



The Engineer's Role in Section 404 Permitting

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Presentation Outline

- Regulatory Milestones
- Determining Project Purpose and Need
- Alternatives Analysis
- Avoidance and Minimization
- Submittal Figures
- How to Speak Regulator-ese





Clean Water Act – Section 404

Establishes a Regulatory Program

- Regulated Action Discharge of dredged or fill material
- Regulated Area WOTUS and Adjacent Wetlands





Regulatory Milestones in the Design Schedule



The Engineer's Role in Section 404 Permitting

Project Kickoff

- Regulatory Milestone: Identify regulated resources
- Engineer's Role: Avoid and minimize high quality or sensitive areas







Conceptual Design



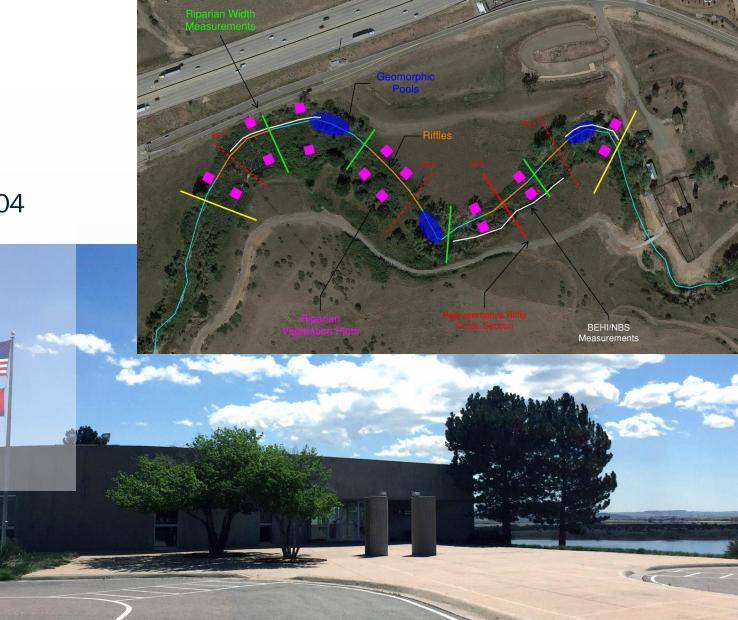
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 Engineer's Role: Assist regulatory specialist in determining the Project Purpose and Need and calculate preliminary WOTUS impacts



30 Percent Design

- Regulatory Milestone: Meet with USACE on 404 permitting path and CSQT
- Engineer's Role:
 - Participate in pre-application meeting
 - Collect CSQT data (if needed)





60 Percent Design & Final Design

- Regulatory Milestone: Submit 404 Permit Application
- Engineer's Role:
 - Finalize CSQT Scoring
 - Review Application
 - Confirm submitted impacts, mitigation, and CSQT scoring at remaining design stages and during construction





Determining Project Purpose and Need



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Purpose and Need Statement

- Purpose: What problem is being solved? The "Why?"
 - Meeting demand for housing
 - Flood risk mitigation
 - Stream restoration
- Need: What makes the project necessary?
 - Profit for shareholders
 - Homes are flooded during 10-year event
 - Increased runoff
- P&N is not a description of what is being done (building houses, enlarging a culvert, installing riffles). That
 is an alternative.



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Good P&N Statements

- The need can be demonstrated by facts and data
 - Population growth of 10% per year, housing price increase of 20% per year, days on market down
 - Existing culvert capacity 200 CFS, 10-year event 500 CFS
 - Depth of incision, bank to height ratio, sediment deposition, vegetation loss
- Not so narrowly written that it allows only the preferred alternative
- The project purpose and need drives the process for alternatives consideration and what is "practicable"
- Collaborate with your compliance specialist on writing the P&N statement



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Alternatives Analysis





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- Section 404 (b)(1) only the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative that meets the P&N will be permitted
 - Practicable in light of cost, logistics, and technology
- Must demonstrate impacts to WOTUS are unavoidable



Reasonable Range of Alternatives

- No Action Alternative
 - No project
 - No federal action/No permit required
- Look beyond the obvious (ex. Address change in hydrology)
 - Off site detention to reduce runoff
 - Additional culverts in uplands to increase capacity
 - Pull back overbanks to increase floodplain capacity
 - Combination of elements



Avoidance and Minimization



Hierarchy: Avoid, Minimize, then Mitigate

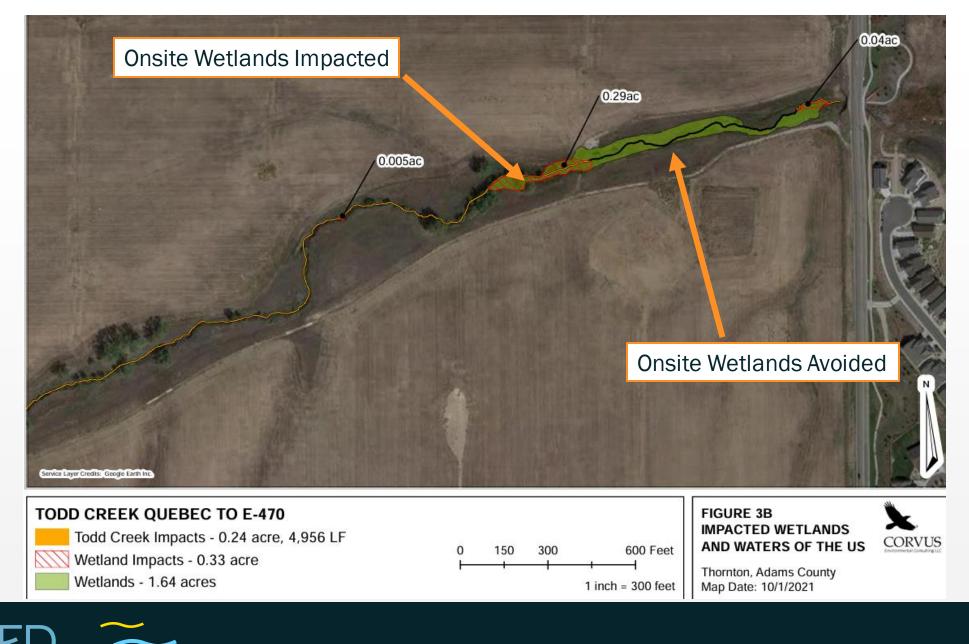




- 33 CFR 325.1(d)(7): For activities involving discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, the application must include a statement describing how impacts to waters of the United States are to be avoided and minimized.
- 33 CFR 332.1(c)(2): ...the district engineer will issue an individual section 404 permit only upon a determination that the proposed discharge complies with applicable provisions of 40 CFR part 230, including those which require the permit applicant to take all appropriate and practicable steps to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to waters of the United States. Practicable means available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes.
 Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts may be required to ensure that an activity requiring a section 404 permit complies with the Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines.







MILE HIGH FLOOD DISTRICT

Avoidance and Minimization Benefits

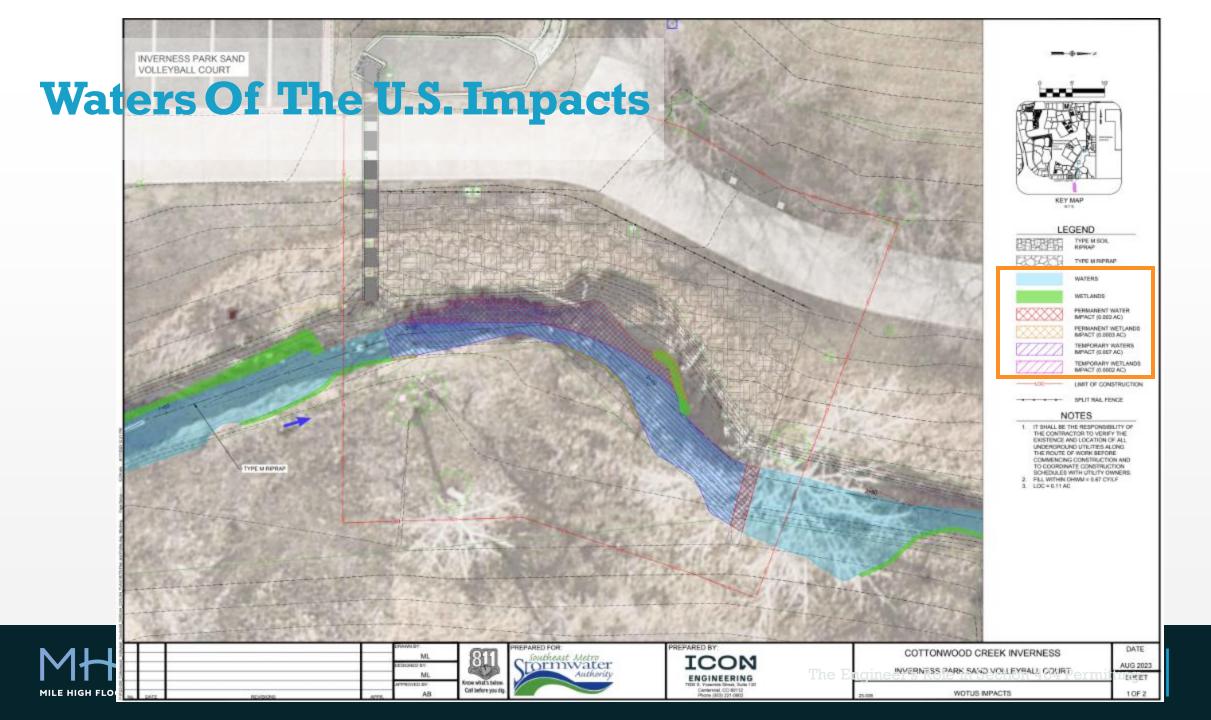
- Shows the USACE that the project will only impact what is necessary to achieve the Purpose and Need
- May reduce impacts to fit within a Nationwide or Regional General Permit, as opposed to an Individual (Standard) Permit
- Avoid or reduce Compensatory Mitigation requirements

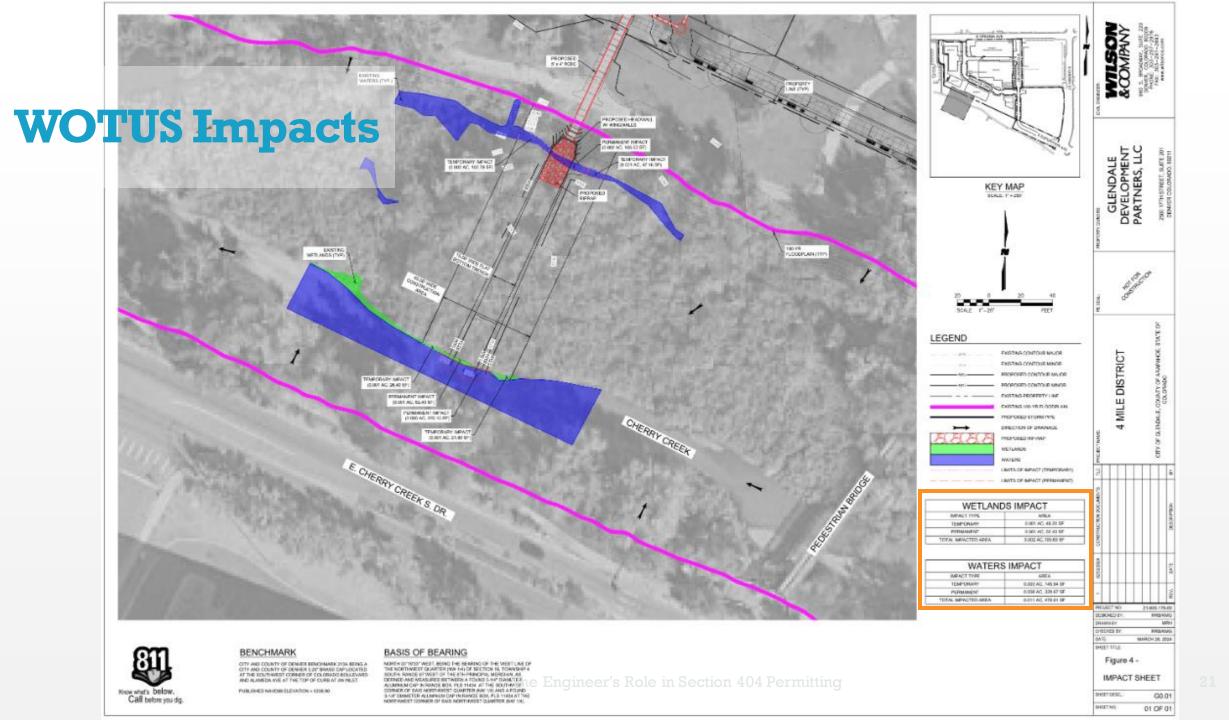


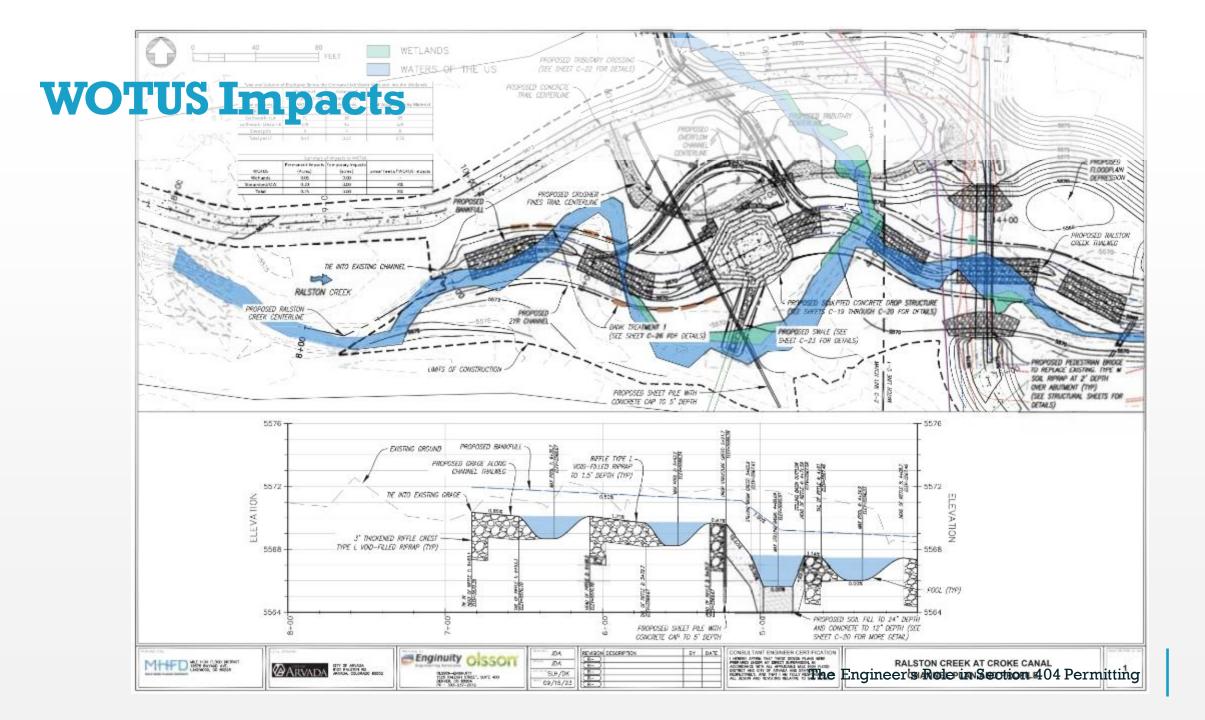


Preparing Figures for USACE Submittal





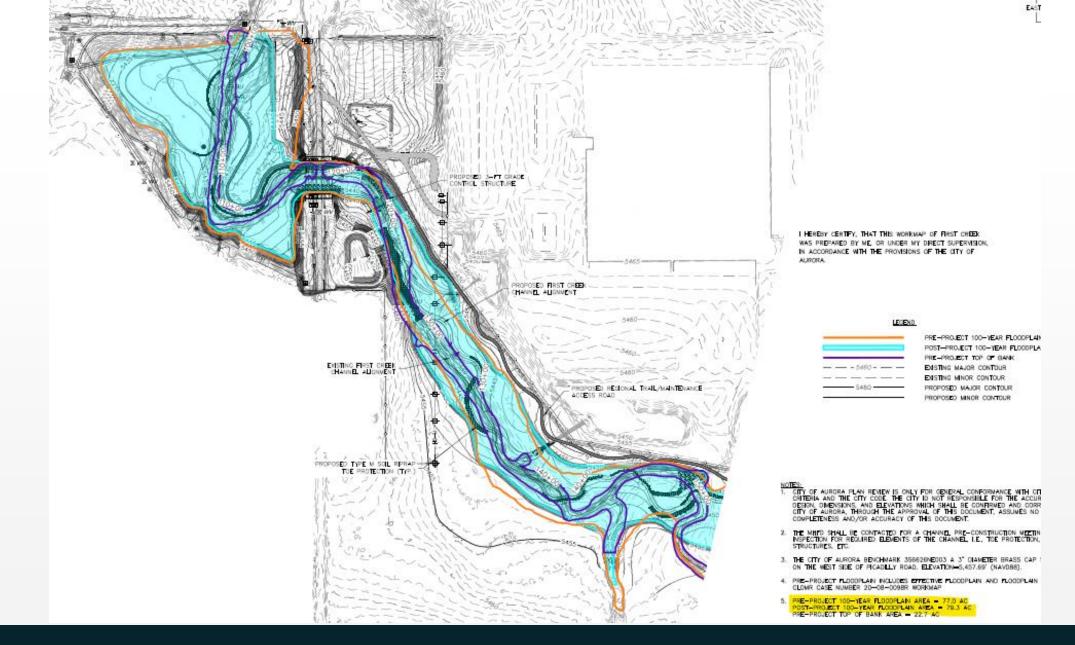




Floodplain Impact Figure

- 33 CFR 320.4(I)(3): In accordance with Executive Order 11988, the district engineer should avoid authorizing floodplain developments whenever practicable alternatives exist outside the floodplain. If there are no such practicable alternatives, the district engineer shall consider, as a means of mitigation, alternatives within the floodplain which will lessen any significant adverse impact to the floodplain.
- Executive Order 11988: By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the United States of America, and as President of the United States of America, in furtherance.....to avoid to the extent possible the long and short term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative...



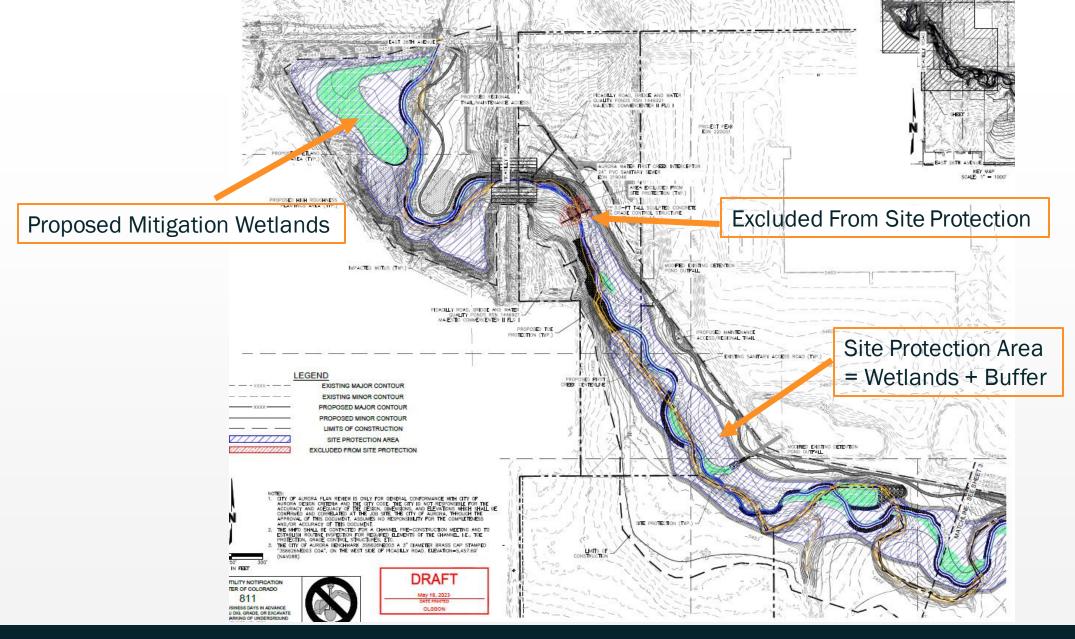




Site Protection Instrument Figure

33 CFR 332.7(a): The aquatic habitats, riparian areas, buffers, and uplands that comprise the overall compensatory mitigation project must be provided long-term protection through real estate instruments or other available mechanisms, as appropriate.





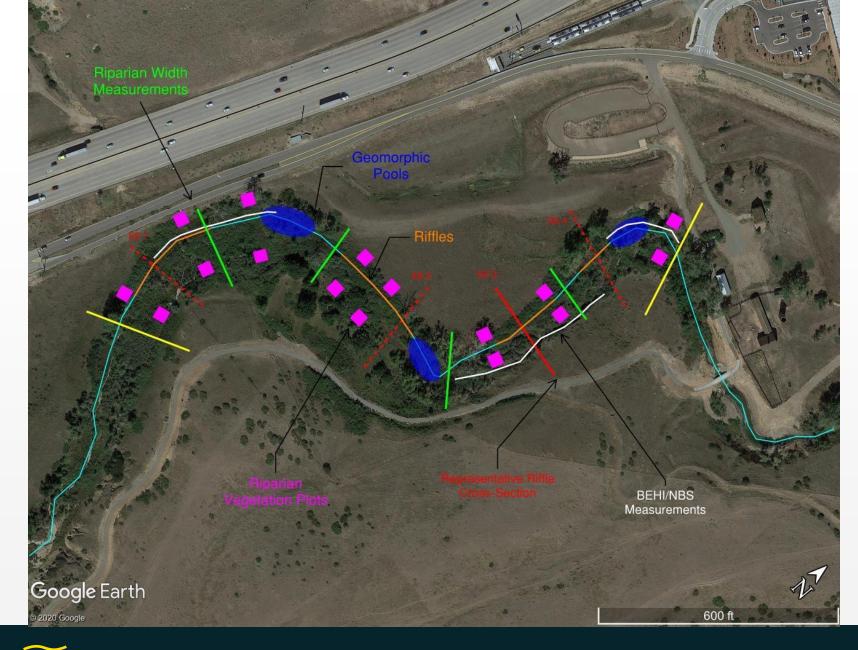




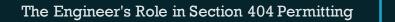




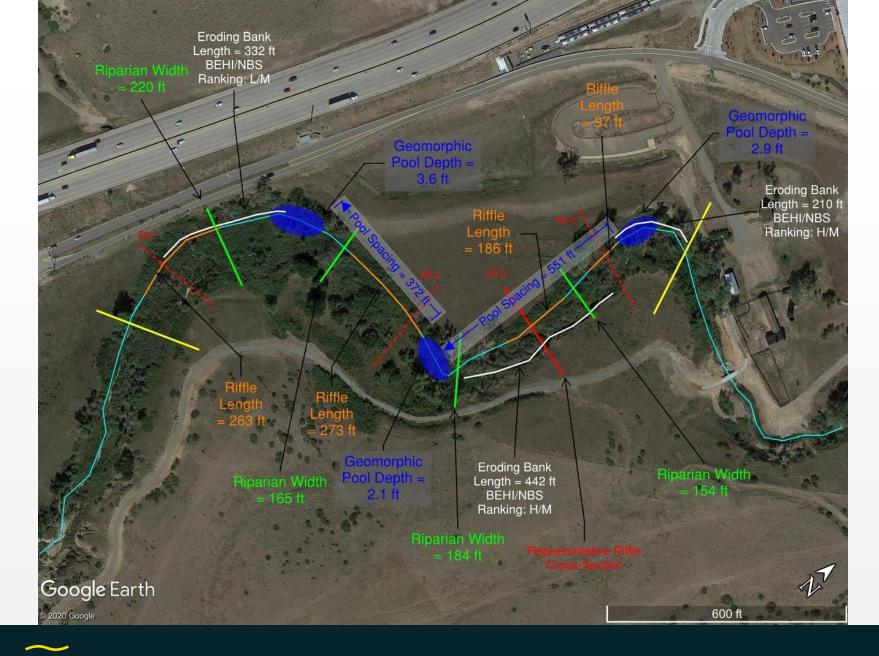














How to Speak Regulator-ese







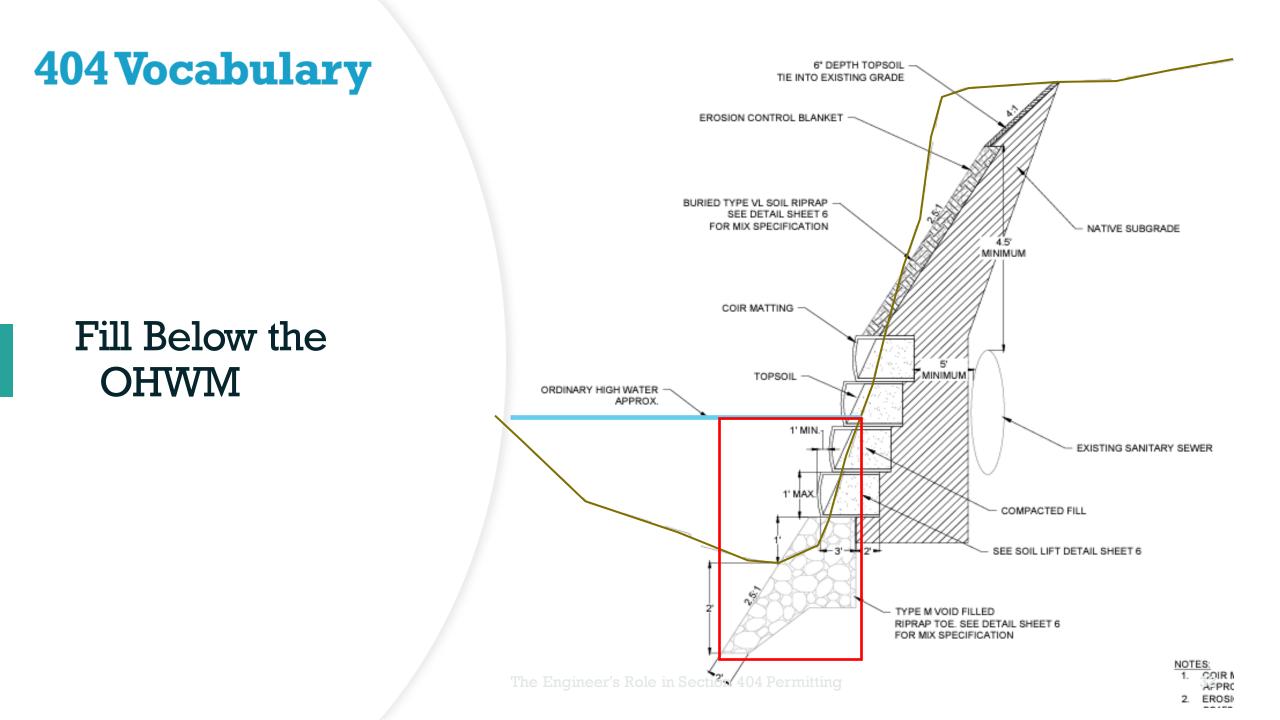
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404 Vocabulary

Discharge of Fill Material







404 Vocabulary

Temporary Impacts - Elevation returned to preexisting grade

- Access across streams
- Water diversion
- Utility line installation (if done right)
- Sediment control measures

Temporary fill MUST be removed



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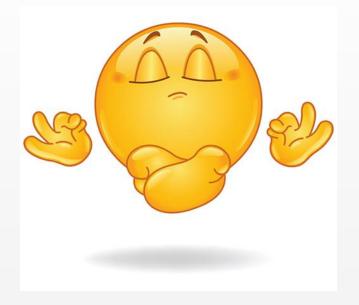


Authorization versus Permit

Environmental Compliance Tips

- Sooner is Better Than Later
- Do Not Let Permits Expire
- Equity is in Concrete
- Resources Can Be Dynamic
- Construct What You Permitted
- Build Credibility with Agencies
- Follow Through on Commitments
- Include Permitting and Compliance in Schedule
- Base Decisions on Best Information Available









Questions and Venting

