

Norfolk District Final Regional Conditions for the 2021 Nationwide Permits (NWP) Applicable in Virginia (Including Northern Virginia Military Installations within Baltimore District's Area of Responsibility)

These Regional Conditions apply only to the 41 NWPs published in the December 27, 2021 (86 FR 73522). The following 41 NWPs are effective February 25, 2022 and will expire on March 14, 2026:

NWP 1, NWP 2, NWP 3, NWP 4, NWP 5, NWP 6, NWP 7, NWP 8, NWP 9, NWP 10, NWP 11, NWP 13, NWP 14, NWP 15, NWP 16, NWP 17, NWP 18, NWP 19, NWP 20, NWP 22, NWP 23, NWP 24, NWP 25, NWP 27, NWP 28, NWP 30, NWP 31, NWP 32, NWP 33, NWP 34, NWP 35, NWP 36, NWP 37, NWP 38, NWP 41, NWP 45, NWP 46, NWP 49, NWP 53, NWP 54, and NWP 59.

I. REGIONAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ALL NWPS UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED:

1. Waters Containing Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV) Beds:

This condition applies to: NWPs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 53, and 54.

A pre-construction notification (PCN) is required if work will occur in areas that contain submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). Information about SAV habitat can be found at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science's website <http://mobjack.vims.edu/sav/savwabmap/>. Additional avoidance and minimization measures, such as relocating a structure or time-of-year restrictions (TOYR), may be required to avoid or reduce impacts to SAV habitat.

2. Anadromous Fish Use Areas:

Authorizations associated with the NWPs shall not adversely affect spawning habitat or a migratory pathway for anadromous fish. Areas of anadromous fish use are indicated on the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR) information system at: <https://services.dwr.virginia.gov/fwis/>. If a project is located within an area documented as an anadromous fish use area (confirmed or potential), all in-stream work is prohibited from occurring between February 15 through June 30 of any given year or other time of year restriction (TOYR) specified by the DWR and/or the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (VMRC). Should the Norfolk District determine that the work is minimal and no TOYR is needed, the District will initiate consultation with NOAA Fisheries Service for their concurrence. A TOYR is not required for dredging activities in the Elizabeth River upstream of the Mid-Town Tunnel on the main-stem and the

West Norfolk Bridge (Route 164, Western Freeway) on the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River.

3. Designated Critical Resource Waters, which include National Estuarine Research Reserves:

A PCN is required for work under NWP's 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38 and 54 in the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in Virginia. This multi-site system along a salinity gradient of the York River includes Sweet Hall Marsh, Taskinas Creek, Catlett Islands, and Goodwin Islands. More information can be found at: <http://www.vims.edu/cbnerr/>.

NWP's 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 31, 35, and 49 cannot be used to authorize the discharge of dredged or fill material in the Chesapeake Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve in Virginia.

4. Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered Species and Designated Critical Habitat for Non-Federal Permittees

For ALL NWP's, a PCN is required for any project that may affect a federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has developed an online system that allows users to find information about sensitive resources that may occur within the vicinity of a proposed project. This system named "Information, Planning and Conservation System" (IPaC), is located at: <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>. The applicant may use IPaC to determine if any federally listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat may be affected by their proposed project. If your Official Species List from IPaC identifies any federally listed threatened or endangered species, you are required to submit a PCN for the proposed activity, unless the project clearly does not impact a listed species or suitable habitat for the listed species. If you are unsure about whether your project will impact federally listed threatened or endangered species, please submit a PCN, so the Norfolk District may review the action. Further information about the Virginia Field Office "Project Review Process" may be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/virginiafield/endangered/projectreviews.html>.

Additional consultation may also be required with NOAA Fisheries Service, Protected Resources Division, for listed species or critical habitat under their jurisdiction, including sea turtles, marine mammals, shortnose sturgeon, and Atlantic sturgeon. For additional information about species under their jurisdiction in Virginia, please see <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/new-england-mid-atlantic/consultations/section-7-consultations-greater-atlantic-region>.

Additional resources to assist in determining compliance with this condition can be found on our webpage:

<http://www.nao.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/USFWS.aspx>

5. Conditions for Designated Trout Waters

A PCN is required for work in Designated Trout Waters, as defined by the Virginia State Water Control Board and the DWR. The waters, occurring specifically within the mountains of Virginia, are within the following river basins:

- 1) Potomac-Shenandoah River Basins
- 2) James River Basin
- 3) Roanoke River Basin
- 4) New River Basin
- 5) Tennessee and Big Sandy River Basins
- 6) Rappahannock River Basin

Information on designated trout streams can be obtained via DWR's Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service's (VAFWIS's) Cold Water Stream Survey database. Basic access to the VAFWIS is available via <https://services.dwr.virginia.gov/fwis/>.

DWR specifies the following time-of-year restrictions (TOYRs) for any in-stream work within streams identified as wild trout waters in its Cold Water Stream Survey database. The recommended TOYRs for trout species are:

- Brook Trout: October 1 through March 31
- Brown Trout: October 1 through March 31
- Rainbow Trout: March 15 through May 15

This condition applies to the following counties and cities: Albemarle, Allegheny, Amherst, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetourt, Bristol, Buchanan, Buena Vista, Carroll, Clarke, Covington, Craig, Dickenson, Floyd, Franklin, Frederick, Giles, Grayson, Greene, Henry, Highland, Lee, Loudoun, Madison, Montgomery, Nelson, Page, Patrick, Pulaski, Rappahannock, Roanoke City, Roanoke Co., Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Staunton, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, Waynesboro, Wise, and Wythe.

Any discharge of dredged and/or fill material authorized by the NWP, which would occur in the designated waterways or adjacent wetlands of the specified counties, requires a PCN to the appropriate Corps of Engineers field office, and written approval from that office prior to performing the work. The Norfolk District recommends that permittees first contact the applicable Norfolk District Field Office, found at this web link: <http://www.nao.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Contacts.aspx>, to determine if the PCN procedures would apply.

6. Invasive Species

Plant species listed in the most current Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's (DCR) *Invasive Alien Plant List* shall not be used for re-vegetation for activities authorized by any NWP. The list of invasive plants in Virginia is found at: <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/invspdflist>. DCR recommends the use of regional native species for re-vegetation as identified in the DCR *Native Plants for Conservation, Restoration and Landscaping* brochures for the coastal, piedmont and mountain regions <http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/nativeplants#brochure> also see the DCR native plant finder: <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/native-plants-finder>.

7. Countersinking Pipes and Culverts

This condition applies to: NWPs 3, 7, 12, 14, 17, 18, 23, 25, 27, 32, 33, 37, 38, 41, 45, 46, and 49.

NOTE FOR WORK IN TIDAL WATERS: New and replacement pipes/culverts in tidal waters must be installed with the inverts no higher than the prevailing stream/channel bottom elevation. If the permittee determines that matching existing elevations is not practicable, then a PCN is required. This condition does not apply to pipe extensions in tidal waters.

Based on consultation with DWR, the Norfolk District has determined that fish and other aquatic organisms are most likely present in any nontidal stream being crossed, in the absence of site-specific evidence to the contrary. The following conditions will apply in nontidal waters:

- a. All pipes and culverts placed in streams will be countersunk at both the inlet and outlet ends, unless indicated otherwise by the Norfolk District on a case-by-case basis (see below). Pipes that are 24" or less in diameter shall be countersunk 3" below the natural stream bottom. Pipes that are greater than 24" in diameter shall be countersunk 6" below the natural stream bottom. The countersinking requirement does not apply to bottomless pipes/culverts or pipe arches. All single pipes or culverts (with bottoms) shall be depressed (countersunk) below the natural streambed at both the inlet and outlet of the structure. In sets of multiple pipes or culverts (with bottoms) at least one pipe or culvert shall be depressed (countersunk) at both the inlet and outlet to convey low flows.
- b. When countersinking culverts, permittees must ensure reestablishment of a surface water channel (within 15 days post construction) that allows for the movement of aquatic organisms and maintains the same hydrologic regime that was present pre-construction (i.e. the depth of surface water through the permit area should match the upstream and downstream depths). This may require the addition of finer materials to choke the larger stone and/or placement of riprap to allow for a low flow channel.

- c. The requirement to countersink does not apply to extensions of existing pipes or culverts that are not countersunk, or to maintenance to pipes/culverts that does not involve replacing the pipe/culvert (such as repairing cracks, adding material to prevent/correct scour, etc.).
- d. Floodplain pipes: The requirement to countersink does not apply to pipes or culverts that are being placed above ordinary high water, such as those placed to allow for floodplain flows. The placement of pipes above ordinary high water is not jurisdictional (provided no fill is discharged into wetlands).
- e. Hydraulic opening: Pipes should be adequately sized to allow for the passage of ordinary high water with the countersinking and invert restrictions taken into account.
- f. Pipes on bedrock or above existing utility lines: Different procedures will be followed for pipes or culverts to be placed on bedrock or above existing buried utility lines where it is not practicable to relocate the lines, depending on whether the work is for replacement of an existing pipe/culvert or a new pipe/culvert:
 - i. Replacement of an existing pipe/culvert: Countersinking is not required provided the elevations of the inlet and outlet ends of the replacement pipe/culvert are no higher above the stream bottom than those of the existing pipe/culvert. Documentation (photographic or other evidence) must be maintained in the permittee's records showing the bedrock condition and the existing inlet and outlet elevations.
 - ii. A pipe/culvert is being placed in a new location: If the permittee determines that bedrock or an existing buried utility line that is not practicable to relocate prevents countersinking, they should evaluate the use of a bottomless pipe/culvert, bottomless utility vault, span (bridge) or other bottomless structure to cross the waterway, and also evaluate alternative locations for the new pipe/culvert that will allow for countersinking. If the permittee determines that neither a bottomless structure nor an alternative location is practicable, then a PCN is required. The permittee must provide documentation of measures evaluated to minimize disruption of the movement of aquatic life as well as documentation of the cost, engineering factors, and site conditions that prohibit countersinking the pipe/culvert. Options that must be considered include partial countersinking (such as less than 3" of countersinking, or countersinking of one end of the pipe), and constructing stone step pools, low rock weirs downstream, or other measures to provide for the movement of aquatic organisms. PCN must also include photographs documenting site conditions. NOTE: Blasting of stream bottoms through the use of explosives is not acceptable as a means of providing for countersinking of pipes on bedrock.

- g. Pipes on steep terrain: Pipes being placed on steep terrain (slope of 5% or greater) must be countersunk in accordance with the conditions above and will in most cases be non-reporting. It is recommended that on slopes greater than 5%, a larger pipe than required be installed to allow for the passage of ordinary high water in order to increase the likelihood that natural velocities can be maintained. There may be situations where countersinking both the inlet and outlet may result in a slope in the pipe that results in flow velocities that cause excessive scour at the outlet and/or prohibit some fish movement. This type of situation could occur on the side of a mountain where falls and drop pools occur along a stream. Should this be the case, or should the permittee not want to countersink the pipe/culvert for other reasons, they must submit a PCN. The permittee must provide documentation of measures evaluated to minimize disruption of the movement of aquatic life as well as documentation of the cost, engineering factors, and site conditions that prohibit countersinking the pipe/culvert. The permittee should design the pipe to be placed at a slope as steep as stream characteristics allow, countersink the inlet 3-6", and implement measures to minimize any disruption of fish movement. These measures can include constructing a stone step/pool structure, preferably using river rock/native stone rather than riprap, constructing low rock weirs to create a pool or pools, or other structures to allow for fish movements in both directions. Stone structures should be designed with sufficient-sized stone to prevent erosion or washout and should include keying-in as appropriate. These structures should be designed both to allow for fish passage and to minimize scour at the outlet. The quantities of fill discharged below ordinary high water necessary to comply with these requirements (i.e., the cubic yards of stone, riprap or other fill placed below the plane of ordinary high water) must be included in project totals.
- h. Problems encountered during construction: When a pipe/culvert is being replaced, and the design calls for countersinking at both ends of the pipe/culvert, and during construction it is found that the streambed/banks are on bedrock, a utility line, or other documentable obstacle, then the permittee must stop work and contact the Norfolk District (contact by telephone and/or email is acceptable). The permittee must provide the Norfolk District with specific information concerning site conditions and limitations on countersinking. The Norfolk District will work with the permittee to determine an acceptable plan, taking into consideration the information provided by the permittee, but the permittee should recognize that the Norfolk District could determine that the work will not qualify for a NWP.
- i. Emergency pipe replacements: In the case of an emergency situation, such as when a pipe/culvert washes out during a flood, a permittee is encouraged to countersink the replacement pipe at the time of replacement, in accordance with the conditions above. However, if conditions or timeframes do not allow for countersinking, then the pipe can be replaced as it was before the washout, but the permittee will have to come back and replace the pipe/culvert and countersink it in accordance with the guidance above. In other words, the replacement of the washed out pipe is viewed as a temporary repair, and a countersunk replacement should be made at the earliest possible date. The Norfolk District must be notified

of all pipes/culverts that are replaced without countersinking at the time that it occurs, even if it is an otherwise non-reporting activity, and must provide the permittee's planned schedule for installing a countersunk replacement (it is acceptable to submit such notification by email). The permittee should anticipate whether bedrock or steep terrain will limit countersinking, and if so, should follow the procedures outlined in (f) and/or (g) above.

8. Repair of Pipes

This condition applies to: NWP's 3, 7, 12, 14, 17, 18, 23, 25, 27, 32, 33, 37, 38, 41, 45, 46, and 49.

NOTE FOR WORK IN TIDAL WATERS: New and replacement pipes/culverts in tidal waters must be installed with the inverts no higher than the prevailing stream/channel bottom elevation. If the permittee determines that matching existing elevations is not practicable, then a PCN is required. This condition does not apply to pipe extensions in tidal waters.

For Nontidal Waters: If any discharge of fill material will occur in conjunction with pipe maintenance, such as concrete being pumped over rebar into an existing deteriorated pipe for stabilization, then the following conditions apply:

- a. If the existing pipe or multi-barrel array of pipes are NOT currently countersunk:
 - i. As long as the inlet and outlet invert elevations of at least one pipe located in the low flow channel are not being altered, and provided that no concrete apron is being constructed, then the work may proceed under the NWP for the other pipes, provided it complies with all other NWP General Conditions. In such cases, a PCN is not required, unless specified in the Regional Conditions for other reasons, and the permittee may proceed with the work.
 - ii. Otherwise, the permittee must submit a PCN prior to commencing the activity. For all such projects, the following information should be provided:
 - 1) Photographs of the existing inlet and outlet;
 - 2) A measurement of the degree to which the work will raise the invert elevations of both the inlet and outlet of the existing pipe;
 - 3) The reasons why other methods of pipe maintenance are not practicable (such as metal sleeves or a countersunk pipe replacement);
 - 4) A vicinity map showing the pipe locations.

The Norfolk District will assess all such pipe repair proposals in accordance with guidelines that can be found under "Pipe Repair Guidelines" at:

<http://www.nao.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/GuidanceDocuments.aspx>

- iii. If the Norfolk District determines that the work qualifies for the NWP, additional conditions will be placed on the verification. Those conditions can be found at the web link above (in item ii).
 - iv. If the Norfolk District determines that the work does NOT qualify for the NWP, the applicant will be directed to apply for either Regional Permit 01, applicable only for Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) projects or an Individual Permit. However, it is anticipated that the applicant will still be required to perform the work such that the waterway is not blocked or restricted to a greater degree than its current conditions.
- b. If the existing pipe or at least one pipe in the multi-barrel array of pipes IS countersunk and at least one pipe located in the low flow channel will continue to be countersunk, and no concrete aprons are proposed:

No PCN to the Norfolk District is required, unless specified in the Regional Conditions for other reasons, and the permittee may proceed with the work.

- c. If the existing pipe or at least one pipe in the multi-barrel array of pipes IS countersunk and no pipe will continue to be countersunk in the low flow channel:

This work cannot be performed under the NWPs. The permittee must apply for either a Regional Permit 01 (applicable only for VDOT projects) or an Individual Permit. However, it is anticipated that the permittee will still be required to perform the work such that the waterway is not blocked or restricted more so than its current conditions.

- d. In emergency situations, if conditions or timeframes do not allow for compliance with the procedure outlined herein, then the pipe can be temporarily repaired to the condition before the washout. If the temporary repair would require a PCN by the above procedures, the permittee must submit the PCN at the earliest practicable date, but no longer than 15 days after the temporary repair.

9. Impacts Requiring a Compensatory Mitigation Plan

When a PCN is required, a compensatory mitigation plan must be submitted if the permanent loss exceeds 0.1 acre of wetlands and/or 0.03 acre of stream bed or 300 linear feet of stream bed unless otherwise stated in the regional conditions (see Regional Condition 11 for Transportation Projects). The stream channel loss must be reported in acreage and linear feet.

10. Removal of Temporary Fills and Impacts

The soils of any temporarily impacted areas located in wetlands that are cleared, grubbed, excavated, dredged and/or filled, must be restored once these areas are

no longer needed for their authorized purpose, no later than completion of project construction, and not to exceed twelve (12) months after commencing the temporary impacts. To restore, temporary fill must be removed in its entirety and the affected areas returned to preconstruction elevations, the soil surface loosened by ripping or chisel plowing to a depth of 8-12", and then seeded using native wetland species. See Regional Condition 6: Invasive Species for more information on vegetation recommendations.

Fill or dredged material in waters of the U.S. that is not removed within the 12-month period will be considered a permanent impact, unless otherwise determined by the Corps. This additional impact to waters of the U.S. may result in the Corps initiating a permit non-compliance action, which may include a restoration order, after-the-fact permitting, and/or compensatory mitigation.

11. Transportation Projects Funded in Part or in Total by Local, State or Federal Funds

For all impacts associated with transportation projects funded in part or in total by local, state or federal funds and requiring a PCN, compensatory mitigation will generally be required for all permanent wetland impacts (including impacts less than 1/10 acre). Therefore, the PCN must include a compensatory mitigation plan.

12. Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States

If the NWP activity also requires permission from the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a Corps Federally authorized Civil Works project, the activity that requires section 408 permission is not authorized by the NWP until the appropriate Corps District office issues the section 408 permission to alter, occupy, or use the Corps Civil Works project, and the District Engineer issues a written NWP verification.

Contact a Norfolk District Regulatory Project Manager to assist in determining if your proposed activity might alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a Corps of Engineers Civil Works project.

Locations of Norfolk District Civil Works projects can be found at:
http://www.nao.usace.army.mil/Portals/31/docs/regulatory/RPSPdocs/RP-17_Corps_Project_Maps.pdf

For projects located within the Civil Works boundary of the Baltimore, Huntington, Nashville or Wilmington District, please contact a Norfolk District Project Manager for assistance.

13. Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification

The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VADEQ) provided general Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) for NWP 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 45, 46, 49, 53, 54 and 59. As a condition of the General Certifications, applicants are required to satisfy one of the following:

- a. Comply with VADEQ's WQC Conditions 1-12 (see attached Appendix A)

OR

- b. Obtain one of the following from the VADEQ: a Virginia Water Protection (VWP) permit, an Individual Section 401 Water Quality Certification, or a waiver from the VWP program.

In addition, the VADEQ also included additional general Section 401 WQC conditions for NWP 3, 13, 14, 16, 18, 22, 27, 33, 36, and 59. See these specific NWP requirements in Section II. REGIONAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC 2021 NWPS to determine if your project qualifies for general water quality certification or if you must obtain an individual Section 401 WQC from VADEQ.

The VADEQ provided a written Section 401 WQC waiver for NWP 1, 2, 9, 10, 24, and 32; therefore, no further Section 401 WQC action is needed for the use of these NWPS.

The VADEQ denied general WQC for NWP 17; therefore, applicants must obtain an individual Section 401 WQC from the VADEQ in order to qualify for use of NWP 17.

14. Federal Consistency under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA)

For proposed activities located within Virginia's designated coastal zone, applicants are required to access the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources' (DWR) Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service (VAFWIS) at <https://services.dwr.virginia.gov/fwis/> to determine if a state-listed species or designated resource is known within 2 miles of the proposed activity being permitted. Should a state-listed species and/or designated resource be identified within 2 miles of the proposed activity, the applicant must coordinate with the DWR's Environmental Services Section (ESS) by submitting information on permit applications via email to: ESSProjects@dwr.virginia.gov. Applicant shall allow at least 30 days for review and comment by the DWR ESS.

II. REGIONAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC 2021 NWPS:

NWP 3 - Maintenance

Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if any of the following conditions are not met.

1. Activities conducted under NWP 3 shall not modify the original configuration or filled area such that the character, scope, or size of the original or DEQ approved alternative design is changed.
2. Activities conducted under NWP 3 that involve emergency reconstruction shall occur as soon as practicable after damage occurs or is discovered.
3. Discharges conducted under NWP 3 shall not increase the capacity of an impoundment or reduce instream flows.

NWP 5 - Scientific Measurement Devices

Condition for Construction or Installation of Subaqueous Turbines:

A PCN is required if a permittee proposes the construction or installation of subaqueous turbines because this work may have more than minimal impacts and the work will need to be coordinated with appropriate federal, state, and/or local agencies.

NWP 7 - Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures

Conditions for Intakes in Anadromous Fish Waters:

When an intake is proposed in designated anadromous fish waters, the following design parameters will be incorporated as permit conditions to protect the sensitive life stages of shellfish, resident and anadromous fish:

1. Screening over the mouth of the intake with mesh size that does not exceed 1mm;
2. Intake velocities that do not exceed 0.25 feet per second;
3. Intake must be positioned such that an unimpeded flow of water parallel to the screen surface occurs along the entire surface of the screen to take advantage of sweeping velocity.

NWP 10 - Mooring Buoys

Conditions for Sufficient Mooring Depths:

1. Water depths in the mooring areas should be sufficient that vessels moored float at all stages of the tide.

2. Boats should not hit bottom during low water conditions. The swing radius of the vessel plus the mooring chain should not result in the vessel becoming an obstruction to navigation.
3. Use of this NWP is prohibited in and around SAV beds. Information about SAV habitat can be found at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science's website <http://mobjack.vims.edu/sav/savwabmap/>.

NWP 11 - Temporary Recreational Structures Conditions for Sufficient Mooring Depths:

1. Water depths in the mooring areas should be sufficient that structures moored float at all stages of the tide or stoppers must be utilized to prevent the structures from resting on the bottom, so as to not damage the underlying benthic communities.
2. Structures should not hit bottom during low water conditions.
3. Use of this NWP is prohibited in and around SAV beds. Information about SAV habitat can be found at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science's website <http://mobjack.vims.edu/sav/savwabmap/>.

NWP 13 - Bank Stabilization

Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if any of the following conditions are not met.

1. Stabilization activities conducted under NWP 13 shall not channelize the stream bed or stream channel as defined in 9VAC25-210-10.
2. Stabilization activities shall not permanently impact more than 1,500 linear feet below the ordinary water mark of any type of nontidal stream bed or stream channel as defined in 9VAC25-210-10, regardless of any waiver decision made by the Norfolk District.

NWP 14-Linear Transportation Projects

Restricted use of NWP 14 Linear Transportation Projects in Nontidal Waters

A portion of NWP 14 overlaps with the current State Program General Permit (SPGP-01); therefore, NWP 14 may not be used for projects impacting Section 404 only, nontidal waters of the United States, including wetlands, unless the Norfolk District determines that the SGPG-01 is not applicable. NWP 14 may still be considered for projects impacting tidal waters of the United States, other nontidal, Section 10 waters of the United States and in the Northern Virginia Military Installations within Baltimore District's Area of Responsibility.

Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if the following condition is not met.

Activities conducted under NWP 14 shall not cumulatively impact more than 1/10 of an acre of wetlands or open water or more than 300 linear feet of stream bed or stream channel, as defined in 9VAC25-210-10.

NWP 16 - Return Water from Upland Disposal Areas

Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if the following condition is not met.

Return flow discharges from dredge disposal sites conducted under NWP 16 shall not occur where prohibited by state law or without applicable authorization from DEQ.

NWP 17 – Hydropower Projects

Section 401 WQC Denial- An Individual WQC is required for all NWP 17 projects.

NWP 18 – Minor Discharges

Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if the following condition is not met.

Discharges conducted under NWP 18 shall comply with Virginia Department of Environmental Quality law and regulations for discharge of sewage and other wastes from boats, if applicable.

NWP 22 – Removal of Vessels

Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if the following condition is not met.

Discharges conducted under NWP 22 shall comply with Virginia Department of Environmental Quality law and regulations for discharge of sewage and other wastes from boats, if applicable.

NWP 23 - Approved Categorical Exclusions

Conditions Specific to NWP 23:

1. The use of this NWP applies to an entire project addressed in the Categorical Exclusion prepared by another Federal agency. This NWP cannot be used separately at individual crossings/impact areas of a single project. However, multiple crossings/impact areas of a single project can be authorized by this NWP provided the combined impacts of all crossings/impact areas do not exceed the

thresholds described below. This NWP cannot be used in combination with other NWPs for a single project.

2. Discharges from an entire project must not cause a combined permanent loss of greater than ½ acre of wetlands or 1,000 linear feet of stream.
3. The permittee must submit a PCN if the project results in a discharge to a special aquatic site, including wetlands, and/or results in combined impacts to more than 300 linear feet of streambed from the entire project.
4. To ensure that permanent losses of waters of the United States do not result in more than minimal adverse effects to the aquatic environment, compensation will be required for all wetland impacts and for any single impact to a stream of greater than 300 linear feet. For projects where the combined impacts to streams due to the entire project exceed 300 linear feet, but no single impact exceeds 300 linear feet, the Corps will determine on a case-by-case basis whether compensation for stream impacts is required.

NWP 27-Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities

1. For all projects proposing stream restoration, when a PCN is required, proponents must provide a completed Natural Channel Design Review Checklist and Selected Morphological Characteristics form, including the name and location of the reference reach, unless the district engineer waives this criterion by making a written determination concluding that the discharge will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. These forms and the associated manual can be located at:

<https://www.fws.gov/chesapeakebay/PDF/stream-restoration/Natural-Channel-Design-Checklist-Doc-V2-Final-11-4-11.pdf>

2. Proponents must provide a monitoring plan to DEQ in accordance with the 401 certificate conditions for NWP 27.
3. If the permittee intends for the permitted activity to generate compensatory mitigation credits, the permittee must comply with all terms and conditions of the mitigation banking instrument/in-leu fee program instrument and modifications to those instruments. Verification of this NWP prior to execution of the mitigation banking instrument/in-leu fee program instrument or modifications to those instruments does not guarantee the approval of the use of any credits, generated from the permitted activities, for compensatory mitigation.
4. **Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if any of the following conditions are not met.**

- a. When NWP 27 authorizes wetland or stream mitigation banks or in-lieu fee mitigation sites, compensation required for any surface water impacts shall be debited from the bank's or in-lieu fee program's credits.
- b. Natural stream channel design methods shall be used for stream restoration projects authorized by NWP 27.
- c. Performance monitoring shall be conducted for projects authorized by NWP 27.
 - i. Reports shall be submitted with the as-built during post-construction monitoring years, at a frequency and duration adequate to observe performance according to project objectives. If there is no monitoring schedule otherwise specified, then an as-built and a minimum of five years of annual postconstruction monitoring will be required.
 - ii. The as-built report may include final grade topographic surveys (plan, profile, and cross sections, as appropriate, and approved by DEQ), final location of all planted riparian buffer vegetation (as appropriate and approved by DEQ), site photographs, and a discussion of project design versus as-built conditions.
 - iii. As approved by DEQ, each postconstruction monitoring report may include comparison of as built to monitoring year surveys (plan, profile, and cross sections, as appropriate), vegetation surveys (as appropriate), site photographs/ and a discussion of project performance.

NWP 33 - Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering

Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if any of the following conditions are not met.

1. Activities conducted under NWP 33 that involve emergency reconstruction shall occur as soon as practicable after damage occurs or is discovered.
2. Discharges conducted under NWP 33 shall not increase the capacity of an impoundment or reduce instream flows.

NWP 36 - Boat Ramps

Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if any of the following conditions are not met.

1. Activities conducted under NWP 36 shall not impact more than 1/10 of an acre of wetlands or more than 1,500 linear feet of stream bed or stream channel as defined in 9VAC25-210-10.
2. Excavation conducted under NWP 36 shall be limited to the area necessary for site preparation and all excavated material shall be removed to an area that has no surface waters. Deviations from the original configuration or filled area shall not change the character, scope, or size of the original or DEQ approved alternative design.

NWP 53-Removal of Low-Head Dams

The following information related to physical removal of the dam structure should be included in the PCN:

1. Timing and rate of the drawdown of the impoundment to avoid and minimize downstream flooding and excessive sedimentation to downstream areas.
2. Method of re-establishment and stabilization of the stream channel, and avoidance of other environmental impacts, including the potential for drainage of adjacent wetlands.
3. Construction equipment to be used in the stream channel and appropriate measures that will be taken, such as the use of construction mats or barges, to minimize impacts.
4. Information sufficient to ensure that accumulated sediments are free from contaminants and are disposed of properly. If testing is required, the testing criteria shall be developed in cooperation with Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.
5. Information concerning competing uses of the waterbody above the dam if the impoundment is not fully owned by the applicant.

NWP 54-Living Shorelines

1. This activity authorizes the placement of sandy fill material, including the placement landward of sill(s) provided the fill is for shoreline protection and/or wetland establishment or enhancement (and not solely a recreational beach). The maximum fill area within waters of the United States that can be authorized under this NWP is one (1) acre. For the purpose of this NWP, a sill is defined as a low (not to exceed +1 ft. above MHW), detached structure constructed near shore and parallel to the shoreline for the purpose of building up an existing beach by trapping and retaining sand in the littoral zone. Because a sill acts like a natural bar, it is most effective when constructed at or near the mean low water line and low enough to allow wave overtopping.
2. The grain size of the source material used for fill must be beach quality sand that is the same size or slightly larger than that of the native beach material and suitable for the proposed project. Excess silt/clay fraction and grain sizes smaller than the former native sands will perform poorly. In most cases, sand material with no more than 10% passing a #100 sieve is appropriate. All fill material will be obtained from either an upland source, a borrow pit, or dredge material approved by the Corps.

3. Coir logs, coir mats, and native oyster shell should be of sufficient weight, adequately anchored, or placed in a manner to prevent them from being dislodged or carried away by wave action.
4. Sills may be constructed of riprap stone, gabion baskets, or clean broken concrete free of metal and re-bar. Alternative materials may be considered for use during the permit review process. The materials should be of sufficient weight or adequately anchored to prevent them from being dislodged and carried away by wave action. Asphalt and materials containing asphalt or other contaminants shall not be used in the construction of sills.
5. Sills will be designed with at least one 5-foot window/gap per property and per 100 linear feet of sill unless waived by the District Engineer.
6. The sill height should be a maximum of +1 foot above mean high water and should be placed at a distance no greater than 30 feet from mean low water to the channelward toe of the sill unless waived by the District Engineer.
7. The total amount of existing vegetated wetlands, which may be filled, graded, or excavated, in square feet, may not exceed the length of the activity along the shoreline in linear feet unless the District Engineer waives this criterion by making a written determination concluding that the project will result in minimal adverse effects. Impacts to sub-tidal, inter-tidal, and/or existing wetland vegetation may require a wetland mitigation plan and must result in no net loss of vegetated wetlands.
8. If the proposed project results in impacts to existing wetland vegetation, then a written monitoring report may be required at the end of the first full growing season following planting, and after the second year of establishment. If required, the monitoring should be undertaken between June and September of each year and should include at a minimum: the project location, the Corps project number, representative photos of the site, and a brief statement on the success of the project.
9. As the design of a living shoreline project is site specific, it is suggested that the applicant refer to the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences Living Shoreline Design Guidelines for Shore Protection in Virginia's Estuarine Environments and other reference documents which can be found at:
https://www.vims.edu/ccrm/outreach/living_shorelines/index.php
10. Projects which include placement of sandy fill material may result in impacts to or creation of suitable habitat for various federally listed threatened or endangered species. If this occurs or the applicant seeks to either add to or replenish the area previously filled, the Corps will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act to ensure work is not likely to adversely affect proposed or listed species or proposed or designated critical

habitat. Specific requirements on the type of sand allowed for beach and dune work may be required.

NWP 59 – Water Reclamation and Reuse Facilities

Section 401 WQC Conditions-An Individual WQC is required if any of the following conditions are not met.

1. Construction or expansion activities conducted under NWP 59 shall not impact more than 1/4 of an acre of wetlands or 300 linear feet of stream bed or stream channel as defined in 9VAC25-210-10. Maintenance activities conducted under NWP 59 shall not impact more than 300 linear feet of stream bed or stream channel when conducted in impact areas not previously authorized by DEQ or when located on or in existing, currently serviceable structures or fills.
2. Activities conducted under NWP 59 that involve emergency reconstruction shall occur as soon as practicable after damage occurs or is discovered.
3. Discharges conducted under NWP 59 shall not increase the capacity of an impoundment or reduce instream flows.

APPENDIX A

Norfolk District Final Regional Conditions for the 2021 Nationwide Permits (NWP) Applicable in Virginia (Including Northern Virginia Military Installations within Baltimore District's Area of Responsibility)

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions (1-12)

1. For activities that are proposed to occur in state surface waters as defined in § 62.1-44.3 of the Code of Virginia: Once an activity is proposed to occur in any surface water that is not subject to federal jurisdiction, and as such not subject to a NATIONWIDE PERMIT, application to DEQ shall be required in accordance with Virginia Administrative Code 9VAC25-210 et seq., 9VAC25-660 et seq. through -690 et seq. as applicable, and State Water Control Law for i) coverage under a Virginia Water Protection (VWP) general permit, ii) a VWP individual permit, or iii) a decision that no permit is required (in situations where VWP permitting exclusions apply). A DEQ VWP permit or decision shall need to have been finalized prior to the project proponent impacting any surface waters. If a DEQ VWP general permit coverage or individual permit is issued, it shall be based on all impacts of the proposed activities in surface waters under both state and federal jurisdiction, pursuant to applicable permit regulations and State Water Control Law. Other permits may be required from DEQ based on the proposed activities or impacts.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2 through -44.6, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:01, § 62.1-44.15:4.1, § 62.1-44.15:5.1, § 62.1-44.15:5.2, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:24, § 62.1-44.15:25, § 62.1-44.15:28, § 62.1-44.15:28.1, § 62.1-44.15:31, § 62.1-44.15:34, § 62.1-44.15:40, § 62.1-44.15:50, § 62.1-44.15:52, Article 2.5 of Title 62.1 (§§ 62.1-44.15:67 through § 62.1-44.15:79), § 62.1-44.19:5]; § 10.1-400 et seq.; § 10.1-604 et seq.; § 10.1-1408.5; § 28.2-1300 et seq.; § 62.1-7; § 62.1-8; § 62.1-10; § 62.1-11; § 62.1-194 through -194.3; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-31 et seq.; 9VAC25-40 et seq.; 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-260 et seq.; 9VAC25-380 et seq.; 9VAC25-401 et seq.; 9VAC25-410 and 415 et seq.; 9VAC25-630 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq.; 9VAC25-670 et seq.; 9VAC25-680 et seq.; 9VAC25-690 et seq.; 9VAC25-720 et seq.; 9VAC25-820 et seq.; 9VAC25-830 et seq.; 9VAC25-840 et seq.; 9VAC25-870 through 890 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d); 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b); 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a); 33 U.S.C § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 33 C.F.R. Part 332; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; Public Law 95-217

2. For activities in wetlands, open water, streams, or mitigation sites that are under a deed restriction, conservation easement, declaration of restrictive covenant, or other land use protective instrument ("protected areas"), and when such restriction, easement, covenant, or instrument is the result of a federal or state permit action and is specific to activities in wetlands and compensatory mitigation sites, application to DEQ shall be required in accordance with Virginia Administrative Code 9VAC25-210 et seq.,

9VAC25-660 et seq. through -690 et seq., and State Water Control Law for i) coverage under a Virginia Water Protection (VWP) general permit, ii) a VWP individual permit, or iii) a decision that no permit is required (in situations where VWP permitting exclusions apply). A DEQ VWP permit or decision shall need to have been finalized prior to the project proponent impacting any surface waters. If a DEQ VWP general permit coverage or individual permit is issued, it shall be based on all impacts of the proposed activities in surface waters under both state and federal jurisdiction, pursuant to applicable permit regulations and State Water Control Law. Compensatory mitigation may be required for all permanent impacts. Other permits may be required from DEQ based on the proposed activities or impacts.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2 through -44.5, § 62.1-44.13, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:01, § 62.1-44.15:5.1, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:23, § 62.1-44.19:5; § 62.1-44.34:18]; § 28.2-1300 et seq.; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-31 et seq.; 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-380 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-770 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 33 C.F.R. Part 332; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 230 et seq.

3. Activities conducted in state surface waters shall not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state fish and wildlife resources, including but not limited to: 1) documented spawning habitat or a migratory pathways for anadromous fish; 2) trout waters in specified locations of Virginia, as provided by the Virginia State Water Control Board's Water Quality Standards 9VAC25-260-370 et seq. and 9VAC25-260-390 et seq.; 3) state-listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat; and 4) areas that contain submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). This certification condition does not preclude compliance by the permittee with all applicable state laws and regulations concerning Virginia's fish and wildlife or critical habitat resources.

a. The project proponent shall ensure the activities do not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources, including state listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat, through screening or coordination with state resource agencies prior to doing work in surface waters. This requirement is in addition to identifying any potential or actual impacts to federal listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat that may be required by the NATIONWIDE PERMIT or regional conditions.

(i) Where a project proponent is not required to obtain a verification from the Corps that the proposed activities qualify for the NATIONWIDE PERMIT, the project proponent shall follow all Time-of-Year Restrictions (TOYRs) applicable to state surface waters that are recommended by the

state resource agencies and other interested and affected agencies in the results or information provided to the project proponent. Results or information may include correspondence or documentation from state resource agencies and other interested and affected agencies addressing potential impacts, or reference materials that address potential impacts such as database search results or confirmed waters and wetlands delineations or jurisdictional determinations, or a combination thereof.

(ii) Where the project proponent receives a verification from the Corps that the proposed activities qualify for the NATIONWIDE PERMIT, the project proponent or authorized agent shall submit upon receipt or the next business day the screening or coordination results or information concerning the potential for activities to impact state threatened and endangered species (listed or proposed) or critical habitat to the Corps office having responsibility over the proposed project. Results or information may include correspondence or documentation from state resource agencies and other interested and affected agencies addressing potential impacts, or reference materials that address potential impacts such as database search results or confirmed waters and wetlands delineations or jurisdictional determinations, or a combination thereof. Time-of-year restrictions (TOYRs) recommended by state resource agencies and other interested and affected agencies shall be applied to any Corps verification of the NATIONWIDE PERMIT.

State resource agencies include the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (DWR), the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), the Virginia Marine Resources Commission (MRC) at minimum. Other interested and affected agencies may include the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) or the Maryland Department of the Environment where activities occur in the Potomac River. The Virginia DWR has developed an online system that allows users to find information about sensitive state resources that may occur within the vicinity of a proposed project. This system named the Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information System is located at <https://vafwis.dgif.virginia.gov/fwis/>. This system may be used to determine if any state listed threatened or endangered species or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed activities.

b. Notification to the Corps is required prior to conducting any activities in state surface waters if they contain submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). Information regarding submerged aquatic vegetation can be located on the Virginia Institute of Marine Science's SAV website at <http://mobjack.vims.edu/sav/savwabmap/>. Additional avoidance and minimization measures, such as relocating a structure

or time-of-year restrictions (TOYR), may be required to reduce impacts to SAV habitat in state surface waters.

c. Activities in surface waters shall be performed behind cofferdams, turbidity curtains, or other methods to control turbidity when operationally feasible and state listed threatened or endangered species may be present.

d. No activities may substantially disrupt the movement of aquatic life indigenous to the water body, including those species which normally migrate through the area, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2 through -44.6, § 62.1-44.13, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:4.1, § 62.1-44.15:5.1, § 62.1-44.15:5.2, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:23, § 62.1-44.15:24, § 62.1-44.15:25, § 62.1-44.15:27, § 62.1-44.15:28, § 62.1-44.15:31, § 62.1-44.15:34, § 62.1-44.15:37, § 62.1-44.15:37.1, § 62.1-44.15:40, § 62.1-44.15:50, § 62.1-44.15:52, § 62.1-44.15:54, § 62.1-44.15:55, § 62.1-44.15:56, § 62.1-44.15:58, § 62.1-44.15:58.1, Article 2.5 of Title 62.1 (§§ 62.1-44.15:67 through § 62.1-44.15:79), §§ 62.1-44.16 through § 62.1-44.17, § 62.1-44.17:2, § 62.1-44.17:3, § 62.1-44.18, § 62.1-44.19, § 62.1-44.19:3, § 62.1-44.19:5, § 62.1-44.33, §§ 62.1-44.34:14 through § 62.1-44.34:19, § 62.1-44.34:23, § 62.1-44.34:26]; §§ 3.2-1000 through 3.2-1011; § 10.1-400 et seq.; § 10.1-604 et seq.; § 28.2-1200 et seq.; § 28.2-1300 et seq.; § 29.1-500 through -579; § 62.1-7; § 62.1-8; § 62.1-10; § 62.1-11; § 62.1-194 through -194.3; 4VAC15-20 et seq.; 4VAC15-30 et seq.; 4VAC15-290-60; 4VAC15-320-100; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-31 Sections 10 through 60, 120, 150 through 220, 330, and if applicable, 420 through 1030; 9VAC25-40 et seq.; 9VAC25-120 et seq.; 9VAC25-151 et seq.; 9VAC25-190 et seq.; 9VAC25-191 through -196 et seq.; 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-260 et seq.; 9VAC25-370 et seq.; 9VAC25-380 et seq.; 9VAC25-390 et seq.; 9VAC25-401 et seq.; 9VAC25-410 and 415 et seq.; 9VAC25-630 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-720 et seq.; 9VAC25-740 et seq.; 9VAC25-790 et seq.; 9VAC25-800 et seq.; 9VAC25-820 et seq.; 9VAC25-830 et seq.;

9VAC25-840 et seq.; 9VAC25-860 et seq.; 9VAC25-870 through 890 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d); 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b); 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a); 33 U.S.C. § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; Public Law 95-217

4. Plant species listed in the most current Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation's (DCR) Virginia Invasive Plant Species List shall not be used for re-vegetation. The list of invasive plants in Virginia is found at: <http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/invspdflist>. DCR recommends the use of regional native species for re-vegetation as identified in the DCR Native Plants for Conservation, Restoration and Landscaping brochures for the coastal, piedmont and mountain regions <http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/nativeplants#brochure>. See also DCR's native plant finder at <https://www.dcr.virginia.gov/natural-heritage/native-plants-finder>.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2, § 62.1-44.13, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:23, § 62.1-44.15:50]; §§ 3.2-800 through -805; 2VAC5-317 et seq.; 4VAC15-20-210; 4VAC15-30-20; 4VAC15-30-40; 4VAC15-20-130 B and C; 4VAC15-290-60; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-380 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-800 et seq.; 9VAC25-830 et seq.; 9VAC25-840 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 230 et seq.

5. Stormwater management facilities, as defined in 9VAC25-870-10, shall not be constructed in a perennial stream bed or stream channel, as defined in 9VAC25-210-10, or in waters designated as oxygen-impaired or temperature-impaired (does not include wetlands).

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2 through -44.6, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:24, § 62.1-44.15:25, § 62.1-44.15:27, § 62.1-44.15:28, § 62.1-44.15:31, § 62.1-44.15:34, § 62.1-44.19:5]; § 10.1-604 et seq.; § 28.2-1300 et seq.; § 62.1-7; § 62.1-8; § 62.1-10; § 62.1-11; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-31 Sections 10 through 60, 120, 150 through 220, 330, and if applicable, 420 through 1030; 9VAC25-40 et seq.; 9VAC25-151 et seq.; 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-260 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-720 et seq.; 9VAC25-820 et seq.; 9VAC25-870 through 890 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. 403 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d); 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b); 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a); 33 U.S.C § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; Public Law 95-217

6. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable permanent impacts, including the conversion of forested wetlands, that are greater than 1/10 of an acre of wetlands or greater than 300 linear feet of stream bed or stream channel as defined by 9VAC25-210-10 shall be provided in accordance with Section 62.1-44.15:23 A through C of the Code of Virginia, as applicable to the project activities and Virginia Water Protection Permit Program regulations.

a. Stream bed or stream channel impacts shall be determined by utilizing a stream impact assessment methodology acceptable to the Department of Environmental Quality.

b. The mitigation shall be sufficient to achieve no net loss of existing wetland acreage and functions or stream functions and water quality benefits. In the absence of same river watershed alternatives in Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUC) 02040303 and 02040304, single-family dwellings or locality projects may use compensatory mitigation in HUC 02080102, 02080108, 02080110, or 02080111 in Virginia.

c. Unless the area is outside of permittee control, the permittee shall have all non-impacted surface waters and compensatory mitigation areas within 50 feet of authorized activities and within the project or right-of-way limits clearly flagged or marked for the life of the construction activity at that location to preclude

unauthorized disturbances to these surface waters and compensatory mitigation areas during construction. The permittee shall notify contractors that no activities are to occur in these marked surface waters.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2 through -44.5, § 62.1-44.13, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:01, § 62.1-44.15:5.1, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:23]; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-380 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-770 et seq.; 9VAC25-800 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 33 C.F.R. Part 332; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 230 et seq.

7. The following information associated with activities in state surface waters, as applicable, shall be submitted by the permittee to the Virginia Water Protection Permit Program at the DEQ office having responsibility over the project location. The Joint Permit Application process may be used to meet this condition, provided all required information is included.

a. When required, any pre-construction notification (PCN) materials or information shall be concurrently submitted to DEQ and the Corps.

b. All jurisdictional determination information provided to the Corps and issued from the Corps, such as jurisdictional determination requests, maps, forms, photos, correspondence, Corps determinations or confirmations, shall be concurrently submitted to or shared with DEQ. Delineation of state surface waters on the entire project site is strongly encouraged prior to submitting an application to expedite state permit processing, if required.

c. Proof of coverage ("verification") under one or more NATIONWIDE PERMITS, upon issuance by the Corps or on the next business day, unless the activities are excluded from permitting under the Virginia Water Protection Permit Program or no NATIONWIDE PERMIT verification is issued by the Corps.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2, § 62.1-44.3, § 62.1-44.6, § 62.1-44.13, § 62.1-44.19:5, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:01, § 62.1-44.15:5.1, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:23]; § 10.1-604 et seq.; § 28.2-1300 et seq.; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-380 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d); 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b); 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a); 33 U.S.C § 1341 et

seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 230 et seq.; Public Law 95-217

8. Activities shall include measures to prevent spills of fuels or lubricants into state waters. Any fish kills or spills of fuels or oils shall be reported to DEQ immediately upon discovery. If DEQ cannot be reached, the spill or fish kill shall be reported to the Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) at 1-800-468-8892 or the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802. Any spill of oil as defined in § 62.1-44.34:14 of the Code of Virginia that is less than 25 gallons, and that reaches or is expected to reach land only, is not reportable if recorded per § 62.1-44.34:19.2 of the Code of Virginia and if properly cleaned up. If unauthorized impacts have occurred, the permittee shall notify DEQ within 24 hours of discovery.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2 through -44.6, § 62.1-44.13, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:4.1, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:40, § 62.1-44.15:50, Article 2.5 of Title 62.1 (§§ 62.1-44.15:67 through § 62.1-44.15:79), §§ 62.1-44.16 through § 62.1-44.17, § 62.1-44.17:2, § 62.1-44.17:3, § 62.1-44.34:19.2, § 62.1-44.19:5, § 62.1-44.33, §§ 62.1-44.34:14 through § 62.1-44.34:19, § 62.1-44.34:23, § 62.1-44.34:26]; § 62.1-10; § 62.1-11; § 62.1-194 through -194.3; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-31 Sections 10 through 60, 120, 150 through 220, 330, and if applicable, 420 through 1030; 9VAC25-40 et seq.; 9VAC25-71 et seq.; 9VAC25-101 et seq.; 9VAC25-120 et seq.; 9VAC25-151 et seq.; 9VAC25-190 et seq.; 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-260 et seq.; 9VAC25-380 et seq.; 9VAC25-410 and 415 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-720 et seq.; 9VAC25-820 et seq.; 9VAC25-830 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d); 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b); 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a); 33 U.S.C § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 140; Public Law 95-217

9. Activities shall be executed in a manner so as to minimize adverse impacts on instream beneficial uses as defined in § 62.1-10 (b) of the Code of Virginia.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2 through -44.6, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:4.1, § 62.1-44.15:5.1, § 62.1-44.15:5.2, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:24, § 62.1-44.15:25, § 62.1-44.15:27, § 62.1-44.15:28, § 62.1-44.15:28.1, § 62.1-44.15:31, § 62.1-44.15:34, § 62.1-44.15:37, § 62.1-44.15:37.1, § 62.1-44.15:50, § 62.1-44.15:52, § 62.1-44.15:54, § 62.1-44.15:55, § 62.1-44.15:56, § 62.1-44.15:58, § 62.1-44.15:58.1, Article 2.5 of Title 62.1 (§§ 62.1-44.15:67 through § 62.1-44.15:79), §§ 62.1-44.16 through § 62.1-44.17, § 62.1-44.17:2, § 62.1-44.17:3, § 62.1-44.18, § 62.1-44.19, § 62.1-44.19:3, § 62.1-44.19:5, § 62.1-44.33, §§ 62.1-44.34:14 through § 62.1-44.34:19, § 62.1-44.34:23, § 62.1-44.34:26]; § 10.1-400 et seq.; § 10.1-604 et seq.; § 28.2-1300 et seq.; § 62.1-7; § 62.1-8; § 62.1-10; § 62.1-11; § 62.1-194 through -194.3; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-31 Sections 10 through 60, 120, 150 through 220, 330, and if applicable, 420 through 1030; 9VAC25-40 et seq.; 9VAC25-71 et seq.; 9VAC25-101 et seq.; 9VAC25-120 et seq.; 9VAC25-151 et seq.; 9VAC25-190 et seq.; 9VAC25-191 through -196 et seq.; 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-260 et seq.; 9VAC25-370 et seq.; 9VAC25-401 et seq.; 9VAC25-410 and 415 et seq.; 9VAC25-630 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-720 et seq.; 9VAC25-740 et seq.; 9VAC25-790 et seq.; 9VAC25-800 et seq.; 9VAC25-820 et seq.; 9VAC25-830 et seq.; 9VAC25-840 et seq.; 9VAC25-860 et seq.; 9VAC25-870 through 890 et seq.;

33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. 403 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d); 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b); 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a); 33 U.S.C § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 140; 40 C.F.R. § 230 et seq.; Public Law 95-217

10. All fill material in state surface waters shall be clean and free of contaminants in toxic concentrations or amounts in accordance with all applicable state laws and regulations.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2, § 62.1-44.4 through -44.6, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:5.1, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:52, § 62.1-44.15:54, § 62.1-44.15:55, § 62.1-44.15:56, Article 2.5 of Title 62.1 (§§ 62.1-44.15:67 through § 62.1-44.15:79), §§ 62.1-44.16 through § 62.1-44.17, § 62.1-44.17:2, § 62.1-44.17:3, § 62.1-44.19:5]; § 62.1-194 through -194.3; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-40 et seq.; 9VAC25-190 et seq.; 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-260 et seq.; 9VAC25-380 et seq.; 9VAC25-410 and 415 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-720 et seq.; 9VAC25-820 et seq.; 9VAC25-830 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. 403 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d); 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b); 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a); 33 U.S.C § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; Public Law 95-217

11. Temporary disturbances to surface waters during construction shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

a. All temporarily disturbed wetland areas shall be restored to preexisting conditions within 30 days of completing work at each respective temporary impact area, which shall include reestablishing preconstruction elevations and contours with topsoil from the impact area where practicable and planting or seeding with appropriate wetland vegetation according to cover type (i.e., emergent, scrub-shrub, or forested). The permittee shall take all appropriate measures to promote and maintain revegetation of temporarily disturbed wetland areas with wetland vegetation through the second year post-disturbance. All temporarily impacted stream beds or stream channels and streambanks shall be restored to their preconstruction elevations and contours with topsoil from the impact area where practicable within 30 days following the construction at that stream segment. Streambanks shall be seeded or planted with the same vegetation cover type originally present, including any necessary supplemental erosion control grasses. Invasive species identified on the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Virginia Invasive Plant Species List shall not be used without prior approval from the Department of Environmental Quality.

b. Materials (including fill, construction debris, and excavated and woody materials) temporarily stockpiled in wetlands, and heavy equipment in temporarily impacted wetland areas shall be placed on mats, geotextile fabric, or other suitable material; shall be immediately stabilized to prevent entry into state waters; shall be managed such that leachate does not enter state waters; and shall be completely removed within 30 days following completion of that construction activity. Disturbed areas shall be returned to preconstruction elevations and contours with topsoil from the impact area where

practicable; restored within 30 days following removal of the stockpile; and restored with the same vegetation cover type originally present, including any necessary supplemental erosion control grasses. Invasive species identified on the Department of Conservation and Recreation's Virginia Invasive Plant Species List shall not be used to the maximum extent practicable or without prior approval from the Department of Environmental Quality.

c. All construction, construction access (e.g., cofferdams, sheet piling, and causeways) and demolition activities associated with the project shall be accomplished in a manner that minimizes construction or waste materials from entering surface waters to the maximum extent practicable.

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40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2 through -44.6, § 62.1-44.13, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:4.1, § 62.1-44.15:5.1, § 62.1-44.15:5.2, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:24, § 62.1-44.15:25, § 62.1-44.15:27, § 62.1-44.15:28, § 62.1-44.15:31, § 62.1-44.15:34, § 62.1-44.15:37.1, § 62.1-44.15:50, § 62.1-44.15:52, § 62.1-44.15:54, § 62.1-44.15:55, § 62.1-44.15:56, § 62.1-44.15:58, § 62.1-44.15:58.1, Article 2.5 of Title 62.1 (§§ 62.1-44.15:67 through § 62.1-44.15:79), §§ 62.1-44.16 through § 62.1-44.17, § 62.1-44.19:5]; § 10.1-604 et seq.; § 28.2-1300 et seq.; § 62.1-7; § 62.1-8; § 62.1-10; § 62.1-11; § 62.1-194 through -194.3; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-40 et seq.; 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-260 et seq.; 9VAC25-380 et seq.; 9VAC25-401 et seq.; 9VAC25-410 and 415 et seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-720 et seq.; 9VAC25-770 et seq.; 9VAC25-800 et seq.; 9VAC25-820 et seq.; 9VAC25-830 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d); 33 U.S.C. § 1315(b); 33 U.S.C. § 1317(a); 33 U.S.C. § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 33 C.F.R. Part 332; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 230 et seq.; Public Law 95-217

12. If stream channelization or relocation is required, all work in surface waters shall be done in the dry, unless otherwise authorized by the Department of Environmental Quality, and all flows shall be diverted around the channelization or relocation area until the new channel is stabilized. This work shall be accomplished by leaving a plug at the inlet and outlet ends of the new channel during excavation. Once the new channel has been stabilized, flow shall be routed into the new channel by first removing the downstream plug and then the upstream plug. The rerouted stream flow must be fully established before construction activities in the old stream bed or stream channel can begin.

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(i): This condition is necessary in order to assure that i) any discharge authorized under the general license or permit will comply with water quality requirements; ii) activities will not cause or contribute to a significant impairment of state waters or fish and wildlife resources; and iii) state water quality requirements are met, including the General Criteria (9VAC25-260-20 et seq.): "State waters, including wetlands, shall be free from substances attributable to sewage, industrial waste, or other waste in concentrations, amounts, or combinations which contravene established standards or interfere directly or indirectly with designated uses of such water or which are inimical or harmful to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life."

40 C.F.R. § 121.7(d)(2)(ii): Article XI, Section 1 Constitution of VA; Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia; Chapter 3.1 of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia (§§ 62.1-44.2 through 62.1-44.34:28) [§ 62.1-44.2, § 62.1-44.5, § 62.1-44.6, § 62.1-44.13, § 62.1-44.15, § 62.1-44.15:5.1, § 62.1-44.15:20, § 62.1-44.15:21, § 62.1-44.15:52, § 62.1-44.15:54, § 62.1-44.15:55, § 62.1-44.15:56, Article 2.5 of Title 62.1 (§§ 62.1-44.15:67 through § 62.1-44.15:79)]; § 62.1-10; § 62.1-11; § 62.1-194 through -194.3; 9VAC25 - Preface (Agency Summary); 9VAC25-210 Sections 10 through 230 and 500; 9VAC25-260 et

seq.; 9VAC25-660 et seq., 9VAC25-670 et seq., 9VAC25-680 et seq. or 9VAC25-690 et seq. as applicable; 9VAC25-800 et seq.; 9VAC25-840 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. 403 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1341 et seq.; 33 U.S.C § 1344 et seq.; 33 U.S.C. § 1370; 40 C.F.R. § 121 et seq.; 40 C.F.R. § 131 et seq