

Illinois Department of Transportation

2300 South Dirksen Parkway / Springfield, Illinois / 62764

June 8, 2026

SUBJECT: Wolfe Wildlife Trail
Section 23-P4062-00-BT
Cook County
Contract No. 61M51
Item 043
June 12, 2026 Letting
Addendum (A)

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE BIDDERS:

Attached is an addendum to the plans or proposal. This addendum involves revised and/or added material.

- 1. Revised Special Provision Index**
- 2. Revised BDE Special Provision Index**
- 3. Revised pages 2, 3, 54, 57, & 217 of the Special Provisions**
- 4. Added pages 109A, & 138A – 138BBB to the Special Provisions**

Prime contractors must utilize the enclosed material when preparing their bid and must include any changes to the Schedule of Prices in their bid.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jack A. Elston'.

Jack A. Elston, P.E.
Bureau Chief, Design and Environment

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<u>File Name</u>	<u>Pg.</u>		<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
* 80482		☐	Submission of Payroll Records – Federal Aid Contract	April 1, 2026	
* 80437	211	☒	Submission of Payroll Records – State Contract	April 1, 2021	April 1, 2026
80435		☐	Surface Testing of Pavements – IRI	Jan. 1, 2021	Jan. 1, 2023
80465	212	☒	Surveying Services	April 1, 2025	
80481		☐	Temporary Concrete Barrier	Jan. 1, 2026	
80466		☐	Temporary Rumble Strips	April 1, 2025	
80470		☐	Traffic Signal Backplate	Aug. 1, 2025	
20338		☐	Training Special Provisions	Oct. 15, 1975	Sept. 2, 2021
80429		☐	Ultra-Thin Bonded Wearing Course	April 1, 2020	Jan. 1, 2022
80439	213	☒	Vehicle and Equipment Warning Lights	Nov. 1, 2021	Nov. 1, 2022
80458		☐	Waterproofing Membrane System	Aug. 1, 2024	
80302		☐	Weekly DBE Trucking Reports	June 2, 2012	Jan. 2, 2025
80454		☐	Wood Sign Support	Nov. 1, 2023	
80427	214	☒	Work Zone Traffic Control Devices	Mar. 2, 2020	Jan. 1, 2026
80071		☐	Working Days	Jan. 1, 2002	

The term "SWCD" whenever used in the Specifications and Contract Documents shall be construed to mean the Will-South Cook Soil and Water Conservation District.

The term "MWRD" whenever used in the Specifications and Contract Documents shall be construed to mean the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago.

The term "USACE" whenever used in the Specifications and Contract Documents shall be construed to mean the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

The term "IEPA" whenever used in the Specifications and Contract Documents shall be construed to mean the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

The term "Engineer" whenever used in the Specifications and Contract Documents shall be construed to mean the Oak Lawn Park District's designated representative.

The term "IDOT" or "Department" whenever used in the Specifications and Contract Documents shall be construed to mean the Illinois Department of Transportation.

TRAIL CLOSURE RESTRICTIONS & REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor will be allowed to close Wolfe Wildlife Trail as shown on the Plans to complete the project improvements. Trail closure restrictions and requirements include:

- 1) Complete closure of Wolfe Wildlife Trail will not be allowed between December 1, 2026 and March 1, 2027.
 - a. Complete closure of Wolfe Wildlife Trail shall abide by the closure restriction window and will only be allowed until substantial completion has been achieved. See the special provision for Completion Date Plus Working Days. Liquidated damages for failure to open the trail to pedestrian traffic by the substantial completion date will be deducted according to Article 108.09.
 - b. The existing trail and lighting system shall remain operational and shall be maintained by the Contractor until the complete trail closure date.
 - c. The Contractor shall notify the Park District, the Village and the Engineer at least twenty-one (21) days in advance of the complete trail closure.
 - d. The complete trail closure shall begin as approved by the Engineer and only after advance notification of the closure has been provided to the adjacent residents, local emergency services, Harold L. Richards High School, etc. as coordinated with the Engineer. This notification must come at least one (1) week in advance of the closure.
- 2) Temporary, partial closures of Wolfe Wildlife Trail are allowed at any time to complete clearing, tree removal, construction of the compensatory storage basin, utility relocations, utility adjustments and for other minor items of work completed

after substantial completion as approved by the Engineer. The location and duration of temporary, partial trail closures shall be coordinated with the Owner and approved by the Engineer.

- 3) The limits of the trail closures shall be implemented by the Contractor as shown in the Plans or as approved by the Engineer.
- 4) The Contractor shall provide the traffic control devices used to temporarily or permanently close the trail as shown on the Plans, specifications and project special provisions.
- 5) The Contractor shall provide continuous local access to Harold L. Richards High School, except for brief periods of interruption. The Contractor shall notify the property owner no less than twenty-four hours (24 hrs.) in advance of the interruption of access and/or services. The notification shall specify the time and duration of the interruption.

TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN

Description. The Contractor shall obtain, erect, maintain and remove all signs, barricades, flagmen and other traffic control devices as may be necessary for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic.

Traffic Control shall be in accordance with the applicable sections of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, the Supplemental Specifications, the "Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways", any special traffic control plan, details and Highway Standards contained in the Plans, and the Special Provisions contained herein.

Special attention is called to Article 107.09 of the Standard Specifications and the following Highway Standards, Details, Quality Standard for Work Zone Traffic Control Devices, Recurring Special Provisions and Special Provisions contained herein, relating to traffic control. The Contractor shall be solely responsible for ensuring that all traffic control devices are installed and maintained in accordance with applicable standard, detail and special provisions.

The Contractor shall contact the District One Bureau of Traffic at least seventy-two hours (72 hrs.) in advance of beginning work.

STANDARDS:

- 701001-02 OFF-ROAD OPERATIONS, 2L, 2W, MORE THAN 15' AWAY
- 701006-05 OFF-ROAD OPERATIONS, 2L, 2W, 15' TO 24" FROM PAVEMENT EDGE
- 701301-04 LANE CLOSURE, 2L, 2W, SHORT TIME OPERATIONS
- 701311-03 LANE CLOSURE, 2L, 2W, MOVING OPERATIONS - DAY ONLY
- 701501-06 URBAN LANE CLOSURE, 2L, 2W, UNDIVIDED
- 701801-06 SIDEWALK, CORNER OR CROSSWALK CLOSURE
- 701901-11 TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES
- 780001-05 TYPICAL PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Pesticide Application Daily Spray Record. The Contractor will be required to properly track pesticide applications as required by the ILG87 Permit. Reported data from this form will be collected and compiled annually and reported to the IEPA as required.

Within 48 hours of the application of pesticides, including but not limited to herbicides, insecticides, algaecides, and fungicides, the Contractor shall complete and return to the Engineer, Operations form "OPER 2720". OPER 2720 may be found at the following link:

<https://idot.illinois.gov/resources/forms.html>

COMPLETION DATE PLUS WORKING DAYS

Revise Article 108.05 (b) of the Standard Specifications as follows:

"When a completion date plus working days contract is specified, the Contractor shall safely open all trails to pedestrian traffic (substantial completion) by **11:59 PM on August 14, 2027**, and complete all contract items by **11:59 PM on September 25, 2027**, except as specified herein.

The Contractor will be expected to complete all work related to the construction of the proposed trail during the closure and by the trail opening (substantial completion) date specified above. Substantial completion includes the placement of the hot-mix-asphalt surface course, the placement of permanent signage and permanent striping, and activation of the proposed trail lighting system. Substantial completion shall be achieved before the trail is opened to pedestrian traffic.

The Contractor will be allowed to complete all clean-up work and punch list items within **10 working days after** the final contract completion date. Under extenuating circumstances, the Engineer may direct that certain items of work not affecting the safe opening of the trail to pedestrian traffic (site restoration, etc.) may be completed within the working days allowed for cleanup work and punch list items. If construction operations are completed outside the duration of the trail closure, temporary, partial closures of the trail to complete this work are allowed at the discretion of the Engineer. See the special provision for Trail Closure Restrictions & Requirements.

Article 108.09 or the Special Provision for "Failure to Complete the Work on Time", if included in this contract, shall apply to the substantial and final completion dates and the number of working days.

STATUS OF UTILITIES (D1)

Effective: June 1, 2016

Revised: April 1, 2025

Utility companies and/or municipal owners located within the construction limits of this project have provided the following information regarding their facilities and the proposed improvements. The tables below contain a description of specific conflicts to be resolved and/or facilities which will require some action on the part of the Department's contractor to proceed with work. Each table entry includes an identification of the action necessary and, if applicable, the estimated duration required for the resolution.

UTILITIES TO BE ADJUSTED

Conflicts noted below have been identified by following the suggested staging plan included in the contract. The company has been notified of all conflicts and will be required to obtain the necessary permits to complete their work; in some instances, resolution will be a function of the construction staging. The responsible agency must relocate, or complete new installations as noted below; this work has been deemed necessary to be complete for the Department's contractor to then work in the stage under which the item has been listed.

Pre-Stage

No conflicts to be resolved.

UTILITIES TO BE WATCHED AND PROTECTED

The areas of concern noted below have been identified by following the suggested staging plan included for the contract. The information provided is not a comprehensive list of all remaining utilities, but those which during coordination were identified as ones which might require the Department's contractor to take into consideration when making the determination of the means and methods that would be required to construct the proposed improvement. In some instances, the contractor will be responsible to notify the owner in advance of the work to take place so necessary staffing on the owner's part can be secured.

Pre-Stage

STAGE / LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	OWNER
<u>Wolfe Wildlife Trail</u> Sta. 142+13	12" dia. sanitary sewer	Sanitary sewer crosses the proposed trail.	Village of Oak Lawn
<u>Wolfe Wildlife Trail</u> Sta. 142+13 to Sta. 143+32, OS LT	12" dia. sanitary sewer	Sanitary sewer located 0 ft. to 25 ft. left of proposed trail alignment.	Village of Oak Lawn

PERMITS

The following permits were obtained for the project:

IEPA

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES); Permit No. ILR10; NPDES Tracking No. ILR10ZGOG, dated March 18, 2026

National Park Service (NPS)

- Temporary Non-Use Conversion Issued September 4, 2025
 - This NPS approval allows the project area to be closed to the general public for a 6-month period (July 1-December 31, 2026). If the project schedule necessitates closure of the project area beyond December 31, 2026, the Contractor shall provide advanced notice to the Owner so that an extension may be requested.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources – Office of Water Resources (IDNR-OWR)

- Floodway Construction Permit; Permit No. N2026022, dated April 9, 2026

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- Section 404 Permit (Tracking No. LRC-2024-00051), dated June 2, 2026
 - Nationwide Permit #14 – Linear Transportation Projects

Village of Oak Lawn

- Building Permit; dated April 14, 2026

Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD)

- Watershed Management Permit (WMO); Permit No. 2026-0045

The Contractor shall comply with all terms, special conditions, and management practices of these permits.



Illinois
Department of
**Natural
Resources**

JB Pritzker, Governor • Natalie Phelps Finnie, Director
One Natural Resources Way • Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271

www.dnr.illinois.gov

Office of Water Resources • 2050 West Stearns Road • Bartlett, Illinois 60103

April 9, 2026

SUBJECT: Permit No. NE2026022
Wolfe Wildlife Bike Trail Project
Stony Creek (West)
Cook County, Application No. N20260006

Ryan Gory
Superintendent of Parks and Planning
Oak Lawn Park District
5501 West 110th Street
Oak Lawn, Illinois 60453

Dear Mr. Gory:

Enclosed is the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources Permit No. NE2026022 authorizing the subject project. This permit does not supersede any other federal, state, or local authorizations that may be required for the project.

Please be advised that the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Realty & Capital Planning (ORCP) participates in the regulatory programs of the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers (USACE) and may review this project if a USACE Section 10 or 404 permit is required. Issuance of a permit by the Office of Water Resources does not preclude ORCP's provision of comments and/or recommendations, primarily related to biological effects of the action, to the USACE and other federal agencies concerning your project.

If any changes to the permitted work are found necessary, revised plans should be submitted promptly to this office for review and approval. Also, this permit expires on the date indicated in Condition (13). If you are unable to complete the work by that date, you must make a written request for an extension of time.

Please contact Bruno Athmanathan, my staff at 847/608-3116 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

William T. Boyd, P.E.
Chief, Northeastern Illinois Regulatory Programs Section

WTB/BA:
Enclosure

cc: Chicago District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (email)
Village of Oak Lawn Engineering Department
Natalia Mikołajczyk, Engineering Resource Associates, Inc.



PERMIT NO. NE2026022
DATE: April 9, 2026

State of Illinois
Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources

Permission is hereby granted to:

Oak Lawn Park District
5501 West 110th Street
Oak Lawn, Illinois 60453

to replace and widen an existing recreational trail in the floodway of Stony Creek in the Northwest, Southwest and Southeast Quarters of Section 16, Township 37 North, Range 13 East of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County,

in accordance with an application dated January 12, 2026, and the plans and specifications entitled:

NORTH WALK CROSS SECTIONS, WOLFE WILDLIFE TRAIL, SHEET NOS. 91 TO 97 OF 168, ALL DATED JANUARY 8, 2026, MAINLINE TRAIL CROSS SECTIONS, SHEET NOS. 121 TO 123, 127 TO 163 OF 168, ALL DATED JANUARY 8, 2026, MAINLINE TRAIL PLAN & PROFILE, SHEET NOS 23, 24, 26, 27, 29 AND 30, OF 168, ALL DATED JANUARY 9, 2026, BASIN CROSS SECTIONS, SHEET NOS 2 TO 4 OF 4, ALL DATED DECEMBER 18, 2025, ALL RECEIVED JANUARY 14, 2026, COMP STORAGE AREA CROSS SECTIONS, SHEET NOS. 105 TO 107 OF 117, NORTH WALK TRAIL PLAN & PROFILE, SHEET NOS. 109 TO 117 OF 117, ALL DATED MARCH 31, 2026, ALL RECEIVED APRIL 7, 2026.

Examined and Recommended:

William T. Boyd, Chief
Northeastern IL Regulatory
Programs Section

Approval Recommended:

Rick Pohlman, Acting Director
Office of Water Resources

Approved:

Natalie Phelps Finnie, Director
Department of Natural Resources

This PERMIT is subject to the terms and special conditions contained herein.

THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

- 1) This permit is granted in accordance with the Rivers, Lakes, and Streams Act "615 ILCS 5."
- 2) This permit does not convey title to the permittee or recognize title of the permittee to any submerged or other lands, and furthermore, does not convey, lease or provide any right or rights of occupancy or use of the public or private property on which the activity or any part thereof will be located, or otherwise grant to the permittee any right or interest in or to the property, whether the property is owned or possessed by the State of Illinois or by any private or public party or parties.
- 3) This permit does not release the permittee from liability for damage to persons or property resulting from the work covered by this permit; and does not authorize any injury to private property or invasion of private rights.
- 4) This permit does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to obtain other federal, state, or local authorizations required for the construction of the permitted activity; and if the permittee is required by law to obtain approvals from any federal or state agency to do the work, this permit is not effective until the federal and state approvals are obtained. If construction does not begin within two years of the date of this permit, the permittee must submit the project to EcoCat (<http://dnr.illinois.gov/EcoPublic/>) for an updated consultation under the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act and the Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act.
- 5) The permittee shall, at the permittee's own expense, remove all temporary piling, cofferdams, false work, and material incidental to the construction of the project. If the permittee fails to remove such structures or materials, the Department may have removal made at the expense of the permittee.
- 6) In public waters, if future need for public navigation or other public interest by the state or federal government necessitates changes in any part of the structure or structures, such changes shall be made by and at the expense of the permittee or the permittee's successors as required by the Department or other properly constituted agency, within sixty (60) days from receipt of written notice of the necessity from the Department or other agency, unless a longer period of time is specifically authorized.
- 7) The execution and details of the work authorized shall be subject to the review and approval of the Department. Department personnel shall have the right of access to accomplish this purpose.
- 8) Starting work on the activity authorized will be considered full acceptance by the permittee of the terms and conditions of the permit.
- 9) The Department in issuing this permit has relied upon the statements and representations made by the permittee; if any substantive statement or representation made by the permittee is found to be false, this permit will be revoked; and when revoked, all rights of the permittee under the permit are voided.
- 10) In public waters, the permittee and the permittee's successors shall make no claim whatsoever to any interest in any accretions caused by the activity.
- 11) In issuing this permit, the Department does not ensure the adequacy of the design or structural strength of the structure or improvement.
- 12) Noncompliance with the conditions of this permit will be considered grounds for revocation.
- 13) If the construction activity permitted is not completed on or before December 31, 2029, this permit shall cease and be null and void.

THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL CONDITION:

- a) That all excavated material must be removed from the floodway.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CHICAGO DISTRICT
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, SUITE 1500
CHICAGO IL 60604-1437

June 2, 2026

Regulatory Division (LRC-2024-00051)

SUBJECT: Nationwide Permit Authorization for 0.02 ac of Permanent Wetland Impacts Associated with the Proposed Wolfe Wildlife Park Trail Improvements, Oak Lawn, Cook County, Illinois (Latitude 41.694102°N, Longitude -87.746326°W)

IDOT Section: 23-P4062-00-BT

Ryan Gory
Oak Lawn Park District
5501 W 100th Street
Oak Lawn, Illinois 60453

Dear Mr. Gory:

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District, has completed its review of your pre-construction notification for the above referenced project, dated January 16, 2026, for authorization under the Nationwide Permit (NWP) Number 14 (NWP 14 Linear Transportation Projects), submitted on your behalf by Engineering Resource Associates (ERA).

This determination covers only your project as described above and in the enclosed approved project plans titled, "Plans for Proposed Shared Use Path, Wolfe Wildlife Trail, Section 23-P4062-00-BT, Oak Lawn Park District", plot date December 19, 2025, prepared by ERA. Caution must be taken to prevent construction materials and activities from impacting waters of the United States beyond the scope of this authorization. If the design, location, or purpose of the project is changed, it is recommended that you contact this office to determine the need for further authorization.

The subject activity may be performed without further authorization from this office provided that the activity complies with the NWP terms and general conditions, the regional conditions for Illinois and the Section 401 Water Quality Certification ("WQC") conditions added by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency ("IEPA"). The NWP Program terms, general conditions, and regional conditions are listed in the enclosed NWP Summary. The WQC conditions are listed in the enclosed Fact Sheet.

Specifically, we wish to draw your attention to General Condition 12 requiring the applicant to properly install and maintain the necessary erosion and sediment controls to prevent sediment from entering the waterway or leaving the site; General Condition 21, which requires permittees to notify our office immediately in the event of discovery of previously unknown human remains, Native American cultural items, or archaeological artifacts; and a term of the NWP program, which states that NWPs do

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

Please note that IEPA has issued Section 401 Water Quality Certification for this NWP. The conditions of this WQC are automatically conditions of this NWP verification and are included in the enclosed Fact Sheet. If you have any questions regarding Section 401 certification, please contact IEPA's Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section #15, by telephone at (217) 785-6939.

This verification is valid until March 15, 2031, when NWP 14 is scheduled to be modified, reissued, or revoked. Furthermore, if you commence or are under contract to commence this activity before the date the NWP is modified, reissued, or revoked, you will have 12 months from the date of the modification, reissuance or revocation to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions. Failure to comply with the general and regional conditions of this NWP, or any project-specific special conditions of this authorization, may result in the suspension or revocation of your authorization.

Once you have completed the authorized activity, please sign and return the enclosed compliance certification as required by General Condition 30. If you have any questions, please contact Patrick VerHalen of this office by telephone at (312) 846-5545, or email at Patrick.J.VerHalen@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,

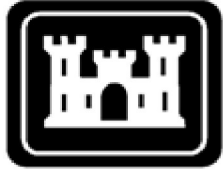
**Teralyn
Pompeii** Digitally signed by
Teralyn Pompeii
Date: 2026.06.02
12:57:06 -05'00'

Teralyn Pompeii
Chief, Regulatory Division

Enclosures

cc:

Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (Patrick Jensen)
ERA (Erin Pande)



**PERMIT COMPLIANCE
CERTIFICATION**

Permit Number: LRC-2024-00051
Permittee: Ryan Gory
Oak Lawn Park District
Date: June 2, 2026

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above-referenced permit has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of said permit and if applicable, compensatory wetland mitigation was completed in accordance with the approved mitigation plan.¹

PERMITTEE

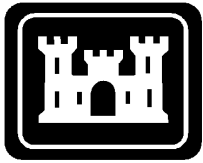
DATE

Within 30 days after completion of the activity authorized by this permit and any mitigation required by the permit, this certification must be signed and returned to the following address:

Email to: ChicagoRequests@usace.army.mil
Subject: Compliance Certification, LRC-2024-00051

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to compliance inspections by Corps of Engineers representatives. If you fail to comply with this permit, you may be subject to permit suspension, modification, or revocation.

¹ If compensatory mitigation was required as part of your authorization, you are certifying that the mitigation area has been graded and planted in accordance with the approved plan. You are acknowledging that the maintenance and monitoring period will begin after a site inspection by a Corps of Engineers representative or after thirty days of the Corps' receipt of this certification. You agree to comply with all permit terms and conditions, including additional reporting requirements, for the duration of the maintenance and monitoring period.



US Army Corps
of Engineers®

Nationwide Permit Summary

[33 CFR Part 330](#); January 8, 2026
Issuance of Nationwide Permits
Illinois

14. Linear Transportation Projects

Activities required for crossings of waters of the United States associated with the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, driveways, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge of dredged or fill material cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in tidal waters, the discharge of dredged or fill material cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/3-acre of waters of the United States. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to construct the linear transportation project. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

This NWP cannot be used to authorize non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, train stations, or aircraft hangars.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) the loss of waters of the United States exceeds 1/10-acre; or (2) there is a discharge of dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: [Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899](#) and [Section 404 of the Clean Water Act](#) (Sections 10 and 404))

Note 1: For linear transportation projects crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate

and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Linear transportation projects must comply with [33 CFR 330.6\(d\)](#).

Note 2: Some discharges of dredged or fill material for the construction of farm roads or forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining equipment, may qualify for an exemption under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see [33 CFR 323.4](#)).

Note 3: For NWP 14 activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include 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, including other separate and distant crossings that do not require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b)(4) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, "District Engineer's Decision." The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

A. Regional Conditions in the State of Illinois

Pre-Construction Notification in accordance with General Condition No. 32 will be required for all of the following activities:

- (1) all activities located in, on, or under a Section 10 water
- (2) if the activity is located within the groundwater recharge zones for Hine's emerald dragonfly (*Somatochlora hineana*, "HED") critical habitat units or within 3.25 miles of a critical habitat unit for HED. Please visit the following website for the locations of the HED critical habitat units in Illinois. <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7877#crithab>
- (3) bank stabilization activities involving a method that protrudes from the bank contours, such as jetties, stream barbs and/or weirs
- (4) For Nationwide Permit 14, activities that cause the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of streambed located within Waters of the U.S.

B. Nationwide Permit General Conditions

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the

appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or [Coastal Zone Management Act](#) consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of [33 CFR 330.1](#) through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially [33 CFR 330.5](#) relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

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 or her 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. If a bottomless culvert cannot be used, then the crossing should be designed and constructed to minimize adverse effects to aquatic life movements.

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, storm water management activities, and temporary and permanent road crossings, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows, including tidal flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, including tidal 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. If mats are used to minimize

soil disturbance, the affected areas must be returned to pre-construction elevations, and revegetated as appropriate. In circumstances where the use of mats has caused significant soil compaction, efforts using techniques (e.g., soil re-aeration techniques) to break up the compaction should be employed to return the soil to a pre-construction state prior to returning to pre-construction elevations.

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, or during low tides.

13. Removal of Temporary Structures and Fills.

Temporary structures must be removed, to the maximum extent practicable, after their use has been discontinued. 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.

- (a) No NWP 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.
- (b) If a proposed NWP activity will 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, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification (see general condition 32). The district engineer will coordinate the PCN with the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river. Permittees shall not begin the NWP activity until notified by the

district engineer that the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river has determined in writing that the proposed NWP activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

- (c) 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). Information on these rivers is also available at: <http://www.rivers.gov/>.

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 designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the consequences of the proposed activity on listed species or critical habitat has been completed. See [50 CFR 402.02](#) for the definition of "effects of the action" for the purposes of ESA section 7 consultation.
- (b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA (see [33 CFR 330.4\(f\)\(1\)](#)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed activity, the federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation has not been submitted, additional ESA section 7 consultation may be necessary for the activity and the respective federal agency would be responsible for fulfilling its obligation under section 7 of the ESA.
- (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation, 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 species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. 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. For activities where the non-federal applicant has identified listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification that the proposed activity will have "no effect" on listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), or until ESA section 7 consultation or conference 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 or conference with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific permit conditions to the NWP.
- (e) Authorization of an activity by an 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 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) If the non-federal permittee has a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan for a project or a group of projects that includes the proposed NWP activity, the non-federal permittee should provide a copy of that ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition.

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The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required.

- (g) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the FWS and NMFS or their web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipac> and <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/> respectively.

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles.

The permittee is responsible for ensuring that an action authorized by an NWP complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine what measures, if any, are necessary or appropriate to reduce adverse effects to migratory birds or eagles, including whether "incidental take" permits are necessary and available under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act for a particular activity.

20. Historic Properties.

- (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which may have the potential to cause effects on properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places 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 (see [33 CFR 330.4\(g\)\(1\)](#)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed NWP activity, the federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation is not submitted, then additional consultation under section 106 may be necessary. The respective federal agency is responsible for fulfilling its obligation to comply with section 106.

- (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects on 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 might have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity 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 properties can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or designated tribal representative, 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 commensurate with potential impacts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and/or field survey. Based on the information submitted in the PCN and these identification efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed NWP activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. Section 106 consultation is not required when the district engineer determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see [36 CFR 800.3\(a\)](#)). Section 106 consultation is required when the district engineer determines that the activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. The district engineer will conduct consultation with consulting parties identified under [36 CFR 800.2\(c\)](#) when he or she makes any of the following effect determinations for the purposes of section 106 of the NHPA: no historic properties affected, no adverse effect, or adverse effect.
- (d) Where the non-federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the proposed NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects and has 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 on historic properties or that NHPA section 106 consultation has been completed. For non-federal permittees, 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. If NHPA section 106 consultation is required, the district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant that he or she cannot begin the activity 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.

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- (e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA ([54 U.S.C. 306113](#)) 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.

Permittees that discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activities authorized by NWPs, must immediately notify the district engineer of what they 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, 52, 57 and 58 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

- (b) For NWP 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity proposed by permittees in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after she or he determines 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 the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than 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 individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than 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 environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-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 only minimal adverse environmental effects.
- (d) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-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 environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. This compensatory mitigation requirement may be satisfied through the restoration or enhancement of riparian areas next to streams in accordance with paragraph (e) of this general condition. For losses of stream bed of 3/100-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 only minimal adverse environmental effects. Compensatory mitigation for losses of streams should be provided, if practicable, through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, because streams are difficult-to-replace resources (see [33 CFR 332.3\(e\)\(3\)](#)).
- (e) Compensatory mitigation plans for NWP activities in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or enhancement, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, the restoration or maintenance/protection of riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. If restoring riparian areas involves planting vegetation, only native species should be planted. 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 restore or maintain/protect a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or maintaining/protecting 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 minimization or compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.
- (f) 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 no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. For the NWPs, the preferred mechanism for providing compensatory mitigation is mitigation bank credits or in-lieu fee program credits (see [33 CFR 332.3\(b\)\(2\)](#) and [\(3\)](#)). However, if an appropriate number and type of mitigation bank or in-lieu credits are not available at the time the PCN is submitted to the district engineer, the district engineer may approve the use of permittee-responsible mitigation.
 - (2) The amount of compensatory mitigation required by the district engineer must be sufficient to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see [33 CFR 330.1\(e\)\(3\)](#)). (See also [33 CFR 332.3\(f\)](#).)

- (3) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, aquatic resource restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered for permittee-responsible mitigation.
- (4) 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\(c\)\(2\)](#) through (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\(k\)\(3\)](#)). If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, and the proposed compensatory mitigation site is located on land in which another federal agency holds an easement, the district engineer will coordinate with that federal agency to determine if proposed compensatory mitigation project is compatible with the terms of the easement.
- (5) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan needs to address only the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided (see [33 CFR 332.4\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#)).
- (6) 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 (see [33 CFR 332.4\(c\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#)).
- (g) 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 NWP activity 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 an NWP activity already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the no more than minimal impact requirement for the NWPs.
- (h) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or permittee-responsible mitigation. When developing a compensatory mitigation proposal, the permittee must consider appropriate and practicable options consistent with the framework at [33 CFR 332.3\(b\)](#). For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources,

permittee-responsible 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.

- (i) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected by a regulated activity, such as discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that will convert 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 environmental effects of the activity to the no more than 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 or federal, 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.

- (a) Where the certifying authority (state, authorized tribe, or EPA, as appropriate) has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, a CWA section 401 water quality certification for the proposed activity which may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the United States must be obtained or waived (see [33 CFR 330.4\(c\)](#)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a water quality certification previously issued by the certifying authority for the issuance of the NWP, then the permittee must obtain a water quality certification or waiver for the proposed activity which may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the United States in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP.
- (b) If the NWP activity requires pre-construction notification and the certifying authority has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, the proposed activity which may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the United States is not authorized by an NWP until water quality certification is obtained or waived. If the certifying authority issues a water quality certification for the proposed discharge into waters of the United States, the permittee must submit a copy of the certification to the district engineer. The discharge into waters of the United States is not authorized by an NWP until the district engineer has notified the

permittee that the water quality certification requirement has been satisfied (i.e., by the issuance of a water quality certification or a waiver and completion of the Section 401(a)(2) process).

- (c) The district engineer or certifying authority 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\(d\)](#)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a coastal zone management consistency concurrence previously issued by the state, then the permittee must obtain an individual coastal zone management consistency concurrence or presumption of concurrence in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP. 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 CWA 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 authorized, subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) The total acreage loss of waters of the United States for a single and complete project cannot exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit when multiple NWPs are used to authorize an activity.
- (b) If only one of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has a specified acreage limit, the acreage loss of waters of the United States for that single and complete project cannot exceed that specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14 (which has an acreage limit of 1/3 acre in tidal waters), with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13 (which does not have a specified acreage limit), the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

- (c) If two or more of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project have specified acreage limits, the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by each of those NWPs cannot exceed the specified acreage limits of each of those NWPs. For example, if a commercial development is constructed under NWP 39 (which as a 1/2-acre limit), and the single and complete project includes the filling of a ditch authorized by NWP 46 (which has a 1-acre limit), the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the construction of the commercial development under NWP 39 cannot exceed 1/2-acre, and the total acreage loss of waters of United States caused by the combination of the NWP 39 and NWP 46 activities cannot exceed 1 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 implementation of any required compensatory mitigation. The successful completion 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 activity 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 activity and mitigation.

The completed certification document must be submitted to the district engineer within 30 days of completion of the authorized activity or the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation, whichever occurs later.

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

If an NWP activity also requires review by, or permission from, the Corps pursuant to [33 U.S.C. 408](#) because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) federally authorized Civil Works project (a "USACE project"), the prospective permittee must submit a pre-construction notification. See paragraph (b)(10) of general condition 32. An activity that requires section 408 permission and/or review is not authorized by an NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission or completes its review to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

32. 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 species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity might 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 Act (see [33 CFR 330.4\(g\)](#)) has been completed. 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 activity;
- (3) Identify the specific NWP or NWP(s) the prospective permittee wants to use to authorize the proposed activity;
- (4)
 - (i) A description of the proposed activity; the activity's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; a description of any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed activity; and 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, including other separate and distant crossings for linear projects that require Department of the Army authorization

but do not require pre-construction notification. The description of the proposed activity and any proposed mitigation measures should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures.

- (ii) For linear projects where one or more single and complete crossings require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include the quantity of anticipated losses of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters for each single and complete crossing of those wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters (including those single and complete crossings authorized by an NWP but do not require PCNs). This information will be used by the district engineer to evaluate the cumulative adverse environmental effects of the proposed linear project, and does not change those non-PCN NWP activities into NWP PCNs.
- (iii) Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the activity 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);
- (5) The PCN must include a delineation of waters, wetlands, and other special aquatic sites 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 wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Furthermore, the 45-day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate. For NWP 27 activities that require PCNs because of other general conditions or regional conditions imposed by division engineers, see Note 2 of that NWP;
- (6) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the compensatory mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.
- (7) For non-federal permittees, if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act;
- (8) For non-federal permittees, if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, the PCN must state which historic property might have the potential to be affected by the proposed activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;
- (9) For an activity that will 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, the PCN must identify the Wild and Scenic River or the "study river" (see general condition 16); and
- (10) For an NWP activity that requires permission from, or review by, the Corps pursuant to [33 U.S.C. 408](#) because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federally authorized civil works project, the pre-construction notification must include a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from, or review by, the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.
- (c) **Form of Pre-Construction Notification:** The nationwide permit pre-construction notification form (Form ENG 6082) should be used for NWP PCNs. A letter containing the required information may also be used. Applicants may provide electronic files of PCNs and supporting materials if the district engineer has established tools and procedures for electronic submittals.
- (d) **Agency Coordination:**
 - (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and

conditions of the NWP and the need for mitigation to reduce the activity's adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal.

(2) Agency coordination is required for:

- (j) 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;
- (ii) NWP 13 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, fills greater than one cubic yard per running foot, or involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites; and
- (iii) NWP 54 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, or that extend into the waterbody more than 30 feet from the mean low water line in tidal waters or the ordinary high water mark in the Great Lakes.

- (3) When agency coordination is required, 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 (FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, 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 notify the district engineer via telephone, facsimile transmission, or e-mail that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse environmental 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 that the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than 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](#).

- (4) In cases 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.

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

C. 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. If a project proponent requests authorization by a specific NWP, the district engineer should issue the NWP verification for that activity if it meets the terms and conditions of that NWP, unless he or she determines, after considering mitigation, that the proposed activity will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and other aspects of the public interest and exercises discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the single and complete crossings of waters of the United States that require PCNs 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 of waters of the United States authorized by an NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of an applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 36, or 54, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects.
2. When making minimal adverse environmental effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. He or she will also consider the cumulative adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by an NWP and whether those cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal. 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 or condition assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse environmental effects determination. The district engineer may add activity-specific conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

3. If the proposed NWP activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for NWP activities with smaller impacts, or for impacts to other types of waters. However, compensatory mitigation shall not be required for activities authorized by NWP 27 because those activities must result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services (see the text of NWP 27). The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant has included in the proposal when determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed NWP activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the proposed activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are no more than 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 that the NWP activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. If the net adverse environmental effects of the NWP activity (after consideration of the mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be no more than minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the NWP activity can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.

4. If the district engineer determines that the adverse environmental effects of the proposed NWP activity are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) that the activity 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 activity is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal; or (c) that the activity 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 environmental effects, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN review period (unless additional time is required to comply with general conditions 16, 18, 20, and/or 31), with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation plan or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal. When compensatory 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.

D. 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 (see general condition 31).
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E. Nationwide Permit 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 into waters of the United States.

Ecological reference: A model used to plan and design an aquatic ecosystem restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity under NWP 27. An ecological reference may be based on: (1) the structure, functions, and dynamics of an aquatic ecosystem type or a riparian area type that currently exists in the region; (2) the structure, functions, and dynamics of an aquatic ecosystem type or riparian area type that existed in the region in the past; and/or (3) indigenous and local ecological knowledge that apply to the aquatic ecosystem type or riparian area type (i.e., a cultural ecosystem). Cultural ecosystems are ecosystems that have developed under the joint influence of natural processes and human management activities (e.g., fire stewardship). An ecological reference takes into account the range of variation of the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type in the region.

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.

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.

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. The loss of stream bed includes the acres of stream bed that are permanently adversely affected by filling or excavation 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 or wetlands 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. 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 that do not require Department of the Army authorization, such as 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.

Nature-based solutions: Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.

Navigable waters: Waters subject to section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. These waters are defined at [33 CFR part 329](#).

Non-tidal wetland: A non-tidal wetland is a wetland that is not subject to the ebb and flow of tidal waters. 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 NWP, 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 flowing or standing 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: The term ordinary high water mark means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Perennial stream: A perennial stream has surface water flowing continuously year-round during a typical year.

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 coarse 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 next 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. The substrate may also be comprised, in part, of organic matter, such as large or small wood fragments, leaves, algae, and other organic materials. 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 jurisdictional 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 jurisdictional wetland that is inundated by tidal waters. 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.

Tribal lands: Any lands title to which is either: 1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual; or 2) held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation.

Tribal rights: Those rights legally accruing to a tribe or tribes by virtue of inherent sovereign authority, unextinguished aboriginal title, treaty, statute, judicial decisions, executive order or agreement, and that give rise to legally enforceable remedies.

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 “water of the United States.” If a wetland is adjacent to a waterbody determined to be a water of the United States, that waterbody and any adjacent wetlands are considered together as a single aquatic unit (see [33 CFR 328.4\(c\)\(2\)](#)).



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Rock Island District

STATE OF ILLINOIS

2026 NATIONWIDE PERMIT REGIONAL CONDITIONS

- 1) For Nationwide Permit (NWP) 12, 57 and 58: Pre-Construction Notification is required in accordance with General Condition 32 for the following activities: (a) activities that involve mechanized land clearing in a forested wetland for the utility line right-of-way; (b) utility lines placed within, and along (i.e. parallel to) a jurisdictional stream bed.
- 2) For NWP 14: All proposed projects that result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of streambed located within Waters of the U.S., requires a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) in accordance with General Condition No. 32.
- 3) Bank stabilization activities involving a method that protrudes from the bank contours, such as jetties, stream barbs and/or weirs, will require a Pre-Construction Notification in accordance with General Condition 32.
- 4) For projects in Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Iroquois, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties in Chicago District and Winnebago County in Rock Island District: Permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the Chicago District Regulatory Division or Rock Island District if the NWP activity is located within the groundwater recharge zones for Hine's emerald dragonfly (*Somatochlora hineana*, "HED") critical habitat units or within 3.25 miles of a critical habitat unit for HED. Please visit the following website for the locations of the HED critical habitat units in Illinois. <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7877#crithab>
- 5) A PCN is required for all activities located in, on, or under a Section 10 water.
- 6) NWP 27 activities resulting in the conversion of, or loss of waters of the United States, require a PCN.

**Illinois EPA Log No. C-0206-25, Section 401 Water Quality Certification with
General and Special Conditions of 401 Certification Concerning Proposal to
Reissue and Modify Nationwide Permits, June 18, 2025.**

General Conditions applicable to all NWP's granted §401 water quality certification

General Condition 1: Waterbodies that Require Individual Certification

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 302.105(d)(6), an individual 401 water quality certification will be required for activities permitted under these Nationwide Permits for discharges to waters designated by the State of Illinois as waters of particular biological significance or Outstanding Resource Waters under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(b). Biologically Significant Streams (BSS) are cataloged in Illinois DNR's publication "Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System" and may be identified at: <https://dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/biologicalstreamratings.html>.

General Condition 2: Water Quality Impairments

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Sections 302.105(a), 302.105(c)(2)(B), and 395.401(a), an individual 401 water quality certification will be required for activities permitted under these Nationwide Permits that may cause a discharge that, whether temporarily or permanently, may cause or contribute to additional loading of any pollutant, or deterioration of any water quality parameter, such as pH or dissolved oxygen, where such pollutant or parameter is also designated by the State of Illinois as a cause of water quality impairment of the particular segment of the receiving water body according to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Section 303(d) list. The most recent Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List can be found at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/303d-list.html>.

General Condition 3: Threatened and Endangered Species

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 302.105(f)(1)(F), prior to proceeding with any work in furtherance of activities permitted under these Nationwide Permits, potential impacts to State threatened or endangered species and Natural Areas shall be determined in accordance with applicable consultation procedures established under 17 Ill. Admin Code Part 1075. The Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Ecological Compliance Assessment Tool (EcoCAT) is available to complete consultation at <https://dnr.illinois.gov/programs/ecocat.html>. If IDNR determines that adverse impacts to protected natural resources are likely, the applicant shall address those identified concerns with IDNR through the consultation process. Please contact IDNR, Impact Assessment Section at 217-785-5500 if you have any questions regarding consultation.

General Condition 4: Total Maximum Daily Loads

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(a), 302.105(c)(2)(8), and 395.401(a), activities permitted under these Nationwide Permits that may cause a discharge that, whether temporarily or permanently, may cause or contribute to additional loading of any pollutant, or deterioration of any water quality parameter, such as pH or dissolved oxygen, where such pollutant or parameter is addressed by a USEPA approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) report for the receiving water body shall develop and implement additional measures and or procedures which ensure consistency with the load allocations, assumptions and requirements of the TMDL report. TMDL program information and water

listings are available at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/reports.html>.

General Condition 5: Prohibitions

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.401(a), the applicant shall not cause:

- a. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
- b. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
- c. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
- d. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.

General Condition 6: Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures

Pursuant to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act Section 39(a)[415 ILCS 5/39(a)] and 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203 and 395.402(b)(2), the applicant shall implement all necessary sedimentation and erosion control measures consistent with the current edition of the "Illinois Urban Manual" found at <https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/>. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of sedimentation basins, silt fencing and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. All areas affected by construction shall be seeded and stabilized as soon after construction as possible.

General Condition 7: NPDES Stormwater Construction Permit

Pursuant to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act Section 39(a)[415 ILCS 5/39(a)] and 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.402(b)(2), the applicant shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit required by the federal Clean Water Act prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be applied for at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/forms/water-forms/storm-water.html>.

General Condition 8: Spill Response Plan

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401, 302.203, and 302.208, and 415 ILCS 5/12(a) and (d) and 41 Ill. Admin. Code 176.340, the permittee shall ensure that a spill avoidance and response plan has been developed and implemented for management of accidental releases of petroleum, oil, and lubricant products or any hazardous materials to the aquatic environment during construction and for emergency notification of applicable downstream water supply operators. Absorbent pads, containment booms and skimmers shall be available to facilitate the cleanup of petroleum spills. If floating hydrocarbon (oil and gas) products are observed, the applicant or his designated individual will be responsible for directing that work be halted so that appropriate corrective measures including notification are taken in accordance with the plan prior to resuming work. Immediate telephone notification to Illinois Emergency Management Agency (1-800-782-7860) shall be given by the permittee when a release equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity of an extremely hazardous substance or a CERCLA hazardous substance occurs.

General Condition 9: Hydraulic Machinery

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203, 302.304, and 302.515, all hydraulic machinery utilized for the permitted activity and used in or immediately adjacent to waters of the State shall utilize biodegradable or bio-based hydraulic fluids to minimize pollution in the case of broken or leaking hydraulic equipment.

General Condition 10: Temporary Structures and Work

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203, 395.204, and 395.401(b), temporary impacts to aquatic resources and vegetated riparian areas shall be restored to full function and service within the second growing season following construction. Temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills are approved provided that such activities are constructed with clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthen fill material that will not cause siltation. Sandbags, pre-fabricated rigid materials, sheet piling, inflatable bladders and fabric lined basins may be used for temporary facilities. Temporary fills within streams, creeks or rivers shall utilize adequate bypass measures (i.e. dam and pump, flumes, culverts, etc.) to minimize sedimentation and erosion and to maintain normal stream flow during construction.

General Condition 11: Construction Site Dewatering

Pursuant to Illinois Environmental Protection Act Section 39(a)[415 ILCS 5/39(a)] and 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.402(b)(2), dewatering of a construction site is authorized provided the dewatering activity is limited to the immediate work area within a cofferdam or otherwise isolated from waters of the State, and the work site is free from sources of contamination including those of natural origin. Dewatering activities shall incorporate Best Management Practices in accordance with the current edition of the "Illinois Urban Manual" <https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/>. Practice Standard for Dewatering (no. 813) or as otherwise appropriate to ensure that return flows from the dewatering activity are free of unnatural turbidity and floating debris and meet applicable water quality standards. Dewatering or discharge of flush water from construction of drilled piers or boreholes is not authorized and must be conducted in accordance with an NPDES permit issued by the Illinois EPA.

General Condition 12: Discharged Material Quality

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203, 302.208, and 395.401(b), except as provided in item (b) below, any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the water body but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statutes. Any backfilling within the waterbody must be done with clean material that is predominantly sand or larger size material, with no more than 20% passing a #230 U.S. sieve and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards. Fill materials placed in contact with any waters of the State shall be nonerodable and nonpollutinal.

- a. The following materials are not permissible for contact with waters of the State because of their potential to cause or tend to cause water pollution:
 - i. Asphaltic materials or concrete with protruding reinforcement materials.
 - ii. Uncured concrete placed without containment or forms adequate to prevent mixing with surface waters.
 - iii. Treated wood or timber products.
 - iv. Any material that may cause water pollution as defined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.
- b. Excavated materials may be used as backfill if materials are used in accordance with applicable special conditions of the herein certified Nationwide Permits, they are part of an engineered embankment or shoreline stabilization plan having stabilization practices sufficient to prevent erosion and sedimentation into the waterbody and said material does not cause unnatural turbidity, or the impacts to waters of the State are temporary and the following conditions are met:

- i. Backfilled materials are wetland soils obtained during excavation with the upper six (6) to twelve (12) inches of fill consisting of the topsoil obtained during excavation.
- ii. During construction and until permanent stabilization is established, the permittee shall implement all necessary sedimentation and erosion control measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) consistent with the current "Illinois Urban Manual". Measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include installation of turbidity barriers, silt fencing and temporary mulching.
- iii. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions, and all areas affected by construction shall be seeded and stabilized as soon after construction as possible.

General Condition 13: Stream Relocation

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203 and 395.401(b), any relocated stream channel authorized under these nationwide permits shall be constructed with adequate provisions for stream channel diversion consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" <https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/> Practice Standard no. 976 and Construction Specification no. 760 for Temporary Stream Diversions or as otherwise appropriate to ensure that the relocation of streams shall not alter the water quality or cause erosion or sedimentation in the stream. All segments of the new stream channel including upstream and downstream transition points shall be capable of withstanding erosive forces of expected stream flows to prevent unnatural turbidity and sedimentation within and downstream of the project activity. Diversion of flow to the new channel shall be timed to coordinate with seasonal low flows to the maximum extent possible. Nonstructural streambank stabilization shall be implemented in accordance with the "Illinois Urban Manual" <https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/> Practice Standard for Vegetative Streambank Stabilization (no. 995).

General Condition 14: Stormwater Planning

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(a), development activities not subject to requirements of an existing Multiple Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit or qualifying local program as defined at 40 CFR 122.34(c), a stormwater management plan shall be developed and implemented to address stormwater runoff from all impervious areas of development. The plan shall provide water quality treatment and erosion prevention to the maximum extent practicable to avoid pollutant loading associated with urban runoff and to reduce or delay peak flow and volume of runoff by holding stormwater on-site, encouraging infiltration, enhancing evapotranspiration, or similar practices consistent with drainage and detention principles in Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Processes and Planning Principles of the "Illinois Urban Manual" (<https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/>). This condition ensures compliance with Illinois' antidegradation requirements that existing uses of waters of the State are protected and maintained [35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(a)].

General Condition 15: Riparian Mitigation

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(a), the permittee shall be responsible for restoration of impacted riparian areas to ensure minimization of adverse impacts to waters of the State. Further, the permittee shall be responsible for minimizing disturbances to riparian areas and for developing and implementing post-stabilization monitoring plan to ensure effective riparian area restoration has occurred. This condition ensures compliance with Illinois' antidegradation requirements that all technically and economically reasonable measures to avoid or minimize the extent of the proposed increase in pollutant loading have been incorporated into the proposed activity.

Special Conditions applicable to specific Nationwide Permits

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 14
Linear Transportation Projects**

1. Under no circumstances shall approval under this water quality certification for discharges associated with construction or maintenance of roadway, highway, railway, or similar facilities be construed as approval for transportation of substances through pipes and systems of pipelines typically reserved for regulation under NWP 12 or 58.
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a), and 302.105(c)(2)(B), a case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for linear transportation activities covered by this nationwide permit if the proposed activity:
 - a. would result in the enclosure or encapsulation of any portion of a free-flowing stream or cause adverse impact to greater than 500 linear feet of stream channel, as measured along the stream corridor.
 - b. includes the temporary or permanent placement of steel or other painted structures within the waterbody as a result of demolition work of previous structures performed without implementing a lead paint removal remediation/ abatement plan.
 - c. is for new or expanded roadways that would result in stormwater runoff into or otherwise affect waterways designated by the State of Illinois as having water quality impairments caused by chloride. The most recent Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List can be found at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/303d-list.html>.
 - d. is for new installation of linear transportation facilities that would have a total linear extent of greater than 4.5 miles.



Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

2520 West Iles Avenue • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield, Illinois • 62794-9276 • 217-782-3397

JB Pritzker, Governor

James Jennings, Acting Director

DEC 17 2025

217/782-0610

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island
ATTN: Ms. Allison Froeschle, Regulatory Branch
Post Office Box 2004
Clock Tower Building
Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

Re: Federal Register [Docket Number: COE-2025-0002] Proposal to Reissue and
Modify Nationwide Permits, June 18, 2025
CWA §401 Certification/Denial and applicable conditions
Illinois EPA Log No. C-0206-25

Dear Ms. Froeschle:

On June 18, 2025, the U.S. Department of the Army Corps of Engineers (USCOE) issued the notice of proposed rulemaking concerning their determination to reissue and modify the current Nationwide Permits (NWP) that are set to expire on March 15, 2026. With this final determination, the Illinois EPA grants §401 water quality certification for thirty-seven (37) of the proposed NWPs subject to the general conditions specified in this document. Twenty-two (22) of these NWPs shall be subject to one or more additional Special Conditions specified in the attachment titled: Special Conditions for Illinois EPA 401 Water Quality Certifications of Certain Nationwide Permits Concerning Federal Register [Docket Number: COE-2025-0002] Proposal to Reissue and Modify Nationwide Permits dated June 18, 2025. This document also provides the Agency's final determination to deny ten (10) of the proposed nationwide permits which are also listed below with basis in accordance with 40 CFR 121.7(e)(2).

Based on this Agency's public notice procedures and its review of the proposed NWPs, it is the judgement of this office that those various covered activities may be completed without causing water pollution as defined in the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and will comply with applicable provisions of Sections 301, 302, 303, 306 and 307 of the Clean Water Act, provided the project is carefully planned, supervised and is performed in compliance with applicable conditions of the NWPs and this water quality certification.

Please note, for specific activities that have been granted CWA §401 coverage in accordance with and subject to this final determination and where the same activities are also subject to authorization by other federal entities, the Illinois EPA hereby expresses its intent to identify, in accordance with 40 CFR 121.7(c)(2), all other federal licenses or permits

of any agency or department of the U.S. government as being applicable to the provisions of a grant of water quality certification under this final determination. In so much that USCOE has determined the extent of §401 coverage for its permitting purposes, the other federal permit or license shall be deemed covered in a likewise manner.

This Agency hereby issues certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, subject to general and special conditions in accordance with the list below identifying conditions applicable to each NWP. This certification becomes effective when the U.S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, includes the General conditions below and the attached Special Conditions as conditions of the proposed NWPs pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA. These conditions are directed at the effect on water quality of the construction procedures involved in the activities covered by the NWPs and are not an approval of any discharge resulting from the completed facility, nor an approval of the design of the facility.

The following nationwide permits are subject to General Conditions 1 through 15 below:

- NWP 3 – Maintenance
- NWP 4 – Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Device and Activities
- NWP 5 – Scientific Measurement Devices
- NWP 18 – Minor Discharges
- NWP 19 – Minor Dredging
- NWP 20 – Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances
- NWP 22 – Removal of Vessels
- NWP 25 – Structural Discharges
- NWP 30 – Moist Soil Management for Wildlife
- NWP 31 – Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities
- NWP 33 – Temporary Construction, Access and Dewatering
- NWP 36 – Boat Ramps
- NWP 41 – Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches
- NWP 45 – Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events
- NWP A – Activities to Improve Passage of Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms

The following nationwide permits are subject to General Conditions 1 through 15 below AND the applicable Special Conditions contained in the attachment: Special Conditions for Illinois EPA 401 Water Quality Certifications of Certain Nationwide Permits Concerning Federal Register [Docket Number: COE-2025-0002] Proposal to Reissue and Modify Nationwide Permits dated June 18, 2025.

- NWP 6 – Survey Activities. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 6 in Attachment.
- NWP 7 – Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 7 in Attachment.
- NWP 12 – Oil or Natural Gas Pipeline Activities. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 12 in Attachment.
- NWP 13 – Bank Stabilization. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 13 in Attachment.
- NWP 14 – Linear Transportation Projects. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 14 in Attachment.
- NWP 15 – U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 15 in Attachment.
- NWP 16 – Return Water from Upland Contained Disposal Areas. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 16 in Attachment.
- NWP 17 – Hydropower Projects. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 17 in Attachment.
- NWP 27 – Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 27 in Attachment.
- NWP 29 – Residential Developments. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 29 in Attachment.
- NWP 32 – Completed Enforcement Actions. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 32 in Attachment.
- NWP 37 – Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 37 in Attachment.
- NWP 38 – Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 38 in Attachment.
- NWP 39 – Commercial and Institutional Developments. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 39 in Attachment.
- NWP 40 – Agricultural Activities. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 40 in Attachment.
- NWP 42 – Recreational Facilities. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 42 in Attachment.
- NWP 43 – Stormwater Management Facilities. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 43 in Attachment.
- NWP 51 – Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 51 in Attachment.
- NWP 52 – Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 52 in Attachment.
- NWP 54 – Living Shorelines. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 54 in Attachment.
- NWP 57 – Electric Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 57 in Attachment.

NWP 58 – Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances. Refer to Special Conditions for NWP 58 in Attachment.

The following Nationwide Permits are hereby denied CWA §401 water quality certification with reasons provided in accordance with 401 CFR 121.7:

NWP 21 – Surface Coal Mining Activities. The Illinois EPA has determined that a case-specific review is warranted for all surface mining activities including carbon extraction because pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 401.102, mining activities are identified as having, when certain refuse materials are used, the capability to cause or threaten to cause a nuisance or render waters harmful or detrimental to public health and to all legitimate uses including but not limited to livestock and wildlife uses. The likelihood that contaminants related to coal extraction, particularly acid producing minerals in mine refuse, would be found within overburden and soil stockpiles and therefore present within fill materials warrant a facility specific antidegradation assessment pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 302.105. Additionally, Illinois' Section 401 implementation rules at 35 Ill. Admin. Code Part 395 regarding material testing exemptions specifically exclude material with known sources of pollution. Therefore, Section 401 certification is denied for this nationwide permit (NWP21).

NWP 23 – Approved Categorical Exclusions: The Illinois EPA has determined that the activity allowed by an authorization under this nationwide permit is too undefined and therefore cannot be determined to have minimal adverse impact.

NWP 34 – Cranberry Production Activities: The Illinois EPA has determined that the area of impact that is allowed by an authorization under this nationwide permit exceeds 1/2 acre. 1/2 acre is determined to be representative of the maximum threshold for minimal degradation of existing uses of aquatic resources. Consequently, any activity authorized under this nationwide permit must be subject to a case-specific antidegradation assessment pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 302.105. Therefore, the Illinois EPA denies 401 certification for NWP 34.

NWP 44 – Mining Activities: The Illinois EPA has determined that a case-specific review is warranted for all surface mining activities because pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 401.102, mining activities are identified as having, when certain refuse materials are used, the capability to cause or threaten to cause a nuisance or render waters harmful or detrimental to public health and to all legitimate uses including but not limited to livestock and wildlife uses. Furthermore, all mining activities are regulated by the Illinois EPA under federal and state statute because of their potential to cause or threaten to cause water pollution. Therefore, for the above reasons, the Illinois EPA denies 401 certification for NWP 44.

NWP 46 – Discharges into Ditches: The Illinois EPA has determined that a case-specific review is warranted for all discharge activities into ditches because of the nationwide permit exceeds the 1/2 acreage determined to be the maximum threshold for

minimal degradation of existing uses of aquatic resources. Consequently, any activity authorized under this nationwide permit must be subject to a case-specific antidegradation assessment pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 302.105. Therefore, the Illinois EPA denies 401 certification for NWP 46.

NWP 48 – Commercial Shellfish Mariculture Activities: As proposed, the Illinois EPA believes this nationwide permit is inapplicable to waters of the U.S. that are found within the State of Illinois. Therefore, the Illinois EPA denies 401 certification for NWP 48.

NWP 49 – Coal Remining Activities: By reference to the certification denial explanation for NWP 21, the Illinois EPA denies 401 certification for NWP 49.

NWP 50 – Underground Coal Mining: By reference to the certification denial explanation for NWP 21, the Illinois EPA denies 401 certification for NWP 50.

NWP 53 – Removal of Low-head Dams: The specific conditions and requirements that the Illinois EPA deems necessary to ensure compliance with Illinois Water Quality Standards and antidegradation provisions under 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 302.105 are not reasonably enforceable by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under this nationwide permit. Additionally, the State lacks an established process for the transmittal and review of Pre-Construction Notifications (PCNs), which prevents the Illinois EPA from conducting the case-specific evaluations necessary to ensure that individual dam removal projects do not cause more than minimal degradation or violate water quality standards. Therefore, the Illinois EPA denies 401 water quality certification for NWP 53.

NWP 59 – Water Reclamation and Reuse Facilities: As proposed in the Federal Register, this proposed nationwide permit would appear to allow utilization of existing natural waterbodies as treatment devices. According to 35 Ill. Admin. Code 301.440 such utilization is not permissible. Therefore, the Illinois EPA denies 401 certification for NWP 59.

In addition to the above denials of water quality certification for certain categorical permits, the Illinois EPA notes that an applicant for any NWP for which this Agency has granted general water quality certification, has the duty to make project specific determinations regarding the ability of the project to comply with applicable General or Special Conditions of this water quality certification. Additionally, Special Conditions contained on the attachment: Special Conditions for Illinois EPA 401 Water Quality Certifications of Certain Nationwide Permits Regarding Federal Register [Docket Number: COE-2025-0002] Proposal to Reissue and Modify Nationwide Permits dated June 18, 2025, may result in the denial of certification based on project specific characteristics. These Special Conditions are intended to implement water quality-based limitations or criteria that will, in some cases, cause explicit denial of water quality certification and therefore necessitates that an applicant for a NWP seek individual (case-specific) 401 certification from the Illinois EPA.

General Conditions applicable to all NWP's granted §401 water quality certification

General Condition 1: Waterbodies that Require Individual Certification

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Section 302.105(d)(6), an individual 401 water quality certification will be required for activities permitted under these Nationwide Permits for discharges to waters designated by the State of Illinois as waters of particular biological significance or Outstanding Resource Waters under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(b). Biologically Significant Streams (BSS) are cataloged in Illinois DNR's publication "Integrating Multiple Taxa in a Biological Stream Rating System" and may be identified at: <https://dnr.illinois.gov/conservation/biologicalstreamratings.html>.

General Condition 2: Water Quality Impairments

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Sections 302.105(a), 302.105(c)(2)(B), and 395.401(a), an individual 401 water quality certification will be required for activities permitted under these Nationwide Permits that may cause a discharge that, whether temporarily or permanently, may cause or contribute to additional loading of any pollutant, or deterioration of any water quality parameter, such as pH or dissolved oxygen, where such pollutant or parameter is also designated by the State of Illinois as a cause of water quality impairment of the particular segment of the receiving water body according to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Section 303(d) list. The most recent Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List can be found at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/Pages/303d-list.aspx>.

General Condition 3: Threatened and Endangered Species

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 302.105(f)(1)(F), prior to proceeding with any work in furtherance of activities permitted under these Nationwide Permits, potential impacts to State threatened or endangered species and Natural Areas shall be determined in accordance with applicable consultation procedures established under 17 Ill. Admin Code Part 1075. The Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) Ecological Compliance Assessment Tool (EcoCAT) is available to complete consultation at <https://dnr.illinois.gov/programs/ecocat.html>. If IDNR determines that adverse impacts to protected natural resources are likely, the applicant shall address those identified concerns with IDNR through the consultation process. Please contact IDNR, Impact Assessment Section at 217-785-5500 if you have any questions regarding consultation.

General Condition 4: Total Maximum Daily Loads

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(a), 302.105(c)(2)(B), and 395.401(a), activities permitted under these Nationwide Permits that may cause a discharge that, whether temporarily or permanently, may cause or contribute to additional loading of any pollutant, or deterioration of any water quality parameter, such as pH or dissolved oxygen, where such pollutant or parameter is addressed by a USEPA approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) report for the receiving water body shall develop and implement additional measures and or procedures which ensure consistency with the load allocations, assumptions and requirements of the TMDL report. TMDL program information and water listings are available at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/reports.html>

General Condition 5: Prohibitions

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.401(a), the applicant shall not cause:

- violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
- water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
- violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
- interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.

General Condition 6: Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures

Pursuant to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act Section 39(a)[415 ILCS 5/39(a)] and 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203 and 395.402(b)(2), the applicant shall implement all necessary sedimentation and erosion control measures consistent with the current edition of the "Illinois Urban Manual" found at <https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/>. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of sedimentation basins, silt fencing and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. All areas affected by construction shall be seeded and stabilized as soon after construction as possible.

General Condition 7: NPDES Stormwater Construction Permit

Pursuant to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act Section 39(a)[415 ILCS 5/39(a)] and 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.402(b)(2), the applicant shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit required by the federal Clean Water Act prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be applied for at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/forms/water-forms/storm-water.html>

General Condition 8: Spill Response Plan

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401, 302.203, and 302.208, and 415 ILCS 5/12(a) and (d) and 41 Ill. Adm. Code 176.340, the permittee shall ensure that a spill avoidance and response plan has been developed and implemented for management of accidental releases of petroleum, oil, and lubricant products or any hazardous materials to the aquatic environment during construction and for emergency notification of applicable downstream water supply operators. Absorbent pads, containment booms and skimmers shall be available to facilitate the cleanup of petroleum spills. If floating hydrocarbon (oil and gas) products are observed, the applicant or his designated individual will be responsible for directing that work be halted so that appropriate corrective measures including notification are taken in accordance with the plan prior to resuming work. Immediate telephone notification to Illinois Emergency Management Agency (1-800-782-7860) shall be given by the permittee when a release equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity of an extremely hazardous substance or a CERCLA hazardous substance occurs.

General Condition 9: Hydraulic Machinery

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203, 302.304, and 302.515, all hydraulic machinery utilized for the permitted activity and used in or immediately adjacent to waters of the State shall utilize biodegradable or bio-based hydraulic fluids to minimize pollution in the case of broken or leaking hydraulic equipment.

General Condition 10: Temporary Structures and Work

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203, 395.204, and 395.401(b), temporary impacts to aquatic resources and vegetated riparian areas shall be restored to full function and service within the second growing season following construction. Temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills are approved provided that such activities are constructed with clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthen fill material that will not cause siltation. Sandbags, pre-fabricated rigid materials, sheet piling, inflatable bladders and fabric lined basins may be used for temporary facilities. Temporary fills within streams, creeks or rivers shall utilize adequate bypass measures (i.e. dam and pump, flumes, culverts, etc.) to minimize sedimentation and erosion and to maintain normal stream flow during construction.

General Condition 11: Construction Site Dewatering

Pursuant to Illinois Environmental Protection Act Section 39(a)[415 ILCS 5/39(a)] and 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.402(b)(2), dewatering of a construction site is authorized provided the dewatering activity is limited to the immediate work area within a cofferdam or otherwise isolated from waters of the State, and the work site is free from sources of contamination including those of natural origin. Dewatering activities shall incorporate Best Management Practices in accordance with the current edition of the "Illinois Urban Manual" <https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/>. Practice Standard for

Dewatering (no. 813) or as otherwise appropriate to ensure that return flows from the dewatering activity are free of unnatural turbidity and floating debris and meet applicable water quality standards. Dewatering or discharge of flush water from construction of drilled piers or boreholes is not authorized and must be conducted in accordance with an NPDES permit issued by the Illinois EPA.

General Condition 12: Discharged Material Quality

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203, 302.208, and 395.401(b), except as provided in item (b) below, any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the water body but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statutes. Any backfilling within the waterbody must be done with clean material that is predominantly sand or larger size material, with no more than 20% passing a #230 U. S. sieve and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards. Fill materials placed in contact with any waters of the State shall be nonerodable and nonpollutional.

- a. The following materials are not permissible for contact with waters of the State because of their potential to cause or tend to cause water pollution:
 - i. Asphaltic materials or concrete with protruding reinforcement materials.
 - ii. Uncured concrete placed without containment or forms adequate to prevent mixing with surface waters.
 - iii. Treated wood or timber products.
 - iv. Any material that may cause water pollution as defined by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act.
- b. Excavated materials may be used as backfill if materials are used in accordance with applicable special conditions of the herein certified Nationwide Permits, they are part of an engineered embankment or shoreline stabilization plan having stabilization practices sufficient to prevent erosion and sedimentation into the waterbody and said material does not cause unnatural turbidity, or the impacts to waters of the State are temporary and the following conditions are met:
 - i. Backfilled materials are wetland soils obtained during excavation with the upper six (6) to twelve (12) inches of fill consisting of the topsoil obtained during excavation.
 - ii. During construction and until permanent stabilization is established, the permittee shall implement all necessary sedimentation and erosion control measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) consistent with the current "Illinois Urban Manual". Measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include installation of turbidity barriers, silt fencing and temporary mulching.
 - iii. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions, and all areas affected by construction shall be seeded and stabilized as soon after construction as possible.

General Condition 13: Stream Relocation

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203 and 395.401(b), any relocated stream channel authorized under these nationwide permits shall be constructed with adequate provisions for stream channel diversion consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" <https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/> Practice Standard no. 976 and Construction Specification no. 760 for Temporary Stream Diversions or as otherwise appropriate to ensure that the relocation of streams shall not alter the water quality or cause erosion or sedimentation in the stream. All segments of the new stream channel including upstream and downstream transition points shall be capable of withstanding erosive forces of expected stream flows to prevent unnatural turbidity and sedimentation within and downstream of the project activity. Diversion of flow to the new channel shall be timed to coordinate with seasonal low flows to the maximum extent possible. Nonstructural streambank stabilization shall be implemented in accordance with the "Illinois Urban Manual" <https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/> Practice Standard for Vegetative Streambank Stabilization (no. 995).

General Condition 14: Stormwater Planning

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(a), development activities not subject to requirements of an existing Multiple Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit or qualifying local program as defined at 40 CFR 122.34(c), a stormwater management plan shall be developed and implemented to address stormwater runoff from all impervious areas of development. The plan shall provide water quality treatment and erosion prevention to the maximum extent practicable to avoid pollutant loading associated with urban runoff and to reduce or delay peak flow and volume of runoff by holding stormwater on-site, encouraging infiltration, enhancing evapotranspiration, or similar practices consistent with drainage and detention principles in Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Processes and Planning Principles of the "Illinois Urban Manual" (<https://illinoisurbanmanual.org/>). This condition ensures compliance with Illinois' antidegradation requirements that existing uses of waters of the State are protected and maintained [35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(a)].

General Condition 15: Riparian Mitigation

Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(a), the permittee shall be responsible for restoration of impacted riparian areas to ensure minimization of adverse impacts to waters of the State. Further, the permittee shall be responsible for minimizing disturbances to riparian areas and for developing and implementing post-stabilization monitoring plan to ensure effective riparian area restoration has occurred. This condition ensures compliance with Illinois' antidegradation requirements that all technically and economically reasonable measures to avoid or minimize the extent of the proposed increase in pollutant loading have been incorporated into the proposed activity.

This Section 401 water quality certification does not supplant any other permit requirements, federal, state, local or otherwise, nor does it grant immunity from any enforcement action found necessary by this Agency to meet its responsibilities in prevention, abatement, and control of water pollution.

Should you have any questions or comments regarding the content of this nationwide certification, please contact Darren Gove at darren.gove@illinois.gov or 217-782-3362.

Sincerely,



Darin E. LeCrone, P.E.
Manager, Division of Water Pollution Control
Bureau of Water

C-0206-25_2026 Final 401 WQC for NWP.docx

Attachment: Special Conditions for Illinois EPA 401 Water Quality Certifications of Certain Nationwide Permits Regarding Federal Register [Docket Number: COE-2025-0002] Proposal to Reissue and Modify Nationwide Permits dated June 18, 2025

cc: Records Unit
CoE, Chicago District
CoE, Louisville District (Indianapolis Office)
CoE, Louisville District (Newburgh Regulatory Office)
CoE, Memphis District
CoE, St. Louis District
IDNR, Bartlett
IDNR, OWR, Chicago
IDNR, OWR, Springfield
USEPA, Region 5
USFWS, Rock Island, Barrington and Marion

Special Conditions applicable to specific Nationwide Permits

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 6
Survey Activities**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B)(iii), 302.203, and 395.401(a), the applicant for the applicable nationwide permit shall provide adequate planning and supervision during the project construction period for implementing construction methods, processes and cleanup procedures necessary to prevent water pollution and control erosion.
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.401(a), material resulting from trench excavation within surface waters of the State may be temporarily sidecast adjacent to the trench excavation provided that:
 - a. Sidecast material is not placed within a creek, stream, river or other flowing water body such that material dispersion could occur;
 - b. Sidecast material is not placed within ponds or other water bodies other than wetlands; and
 - c. Sidecast material is not placed within a wetland for a period longer than twenty (20) calendar days. Such sidecast material shall either be removed from the site or used as backfill (refer to Condition 4).
3. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203, 395.205, and 395.401(a), backfill used within trenches passing through surface water of the State, except wetland areas, shall be clean coarse aggregate, gravel or other material which will not cause siltation. Excavated material may be used only if:
 - a. Particle size analysis is conducted and demonstrates the material to be at least 80% sand or larger size material, using a #230 U.S. sieve; or
 - b. Excavation and backfilling are done under dry conditions.
4. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B)(ii) and 395.401(a), backfill used within trenches passing through wetland areas shall consist of clean material which will not cause siltation. Excavated material shall be used to the extent practicable, with the upper six (6) to twelve (12) inches backfilled with the topsoil obtained during trench excavation.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITION FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 7
Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures**

1. Coverage under this NWP does not obviate the applicant's responsibility to comply with Section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act to ensure that any cooling water intake structure is located, designed, constructed, and operated using the best available technology (BAT) to minimize adverse environmental impacts, including the impingement and entrainment of aquatic organisms.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMITS 12, 57, and 58.
Oil or Natural Gas Pipeline, Electric Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities,
and Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances.**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B), 302.208, and 395.401, a case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for the following:
 - a. Any activity regulated by these NWPs including new installation, maintenance or replacement of existing infrastructure that, when considered in the project's entirety, may cause:
 - i. total land disturbance to greater than 5 acres of land area regardless of whether land is upland or aquatic; or
 - ii. total length of land disturbances, as measured along the project corridor, is 1.5 miles or greater, where disturbed land is either upland or aquatic; or
 - iii. disturbances to land areas which are either undefined or less than either of the two above criteria but are part of a larger project extending for 4.5 miles or greater, as measured along the project corridor.

For purposes of this condition, infrastructure shall mean structures, cribs, vaults, pipes, conduits and appurtenances related to oil, petroleum, natural gas, carbon sequestration gases, electric transmission line, telecommunications materials, potable and non-potable water, wastewater of industrial or municipal nature, or any other substance.

Disturbance shall mean any construction activities including, but not limited to trenching, excavation, land clearing, stockpiling, equipment staging areas, drilling fluid management areas, and surface drainage controls.

- b. Due to known sediment characteristics or water quality impairments, activities that involve open water trenching in the following waters:
 - i. Lake Calumet
 - ii. Fox River (including the Fox Chain of Lakes)
 - iii. Lake Michigan
 - iv. Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal
 - v. Calumet-Sag Channel
 - vi. Little Calumet River
 - vii. Grand Calumet River
 - viii. Calumet River
 - ix. Pettibone Creek (in Lake County)
 - x. South Branch of the Chicago River (including the South Fork)
 - xi. North Branch of the Chicago River (including the East and West Forks and the Skokie Lagoons)
 - xii. Chicago River (Main Stem)
 - xiii. Des Plaines River
 - xiv. Kankakee River
- c. activities in the following waters if material is sidecast into waters of the State or wetlands:
 - i. Saline River (in Hardin County)
 - ii. Richland Creek (in St. Clair and Monroe Counties)
 - iii. Rock River (in Winnebago County)
 - iv. Illinois River upstream of mile 229.6 (Illinois Route 178 bridge)
 - v. Illinois River between mile 140.0 and 182.0
 - vi. DuPage River (including the East and West Branches)
 - vii. Salt Creek (Des Plaines River Watershed)
 - viii. Waukegan River (including the South Branch)
- d. activities in waters designated as Public and Food Processing Water Supplies with surface intake facilities within 2000 feet of the proposed discharge unless the discharge is reasonably considered downstream of the intake. The Illinois EPA's Division of Public Water Supply at 217/782-1020 may be contacted for information on these water supplies.
- e. activities within inundated or submerged areas or otherwise having contact with surface waters and which involve the use of uncured cementitious materials as the primary means of installation, repair, stabilization, or protection of infrastructure.

2. Section 401 water quality certification is otherwise hereby issued with the following conditions:

- a. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(b) and 302.105(c)(2)(B)(iii), the applicant for the applicable nationwide permit(s) shall provide adequate planning and supervision during the project construction period for implementing construction methods, processes and cleanup procedures necessary to prevent water pollution and control erosion.
- b. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B)(ii), 302.203, 302.208, 395.203, and 395.401, dredged material resulting from trench excavation within surface waters of the State may be temporarily sidecast adjacent to the trench excavation provided that:
 - i. Sidecast material is not placed within a creek, stream, river or other flowing water body such that material dispersion could occur;
 - ii. Side cast material is not placed within ponds or other water bodies other than wetlands; and
 - iii. Sidecast material is not placed within a wetland for a period longer than twenty (20) calendar days. Such sidecast material shall either be removed from the site (refer to Condition 2.e) or used as backfill (refer to Condition 2.d).
- c. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B)(ii), 302.203, 302.208, 395.203, and 395.401, backfill used within trenches passing through surface water of the State, except wetland areas, shall be clean coarse aggregate, gravel or other material which will not cause siltation, pipe damage during placement, or chemical corrosion in place. Excavated material may be used only if:
 - i. Particle size analysis is conducted and demonstrates the material to be at least 80% sand or larger size material, using a #230 U.S. sieve; or
 - ii. Excavation and backfilling are done under dry conditions.
- d. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B)(ii), 302.203, 302.208, 395.203, and 395.401, backfill used within trenches passing through wetland areas shall consist of clean material which will not cause siltation, pipe damage during placement, or chemical corrosion in place. Excavated material shall be used to the extent practicable, with the upper six (6) to twelve (12) inches backfilled with the topsoil obtained during trench excavation.
- e. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B)(ii), 302.203, 302.208, 395.203, and 395.401, all material excavated which is not being used as backfill as stipulated in Condition 2.d and 2.c shall be stored or disposed in self-

- contained areas with no discharge to waters of the State. Material shall be disposed of appropriately under the regulations at 35 Il. Adm. Code Subtitle G.
- f. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(b), 302.203, and 302.208, the use of directional drilling to install utility pipelines below surface waters of the State is hereby certified provided that:
- i. All pits and other construction necessary for the directional drilling process are located outside of surface waters of the State;
 - ii. All drilling fluids shall be adequately contained such that they cannot cause a discharge to surface waters of the State. Such fluids shall be treated as stipulated in Condition 2.F; and
 - iii. Erosion and sediment control is provided in accordance with Conditions 2.B, 2.G, and 2.H.
- g. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B)(iii), 302.203, and 395.401(b), permanent access roads shall be constructed of clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible nonearthen fill material that will not cause siltation. Material excavated or dredged from the surface water or wetland shall not be used to construct the access road in waters of the state. The applicant for Nationwide Permit 12 that constructs access roads shall maintain flow in creeks, streams and rivers by installing culverts, bridges or other such techniques.
- h. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(b) and 302.203, open trench cuts or any land disturbance within land areas adjacent to waters of the State and within the drainage basin of the crossed water body shall be stabilized immediately following construction. During construction, these areas shall be afforded all appropriate measures to prevent erosion within the construction corridor and sedimentation within waters of the State. Such measures and practices shall be designed and implemented to treat, divert, or detain stormwater flows associated with a 25-year 24-hour storm event. Construction of sedimentation basins, check dams, slope-breakers, etc. shall be conducted in accordance with practice standards of the Illinois Urban manual. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions.
- i. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(b) and 302.203, asphalt, bituminous material and concrete with protruding material such as reinforcing bar or mesh shall not be 1) used for backfill, 2) placed on shorelines/stream banks, or 3) placed in waters of the State.
- j. The permittee must obtain all appropriate NPDES permits to discharge hydrostatic test water.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 13
Bank Stabilization**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a) and 302.105(c)(2)(B), a case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for bank stabilization activities that will exceed 1000 linear feet, as measured along the length of the stream corridor.
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203 and 395.401(b), asphalt, bituminous material and concrete with protruding material such as reinforcing bars or mesh shall not be a) used for backfill, b) placed on shorelines/streambanks, or c) placed in waters of the State.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 14
Linear Transportation Projects**

1. Under no circumstances shall approval under this water quality certification for discharges associated with construction or maintenance of roadway, highway, railway, or similar facilities be construed as approval for transportation of substances through pipes and systems of pipelines typically reserved for regulation under NWP 12 or 58.
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a), and 302.105(c)(2)(B), a case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for linear transportation activities covered by this nationwide permit if the proposed activity:
 - a. would result in the enclosure or encapsulation of any portion of a free-flowing stream or cause adverse impact to greater than 500 linear feet of stream channel, as measured along the stream corridor.
 - b. includes the temporary or permanent placement of steel or other painted structures within the waterbody as a result of demolition work of previous structures performed without implementing a lead paint removal remediation / abatement plan.
 - c. is for new or expanded roadways that would result in stormwater runoff into or otherwise affect waterways designated by the State of Illinois as having water quality impairments caused by chloride. The most recent Illinois Integrated Water Quality

Report and Section 303(d) List can be found at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/303d-list.html>.

- d. is for new installation of linear transportation facilities that would have a total linear extent of greater than 4.5 miles.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 15
U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a), and 302.105(c)(2)(B), a case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for linear transportation activities covered by this nationwide permit that include the temporary or permanent placement of steel or other painted structures within the waterbody as result of demolition work of previous structures performed without implementing a lead paint removal remediation / abatement plan.
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a), and 302.105(c)(2)(B), a case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA shall be required for new bridges (not replacing another) that affect waterways which are designated by the State of Illinois as having water quality impairments caused by chloride. The most recent Illinois Integrated Water Quality Report and Section 303(d) List can be found at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/303d-list.html>.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 16
Return Water from Upland Contained Disposal Areas**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B), 302.208, and 395.401, a case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for:
 - a. return water discharge resulting from dredging activities in the following waters:
 - i. Lake Calumet
 - ii. Fox River (including the Fox Chain of Lakes)
 - iii. Lake Michigan
 - iv. Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal
 - v. Calumet-Sag Channel
 - vi. Little Calumet River
 - vii. Grand Calumet River
 - viii. Calumet River

- ix. Pettibone Creek (in Lake County)
 - x. South Branch of the Chicago River (including the South Fork)
 - xi. North Branch of the Chicago River (including the East and West Forks and the Skokie Lagoons)
 - xii. Chicago River (Main Stem)
 - xiii. Des Plaines River
 - xiv. Kankakee River
- b. return water discharge, resulting from dredging activities, in waters designated as Public and Food Processing Water Supplies with surface intake facilities within 2000 feet of the proposed discharge unless the discharge is reasonably considered downstream of the intake. The Illinois EPA's Division of Public Water Supply at 217/782-1020 may be contacted for information on these water supplies.
- c. disposal areas or return water discharges that are located within a designated Environmental Justice (EJ) area of concern. An EJ mapping tool is available at <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/aa364c77db684dfa92afa5094b69f6ff>.
- d. dredging activities that would result in upland placement of more than 125,000 cubic yards of material or would produce effluent discharge on a recurring basis for a period lasting more than 5 years, including periods covered under a previous Department of the Army authorization.
- e. hydraulic dredging activities if the total quantity of dredged material per dredge event would exceed 500 cubic yards and the receiving water:
- i. is listed on the Agency's 303(d) List, or
 - ii. has a USEPA approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is in effect, or
 - iii. is designated pursuant to Section 302.206(d) Stream Segments for Enhanced Dissolved Oxygen Protection.

Information on 303(d) List and TMDLs can be found at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/303d-list.html> and Information on Stream Segments for Enhanced Dissolved Oxygen Protection may be found at <https://pcb.illinois.gov/documents/dsweb/Get/Document-33354/>. You may also utilize Resource Management Mapping Service to graphically identify impaired waters at [https:// www.rmms.illinois.edu/](https://www.rmms.illinois.edu/).

2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Subtitle C Part 309 Subpart B, applicants shall also apply for and obtain a water pollution control permit for and prior to construction and

operation of treatment works used for dewatering, containment, or disposal of dredged materials.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITION FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 17
Hydropower Projects**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(b), an individual Section 401 water quality certification will be required for any project that is not previously approved by a Section 401 water quality certification issued by the Illinois EPA for a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license or permit.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 27
Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities**

1. Pursuant to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act Section 12(a)[415 ILCS 5/12(a)] and 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a) and 395.401(b)(2), all activities conducted under this nationwide permit shall be in accordance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Admin. Code 405.108. Work in reclaimed surface coal mine areas are required to obtain prior authorization from the Illinois EPA for any activities that result in the use of acid-producing mine refuse.
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B), 302.203, and 395.401(a), any backfilled materials used within artificial channels shall be clean coarse aggregate, gravel or other material which will not cause siltation and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 29
Residential Developments**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a), and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for development activities covered by this nationwide permit that would result in the enclosure or encapsulation of any portion of a free-flowing stream or that would cause adverse impact to greater than 300 linear feet of stream channel, as measured along the stream corridor. Enclosures of previously channelized streams for transportation crossings associated with the proposed activity are limited to 30 feet of

enclosure per crossing with a minimum 30 feet of daylighted gap between each crossing.

2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.402(b)(2), the applicant must obtain permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains, and related facilities prior to construction. The permittee shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains, water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants and related facilities prior to construction.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 32
Completed Enforcement Actions**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a) and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for activities covered by this nationwide permit that involve carbon recovery (coal mining or coal remining) or materials that may be considered "acid-producing material".
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a) and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for activities covered by this nationwide permit that include proposed (yet to be undertaken) adverse impact to aquatic resources which exceed the lessor of ½ acres or 300 linear feet of stream channel as measured along the stream corridor.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITION FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 37
Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a), and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for activities covered by this nationwide permit that would result in the enclosure or encapsulation of any portion of a free-flowing stream or that will cause the adverse impact to aquatic resources which exceed the lessor of ½ acres or 300 linear feet of stream channel as measured along the stream corridor.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 38
Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.401(b), a case-specific (individual) Section 401 water quality certification will be required for activities covered by this nationwide permit that do not require or will not receive authorization or approval from the Illinois EPA, Bureau of Land (BOL).
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.401(b), the applicant shall notify the Illinois EPA, Bureau of Water, Permit Section, of the specific activity. This notification shall include information concerning the orders and approvals that have been or will be obtained from the BOL, for all cleanup activities under BOL jurisdiction or for which authorization or approval is sought from BOL for no further remedial action.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 39
Commercial and Institutional Developments**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a), and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for development activities covered by this nationwide permit that would result in the enclosure or encapsulation of any portion of a free-flowing stream or that would cause adverse impact to greater than 300 linear feet of stream channel, as measured along the stream corridor. Enclosures of previously channelized streams for transportation crossings associated with the proposed activity are limited to 30 feet of enclosure per crossing with a minimum 30 feet of daylighted gap between each crossing.
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.402(b)(2), the permittee must obtain permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains, and related facilities prior to construction. The permittee shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains, water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants and related facilities prior to construction.
3. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.105(c)(2)(B)(ii), 302.203, and 395.401(b), for construction of oil and gas wells, the impacted waters of the State shall be restored to pre-construction conditions within six months after construction is started. For purposes of this condition, restoration includes stabilization and seeding or planting of vegetation on the disturbed areas that were vegetated prior to construction.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 40
Agricultural Activities**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a) and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for activities covered by this nationwide permit whenever:
 - a. Greater than 300 linear feet of existing stream channel, as measured along the stream corridor, will be adversely affected by construction activities.
 - b. Greater than 50 feet of existing stream channel will be relocated without adequate provisions to ensure demonstrable increases in overall aquatic ecosystem functions and services.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 42
Recreational Facilities**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a) and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for development activities covered by this nationwide permit that would result in the enclosure or encapsulation of any portion of a free-flowing stream or that cause adverse impact to greater than 300 linear feet of stream channel, as measured along the stream corridor. Enclosures of previously channelized streams for transportation crossings associated with the proposed activity are limited to 30 feet of enclosure per crossing with a minimum 30 feet of daylighted gap between each crossing.
2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.402(b)(2), the applicant must obtain permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains, and related facilities prior to construction. The permittee shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains, water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants and related facilities prior to construction.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 43
Stormwater Management Facilities**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 302.203 and 395.401(b), the Agency hereby issues Section 401 water quality certification of Nationwide Permit 43 exclusively for the construction and maintenance of stormwater management facilities designed to reduce inputs of sediments, nutrients, and other pollutants into waters to meet reduction targets established under Total Daily Maximum Loads set under the Clean Water Act.

2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a) and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for stormwater management facilities designed for flood control purposes covered by this nationwide permit that cause adverse impact to greater than 300 linear feet of stream channel, as measured along the stream corridor.
3. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a) and 302.105(c)(2)(B), this certification does not authorize activities that impound or otherwise impede the natural flow of waters of the United States or waters of the state. Such activities are prohibited under this certification.
4. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.402(b)(2), the applicant must obtain permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains, and related facilities prior to construction. The permittee shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains, water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants and related facilities prior to construction.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 51
Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a) and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for activities covered by this nationwide permit that would result in the enclosure or encapsulation of any portion of a free-flowing stream or that would cause adverse impact to greater than 300 linear feet of stream channel, as measured along the stream corridor. Enclosures of previously channelized streams for transportation crossings associated with the proposed activity are limited to 30 feet of enclosure per crossing with a minimum 30 feet of daylighted gap between each crossing.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 52
Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Sections 395.401(a), 302.105(a) and 302.105(c)(2)(B), case-specific (individual) 401 water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for activities covered by this nationwide permit that cause adverse impact, including the conversion of previously free flowing stream segments to impoundments, of greater than 300 linear feet of stream channel, as measured along the stream corridor.

2. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.401(b), an individual Section 401 water quality certification will be required for any hydrokinetic project that is not previously approved by a Section 401 water quality certification issued by the Illinois EPA for a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license or permit.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION
SPECIAL CONDITION FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 54
Living Shorelines**

1. Pursuant to 35 Ill. Admin. Code Section 395.401(a), an individual Section 401 water quality certification shall be required for any project that exceeds 1000 feet as measured along the bank or when the District Engineer waives the limitation of 30 feet as measured from the mean high-water line.
2. An individual 401 shall be required for authorized projects on Lake Michigan



CHRISTOPHER B. BURKE ENGINEERING, LTD.

9575 W Higgins Road, Suite 600 Rosemont, Illinois 60018-4920 Tel (847) 823-0500 Fax (847) 823-0520

April 14, 2026

Village of Oak Lawn
9446 South Raymond Avenue
Oak Lawn, IL 60453

Attention: Tony Lantz, Manager, Building and Zoning

Subject: Wolfe Wildlife Trail Improvements
(CBBEL Project No. 090001.R0074)

Dear Tony:

We have reviewed the following documents associated with this project:

- Engineering Plans prepared by Engineering Resource Associates bearing a revision date of April 7, 2026
- Disposition of Comments letter prepared by Engineering Resource Associates dated April 7, 2026
- Floodplain Crossing plan set prepared by Engineering Resource Associates dated April 7, 2026
- Compensatory Storage Calculations prepared by Engineering Resource Associates undated
- Photometric Plans prepared by Sternberg Lighting dated December 16, 2025
- Various Lighting Catalog Cuts **PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED**
- Request for Single Source Approval letter prepared by the Oak Lawn Park District undated **PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED**
- Voltage Drop/Load Calculations prepared by John Mayer, PE bearing a revision date of November 24, 2025 **PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED**

These documents were sent to our office electronically on April 10, 2026.

ENGINEERING AND PHOTOMETRIC PLANS

All previous comments have been addressed, and we recommend approval to the Village.

FLOODPLAIN CROSSING PLAN AND COMPENSATORY STORAGE CALCULATIONS

We spot checked the information provided and we found no deficiencies with the provided information. We will defer final determination of sufficiency to the MWRDGC and or the IDNR.

OUTSIDE PERMITTING AGENCIES

The following permits remain outstanding for this project and are reported to have been submitted to the applicable agency by the engineer in their response letter.

- A WMO permit from the MWRDGC is required due to the work being performed within the floodplain of Stony Creek and the construction of the required compensatory storage facility.
- A letter of approval permit from the IDNR is required for the MWRDGC to issue a WMO permit for the project.
- A permit from the USACOE is required for the work within the jurisdictional wetlands.

Please feel free to contact me (pbourke@cbbel.com) or Mr. Gerry Hennelly, Mechanical-Electrical Department (ghennelly@cbbel.com), at (847) 823-0500 should you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Paul R. Bourke, PE CFM CPMSM
Assistant Head, Municipal Engineering Department

WORKING DAYS (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2002

The Contractor shall complete the work within 60 working days.

80071