

# PUBLIC NOTICE



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers  
St. Louis District**

**Issue Date: March 1, 2011  
Expires: March 31, 2011**

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**Joint Public Notice  
US Army Corps of Engineers  
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency**

**Proposed Issuance of General Permit 38  
Bridge Construction Activities  
In the State of Illinois**

In accordance with Federal regulations published in the November 13, 1986 Federal Register, under 33 CFR Parts 325.1 to 325.10, the Rock Island District (lead district in Illinois), in conjunction with the St. Louis District, Louisville District, and the Memphis District, propose to issue General Permit 38 which would authorize discharges of dredged or fill material in association with bridge construction activities in waters of the United States within the State of Illinois. This permit would be issued under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 USC 1344).

**1. Proposal.** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers proposes to issue a regional permit for linear transportation project construction activities that result in impacts to waters of the United States. The regional permit would be utilized for linear transportation projects that meet the current conditions of Nationwide Permit 14. The regional permit would also authorize certain discharges of dredged or fill material that currently exceed the limitations of Nationwide Permit 14.

**2. Authorized Work.**

**A. Current Nationwide Permit Limits:** a. Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. b. The discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. Temporary fills, structures, and work necessary to construct the project are permitted provided that suitable materials are utilized, they are placed in a manner to maintain flows and minimize flooding, and they are removed in their entirety and all affected areas are returned to pre-construction elevations. c. The affected area of the stream channel shall not exceed 100 linear feet, as measured along the stream corridor. d. 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 in a special aquatic site, including wetlands.

- B. Proposed Permit Limits.** a. Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects that result in impacts of up to 1 acre of waters of the United States. b. Temporary fills for construction are authorized. c. The affected reach of stream must occur within 300 feet upstream and downstream of the centerline of the roadway (existing channel length), with a maximum distance of existing channel length impacted (filled or abandoned) not to exceed 500 feet).

- 3. Project Location.** All waters of the United States within the State of Illinois excluding the Chicago District regulatory boundaries of Lake, Cook, McHenry, Kane, DuPage, and Will Counties.

**4. Permit Conditions:**

**A. General Conditions:**

1. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends 2 years from the date of issuance. If you find that you need more time to complete the authorized activity, submit your request for a time extension to this office for consideration at least one month before that date is reached.
2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party, in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.
3. If you discover any previously unknown historic or archaeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and state coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
4. If you sell the property associated with this permit, you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provided and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.
5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions. (Condition is not applicable for Section 10 Permits.)
6. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

**B. Special Conditions:**

1. All work authorized under this regional permit will be in association with bridge, culvert, and roadway construction across waters of the United States.
2. This regional permit is limited to excavation activities and fill material placed in wetlands or below the ordinary high water mark of other waters for bridge and/or culvert construction or replacement associated with bridge and/or culvert removal, or culvert

extension. Bridge and/or culvert construction on new alignments must be located within 500 feet of either side of the centerline of existing structures. New bridge, culvert, or roadway alignments must be based upon sound conservation and safety bases.

3. Riprap shall be clean native fieldstone, clean quarry run rock, or appropriately graded clean broken concrete with all reinforcing rods and / or wire cut flush with the surface of the concrete. It shall be the permittee's responsibility to maintain the riprap such that any reinforcement material that becomes exposed in the future is removed, the concrete pieces shall be appropriately graded and no piece shall be larger than 3 feet across the longest flat surface. No riprap shall be placed at a distance greater than 8 feet horizontally from the toe of the bank. Asphalt, broken concrete containing asphalt, petroleum based material, and items such as car bodies are specifically excluded from this authorization.
4. Material used as temporary fill for access, cofferdams, or other temporary structures required for the construction of highway crossings shall be included in the project plans or specifications shall be clean, appropriately sized material (less than 15% fines passing a Number 200 US sieve) and shall be free of loam, sod, and other deleterious materials.
5. All temporary structures and fill will be removed completely no later than 30 days after they are no longer needed for construction activities. Temporary fill materials, cleared vegetative materials, construction debris, including old bridge materials, and other fill not necessary for meeting the project purpose must be disposed of at an upland area or licensed landfill as appropriate.
6. The permittee's mitigation plan for wetland and stream impacts will be attached. In implementing the plan, the permittee will follow the regulations published in the Federal Register dated April 10, 2008 under 33 CFR Parts 325 and 332 and 40 CFR Part 230 entitled "Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule". Permittees must take all practicable measures to avoid and minimize impacts to waters of the United States by both temporary and permanent fills. Once such measures are taken, no more than 1 acre of wetland area may be filled in conjunction with each road crossing project. Compensatory wetland mitigation is required at a ratio of 1.5:1 or more if the loss of wetland exceeds 0.10 acre. Mitigation must be adequate to offset unavoidable impacts or losses to regulated waters of the United States.
7. This permit does not authorize construction in environmentally sensitive areas, such as mussel beds, fish spawning areas, waterfowl nesting areas, fens, bogs, seeps, or sedge meadows, etc.
8. Minor stream shaping and channel realignment is authorized where necessary to provide adequate flow conveyance and proper alignment of the channel through the bridge or culvert. Such activities must occur within 300 feet upstream and downstream of the centerline of the pre-existing roadway (existing channel length), with a maximum distance of existing channel length impacted (filled or abandoned) not to exceed 500 feet). Mitigation for stream impacts will follow the Mitigation Rule requirements (referenced in Section 3. B. 6 above). Prospective permittees shall provide a stream mitigation plan with their Department of the Army application. Proposed project designs resulting in reductions in stream length will require applicants to seek foot-for-foot stream length replacement where practicable. If stream loss is determined unavoidable, prospective permittees will provide adequate mitigation to replace lost aquatic functions and values. Such mitigation may include but is not limited to the following:
  - a. If a side slope of a newly constructed or modified channel is not protected by a suitable structural element, it will be no steeper than 2:1 and planted to permanent, perennial, vegetation or armored.
  - b. Native grass filter strips a minimum of 50 feet in width (measured from the top of the bank landward) shall be established along both sides of the realigned or modified channel unless there is a physical reason for not including one (such as a

rock ledge). Filter strip establishment will be considered successful when there is at least 50% aerial coverage of native grasses and forbs in each 100 square foot area. Land ownership is not an acceptable reason for limiting filter strips.

- c. Native trees and/or shrubs shall be planted along both sides of the realigned or modified channel. Replanting rates of trees and/or shrubs will be based on existing pre-project baseline vegetation conditions and the size of the selected tree/shrubs to be replanted. A survival rate of 100% of the replanted species shall be achieved each year for a period of 5 years from the establishment of the tree plantings.
- d. Stream banks shall be stabilized with planted vegetation, riprap, or other suitable permanent bank stabilization measures to the limits of stream bank disturbance. Plantings of native prairie grasses are recommended where appropriate to diversify the stream bank protection.
- e. The proposed channel shall have the same carrying capacity as the existing channel.
- f. If the proposed channel grade is steeper than the grade of the existing channel, grade control structures are required at the upstream and downstream ends of the proposed channel. The downstream slopes of the grade control structures shall be no steeper than 20H:1V, and upstream slopes shall be no steeper than 4H:1V. All structures must be keyed into the channel bed and banks and must be able to withstand and pass expected high flows. The structures must be V-shaped with the point of the V pointing upstream. The sides of the V must be angled upstream (approximately 30 degrees measured along the shoreline). The center section will be lower in elevation than the outer sections to concentrate flows to the stream middle during periods of low flow. The structures must be submerged at normal stream flow (75% of the year). The structures must be fish passable at all times.
- g. In-stream habitat structures and / or the use of rock riffles may be used to enhance aquatic habitat in the stream stretch modified by stream shaping or channel alignment. In-stream habitat structures should be constructed similar to grade control structures.
- h. In areas where the stream channel is relocated, by-passed meanders must be preserved if they will not be a safety or structural hazard. The preserved meanders will remain as oxbow wetlands or pools.
- i. Any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the waterway but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statutes,
- j. Any backfilling must be done with clean material and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.
- k. The applicant shall not cause:
  - i. A violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - ii. Water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - iii. Violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
  - iv. Interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
- l. All areas affected by construction shall be mulched and seeded as soon after construction as possible. The applicant shall undertake necessary measures and procedures to reduce erosion during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction

shall be taken and may include the installation of staked straw bales, sedimentation basins and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit 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 obtained by submitting a properly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form by certified mail to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's (IEPA) Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section.

- m. The applicant shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2010).
  - n. Temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills shall be constructed of 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 work/fills shall be constructed in a manner to maintain flow in these waters by utilizing dam and pumping, fluming, culverts or other such techniques.
9. Measures must be taken for heavy equipment usage in wetland areas to minimize soil disturbance and compaction. All exposed soils and other fills as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date using permanent native vegetation, bioengineering methods, or armoring.
  10. Any excavation or placement of temporary or permanent fill must be performed in a way that would not result in the physical destruction of important fish spawning areas, including smothering of downstream spawning areas via turbidity.
  11. Petroleum products, other chemicals, and other unsuitable materials (e.g. trash, debris, asphalt, etc.) will be prevented from entering water bodies, streams, and wetlands.
  12. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment control measures must be used and maintained during project construction. Erosion control and sediment control features (i.e., silt fences, silt ditches, silt dikes, silt basins etc.) must be installed to provide continuous control throughout the construction and post construction period as well as the re-vegetation of all disturbed areas upon project completion.
  13. Temporary and permanent structures must be installed to maintain low flow conditions and to pass normal and expected high flows.
- 14. Historic Properties.**
- a. In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

- b. Federal permittees are designated as the lead agencies for their project and should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.
- c. Non-federal permittee's applications must include notification to the district engineer if the authorized activity may have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed, 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 notification must state which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of or potential for the presence of historic resources can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). The applicant shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted and these efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where a non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties which the activity may have the potential to cause effects and so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed. Non-federal permittees shall provide all pertinent correspondence with the IHPA documenting compliance.
- d. The district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete application whether NHPA Section 106 consultation is required. Section 106 consultation is not required when the Corps determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). If NHPA Section 106 consultation is required the non-Federal applicant cannot begin work until Section 106 consultation is completed.
- e. Permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 16 470h-2(k)) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, explaining 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.

#### **15. Endangered Species.**

- a. No activity is authorized under this Regional Permit which is likely to adversely affect the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act, or which will destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. Federal permittees are designated as the lead agencies for their project and should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the Endangered

Species Act. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. Non-federal permittees shall notify the Corps of Engineers if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or is located in the designated critical habitat and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the Corps of Engineers that the requirements of the Endangered Species Act have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that may affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that may be affected by the proposed work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work.

- b. Authorization of an activity by this regional permit does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the Federal Endangered Species Act. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, both lethal and non-lethal "takes" of protected species are in violation of the Endangered Species Act. Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or their World Wide Web page at <http://www.fws.gov/r9endspp/endspp.html> .
- c. Permittees shall provide all appropriate documentation to this district indicating compliance with state and federal threatened and endangered species acts.

16. **Mitigation Banks.** Existing wetland banks may be utilized (where appropriate) to compensate for wetland impacts. Prior to commencing land disturbing activities, the applicant shall submit documentation of the purchase of mitigation credits as required to satisfy Special Condition 6, above.

17. **Permittee Mitigation.** The mitigation plan includes XX acres of wetland /XX linear feet of stream to be created. The mitigation plan shall mitigate for the loss of approximately \_\_ acres of wetland / \_\_ feet of stream channel lost as a result of the project. A summary of the approved acres linear feet and performance measures for the mitigation plan is as follows:

**Mitigation Design Objectives / Performance Measures**

| Type:         | Mitigation               |                          |                    |                 |               | Stream Channel Length (feet) |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
|               | Emergent wetland (acres) | Forested wetland (acres) | Open-Water (acres) | Other * (acres) | Total (acres) |                              |
| Restoration:  |                          |                          |                    |                 |               |                              |
| Creation:     |                          |                          |                    |                 |               |                              |
| Enhancement:  |                          |                          |                    |                 |               |                              |
| Preservation: |                          |                          |                    |                 |               |                              |
| <b>Total:</b> |                          |                          |                    |                 |               |                              |

\* Replace "Other" with actual type of mitigation ("Upland", "Woodland", "Scrub/Shrub wetland", "grade control structure", "in stream habitat structures habitat," etc.)

Mitigation shall be constructed prior to or concurrent with the construction of the main project.

The party responsible for providing the compensatory mitigation is\_\_\_\_\_.

The technical specifications listed in the document entitled \_\_\_\_\_ may be used as a reference for various procedures for the mitigation plan. However, the information contained in this document is superseded by any permit conditions or written specifications provided by the Corps of Engineers. If excavation and construction are completed outside an optimal seeding period, temporary erosion control protection shall be implemented immediately upon completion of excavation and construction and shall be maintained until such time as wetland plantings can be completed during an optimal period. The permanent wetland plantings shall then be completed during the next optimal seeding period. In addition:

- The boundaries of wetland mitigation sites shall be identified clearly by the placement of permanent markers.
- If tiling is present in the wetland mitigation site the tile must not detract from the function of the wetland.
- Mitigation sites shall be fenced with a permanent fence if any domestic livestock are to be allowed to graze adjacent areas.
- An as-built plan shall be submitted to the Corps of Engineers and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency upon project completion. This information will use GPS coordinates for location information.
- Your responsibility to complete the required mitigation as set forth in the project details will not be considered fulfilled until you have demonstrated mitigation success and have received written verification from the Corps of Engineers.
- The wetland mitigation site shall be protected from future activities that may interfere with or be detrimental to wetland functions and values.

18. An as-built mitigation plan must be submitted to the Corps of Engineers and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency by December 31 in the year that the mitigation is complete.

The as-built plan must include details, plan view drawings, and cross sectional drawings of all excavations and fills at the mitigation site(s). It must also include planting plans, planting lists, and maps showing the locations of all areas that were wetland prior to construction, all areas that are to be created wetland, all preserved stream channel segments, relocated stream channels, all filter strips, all splash basins, and all other structures (including all streambed stabilization structures).

19. Annual monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Corps of Engineers by December 31 for at least five years following planting. The annual reports must include photos, a map with drawn boundaries indicating exactly what areas are wetland according to the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Technical Report Y-87-1), a vegetative cover map of created wetlands indicating dominant species in each vegetative community, and an assessment of wetland hydrology in each vegetative community. The reports must also include assessments of the functionality of each splash basin, rock riffle, and streambed stabilization structure, and aerial coverage calculations of native vegetation within each filter strip area and any corrective actions taken or needed. The results of the reports will be documented in an annual progress report as specified in RGL 06-03, <http://www.usace.army.mil/CECW/Documents/cecwo/reg/rpls/rpl06-03.pdf>. All annual monitoring reports shall be formatted for 8.5 x 11- inch paper.

20. The permittee (in a timely manner) will perform any corrective measures and monitoring deemed necessary by the Corps of Engineers to insure the success of the project (including mitigation). The permittee will assume all liability for accomplishing this corrective work. The corrective actions may include such modifications to the mitigation site as re-grading, re-planting, additional erosion control, etc, or may involve relocating the mitigation to another location. The permittee must accomplish corrective measures involving re-grading or erosion control within 60 days from the date that they are notified of a need. Deadlines for corrective measures involving re-planting will be determined based on best planting dates. Deadlines for corrective measures involving the relocation

of mitigation will be determined by the Corps of Engineers. Corrective action may also involve additional monitoring to ensure success.

21. Your responsibility to complete the required compensatory mitigation will not be considered fulfilled until you have demonstrated mitigation success and have received written verification from the Corps of Engineers.
22. Any future development or land-use conversion of the wetland mitigation area for any purpose which may interfere with or be detrimental to wetland functions is prohibited without prior written approval from the Corps of Engineers.
23. Projects with mitigation require recording of the permit with the Register of Deeds or other appropriate official charged with the responsibility for maintaining records of title to or interest in real property and provide proof of recording to the Corps of Engineers. If the permit cannot be recorded in the manner indicated, the permittee shall provide the Corps of Engineers with documentation of agreements, contracts, etc., demonstrating to the Corps of Engineers' satisfaction that the wetland mitigation site will be protected from future activities that may interfere with or be detrimental to wetland functions and values to a level of assurance equivalent to that provided by the aforementioned recording process.
24. **Water quality certification.** The conditions listed in the Section 401 water quality certification from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency dated -----, are considered to be part of this regional permit.

**C. Best Management Practices.** The project shall employ Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect water quality, preserve natural hydrology and minimize the overall impacts of development or redevelopment on aquatic resources. BMPs shall be considered at the earliest planning stages of the project. The applicant shall design the project to include the preservation of natural resource features such as floodplains, streams, lakes, steep slopes, significant wildlife areas, wetlands, natural depressions and drainageways, prairies, woodlands, sensitive aquifers and their recharge areas and native soils. In addition, the design elements utilized by the applicant shall include an appropriate combination of those provided on the list below:

1. Minimize mass grading and disturbance of soils;
2. Lay out project features to conform to the natural topography of the site;
3. Minimize new impervious surfaces by minimizing road widths, etc;
4. Preserve and create natural landscaping, buffers and filter strips;
5. Utilize permeable areas to maximize infiltration of runoff into the ground through the use of biofilters, filter strips, swales, infiltration trenches, permeable pavement, native vegetated open spaces and green infrastructure practices;
6. Improve water quality of stormwater leaving the site through the use of a naturalized detention basin designed to maximize the removal and transformation of runoff pollutants. Design should include:
  - a. Emergent vegetation in the bottoms of the wetland basins and along the periphery of wet bottom basins, and side slopes vegetated in native prairie species;
  - b. Stilling basins at detention basin inlets and maximizing the distance between inlets and the basin outlet;
  - c. Installation of pre-settlement or mechanical stormwater treatment units prior to discharge of stormwater into detention basins;
  - d. In locations where detention basin discharge to adjacent/downstream wetlands, designing detention basin outlet structures to spread and infiltrate runoff through the use of level spreader devices; and
  - e. Maintaining existing flow conditions.

A written narrative shall be included with the pre-construction notification, which describes how the BMP hierarchy above was used in determining the water quality protection practices selected for the project site. BMP(s) may be located in upland buffers adjacent to wetlands and other waters of the U.S. The narrative shall describe in detail the BMPs that will be utilized and permanently maintained, and the entity responsible for maintenance of the BMPs. A post construction management and monitoring plan will be required for all approved BMPs. The plan shall be designed on a case-by-case basis and shall include performance standards such as the BMPs ability to function as designed, percent coverage of vegetation, stabilized soils, and corrective measures to bring areas into compliance, etc. Each BMP selected shall be part of a coordinated system ("treatment train"), which provides multiple layers of treatment.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan: Measures shall be taken to control soil erosion and sedimentation at the project site to ensure that sediment is not transported to waters of the U.S. during construction. Soil erosion and sediment control measures shall be implemented before initiating any clearing, grading, excavating or filling activities. All temporary and permanent soil erosion and sediment control measures shall be maintained throughout the construction period and until the site is stabilized. All exposed soil fill activities, and any work below the ordinary high water mark shall be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date.

Applicants are required to prepare an erosion and sediment control plan (ESCP). The plan shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2010).

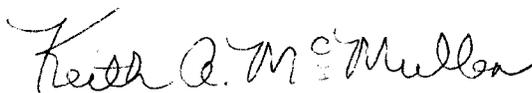
For projects that include a discharge to waters for which there is an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocation for any parameter, including sediment or parameters that address sediment (such as total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation), that is proposed to be increased, the applicant shall develop an ESCP and BMPs that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements in the approved TMDL. The applicant must incorporate into their ESCP and BMPs any conditions applicable to their discharges necessary for consistency with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL within any timeframes established in the TMDL. The applicant must carefully document the justifications for all BMP and ESCP selections, and install, implement and maintain the ESCP practices and BMPs that are consistent with all relevant TMDL allocations and with all relevant conditions in an implementation plan.

**D. State of Illinois.** The regional permit is being coordinated with the IEPA for water quality certification, or waiver thereof, for the proposed activity in accordance with Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. Certification or waiver indicates that IEPA believes the activity will not violate applicable water quality standards. The review by the IEPA is conducted in accordance with the Illinois water quality standards under 35 Illinois Administrative Code Subtitle C. The water quality standards provide for the IEPA to review individual projects by providing an antidegradation assessment, which includes an evaluation of alternatives to any proposed increase in pollutant loading that may result from this activity. The "Fact Sheet" containing the

antidegradation assessment for this proposed project may be found on the IEPA's web site, at [www.epa.state.il.us/public-notices/](http://www.epa.state.il.us/public-notices/). In the event that the IEPA is unable to publish the "Fact Sheet" corresponding to the timeframe of this Joint Public Notice, a separate public notice and "Fact Sheet" will be published by the IEPA at the web site identified above. You may also obtain a copy of the "Fact Sheet" by contacting the IEPA at the address or telephone number shown below. Written comments specifically concerning possible impacts to water quality should be addressed to: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Water, Watershed Management Section, 1021 N. Grand Avenue East, P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276. A copy of the written comments should be provided to the Corps of Engineers. If you have any questions please contact IEPA at (217) 782-3362.

- E. Dredge/Fill Material Guidelines.** The evaluation of the impact of the proposed activity on the public interest will also include application of the guidelines promulgated by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency under authority of Section 404(b) of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR Part 230).
- F. Public Interest Review.** The decision whether to issue the Corps permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impact including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefit which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably foreseeable detriments. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof; among those are conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, cultural values, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, floodplain values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food production and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people.
- G. Who Should Reply.** The Corps of Engineers is soliciting comments from the public; Federal, state, and local agencies and officials; Indian Tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps of Engineers to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity. These statements should be submitted on or before the expiration date specified at the top of page 1. These statements should bear upon the adequacy of plans and suitability of locations and should, if appropriate, suggest any changes considered desirable.
- H. Public Hearing Requests.** Public Hearing Requests. Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider this application. Requests for public hearings shall state, with particularity, the reasons for holding a public hearing. A request may be denied if substantive reasons for holding a hearing are not provided.

- I. **Reply to the Corps.** Comments concerning the Corps permit should be addressed to the District Engineer, US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, ATTN: OD-P, Clock Tower Building - Post Office Box 2004, Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004. **Mr. John G. Betker, (309/794-5380)** may be contacted for additional information.



Keith A. McMullen  
Illinois Section Chief  
St. Louis District  
Regulatory Branch

REQUEST TO POSTMASTERS: Please post this notice conspicuously and continuously until the expiration date specified at the top of page 1.