, and that under <u>normal circumstances</u>, do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

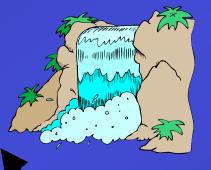
Jointly defined by USACE (Federal Register 1982)
 and EPA (Federal Register 1980)



What Makes A Wetland?







Wetlands



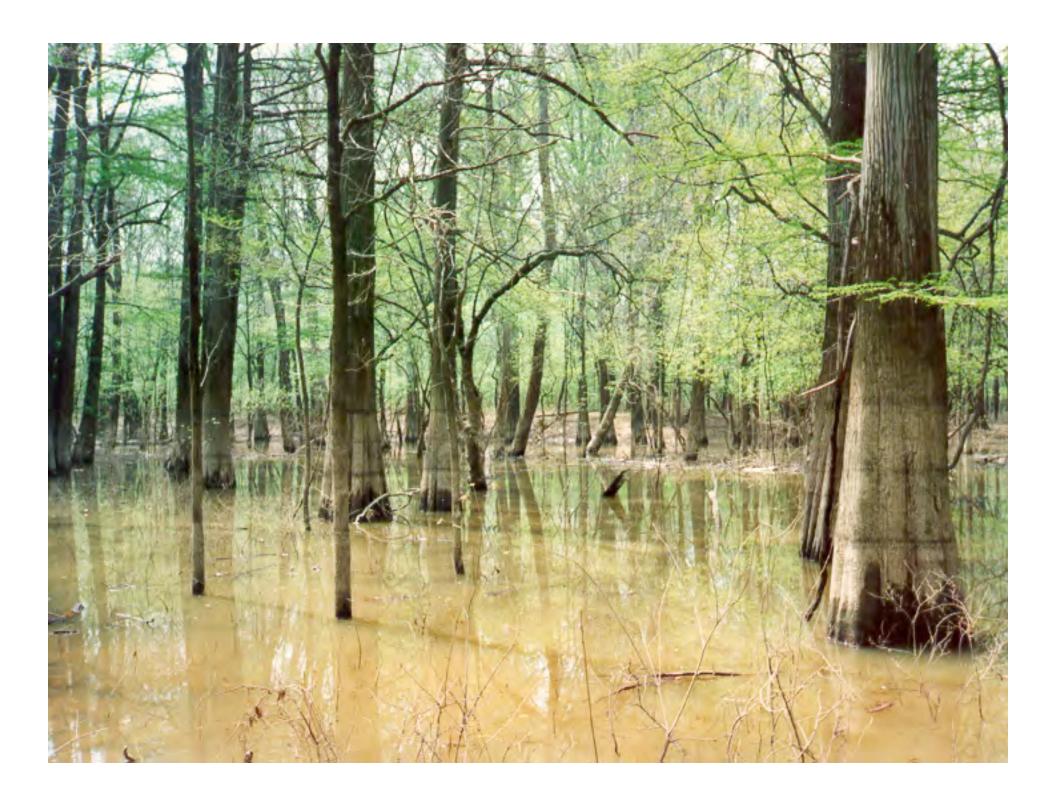
Plants -

→ Soils











Adjacent Vs. Isolated Wetlands



- Not all wetlands are subject to Corps jurisdiction. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 2001 in the S.W.A.N.C.C. case that the Corps could not take jurisdiction solely on the migratory bird rule.
- Wetlands must be Neighboring, Bordering, or Contiguous with a water of the United States.
- Rapanos v. United States





How Do I know if I Have Jurisdictional Waters?







How Do I Know If I Have Jurisdictional Waters?



Its simple, Just Ask!!!!

- Request in writing a Jurisdictional Determination from the Corps of Engineers.
- Usually take between 90 and 120 days
- Valid for 5 Years
- They are free



How Do I Know If I Have Jurisdictional Waters?



Send the request to:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: John Davidson
CESWG-PE-RC
P.O. Box 1229
Galveston, Texas 77553-1229



Jurisdictional US Army Corps Determinations and Waters of the U.S. Delineations



Delineations vs. Determinations

A **determination** is qualitative in that it only provides an answer to the question of is there a jurisdictional area within the project area.



Jurisdictional Determinations and Waters of the U.S. Delineations



Delineations vs. Determinations

- A <u>determination</u> is qualitative in that it only provides an answer if there is a jurisdictional area within the project area.
- A <u>delineation</u> is quantitative in that it provides boundaries and acreage measurements for each individual type of water of the United States present in the project area.



Jurisdictional Determinations



What is the minimum necessary information required for the Corps to make a jurisdictional determination?



Jurisdictional Determinations



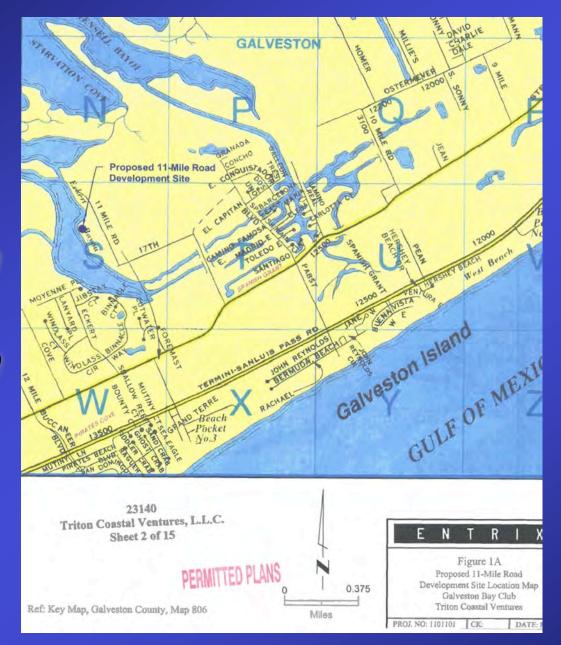
What is the minimum necessary information required for the Corps to make a jurisdictional determination?

- Letter requesting the Corps make a jurisdictional determination.
- A general area map showing location of the project area.
- Site specific map showing project boundaries.
- Property owners permission if the person requesting the JD is not the property owner



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General
Location
Map-Example

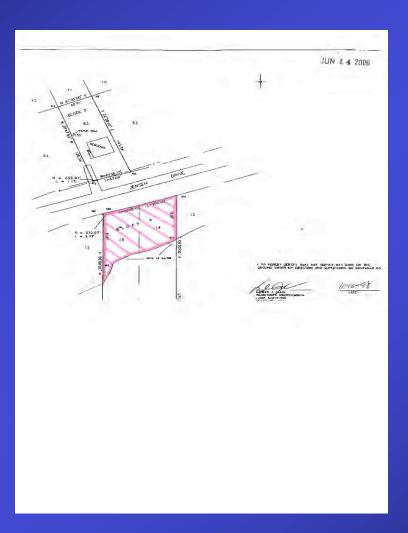






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Site Specific Map Example







If you have wetland on your property what can you do with them?



 You can always leave them alone. Apply to the county to have your taxes adjusted.



 You can mow them, as long as you don't disturb the surface of the soil.



 You can apply for a Department of the Army permit to fill them in.



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Permit Evaluation



A Brief Review



Types of Corps Regulatory Permits



Types of Permits



- Nationwide Permits (10, 404)
- Regional General Permits (10, 404)
- Letters of Permission (10 only)
- Individual Permits (10, 404)



Types of Permits



Nationwide Permits (NWPs)

- general permits issued on a nationwide basis to authorize minor activities
- used throughout the United States; established to reduce the regulatory reporting burden for specific activities that have no more than minimal impacts
- thresholds for the impacts and the types of activities established as national policy.
- Some activities authorized by NWPs require preconstruction notification (PCN); necessitated to ensure that activities authorized by these NWPs have minimal individual and cumulative adverse impacts.



Types of Permits



Regional General Permits (GPs)

- type of general permit specific to the District; associated conditions are established by the District.
- Regional permits are issued by the District Engineer for a general category of activities when
 - 1. the activities are similar in nature and cause minimal environmental impact (both individually and cumulatively), and
 - 2. the regional permit reduces duplication of regulatory control by State and Federal agencies.



Types of Permits



Individual permits (IPs)

- generally reserved for projects with potential for substantial environmental impacts.
- requires a full public interest review, including public notices and coordination with involved agencies, interested parties and the general public.
- Another type of individual permit used for very minor impacts and in special circumstances is the Letter of Permission (LOP).



Additional Information that must be submitted to make a decision



Not required for application to be considered complete, but necessary to make final decision

- Wetland Delineation (in most cases)
- Alternatives (Alternative Analysis)
- Mitigation Plan



Tips That Will Help Smooth the Permit Process



Important Points

- Pre-Application Meetings (JEM)
- Delineations conducted and verified prior to permit submittal
- Good plan view and cross section drawings
- Alternatives—discussion of alternatives provided with the application
- Mitigation—avoidance, minimization and then compensatory mitigation—Provide with the application











Compliance and Enforcement Activities Fall Into Two Main Groups





Compliance and Enforcement Activities Fall Into Two Main Groups

Unauthorized Activities





Compliance and Enforcement Activities Fall Into Two Main Groups

- Unauthorized Activities
- Permit Compliance



Unauthorized Activities



These are activities that are under taken that impact a water of the United States without a valid Department of the Army Permit.







Unauthorized Activities



These are activities that are under taken that impact a water of the United States without a valid Department of the Army Permit.

- No Corps involvement at all
- Could have had a JD done, but never obtained a permit.
- Working with an expired permit
- Additional work on a project that is not part of the permit



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Unauthorized Activities





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Unauthorized Activities



Who is held responsible?

- The property owner
- The person or contractor doing the work



Permit Compliance



Your Department of the Army permit is a contract between you and the Federal government. Basically it states that you are allowed to impact the aquatic environment in a specific way and in return you agree to perform specific activities as compensation for those impacts.





- For permitted activities the Corps has the sole responsibility for permit compliance.
- On all other unauthorized activities the Corps and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) share responsibility. The Corps can elevate the case to the EPA or the EPA can request a specific case.



Permit Compliance



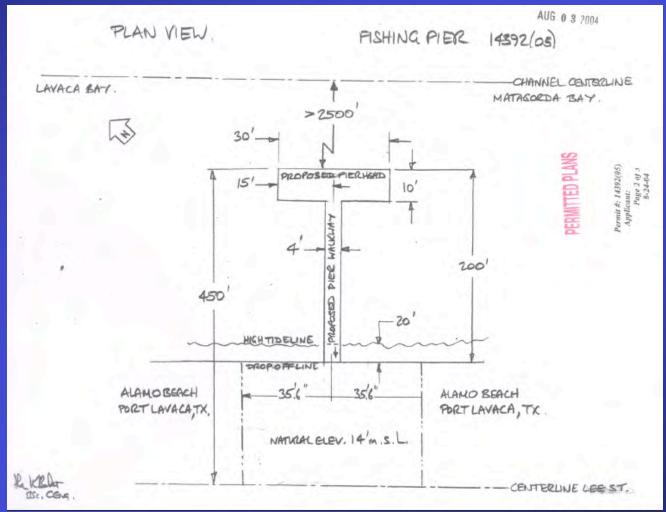
Major types of Permit Non-compliance

- Going beyond the scope of the permit
 - You can always do less
- Altering the plans without a permit modification
- Failure to do the agreed upon mitigation
- Failure to monitor the mitigation
- Altering the mitigation plan without a permit modification



Permit Compliance



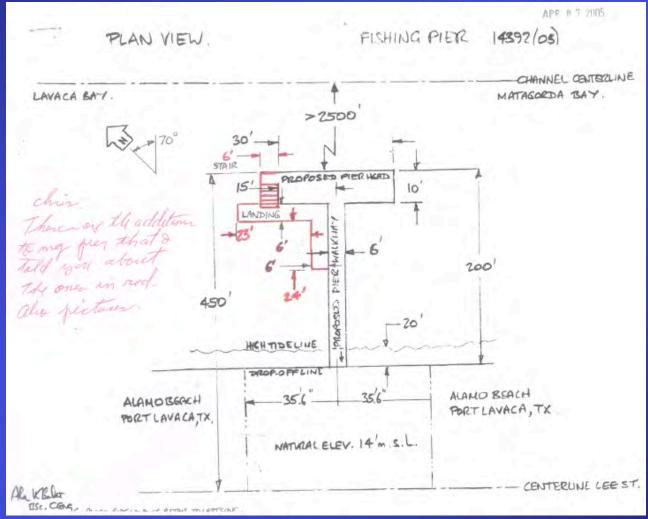




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Permit Compliance









Tools available to achieve compliance for violations concerning unauthorized activities

Cease & Desist Orders







- Cease & Desist Orders
- Voluntary Restoration







- Cease & Desist Orders
- Voluntary Restoration
- Voluntary Settlement Agreement







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- Upon review, allowing violator to apply for an "After-the-fact" permit (permit decision may or may not be favorable)







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- Cases referred to Department of Justice





- Cease & Desist Orders
- Voluntary Restoration
- Voluntary Settlement Agreement
- Upon review, allowing violator to apply for an "After-the-fact" permit (permit decision may or may not be favorable)
- Cases referred to Department of Justice
- Cases referred to Environmental Protection Agency (usually a fine involved)





Tools available to achieve compliance for violations concerning Department of the Army permits

 Everything under violations concerning unauthorized activities (except for referring it to the EPA) and...





Tools available to achieve compliance for violations concerning Department of the Army permits

- Everything under violations concerning unauthorized activities (except for referring it to the EPA) and...
- Revocation of your permit





Tools available to achieve compliance for violations concerning Department of the Army permits

- Everything under violations concerning unauthorized activities (except for referring it to the EPA) and...
- Revocation of your permit
- Increased mitigation





Tools available to achieve compliance for violations concerning Department of the Army permits

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- Revocation of your permit
- Increased mitigation
- Administrative Penalty \$27,500.00 dollars a day for Section 404 violations and \$11,000.00 dollars a day for Section 10.





Indirect Costs Associated with a Violation

- Lost time on a project
- Contractor costs while they are not working
- Interest on loans
- Bad publicity & Public Opinion





Other Points to Ponder

- Under the 2000 EPA penalty matrix an entity that has had as much as a single Jurisdictional Determination is considered to have knowledge of the 404 Program and therefore to be a flagrant violator
- Criminal prosecution is also possible for flagrant violators
- In the absence of governmental enforcement the Clean Water Act allows citizens or citizens groups to pursue enforcement through litigation

