CITY OF WILMINGTON
NORTH CAROLINA

Development Services
Planning
305 Chestnut Street
PO Box 1810
Wilmington, NC 28402-1810

910 254-0900
910 341-3264 fax
wilmingtonnc.gov
Dial 711 TTY/Voice

February 23, 2016

Luke Bugenske
Burton Engineering Associates
5950 Fairview Road
Charlotte, NC 28210

RE: **Greenfield FDS,** located at 1313 Greenfield Street

Please make note of the conditions for the release as they appear on the attached release letter. These conditions must be followed and met in order for the construction to be approved. ***Prior to beginning any construction or grading on the site, you must have a pre-construction meeting between City staff and the project's representatives. Any violation of this condition will result in an immediate stop work order and other civil penalties. Please contact our zoning office at 254-0900 to schedule the preconstruction meeting.***

All construction on the site must be in accordance with the City of Wilmington standards and the approved construction plans stamped by the City. All trees and areas designated to be saved or protected must be properly barricaded and/or marked throughout construction. In addition please be aware that to obtain a final zoning inspection for this construction project, the appropriate departments within the City of Wilmington must perform and approve final inspections.

To arrange for inspections please contact the assigned Zoning Enforcement Officer, at 254-0900. Staff will coordinate the inspections and provide a punch-list to the Developer within 5 working days. Upon correction of the punch-list items, a final inspection will be performed. ***NOTE: Zoning will not issue final approval until all requirements of the City of Wilmington are fulfilled.***

Please also be advised that any party aggrieved by the issuance of this approval may file a notice of appeal to the City Clerk within 30 days of receipt of active or constructive notice of this decision. It shall be presumed that all persons with standing to appeal have constructive notice of the decision from the date a sign containing the words "Zoning Decision" or "Subdivision Decision" in letters at least six inches high and identifying the means to contact an official for information about the decision is prominently posted on the property that is the subject of the decision, provided the sign remains on the property for at least 10 days. Posting of signs is not the only form of constructive notice. Any such posting shall be the responsibility of the landowner or applicant. Verification of the posting shall be provided to the official who made the decision. Absent an ordinance provision to the contrary, posting of signs shall not be required.

The City thanks you for your investment in our community and we look forward to working with you towards the construction of a quality development project.

Sincerely,

Brian Chambers
Associate Planner

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TRANSMITTAL LETTER

TO: John Barham, Zoning Inspector
DATE: February 23, 2016
SUBJECT: **Greenfield FDS** Project # 2015063
LOCATION: 1313 Greenfield Street

The following items are being sent to you via this package.

QUAN.	DWG./NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	Dated 2/19/16	Greenfield FDS Approved Plans
1	Dated 11/25/15	City Tree Removal Permit TPP-16-83
1	Dated 12/3/15	NHC Erosion Control #GP 49-15
1	Dated 6/18/15	USACOE Wetland Determination
1	Dated 9/15/15	USACOE Nationwide Permit SAW-2014-02296
1	Dated 2/19/16	City of Wilmington Stormwater Management Permit #2016011 (under separate cover)

REMARKS: **Greenfield FDS,** located at **1313 Greenfield Street**, is hereby conditionally released for construction. The following conditions must be satisfied as part of this release:

A. **A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING MUST BE HELD BETWEEN THE SITE CONTRACTOR AND CITY STAFF PRIOR TO ANY SITE WORK, TREE REMOVAL, CLEARING, OR GRADING BEGINNING ON THE SITE. FAILURE TO COMPLY WILL RESULT IN IMMEDIATE CIVIL PENALTIES. CONTACT 910-254-0900.**

B. **ANY TREES, INCLUDING THE CRITICAL ROOT ZONE AREA, AND/OR AREA DESIGNATED TO BE SAVED MUST BE PROPERLY BARRICADED OR MARKED WITH FENCING AND PROTECTED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION TO INSURE THAT NO CLEARING AND GRADING WILL OCCUR IN THOSE AREAS.**

C. **NO EQUIPMENT IS ALLOWED ON THE SITE AND NO CONSTRUCTION OF ANY BUILDING, STRUCTURE, WALL, UTILITIES, INFRASTRUCTURE, ETC., OF ANY KIND, INCLUDING FOOTINGS AND BUILDING SLABS, WILL BE PERMITTED UNTIL:**

1. **ALL TREE PROTECTION FENCING AND SILT FENCING HAS BEEN INSTALLED**
2. **BETH WETHERILL HAS FORMALLY ISSUED THE GRADING PERMIT AND AUTHORIZED THE ACTIVITY**
3. **THE CFPUA HAS AUTHORIZED THE WATER AND SEWER ACTIVITIES. THE CONTRACTOR MUST HAVE A PRECON WITH CFPUA 332-6560.**
4. **THE CITY ZONING INSPECTOR AUTHORIZES THE ACTIVITY.**

D. ALL IMPROVEMENTS, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE SUBMITTED AND APPROVED TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS (TIA) SHALL BE INSTALLED AND INSPECTED PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE FINAL ZONING APPROVAL.

E. ALL REQUIRED EASEMENTS MUST BE REVIEWED BY CITY STAFF PRIOR TO RECORDATION.

F. A COPY OF THE RECORDED MAP SHOWING ANY REQUIRED EASEMENTS AND RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR THE PROJECT MUST BE SUBMITTED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE FINAL ZONING APPROVAL.

G. THE APPLICANT SHALL SATISFY ALL OUTSTANDING CODE VIOLATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THIS SITE PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY FOR THE FACILITY.

H. THIS DEVELOPMENT SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL, CITY TECHNICAL STANDARDS, REGIONAL, STATE AND FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS.

I. ALL APPLICABLE TRC REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF THE FINAL ZONING APPROVAL.

J. IF THE CONDITIONS LISTED ABOVE ARE VIOLATED, A STOP WORK ORDER WILL BE ISSUED.

K. PER THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STORMWATER PERMIT, THE FOLLOWING SHALL OCCUR PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY OR OPERATION OF THE PERMITTED FACILITY:
   - AS-BUILT DRAWINGS FOR ALL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY OF WILMINGTON ENGINEERING DIVISION.
   - AN ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATION SHALL ALSO BE SUBMITTED, ALONG WITH ALL SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION THAT SPECIFIES, UNDER SEAL THAT THE AS-BUILT STORMWATER MEASURES, CONTROLS AND DEVICES ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROVED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS.
   - A FINAL INSPECTION BY CITY OF WILMINGTON ENGINEERING PERSONNEL.

L. NO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL OCCUR WITHIN THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (NCDOT) RIGHT-OF-WAY UNTIL ALL NCDOT PERMITS HAVE BEEN ISSUED AND RECEIVED BY THE CITY. ALL IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED SHALL BE INSTALLED AND APPROVED BY NCDOT PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.

M. PROPERTIES WITHIN THE SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA SHALL BE SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 13 OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE. PLEASE CONTACT KATHRYN THURSTON, ZONING ADMINISTRATOR/FLOODPLAIN MANAGER (910.341.3249) FOR CLARIFICATION ON REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE FLOOD PLAIN.

N. THE DEVELOPER ASSUMES ALL RISKS AND PENALTIES WITH ANY DELAY OR STOP WORK ORDER ASSOCIATED WITH THE VIOLATION OF THIS RELEASE. THE DEVELOPER ACKNOWLEDGES THE CONDITIONS OF THIS RELEASE AND ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITIES AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH IT. THE CITY OF WILMINGTON WILL NOT BE HELD LIABLE FOR ANY COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION RELEASE.

O. APPROVAL OF A MAJOR OR MINOR SITE PLAN SHALL EXPIRE AFTER EIGHTEEN (18) MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH APPROVAL IF THE APPLICANT HAS FAILED TO MAKE SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS ON THE SITE. THE TECHNICAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MAY GRANT A SINGLE, SIX-MONTH EXTENSION OF THIS TIME LIMIT FOR MAJOR AND MINOR SITE PLANS, FOR GOOD CAUSE SHOWN, UPON RECEIVING A REQUEST FROM THE APPLICANT BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE APPROVED PLAN. IN THE EVENT APPROVAL OF A SITE PLAN HAS EXPIRED, FOR WHATEVER REASONS, THE OWNER AND/OR APPLICANT WILL BE REQUIRED TO RESUBMIT FOR APPROVAL OF A SITE PLAN THAT MEETS CURRENT DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED IN THIS CHAPTER.

Please notify New Hanover County Building Inspections of this release.

Signature: _____

Brian Chambers, Associate Planner

Copy:	Luke Bugenske	Burton Engineering Associates (email only)
	Bret Russell	Construction Manager
	Rob Gordon	Engineering
	Jim Quinn	Stormwater Specialist
	Aaron Reese	Urban Forestry
	Chris Elrod	Wilmington Fire Department (e-mail only)
	Sammy Flowers	Wilmington Fire Department (e-mail only)
	Brian Blackmon	Surveyor (e-mail only)
	Jim Sahlie	GIS Addressing (e-mail only)
	Bill McDow	Traffic Engineering (e-mail only)
	Don Bennett	Traffic Engineering (e-mail only)
	Bernice Johnson	CFPUA (e-mail letter only)
	Beth Easley Wetherill	NHC Erosion Control (e-mail only)
	Michelle Hutchinson	GIS Engineer (e-mail only)
	Alina Jakubcanin	GIS Analyst (e-mail only)
	Genna Porter	Engineering (e-mail only)
	Amy Beaty	Community Services (e-mail only)
	Ryan O'Reilly	Community Services (e-mail only)
	Steve Harrell	Community Services (e-mail only)

File: **Greenfield FDS** **Project File # 2015063**

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Planning Division
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Dial 711 TTY/Voice

APPROVED: X **DENIED:** ____ **PERMIT #:** TPP-16-83

Application for Tree Removal Permit

Name of Applicant: Wilmington FDS 712614, LLC **Phone:** 704.319.8347 **Date:** 09/17/15

Name of Property Owner: Coastal Habitat Conservancy, LLC **Phone:** ____

Property Owner Address: 3610 Thaddeus Lott Lane, Leland, NC 28451

Address of Proposed Tree Removal: 1313 Greenfield Street

Description of tree(s) to be removed/reason for removal: (provide attachment if necessary)

1. 5231- 18" Oak (w/ building footprint)
2. 5252- 10" Oak (w/ building footprint)
3. 5253- 18" Oak (w/ building footprint)
4. 5259- 8" Oak (w/ building footprint)
5. 7001- 8" Oak (w/ building footprint)
6. 7002- 12" Oak (w/ building footprint)
7. 7003- 8" Oak (w/ building footprint)
8. 7004- 6" Oak (w/ building footprint)
9. 7005- 12" Oak (w/ building footprint)
10. Additional Trees attached

Description of Replacement Tree(s): 60 Longleaf Pine trees, each within 100 square foot planting area. Replacement trees are to be planted towards the rear of the site among the existing, undisturbed trees.

Applicant Signature: _____ **Date:** 17 Sept 2015

**********FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**********

Reviewed By: _____ **Date:** 11/25/15

Remarks: TREES REMOVED FOR ESSENTIAL SITE IMPROVEMENTS. TREE PAYMENT-IN-LIEU (MITIGATION) PAID FOR TREE REMOVAL ($9,100).

ALL WORK MUST BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE CITY LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, ARTICLE 8, LANDSCAPING AND TREE PRESERVATION.

NEW CONSTRUCTION: ____ **EXPANSION:** ____ **OTHER:** ____ **PAID:** X

Tree Preservation Permit Fees

Less than 1 acre	$25.00
1-5 acres	$50.00
5-10 acres	~~$100.00~~
Greater than 10 acres	$150.00

RECEIVED
SEP 22 2015
PLANNING DIVISION

NEW HANOVER COUNTY

Engineering Department
230 Government Center Drive · Suite 160
Wilmington, North Carolina 28403
TELEPHONE (910)-798-7139
Fax (910) 798-7051

Beth E. Wetherill, C.P.E.S.C.
Soil Erosion Specialist

December 3, 2015

Coastal Habitat Conservancy, LLC
3610 Thaddeus Lott Lane,
Leland, North Carolina 28451

RE: Grading Permit # 49-15, Family Dollar Store Greenfield Street

Dear Mr. Collin Ricks:

This office has reviewed the revised subject sedimentation and erosion control plan. We find the plan to be acceptable.

Please read the permit conditions carefully and return the signed blue original to our office and keep the copy for your records.

A preconstruction meeting is required prior to any land disturbing activity on site. Please contact us at (910) 798-7139 to set this up with us.

Please be advised that a copy of the approved soil erosion plan, a copy of the grading permit, a rain gauge and the Combined Inspection Reports must be available at all times at the site.

New Hanover County's Erosion and Sedimentation Control Program is performance oriented requiring protection of the natural resources and adjoining properties. If following the commencement of the project, it is determined that the plan is inadequate to meet the requirements of the New Hanover County's Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance, this office may require revisions in the plan and its implementation to insure compliance with the ordinance.

This permit will not preclude any other permits or approvals necessary for beginning or completing this development. It is the owner's responsibility to have all the approvals or permits that are required prior to beginning construction. Approval of an erosion control plan is conditioned on the applicant's compliance with Federal and State Water Quality laws, regulations and rules.

Respectfully yours,

Beth Easley Wetherill

Beth Easley Wetherill
NHC Soil Erosion Specialist

cc: Brian Chambers, City of Wilmington Planning
Baker Mitchell Jr., Coastal Habitat Conservancy, LLC
Carlton Burton PE, Burton Engineering Associates

Permit# GP 49-15

Permit for a Land Disturbing Activity

New Hanover County
Department of Engineering
230 Government Center Drive - Suite 160
Wilmington, North Carolina 28403
(910) 798-7139

As authorized by the New Hanover County Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance

This permit issued to **Wilmington FDS 712614, LLC** authorizes the development of **1.07 acres** of land at **1313 Greenfield Street for the Family Dollar Store** in New Hanover County. This permit issued on **November 3, 2015** is subject to compliance with the application and site drawings, all applicable regulations and special conditions and notes set forth below. **Any plan modifications must be approved by this office prior to field changes.**

It is understood by the applicant that a representative of New Hanover County's Engineering Department may inspect the site at any time following the issuance of this Permit. A copy of the approved Soil Erosion Control Plan, this permit, a rain gauge and copies of the Combined Self-Monitoring and Self Inspection Reports must be available at all times at the site.

Failure to execute the provisions of this permit and the approved Soil Erosion Plan, or any other provisions of the New Hanover County Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Ordinance, shall result in immediate legal action by the County to the limits prescribed by the Ordinance. If the measures outlined on the approved Soil Erosion Control Plan and this Permit prove insufficient, additional Erosion Control measures can and will be required which in turn will be considered provisions of this Permit. This Permit does not preclude any other permits or approvals necessary for beginning or completing this development. Approval of an erosion control plan is conditioned on the applicant's compliance with Federal and State laws, regulations and rules. It is the Permittee's responsibility to obtain all necessary permits and approvals.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

(THESE CONDITIONS MUST BE FOLLOWED IN ADDITION TO THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS)

*All the soil erosion control measures will be installed as the site is cleared and maintained throughout construction. These include a construction entrance, silt fences, inlet and outlet protection and installation of an infiltration system.

*Tree Removal Permits must be acquired from the City of Wilmington and/or New Hanover County prior to issuance of this permit and clearing the site.

*Silt fence stakes must be metal and will be placed **six feet apart without wire reinforcement** or **eight feet apart with wire reinforcement.** Silt fence is **not** allowed as inlet protection.

*This permit does not preclude any permits or approvals which may be necessary such as City of Wilmington or New Hanover County Stormwater, NCDENR Water Quality, C.A.M.A., and the US Army Corps. of Engineers, DEM Solid Waste or any other agencies.

*No sediment shall leave the site.

*If plan revisions are necessary you must submit a copy to this office for approval **prior** to any field changes.
*If soil is removed from the site, it must be taken to an approved or permitted site to be identified to this office **prior** to removal from the site.
*All City and/or County and State drainage and stormwater requirements will be adhered to.
*If these measures fail to adequately control erosion, more restrictive measures will be required.
*If any phase of grading ceases for more than 15 working days, the site will be temporarily stabilized.
*All slopes must be stabilized within 21 calendar days of any phase of activity.
The approval of an erosion control plan is conditioned on the applicant's compliance with Federal and State Water Quality laws, regulations and rules.
***Note the required rates for seed, lime, fertilizer and mulch in your seeding specifications.**
***Note the NPDES information from the State for sites disturbing 1 acre or more and the reporting requirements.** All NEW projects permitted after August 3, 2011 must include the following surface water withdrawal locations and stabilization requirement designations on the plan in order to qualify for coverage under the most recent NPDES Construction General Permit. All settling basins must have outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, with the exception of basins or traps that have a drainage area of less than 1 acre. The NPDES permit requires ground cover within 14 calendar days on disturbed flat areas and ground cover within 7 calendar days on all areas within HQW Zones, perimeter dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes and all slopes steeper than 3:1. Exceptions include slopes that are 10 feet or less in length and not steeper than 2:1 which must be stabilized within 14 calendar days and slopes greater than 50 feet which must be stabilized within 7 calendar days. This permit also includes other new requirements which are listed in the text of the NPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit for Construction Activities. Inspections of all erosion control measures and reports are required every 7 days and within 24 hours of every 1/2 inch rain event in a 24 hour period.

***Note the Land Resources Self Inspection Program Requirements. This program is separate from the NPDES reporting and requires inspection and documentation after each phase of construction. These phases include: Installation of perimeter erosion control measures, Clearing and Grubbing of existing ground cover, Completion of any phase of grading of slopes or fills, Installation of storm drainage facilities, Completion of construction or development, Establishment of permanent ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion and any Deviation from the approved plan.**

Enclosed is a Combined Self-Monitoring and Self-Inspection Form that meets the requirements of both the NPDES Stormwater Permit for Construction Activities, NCG 010000 reporting and the Land Resources Self Inspection Program that satisfies the requirements of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act.
This report is the responsibility of the property owner. It requires a rain gauge onsite and inspections and reporting every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of every ½ inch rain per 24 hour period and at specific phases of construction. Additional copies of this Combined Construction Inspection Report can be found at http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/lr/erosion . Reports must be available onsite at all times. If you have questions please contact New Hanover County Engineering (910) 798-7139 or the Land Quality Section at the NCDENR Regional office at (910) 796-7215.

***A pre-construction meeting is required prior to any activity on site. Please contact Beth E. Wetherill at (910) 798-7139 to set up this meeting.**

Permit # GP 49-15

This Permit will expire one year from date of issue if no construction activity begins on site. This permit may not be amended or transferred to another party without approval of this office.

Beth Easley Wetherill

Beth E. Wetherill, C.P.E.S.C..
Soil Erosion Specialist/New Hanover County

Acknowledgment of receipt of Permit

Owner

By (please print)

Signature

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WILMINGTON DISTRICT

Action Id. **SAW-2014-02296** County: **New Hanover** U.S.G.S. Quad: **NC-WILMINGTON**

NOTIFICATION OF JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION

RECEIVED
NOV 16 2015
Regulatory Division

Property Owner: **Coastal Habitat Conservancy, LLC**
Attn: Mr. Baker Mitchell
Address: **3610 Thaddeus Lott Ln.**
Longwood, NC, 28452

Telephone Number: **(910) 612-1049**

Size (acres) **~2**
Nearest Waterway **Greenfield Lake**
USGS HUC **03030005**

Nearest Town **Wilmington**
River Basin **Lower Cape Fear**
Coordinates Latitude: **34.2182051576305**
Longitude: **-77.9299851621861**

Location description: **Property is located at 1410 & 1420 South 14th Street, between 13th and 14th Streets along Greenfield Street, in Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina. Parcel IDs R05414-021-002-000 & R05414-021-003-000.**

Indicate Which of the Following Apply:

A. Preliminary Determination

_ Based on preliminary information, there may be waters of the U.S. including wetlands on the above described project area . We strongly suggest you have this property inspected to determine the extent of Department of the Army (DA) jurisdiction. To be considered final, a jurisdictional determination must be verified by the Corps. This preliminary determination is not an appealable action under the Regulatory Program Administrative Appeal Process (Reference 33 CFR Part 331). If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also, you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

B. Approved Determination

_ There are Navigable Waters of the United States within the above described project area subject to the permit requirements of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Unless there is a change in the law or our published regulations, this determination may be relied upon for a period not to exceed five years from the date of this notification.

X **There are wetlands on the above described property subject to the permit requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA)(33 USC § 1344). Unless there is a change in the law or our published regulations, this determination may be relied upon for a period not to exceed five years from the date of this notification.**

_ We strongly suggest you have the waters of the U.S. including wetlands on your project area delineated. Due to the size of your property and/or our present workload, the Corps may not be able to accomplish this wetland delineation in a timely manner. For a more timely delineation, you may wish to obtain a consultant. To be considered final, any delineation must be verified by the Corps.

_ The wetlands on your property have been delineated and the delineation has been verified by the Corps. We strongly suggest you have this delineation surveyed. Upon completion, this survey should be reviewed and verified by the Corps. Once verified, this survey will provide an accurate depiction of all areas subject to CWA jurisdiction on your property which, provided there is no change in the law or our published regulations, may be relied upon for a period not to exceed five years.

X **The wetlands have been delineated and surveyed and are accurately depicted on the plat signed by the Corps Regulatory Official identified below on 6/18/2015. Unless there is a change in the law or our published regulations, this determination may be relied upon for a period not to exceed five years from the date of this notification.**

_ There are no waters of the U.S., to include wetlands, present on the above described project area which are subject to the permit requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344). Unless there is a change in the law or our published regulations, this determination may be relied upon for a period not to exceed five years from the date of this notification.

X **The property is located in one of the 20 Coastal Counties subject to regulation under the Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA). You should contact the Division of Coastal Management in Wilmington, NC, at (910) 796-7215 to determine their requirements.**

Placement of dredged or fill material within waters of the US and/or wetlands without a Department of the Army permit may constitute a violation of Section 301 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC § 1311). If you have any questions regarding this determination and/or the Corps regulatory program, please contact **Emily Hughes at 910-251-4635 or Emily.B.Hughes@usace.army.mil**.

Basis For Determination: **The site exhibits wetland criteria as defined in the 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual and its appropriate regional supplement, which is adjacent to an unnamed tributary to Greenfield Lake, which drains directly to the Cape Fear River, a navigable Water of the U.S. This determination is based on information provided by ECS Limited and a site visit conducted by Emily Hughes on 12/16/2014.**

D. Remarks:

E. Attention USDA Program Participants

This delineation/determination has been conducted to identify the limits of Corps' Clean Water Act jurisdiction for the particular site identified in this request. The delineation/determination may not be valid for the wetland conservation provisions of the Food Security Act of 1985. If you or your tenant are USDA Program participants, or anticipate participation in USDA programs, you should request a certified wetland determination from the local office of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, prior to starting work.

F. Appeals Information (This information applies only to approved jurisdictional determinations as indicated in B. above)

This correspondence constitutes an approved jurisdictional determination for the above described site. If you object to this determination, you may request an administrative appeal under Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331. Enclosed you will find a Notification of Appeal Process (NAP) fact sheet and request for appeal (RFA) form. If you request to appeal this determination you must submit a completed RFA form to the following address:

US Army Corps of Engineers
South Atlantic Division
Attn: Jason Steele, Review Officer
60 Forsyth Street SW, Room 10M15
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8801

In order for an RFA to be accepted by the Corps, the Corps must determine that it is complete, that it meets the criteria for appeal under 33 CFR part 331.5, and that it has been received by the Division Office within 60 days of the date of the NAP. Should you decide to submit an RFA form, it must be received at the above address by **8/18/2015**.

It is not necessary to submit an RFA form to the Division Office if you do not object to the determination in this correspondence.

Corps Regulatory Official: _____

Date: **June 18, 2015** Expiration Date: **June 18, 2020**

The Wilmington District is committed to providing the highest level of support to the public. To help us ensure we continue to do so, please complete our Customer Satisfaction Survey, located online at http://regulatory.usacesurvey.com/.

NOTIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL OPTIONS AND PROCESS AND REQUEST FOR APPEAL		
Applicant: **Baker Mitchell, Coastal Habitat Conservancy, LLC**	File Number: **SAW-2014-02296**	Date: **6/18/2015**
☐ INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)		A
☐ PROFFERED PERMIT (Standard Permit or Letter of permission)		B
☐ PERMIT DENIAL		C
☒ **APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION**		**D**
☐ PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION		E

SECTION I - The following identifies your rights and options regarding an administrative appeal of the above decision. Additional information may be found at http://www.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/RegulatoryProgramandPermits.aspx or Corps regulations at 33 CFR Part 331.

A: INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or object to the permit.

- ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- OBJECT: If you object to the permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may request that the permit be modified accordingly. You must complete Section II of this form and return the form to the district engineer. Your objections must be received by the district engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice, or you will forfeit your right to appeal the permit in the future. Upon receipt of your letter, the district engineer will evaluate your objections and may: (a) modify the permit to address all of your concerns, (b) modify the permit to address some of your objections, or (c) not modify the permit having determined that the permit should be issued as previously written. After evaluating your objections, the district engineer will send you a proffered permit for your reconsideration, as indicated in Section B below.

B: PROFFERED PERMIT: You may accept or appeal the permit

- ACCEPT: If you received a Standard Permit, you may sign the permit document and return it to the district engineer for final authorization. If you received a Letter of Permission (LOP), you may accept the LOP and your work is authorized. Your signature on the Standard Permit or acceptance of the LOP means that you accept the permit in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the permit, including its terms and conditions, and approved jurisdictional determinations associated with the permit.
- APPEAL: If you choose to decline the proffered permit (Standard or LOP) because of certain terms and conditions therein, you may appeal the declined permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

C: PERMIT DENIAL: You may appeal the denial of a permit under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the division engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

D: APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You may accept or appeal the approved JD or provide new information.

- ACCEPT: You do not need to notify the Corps to accept an approved JD. Failure to notify the Corps within 60 days of the date of this notice, means that you accept the approved JD in its entirety, and waive all rights to appeal the approved JD.
- APPEAL: If you disagree with the approved JD, you may appeal the approved JD under the Corps of Engineers Administrative Appeal Process by completing Section II of this form and sending the form to the district engineer. This form must be received by the division engineer within 60 days of the date of this notice.

E: PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION: You do not need to respond to the Corps regarding the preliminary JD. The Preliminary JD is not appealable. If you wish, you may request an approved JD (which may be appealed), by contacting the Corps district for further instruction. Also you may provide new information for further consideration by the Corps to reevaluate the JD.

SECTION II - REQUEST FOR APPEAL or OBJECTIONS TO AN INITIAL PROFFERED PERMIT

REASONS FOR APPEAL OR OBJECTIONS: (Describe your reasons for appealing the decision or your objections to an initial proffered permit in clear concise statements. You may attach additional information to this form to clarify where your reasons or objections are addressed in the administrative record.)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The appeal is limited to a review of the administrative record, the Corps memorandum for the record of the appeal conference or meeting, and any supplemental information that the review officer has determined is needed to clarify the administrative record. Neither the appellant nor the Corps may add new information or analyses to the record. However, you may provide additional information to clarify the location of information that is already in the administrative record.

POINT OF CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR INFORMATION:

If you have questions regarding this decision and/or the appeal process you may contact: **District Engineer, Wilmington Regulatory Division,** **Attn: Kyle Dahl** **(910) 251-4469**	If you only have questions regarding the appeal process you may also contact: Mr. Jason Steele, Administrative Appeal Review Officer CESAD-PDO U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, South Atlantic Division 60 Forsyth Street, Room 10M15 Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8801 Phone: (404) 562-5137

RIGHT OF ENTRY: Your signature below grants the right of entry to Corps of Engineers personnel, and any government consultants, to conduct investigations of the project site during the course of the appeal process. You will be provided a 15 day notice of any site investigation, and will have the opportunity to participate in all site investigations.

_____ Signature of appellant or agent.	Date:	Telephone number:

For appeals on Initial Proffered Permits send this form to:

District Engineer, Wilmington Regulatory Division, Kyle Dahl

For Permit denials, Proffered Permits and approved Jurisdictional Determinations send this form to:

Division Engineer, Commander, U.S. Army Engineer Division, South Atlantic, Attn: Mr. Jason Steele, Administrative Appeal Officer, CESAD-PDO, 60 Forsyth Street, Room 10M15, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8801 Phone: (404) 562-5137

LEGEND
NCGS=NORTH CAROLINA GEODETIC SURVEY
CF=COMBINED FACTOR
EP = EDGE OF PAVEMENT
DB = DEED BOOK
PG = PAGE
C&G = CURB AND GUTTER
● = IRON (SEE DESCRIPTION)

NOTES:
THE PROPERTY MAY BE SUBJECT TO ANY EASEMENTS AND/OR RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

AREAS COMPUTED BY COORDINATE METHOD.

NO DEVELOPMENTAL STUMP HOLES REPORTED TO THIS FIRM WITHIN THE LOTS WHICH MAKE UP THIS MAP.

THAT THIS SURVEY IS OF AN EXISTING PARCEL OR PARCELS OF LAND AND DOES NOT CREATE A NEW STREET OR CHANGE AN EXISTING STREET

THIS PLAT IS SUBJECT TO ANY AND ALL RIGHTS-OF-WAY UTILITY EASEMENTS, DEED RESTRICTIONS, RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS OR AGREEMENTS WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE RECORDED AND APPLICABLE HERE TO AND MAY OR MAY NOT BE FOUND BY LEGAL TITLE SEARCH PRIOR TO THE DATE OF SURVEY

THE NCGS COORDINATES WERE ESTABLISHED BY USING A LEICA SYSTEM 500 GPS, STATIC OBSERVATIONS PROCESSED BY ONLINE POSITION USER SERVICE (OPUS)

FLOOD CERTIFICATE

I CERTIFY THAT THE SUBJECT TRACT IS GRAPHICALLY LOCATED IN "OTHER AREAS ZONE X" AS DETERMINED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT/ FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION AS SHOWN ON THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 3720312700J DATED APRIL 3, 2006.

NORTH CAROLINA PROFESSIONAL SEAL L-3180 LAND SURVEYOR C. GARY BROOKS

I, C. Gary Brooks, certify that this plat was drawn under my supervision from an actual survey made under my supervision (deed description recorded in Book (SEE PLAT), Page ____, etc.) and (Map Book ____, Page ____,); that the boundaries not surveyed are clearly indicated as drawn from information found in Book 5662, Page 938; that the ratio of precision as calculated is 1:68,836 that this plat was prepared in accordance with The Standards of Practice for Land Surveying in North Carolina (21 NCAC 56.1600).
This 18 day of MARCH A.D. 2015 .

Surveyor

L-3180
Registration Number

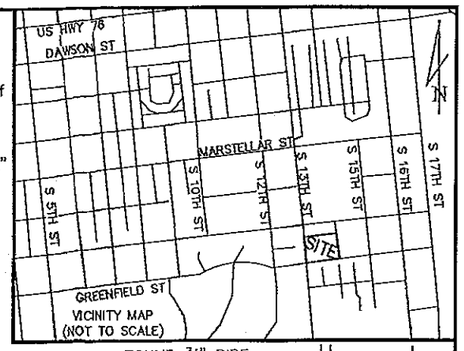
"This certifies that this copy of this plat accurately depicts the boundary of the jurisdiction of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act as determind by the undersign on this date. Unless there is a change in the law or our published regulation , the determination of Section 404 jurisdicaton may be relied upn for a period not to exceed five (5) years from this date. The undersigned completed this determination utilixing the appropriate Regional Supplement to the 1987 U.S. Army corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual."

Regulatory Official: HUGHES.EMILY.BURTON.1289073660 Digitally signed by HUGHES.EMILY.BURTON.1289073660 DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=DoD, ou=PKI, ou=USA, cn=HUGHES.EMILY.BURTON.1289073660 Date: 2015.06.18 10:49:06 -04'00'

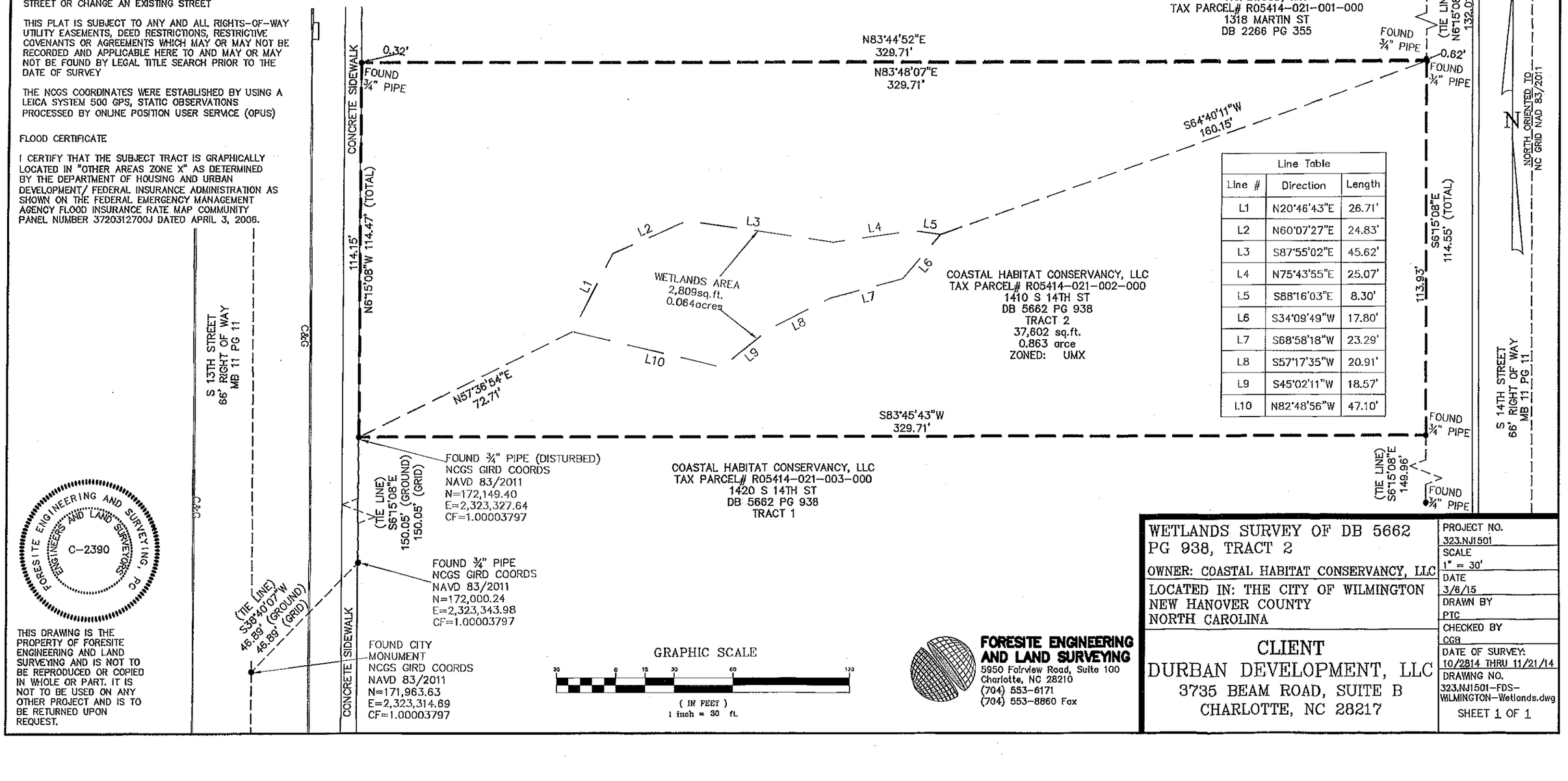
Title:

Date:

USACE Action ID No.: _____



VICINITY MAP
(NOT TO SCALE)



GRAPHIC SCALE
30 0 15 30 60 120
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 30 ft.

FORESITE ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING, PC
ENGINEERS AND LAND SURVEYORS
C-2390

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FORESITE ENGINEERING AND LAND SURVEYING
5950 Fairview Road, Suite 100
Charlotte, NC 28210
(704) 553-6171
(704) 553-8860 Fax

WETLANDS SURVEY OF DB 5662 PG 938, TRACT 2

OWNER: COASTAL HABITAT CONSERVANCY, LLC

LOCATED IN: THE CITY OF WILMINGTON
NEW HANOVER COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

CLIENT
DURBAN DEVELOPMENT, LLC
3735 BEAM ROAD, SUITE B
CHARLOTTE, NC 28217

PROJECT NO. 323.NJ1501
SCALE 1" = 30'
DATE 3/6/15
DRAWN BY PTC
CHECKED BY CGB
DATE OF SURVEY: 10/2814 THRU 11/21/14
DRAWING NO. 323.NJ1501-FDS-WILMINGTON-Wetlands.dwg
SHEET 1 OF 1

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WILMINGTON DISTRICT

Action Id: **SAW-2014-02296** County: **New Hanover** U.S.G.S.Quad: **NC-Wilmington**

GENERAL PERMIT (REGIONAL AND NATIONWIDE) VERIFICATION

Permittee: **Jason Mathis**
The Durban Group
3735 Beam Road, Suite B
Charlotte, North Carolina 28217

Agent: **Alexandra Perillo**
ECS Carolinas, LLP
6714 Netherlands Drive
Wilmington, North Carolina 28405

Size (acres)	**1.99 Acres**	Nearest Town	**Wilmington**
Nearest Waterway	**Greenfield Lake**	River Basin	**Cape Fear**
USGS HUC	**03030007**	Coordinates	Latitude: **34.2176 N**
			Longitude: **-77.9299 W**

Location description: **The project area (parcels R05414-021-002-000 and R05414-021-003-000) is located at 1410 and 1420 South 14th Street, in the City of Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina.**

Description of projects area and activity: **The project involves the permanent placement of fill material within 0.064 acres of jurisdictional wetlands for the purpose of constructing a parking lot associated with a commercial development.**

Authorization: Nationwide Permit Number: **NWP 39-Commerical and Institutional Developments**

SEE ATTACHED NWP GENERAL and REGIONAL SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Your work is authorized by the above referenced permit provided it is accomplished in strict accordance with the attached conditions and your submitted application, specifically, the enclosed plans and drawings titled "Greenfield-FDS;1305 Greenfield Street", dated July 6, 2015. Any violation of the attached conditions or deviation from your submitted plans may subject the permittee to a stop work order, a restoration order and/or appropriate legal action.

This verification will remain valid until the expiration date identified below unless the nationwide authorization is modified, suspended or revoked. If, prior to the expiration date identified below, the nationwide permit authorization is reissued and/or modified, this verification will remain valid until the expiration date identified below, provided it complies with all requirements of the modified nationwide permit. If the nationwide permit authorization expires or is suspended, revoked, or is modified, such that the activity would no longer comply with the terms and conditions of the nationwide permit, activities which have commenced (i.e., are under construction) or are under contract to commence in reliance upon the nationwide permit, will remain authorized provided the activity is completed within twelve months of the date of the nationwide permit's expiration, modification or revocation, unless discretionary authority has been exercised on a case-by-case basis to modify, suspend or revoke the authorization.

Activities subject to Section 404 (as indicated above) may also require an individual Section 401 Water Quality Certification. You should contact the NC Division of Water Resources (telephone 919-807-6300) to determine Section 401 requirements.

For activities occurring within the twenty coastal counties subject to regulation under the Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA), prior to beginning work you must contact the N.C. Division of Coastal Management in Morehead City, NC, at (252) 808-2808.
This Department of the Army verification does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to obtain any other required Federal, State or local approvals/permits.

If there are any questions regarding this verification, any of the conditions of the Permit, or the Corps of Engineers regulatory program, please contact Kyle Dahl at (910) 251-4469.

Corps Regulatory Official _____ Date: **September 15, 2015**
Expiration Date of Verification: **March 18, 2017**

Action ID Number: SAW-2014-02296 **County:** New Hanover

Permittee: Jason Mathis. The Durban Group

Project Name: Family Dollar; 1410 & 1420 South 14th Street

Date Verification Issued: 9/15/2015

Project Manager: Kyle Dahl

Upon completion of the activity authorized by this permit and any mitigation required by the permit, sign this certification and return it to the following address:

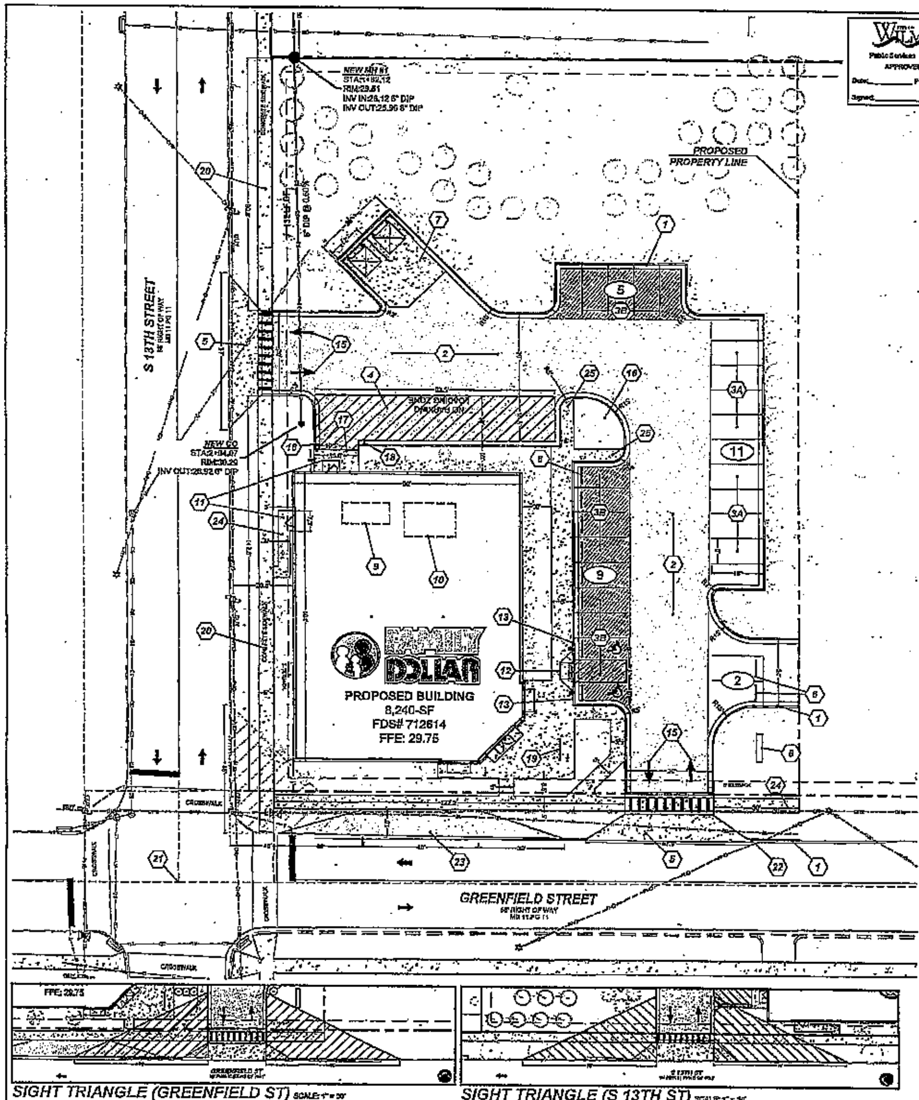
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WILMINGTON DISTRICT
Attn: Kyle Dahl

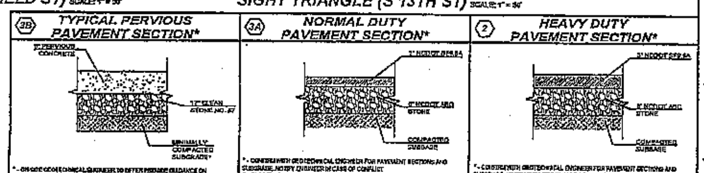
Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by a U. S. Army Corps of Engineers representative. If you fail to comply with this permit you are subject to permit suspension, modification, or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit has been completed in accordance with the terms and condition of the said permit, and required mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions.

_____ _____

Signature of Permittee **Date**





City of Wilmington — Public Services • Engineering Division — APPROVED DRAINAGE PLAN
Date: ______ Permit #: ______
Signed: ______

City of Wilmington — Public Services • Engineering Division — APPROVED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
Date: ______ Permit #: ______
Signed: ______

PARKING REQUIREMENTS

IMPERVIOUS CALCULATIONS

BUILDING
SIDEWALK
PAVEMENT
TOTAL IMPERVIOUS
TOTAL SITE
TOTAL GREEN SPACE
IMPERVIOUS PERCENTAGE
PRE-DEVELOPMENT IMPERVIOUS

BUILDING COVERAGE

PROPOSED BUILDING
TOTAL SITE
BUILDING COVERAGE
PRE-DEVELOPMENT COVERAGE

CITY OF WILMINGTON NOTES

ADDITIONAL CITY OF WILMINGTON NOTES

SITE KEYS

LEGEND

EXISTING WATERLINE
EXISTING SEWER LINE
EXISTING SEWER MANHOLE
PROPOSED WATERLINE
PROPOSED WATER METER
PROPOSED BACKFLOW PREVENTER
PROPOSED SEWER LINE
PROPOSED SEWER CLEANOUT

UTILITY KEYS

UTILITY NOTES

GENERAL NOTES

PAVEMENT HATCH LEGEND

NORMAL DUTY PAVEMENT SECTION
HEAVY DUTY PAVEMENT SECTION
PERVIOUS PAVEMENT SECTION

SITE INFORMATION

LOCATION:
ZONING: JURISDICTION: CITY OF WILMINGTON
TAX PARCEL:
CAMA LAND USE CLASSIFICATION:
FEMA PANEL No: FEMA PANEL DATE: 100yr FLOOD ZONE: OUT
PROPOSED USE:

SETBACKS	FRONT	SIDE	SIDE	REAR
REQ'D (MIN)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PROVIDED	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WATER LINE: CFPUA
WASTEWATER LINE: CFPUA
ELECTRIC SERVICE: SERVICE: OVERHEAD

DRAWING INFORMATION

TRUE NORTH
PLAN NORTH
NORTH CAROLINA 811
North Carolina One-Call Center
Call 811 Before You Dig

GRAPHIC SCALE
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BURTON ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN WHOLE OR IN PART. IT IS NOT TO BE USED ON ANY OTHER PROJECT AND IS TO BE RETURNED UPON REQUEST.

DEVELOPED BY:
THE DURBAN GROUP
BUILDING VALUES
3735 BEAM ROAD, SUITE B
CHARLOTTE, NC 28217
(P) 704.499.7100

BURTON ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES
CIVIL ENGINEERS
LAND PLANNERS
Firm License #1657

Seal: PRELIMINARY — CARLTON T. BURTON — 07/6/2015

Project: GREENFIELD - FDS
1305 GREENFIELD STREET
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

Sheet Title: SITE PLAN

CTB
Engineer: LJB
Drawn By
Date: 7/6/15
Revisions

Project Number: 467-064

C4.0
Sheet 5 of 21

NATIONWIDE PERMIT 39
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FINAL NOTICE OF ISSUANCE AND MODIFICATION OF NATIONWIDE PERMITS
FEDERAL REGISTER
AUTHORIZED MARCH 19, 2012

Commercial and Institutional Developments. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction or expansion of commercial and institutional building foundations and building pads and attendant features that are necessary for the use and maintenance of the structures. Attendant features may include, but are not limited to, roads, parking lots, garages, yards, utility lines, storm water management facilities, and recreation facilities such as playgrounds and playing fields. Examples of commercial developments include retail stores, industrial facilities, restaurants, business parks, and shopping centers. Examples of institutional developments include schools, fire stations, government office buildings, judicial buildings, public works buildings, libraries, hospitals, and places of worship. The construction of new golf courses and new ski areas is not authorized by this NWP.

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States, including the loss of no more than 300 linear feet of stream bed, unless for intermittent and ephemeral stream beds the district engineer waives the 300 linear foot limit by making a written determination concluding that the discharge will result in minimal adverse effects. This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 31.) (Sections 10 and 404)

Note: For any activity that involves the construction of a wind energy generating structure, solar tower, or overhead transmission line, a copy of the PCN and NWP verification will be provided to the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse, which will evaluate potential effects on military activities.

NATIONWIDE PERMIT CONDITIONS

The following General Conditions must be followed in order for any authorization by a NWP to be valid:

1. Navigation. (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

2. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species.

3. Spawning Areas. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWPs 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. Water Supply Intakes. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. Adverse Effects From Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization and storm water management activities, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow.

13. Removal of Temporary Fills. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.

15. Single and Complete Project. The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

16. Wild and Scenic Rivers. No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

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

18. Endangered Species. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed.

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

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed work. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity "may affect" or will have "no effect" to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification the proposed activities will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until Section 7 consultation has been completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

(d) As a result of formal or informal consultation with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific regional endangered species conditions to the NWPs.

(e) Authorization of an activity by a NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the U.S. FWS or the NMFS, The Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

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

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

20. Historic Properties. (a) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

(b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address section 106 compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional section 106 consultation is necessary.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the authorized activity may have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of or potential for the presence of historic resources can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted and these efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity may have the potential to cause effects and so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed.

(d) The district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA Section 106 consultation is required. Section 106 consultation is not required when the Corps determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR §800.3(a)). If NHPA

section 106 consultation is required and will occur, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin work until Section 106 consultation is completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

(e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts. If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, and 52 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, and 38, notification is required in accordance with general condition 31, for any activity proposed in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

23. Mitigation. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal:

(a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).

(b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating for resource losses) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are minimal.

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse effects of the proposed activity are minimal, and provides a project-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332.

(1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

(2) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, wetland restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered.

(3) If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the district engineer to make the decision on the NWP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) – (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)).

(4) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan only needs to address the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided.

(5) Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the NWP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan.

(d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation, such as stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

(e) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any project resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of

the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that a project already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the minimal impact requirement associated with the NWPs.

(f) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Riparian areas should consist of native species. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to establish a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or establishing a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(g) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or separate permittee-responsible mitigation. For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible compensatory mitigation may be environmentally preferable if there are no mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs in the area that have marine or estuarine credits available for sale or transfer to the permittee. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the special conditions of the NWP verification must clearly indicate the party or parties responsible for the implementation and performance of the compensatory mitigation project, and, if required, its long-term management.

(h) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected, such as the conversion of a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse effects of the project to the minimal level.

24. Safety of Impoundment Structures. To ensure that all impoundment structures are safely designed, the district engineer may require non-Federal applicants to demonstrate that the structures comply with established state dam safety criteria or have been designed by qualified persons. The district engineer may also require documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons, and appropriate modifications made to ensure safety.

25. Water Quality. Where States and authorized Tribes, or EPA where applicable, have not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA Section 401, individual 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). The district engineer or State or Tribe may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality.

26. Coastal Zone Management. In coastal states where an NWP has not previously received a state coastal zone management consistency concurrence, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)). The district engineer or a State may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

27. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

28. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by the NWPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:

"When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

_____

(Transferee)

_____

(Date)

30. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include:

(a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions;

(b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(l)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and

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

31. Pre-Construction Notification. (a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

(1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or

(2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

(b) Contents of Pre-Construction Notification: The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;

(2) Location of the proposed project;

(3) A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of water of the United States expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the project and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans);

(4) The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many waters of the United States. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;

(5) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse effects are minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

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

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

(c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is a PCN and must include all of the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used.

(d) Agency Coordination: (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs and the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level.

(2) For all NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, for NWP 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52 activities that require pre-construction notification and will result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, and for all NWP 48 activities that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via e-mail, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (U.S. FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the district engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse effects will be more than minimal. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs, including the need for mitigation to ensure the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed activity are minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

(3) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by Section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

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

D. District Engineer's Decision

1. In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the individual crossings to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings authorized by NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of the 300 linear foot limit on impacts to intermittent or ephemeral streams or of an otherwise applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 21, 29, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51 or 52, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in minimal adverse effects. When making minimal effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the

vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse effects determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

2. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for projects with smaller impacts. The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed activity are minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure no more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. If the net adverse effects of the project on the aquatic environment (after consideration of the compensatory mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the project can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.

3. If the district engineer determines that the adverse effects of the proposed work are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) That the project does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (b) that the project is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level; or (c) that the project is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse effects occur to the aquatic environment, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period, with activity-specific

conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level. When mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan or has determined that prior approval of a final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation.

FURTHER INFORMATION

1. District Engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.

2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.

3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

High Tide Line: The line of intersection of the land with the water's surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence

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

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

Independent utility: A test to determine what constitutes a single and complete non-linear project in the Corps regulatory program. A project is considered to have independent utility if it would be constructed absent the construction of other projects in the project area. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

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

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

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

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

Open water: For purposes of the NWPs, an open water is any area that in a year with normal patterns of precipitation has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that an ordinary high water mark can be determined. Aquatic vegetation within the area of standing or

flowing water is either non-emergent, sparse, or absent. Vegetated shallows are considered to be open waters. Examples of "open waters" include rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riparian areas: Riparian areas are lands adjacent to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Riparian areas are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, through

which surface and subsurface hydrology connects riverine, lacustrine, estuarine, and marine waters with their adjacent wetlands, non-wetland waters, or uplands. Riparian areas provide a variety of ecological functions and services and help improve or maintain local water quality. (See general condition 23.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE ABOUT WEB LINKS IN THIS DOCUMENT:
The web links (both internal to our District and any external links to collaborating agencies) in this document are valid at the time of publication. However, the Wilmington District Regulatory Program web page addresses, as with other agency web sites, may change over the timeframe of the five-year Nationwide Permit renewal cycle, in response to policy mandates or technology advances. While we will make every effort to check on the integrity of our web links and provide re-direct pages whenever possible, we ask that you report any broken links to us so we can keep the page information current and usable. We apologize in advanced for any broken links that you may encounter, and we ask that you navigate from the regulatory home page (wetlands and stream permits) of the Wilmington District Corps of Engineers, to the "Permits" section of our web site to find links for pages that cannot be found by clicking directly on the listed web link in this document.

Final 2012 Regional Conditions for Nationwide Permits (NWP) in the Wilmington District

1.0 Excluded Waters

The Corps has identified waters that will be excluded from the use of all NWP's during certain timeframes. These waters are:

1.1 Anadromous Fish Spawning Areas

Waters of the United States identified by either the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF) or the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) as anadromous fish spawning areas are excluded during the period between February 15 and June 30, without prior written approval from NCDMF or NCWRC and the Corps.

1.2 Trout Waters Moratorium

Waters of the United States in the twenty-five designated trout counties of North Carolina are excluded during the period between October 15 and April 15 without prior written approval from the NCWRC. (See Section 2.7 for a list of the twenty-five trout counties).

1.3 Sturgeon Spawning Areas as Designated by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Waters of the United States designated as sturgeon spawning areas are excluded during the period between February 1 and June 30, without prior written approval from the NMFS.

2.0 Waters Requiring Additional Notification

The Corps has identified waters that will be subject to additional notification requirements for activities authorized by all NWP's. These waters are:

2.1 Western NC Counties that Drain to Designated Critical Habitat

For proposed activities within Waters of the U.S. that require a Pre-Construction Notification pursuant to General Condition 31 (PCN) and are located in the sixteen counties listed below, applicants must provide a copy of the PCN to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, 160 Zillicoa Street, Asheville, North Carolina 28801. This PCN must be sent concurrently to the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Corps Asheville Regulatory Field Office. Please see General Condition 18 for specific notification requirements related to Federally Endangered Species and the following website for information on the location of designated critical habitat.

Counties with tributaries that drain to designated critical habitat that require notification to the Asheville US Fish and Wildlife Service: Avery, Cherokee, Forsyth, Graham, Haywood, Henderson, Jackson, Macon Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Union and Yancey.

Website and office addresses for Endangered Species Act Information:

The Wilmington District has developed the following website for applicants which provides guidelines on how to review linked websites and maps in order to fulfill NWP general condition 18 requirements: http://www.saw.usace.army.mil/wetlands/ESA

Applicants who do not have internet access may contact the appropriate US Fish and Wildlife Service offices listed below or the US Army Corps of Engineers at (910) 251- 4633:

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Asheville Field Office
160 Zillicoa Street
Asheville, NC 28801
Telephone: (828) 258-3939

Asheville US Fish and Wildlife Service Office counties: All counties west of and including Anson, Stanly, Davidson, Forsyth and Stokes Counties

US Fish and Wildlife Service
Raleigh Field Office
Post Office Box 33726
Raleigh, NC 27636-3726
Telephone: (919) 856-4520

Raleigh US Fish and Wildlife Service Office counties: all counties east of and including Richmond, Montgomery, Randolph, Guilford, and Rockingham Counties.

2.2 Special Designation Waters

Prior to the use of any NWP in any of the following identified waters and contiguous wetlands in North Carolina, applicants must comply with Nationwide Permit General Condition 31 (PCN). The North Carolina waters and contiguous wetlands that require additional notification requirements are:

"Outstanding Resource Waters" (ORW) or "High Quality Waters" (HQW) as designated by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission; "Inland Primary Nursery Areas" (IPNA) as designated by the NCWRC; "Contiguous Wetlands" as defined by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission; or "Primary Nursery Areas" (PNA) as designated by the North Carolina Marine Fisheries Commission.

2.3 Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) Areas of Environmental Concern

Non-federal applicants for any NWP in a designated "Area of Environmental Concern" (AEC) in the twenty (20) counties of Eastern North Carolina covered by the North Carolina Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) must also obtain the required CAMA permit. Development activities for non-federal projects may not commence until a copy of the approved CAMA permit is furnished to the appropriate Wilmington District Regulatory Field Office (Wilmington Field Office – 69 Darlington Avenue, Wilmington, NC 28403 or Washington Field Office – 2407 West 5th Street, Washington, NC 27889).

2.4 Barrier Islands

Prior to the use of any NWP on a barrier island of North Carolina, applicants must comply with Nationwide Permit General Condition 31 (PCN).

2.5 Mountain or Piedmont Bogs

Prior to the use of any NWP in a Bog classified by the North Carolina Wetland Assessment Methodology (NCWAM), applicants shall comply with Nationwide Permit General Condition 31 (PCN). The latest version of NCWAM is located on the NC DWQ web site at: http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/swp/ws/pdu/ncwam .

2.6 Animal Waste Facilities

Prior to use of any NWP for construction of animal waste facilities in waters of the US, including wetlands, applicants shall comply with Nationwide Permit General Condition 31 (PCN).

2.7 Trout Waters

Prior to any discharge of dredge or fill material into streams or waterbodies within the twenty-five (25) designated trout counties of North Carolina, the applicant shall comply with Nationwide Permit General Condition 31 (PCN). The applicant shall also provide a copy of the notification to the appropriate NCWRC office to facilitate the determination of any potential

depth below the natural stream bottom to provide for passage during drought or low flow conditions.

Culverts are to be designed and constructed in a manner that minimizes destabilization and head cutting. Destabilizing the channel and head cutting upstream should be considered and appropriate actions incorporated in the design and placement of the culvert.

A waiver from the depth specifications in this condition may be requested in writing. The waiver will be issued if it can be demonstrated that the proposal would result in the least impacts to the aquatic environment.

All counties: Culverts placed within riparian and/or riverine wetlands must be installed in a manner that does not restrict the flow and circulation patterns of waters of the United States. Culverts placed across wetland fills purely for the purposes of equalizing surface water do not have to be buried.

3.7 Notification to NCDENR Shellfish Sanitation Section

Applicants shall notify the NCDENR Shellfish Sanitation Section prior to dredging in or removing sediment from an area closed to shell fishing where the effluent may be released to an area open for shell fishing or swimming in order to avoid contamination from the disposal area and cause a temporary shellfish closure to be made. Such notification shall also be provided to the appropriate Corps of Engineers Regulatory Field Office. Any disposal of sand to the ocean beach should occur between November 1 and April 30 when recreational usage is low. Only clean sand should be used and no dredged sand from closed shell fishing areas may be used. If beach disposal were to occur at times other than stated above or if sand from a closed shell fishing area is to be used, a swimming advisory shall be posted, and a press release shall be issued by the permittee.

3.8 Preservation of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

Adverse impacts to Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) are not authorized by any NWP within any of the twenty coastal counties defined by North Carolina's Coastal Area Management Act of 1974 (CAMA).

3.9 Sedimentation and Erosion Control Structures and Measures

3.9.1. All PCNs will identify and describe sedimentation and erosion control structures and measures proposed for placement in waters of the US. The structures and measures should be depicted on maps, surveys or drawings showing location and impacts to jurisdictional wetlands and streams.

4.0 Additional Regional Conditions for Specific Nationwide Permits

4.1 NWP # 39 - Commercial, and Institutional Developments

4.1.1. Discharges in wetlands and in perennial streams for stormwater management facilities are prohibited under this NWP.

4.1.2. Recreational facilities, if they are incorporated into and serving an entire commercial or institutional development, can be authorized by this NWP.

4.1.3. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the US, including wetlands, within the floodway* resulting in permanent above-grade fills are not authorized by this NWP.

*NOTE: Floodway-The area designated and/or regulated by Federal, state, or local requirements to provide for the discharge of the base flood so the cumulative increase in water surface elevation is no more than a designated height identified by the regulating entity within the 100-year floodplain.

4.1.4. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the US, including wetlands, within the mapped FEMA 100-year floodplain resulting in permanent above-grade fills are not authorized by this NWP.

4.1.5. This NWP may not be used to authorize the discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that have been identified or designated by the State of North Carolina as:

Outstanding Resource Waters
High Quality Waters
Coastal Wetlands as defined by North Carolina's Coastal Area Management Act
Wetlands adjacent to these waters

4.1.6. If riprap stabilization is needed, it should be placed only on the stream banks, or, if it is necessary to be placed in the stream bed, the finished top elevation of the riprap should not exceed that of the original stream bed.