



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

PUBLIC NOTICE

Applicant:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rock
Island/St Louis/Memphis Districts

Published: April 10, 2025
Expires: May 9, 2025

**Rock Island District
Permit Application No. CEMVR-RD-2025-0054**

Renewal of Regional General Permit 16
Fill Material Placed in Waters of the United States for Bank Stabilization Activities
In the States of Illinois

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: The purpose of this public notice is to solicit comments from the public regarding the work described below:

APPLICANT: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Rock Island/St Louis/Memphis Districts
Clock Tower Building
P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

WATERWAY AND LOCATION: All WOTUS in the State of Illinois within the regulatory boundaries of **Rock Island, St. Louis and Memphis districts**¹. Please contact Chicago and Louisville Districts for additional information concerning the separate permit procedures in effect in these Districts. This permit may not be used on tribal lands within the State of Illinois².

PROJECT PURPOSE:

Rock Island District proposes to re-authorize a regional permit for bank stabilization activities for a period of 5 years to begin around October 15, 2025. The purpose of the Regional Permit is to expedite processing of a number of similar activities which will have minimal adverse impacts to Waters of the United States.

PROPOSED WORK:

1. Authorized Work Limits.

¹ Refer to Illinois USACE Regulatory Boundaries Map at the end of this document for a visual depiction of the different district boundaries.

² As of the date of approval of this RP, Tribal Lands consist of 128 acres of land in DeKalb County reestablished as the Shab-eh-nay Reservation. Any additional tribal lands reestablished during the duration of this permit will also be excluded.

A. The following bank stabilization techniques will be authorized under this regional permit (RP): blanket riprap, seawalls, gabions, minor bank shaping with appropriate biotechnical streambank protection techniques, bendway weirs, longitudinal peaked stone riprap, stone hardpoints, channel defining structures, and grade control structures. For design projects not specifically listed, the plans must be approved by the District Engineer (DE).

B. Impacts to Waters of the United States (WOTUS) authorized within this permit shall not exceed 2,500 linear feet below the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) of shoreline for the entirety of the proposed project³. If armoring opposite banks of the same waterway, you are limited to a maximum of armoring 1,250 linear feet per bank and the armoring must end at the toe of the bank to prevent channelization. Permanent loss of wetland is limited to 0.5 acres with compensatory mitigation required at 0.1 acres. Permanent wetland loss exceeding 0.5 acres shall not be authorized under this RP.

2. Permit Conditions:

A. General Conditions:

- 1) The permittee must notify the DE of the appropriate District for authorization of this Regional General Permit (RP). The Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) must include information required under 33 CFR part 325.1(d) and ENG Form 4345. Drawings and information submitted should be sufficiently detailed to document the proposed work conforms to the criteria and conditions of the RP, as well as a mitigation plan (see Section E), if unavoidable stream or wetland impacts will occur as a part of the project. It is encouraged that projects be submitted through the Regulatory Request System (<https://rrs.usace.army.mil>) using the "Apply for a Permit" function. If the DE determines that the work meets the provisions of the RP and no extraordinary conditions exist that warrant evaluation as an individual permit, the proponent will be notified to proceed.
- 2) The time limit for submittals ends 60 days prior to the expiration of the RP, unless the RP is modified, reissued or revoked. 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. If you commence or are under contract to commence this activity before the date the RP is modified or revoked, you will have twelve months from this date to complete your activity under the present terms and conditions of this RP.

³ Refer to the exhibit titled "Bank Stabilization Activities Example" at the end of this Regional Permit for an example of activity that meets this permit's work limits.

- 3) A conditioned Water Quality Certification (WQC) from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has been issued for your project, Log # TBD, dated TBD, 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.
 - 4) 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. If you sell the property associated by this permit, you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the transferee space provided at the end of this document and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization. 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.
 - 5) 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.
 - 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: The following materials may be used: suitable clean materials (free from debris, trash, and other deleterious materials); rock, *broken concrete, steel sheet piling, cellular blocks, fabric-formed concrete, concrete-filled fabric mats, gabion baskets, rock, sand/cement filled bags, geotechnical fabric materials, natural vegetation (with proper grading), and **treated wood.

*If broken concrete is used, all protruding material such as reinforcing rods shall be removed or cut flush with the surface of the concrete and removed from the construction area. Broken concrete should be cut into pieces no larger than 3 feet by 3 feet, to prevent the pieces from washing downstream in high flow events.

**If treated wood is used, it shall be made from newer water-based wood preservatives designed for residential uses, as listed on the EPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/overview-wood-preservative-chemicals>. If approval is not specifically granted for a specific material, it is deemed to not be allowable under this RP.

3. Design Specifications:

A. Blanket riprap:

- 1) Bank shoreline protection shall not exceed 2,500 feet in length and must contain less than two cubic yards of fill material per running foot below the ordinary high-water mark.
- 2) For projects involving continuous placement of riprap along the bank, toe of the bank, or other similar applications, the cross-sectional area of the natural channel shall not be reduced by more than 10 percent, nor the volume of material exceed 2 cubic yards per lineal foot of stream bank or shoreline. The bank may be graded to obtain a flatter slope and to lessen the quantity of material required.
- 3) A well distributed mix of stones weighing from 20 to 200 pounds should be used.
- 4) The riprap should be from 12 inches to 18 inches thick. Portions of the riprap layer under water should be increased to 18 inches to 30 inches thick.
- 5) Riprap materials shall not be placed at a steeper slope than 2:1 (2 horizontal to 1 vertical) for dumped riprap and 1.5:1 for hand-placed riprap. A bedding layer of either six inches of gravel or filter material must be used if required to prevent loss of fines through the riprap material. The riprap must be sized to withstand the anticipated forces from flood flows or wave action.
- 6) A riprap trench or apron should be provided at the base of the protected bank for stability.
- 7) Both ends of the project should be tied into the bank, with the most common method being to excavate a trench in the bank and fill it with riprap. Additionally, the project should be tied into the bank at regular intervals of between 100 feet and 200 feet.
- 8) Blanket riprap shall be constructed to current conservation practice standards of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Current NRCS design materials are available online by searching Conservation Practice Standard Channel Bed Stabilization (Code 584). This document and its access may be updated and change periodically, refer to NRCS's website to search for updated versions.

B. Seawalls and Gabions:

- 1) Seawalls and gabions shall not exceed 500 feet in length and will be constructed at or landward of the waterline as determined by the normal pool elevation.
- 2) Seawalls constructed in alignment with an existing seawall(s) or gabion structure(s) shall not extend further than 500 feet in length total.
- 3) Seawalls and gabions must conform to the existing shoreline and may not be used to reclaim land lost to erosion. The bank may be graded to obtain a flatter slope and to lessen the quantity of material required.
- 4) Seawalls and Gabions shall be constructed to current design standards of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Current NRCS design materials are available by searching Construction Specification 764—Wire Mesh Gabions. This document and its access may be updated and changed periodically, refer to NRCS's website to search for updated versions.

C. Bank shaping with appropriate biotechnical streambank protection techniques.

Minimal grading and bank shaping activities for state-of-the-art natural vegetative stabilization methods, such as the willow post method or other approved methods, will be authorized under this RP. Material produced by grading and bank shaping shall be pulled back from the water's edge. The current NRCS Conservation Practice Standard for biotechnical streambank stabilization can be found by searching Riparian Forest Buffer (Code 391) or Riparian Herbaceous Cover (Code 390). This document and its access may be updated and changed periodically, refer to NRCS's website to search for updated versions.

D. Hard points. Hard points are short rock intrusions extending only a short distance from the bank. Hard points may be used if they are keyed into the bank and if they do not extend from the bank more than the minimum necessary to achieve adequate erosion protection. The DE will determine on a case-by-case basis whether the proposed hard point is acceptable for the stream. Jetties, which extend from the bank further than hard points and are taller and require more rock, are specifically excluded in riverine environments but may be proposed in lacustrine environments.

E. Longitudinal peaked stone riprap. Longitudinal peaked stone riprap is a continuous stone dike placed along the toe of the bank. Riprap with a gradation from maximum stone size of 400 pounds to 50 to 70 percent smaller than a 90-pound stone size is placed in a pyramid or triangular shaped cross section at the toe of an eroding bank without shaping the banks. The riprap should be tied into the bank at both the upstream and downstream ends. Additionally, short riprap dikes should be tied into the bank at regular intervals of between 100 feet and 200 feet.

F. Bendway weirs. A bendway weir is a low-level rock sill located in the channel of a bend angled 0 degrees to 25 degrees upstream into the stream flow. The structures are spaced approximately 50 feet to 150 feet apart. The weirs should be attached (keyed into) the outer bank of the stream bend. The weirs should be built of well-graded stone with an upper weight limit of 650 pounds to 1000 pounds. Typically, the weirs are 2 feet high at the stream end and rise to 4 feet high at the bank end. Bendway weirs act to redirect the flow away from the eroding bank as flow over the weir is redirected at right angles to the downstream face of the weir. Bendway weirs may extend into the channel a maximum of 33% of stream width. The construction of bendway weirs is not authorized.

G. Channel Defining Structures. A channel defining structure is a rock structure which projects out from the bank on a sharp upstream angle of 20 to 30 degrees, measured from bank tangent line. Channel defining structures are designed to direct the stream current away from the eroding bank to the center of the channel. The structures will be built of well-graded stone with an upper weight limit of 650 pounds to 1000 pounds. At the bank, the top of the structures will be constructed to the design height, typically 4 to 8 feet above the streambed. The top of the structures will incline from the bank end to streambed level at the riverward end. The incline will be according to design, typically 10% (10 horizontal to 1 vertical). On silt-bottom streams, the structures will be keyed into the streambed by excavating a core trench for the full length of the structure and backfilling with riprap rock. The structures will be keyed into the outer bank. The bank key trench will be excavated perpendicular to the streambank, from streambed to top-of-bank, and backfilled with riprap rock. Channel defining structures are designed to extend into the channel a maximum of 33% of stream width. The construction of channel defining structures is not authorized under this RP on the Mississippi River or on the Illinois River.

H. Grade Control Structures. Grade control structures are low-head weir structures constructed over the streambed from bank-to-bank. Constructed grade control structures are used to stabilize the streambed where downcutting erosion is occurring. Grade control structures must allow for upstream and downstream passage of fish during all flows. Grade control structures will be built of well-graded riprap rock with an upper weight limit of 650 pounds to 1000 pounds. The largest individual stones will be sorted from the stockpiled rock to be placed as emergent boulders and crest stone. The crest of the structure will be "V" shaped on the centerline of the structure. From the crest, the downstream slope will be no steeper than 20H:1V, and the upstream slope will be no steeper than 4H:1V. Grade control structures will be keyed into the streambed and bank using riprap rock. Bed keys will be constructed from bank-to-bank with a minimum depth of 2 feet and minimum width of 4 feet. Bank keys will be constructed into both banks with a minimum depth of 5 feet and a minimum width of 4 feet, extending upward on a 1.5H to 1V slope toward the top-of-bank. Grade control structures shall be constructed to current design standards of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Current NRCS design materials are available by searching Grade Stabilization Structure (Code 410). This document

and its access may be updated and changed periodically, refer to NRCS's website to search for updated versions. The construction of channel defining structures is not authorized under this RP on the Mississippi River or on the Illinois River.

I. Measures must be taken for heavy equipment usage in wetland areas to minimize soil disturbance and compaction.

J. 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. Any backfilling must be done with clean material and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.

K. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable

C. General Restrictions These general restrictions must be met for all bank stabilization projects to be authorized under this RP.

- 1) The total affected length of shoreline, stream bank, or channel to be protected shall not exceed **2,500 feet** in length.
- 2) Permanent loss of wetland is authorized up to **0.5 acres with compensatory mitigation required at 0.1 acres.**
- 3) Generally, only those reaches of shoreline, stream bank, and channel which are experiencing erosion are covered by this RP. No material shall be placed in excess of the minimum needed for erosion protection.
- 4) This RP does not authorize any of the following activities: stream channelization; channel modifications such as excavating pilot channels; the placement of materials other than on an area of eroded bank; and projects which conflict with a Federal, state, or local project or improvement.
- 5) The following materials may not be used for projects to be authorized under this RP: auto bodies, tires, garbage or debris, scrap lumber, metal refuse, roofing materials, broken concrete containing asphalt, asphalt or other bituminous materials, or any material which would cause water pollution as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency. If approval is not specifically granted for a specific material, it is deemed to not be allowable under this RP.
- 6) All material utilized shall be properly sized or anchored to resist anticipated forces of current and wave action.

- 7) Materials shall be placed in such a way which will not cause erosion, or the accumulation of debris on properties adjacent to or opposite the project.
- 8) Materials shall be placed so that the modified bank full width and cross-sectional area of the channel will conform to, or be no more restrictive than, that of the natural channel upstream and downstream of the site.
- 9) Disturbance of vegetation shall be kept to a minimum during construction to prevent erosion and sedimentation. All disturbed areas shall be seeded or otherwise stabilized upon completion of construction. Seed mixes used for plantings must exclude invasives listed on the IL Exotic Plant list.
<https://www.invasive.org/species/list.cfm?id=151>.
- 10) Excess material excavated during the construction of bank or shoreline protection shall be placed in accordance with local, state, and Federal laws.
- 11) This RP does not authorize any activity that would conflict with a Corps civil works project's congressionally authorized purposes, established limitations or restrictions, or limit an agency's ability to conduct necessary operation and maintenance functions. Per Section 14 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended (33 U.S.C. 408), no project that has the potential to take possession of or make use of for any purpose, or build upon, alter, deface, destroy, move, injure, or obstruct a Corps civil works constructed work or project, including, but not limited to, levees, dams, jetties, navigation channels, borrow areas, dredged material disposal sites, flood control projects, etc., shall be permitted unless the project has been reviewed and approved by the appropriate Corps approval authority. If the proposed activity has the potential to modify or conflict with a Corps civil works authorized 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. In addition to the Corps regulatory authorizations of this general permit, other Corps permissions may be needed for the project such as Corps Civil Works 408 permissions and/or Corps Real Estate permissions. Permittees shall not begin the activity until notified by the Corps that the activity may proceed under the general permit.
- 12) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

- 13) If the opinion of the DE is 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, the DE may require an individual permit on a case-by-case basis. The DE reserves the right to utilize discretionary authority such as described in 33 CFR 330.1(d) and 33 CFR 330.4 (e).
- 14) If, at any future date, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Office of Water Resources, (IDNR/OWR) or the Corps of Engineers determines that the bank stabilization obstructs or impairs navigation, or in any way infringes on the rights or interests of the public or any individual party, the permittee agrees to make necessary modifications to the project as determined by the IDNR/OWR or the Corps of Engineers.
- 15) The project proponent must notify the appropriate public or private utility in advance of any work within 250 feet of an underground utility so that the utility is not damaged during construction activities.

D. Temporary Impacts/Restoration Requirements:

- 1) The permittee is required to replant all temporary construction right-of-way located within wetlands to the standards stated on the applicable District's website.
- 2) Side slopes of a newly constructed channel will be no steeper than 2H:1V and planted with permanent, perennial, native vegetation if not armored.
- 3) If jurisdictional wetlands will be excavated within the permit area, the permittee will side-cast and stockpile the topsoil (to 10-12 inches), if practicable and/or if the site conditions allow. The site must be returned to its pre-construction contours and elevations after construction to be considered a temporary impact. The site must also be reseeded and/or replanted with native vegetation. The use of the stockpiled topsoil is recommended to ensure the site has adequate nutrients and fertility to support the survival of the reseeded/replanted vegetation.

AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION: Each project will be reviewed for avoidance and minimization measures. There is a limit up to 2,500 linear feet of stream impact for this Regional Permit. If armoring opposite banks of the same waterway, there is a limit of a maximum of 1,250 linear feet of armoring per bank and the armoring must end at the toe of the bank to prevent channelization. Permanent loss of wetland is limited to 0.5 acres with compensatory mitigation required at 0.1 acres. The design specifications section of the permit provides additional limits.

COMPENSATORY MITIGATION:

If the permanent loss of wetland exceeds 0.10 acre or for stream losses greater than 300 linear feet or 0.03 acres, compensatory mitigation may be required and must follow the regulations published in the Federal Register dated April 10, 2008, under 33 CFR Parts 332 and 40 CFR Part 230 – Subpart J entitled “Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources,” (Mitigation Rule) and any such Corps of Engineers regulation/guidance that would supplement these mitigation requirements.

The amount of mitigation required will be determined during review for authorization under this permit as per the mitigation rule requirements. Mitigation must be adequate to offset unavoidable impacts or losses to regulated Waters of the United States. For all permanent stream losses greater than 300 feet or 0.03 acres, completion of the Illinois Stream Mitigation Method may be required to determine adequate compensatory stream mitigation. The DE has the final approval in determining the appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary. The discharge of fill material into WOTUS prior to DE approval of the mitigation plan is prohibited.

CULTURAL RESOURCES:

Section 106 consultation is not required when the DE determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). In cases where the DE determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) are met.

Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of NHPA, permittees must provide the DE with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements

Non-federal permittees must submit information to the DE 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, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the information must state which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work and 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) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), as appropriate, and the National Register (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). The DE shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to ensure that appropriate identification efforts are carried out, which may include background research, consultation, history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted and these efforts, the DE shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an

effect on the historic properties. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties 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 DE either that the activity has no potential to cause effects, or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed.

The DE 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.

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.

ENDANGERED SPECIES:

No activity is authorized under this RP 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 Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under this RP which may affect a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed to address the effects of the proposed activity on a listed species or critical habitat.

Federal permittees and their designated state agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. Federal permittees must provide the Corps with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The Corps will review the documentation and determine whether it

is sufficient to address ESA compliance for the activity, or whether additional ESA consultation is necessary.

Non-federal permittees must provide the Corps with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with the ESA. If the authorized activity may have the potential to affect any listed species or a designated critical habitat, or is in the vicinity of the project, or is located in designated critical habitat, permittee shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the DE that the requirements of the ESA 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. The DE will determine whether the proposed activity may affect or will have no effect on listed species and designated critical habitat.

Authorization of an activity by this regional general permit does not authorize the taking of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), both lethal and non-lethal takings of protected species are in violation of the ESA. Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the USFWS webpage

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

SECTION 408: This RP does not authorize any activity that would conflict with a Corps civil works project's congressionally authorized purposes, established limitations or restrictions, or limit an agency's ability to conduct necessary operation and maintenance functions.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION: We are currently working with the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency to potentially obtain a Section 401 of the Clean Water Act Water Quality Certification.

EVALUATION: The decision whether to issue a 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 benefits, 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 cumulative impacts thereof; among these are conservation, economics, esthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, historical properties, 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, and fiber production, mineral needs, considerations of property ownership, and in general, the needs and welfare of the people. Evaluation of the impact of the activity on the public interest will also include application of the guidelines promulgated by the Administrator, EPA, under authority of Section 404(b) of the Clean Water Act or the criteria established under authority of Section 102(a) of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972. A permit will be granted unless its issuance is found to be contrary to the public interest.

COMMENTS: The Corps 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 to determine whether to issue, modify, condition, or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this determination, comments are used to assess impacts to 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 (EA) and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

The Rock Island District will receive written comments on the proposed work, as outlined above, until May 9, 2025. Comments should be submitted electronically via the Regulatory Request System (RRS) at <https://rrs.usace.army.mil/rrs> or to Ava Alford at ava.l.alford@usace.army.mil. Alternatively, you may submit comments in writing to the Commander, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, Attention: Ava Alford, ATTN: RD, Clock Tower Building P.O. Box 2004 Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004. Please refer to the permit application number in your comments.

Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider the application. Requests for public hearings shall state, with particularity, the reasons for holding a public hearing. Requests for a public hearing will be granted, unless the District Engineer determines that the issues raised are insubstantial or there is otherwise no valid interest to be served by a hearing.



Example Rip Rap

Example of how total fill might be counted towards the permit limits

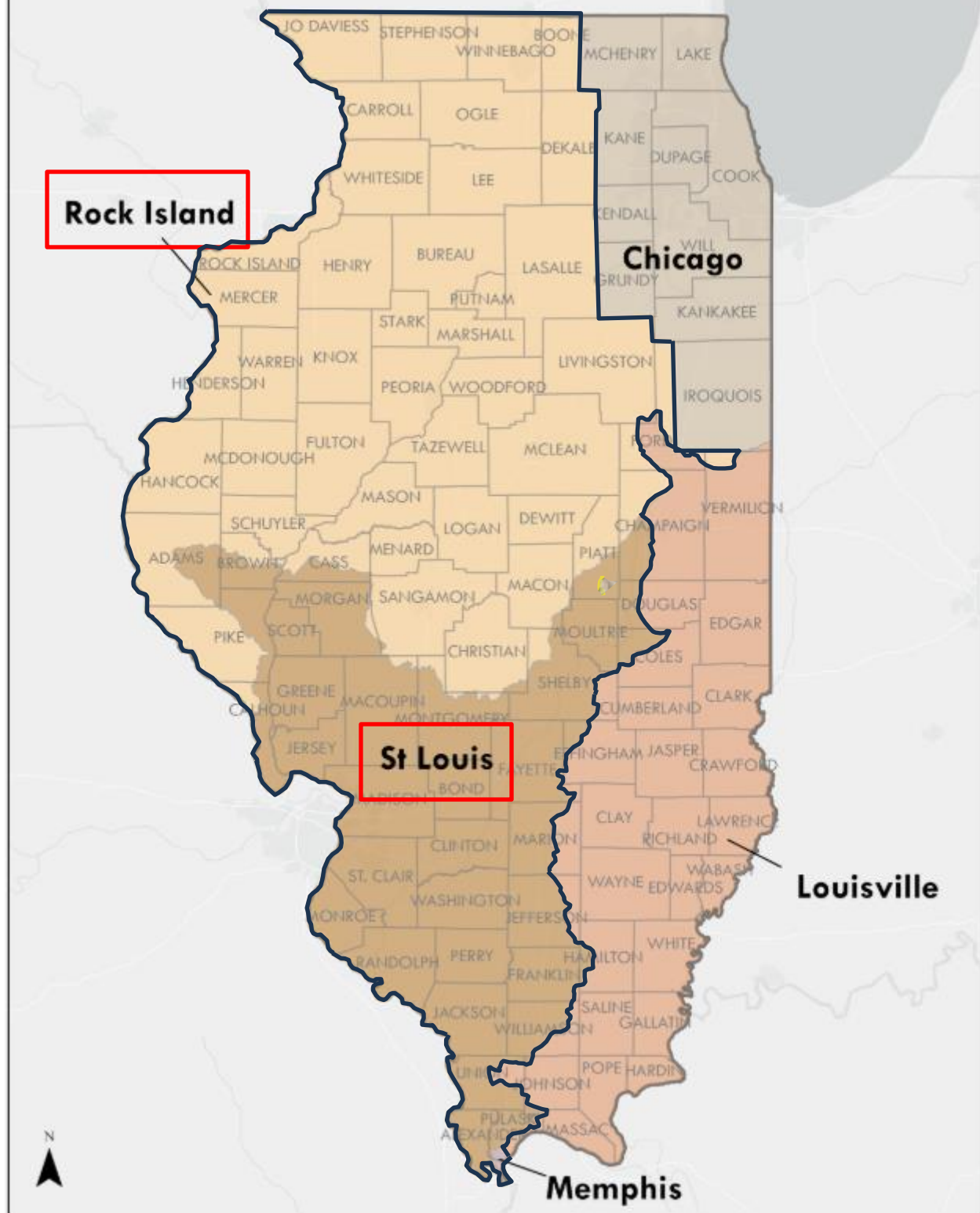


**U.S. ARMY CORPS
OF ENGINEERS**
Rock Island District

Bank Stabilization Activities Example

This location was chosen arbitrarily for the purpose of this visual example. By using this map, you acknowledge that the location and content are for illustrative purposes only and should not be relied upon for navigation, decision-making, or any other purpose. The map is not intended to be an accurate representation of an actual project.

Illinois USACE Regulatory Boundaries



U.S. ARMY CORPS
OF ENGINEERS
Rock Island District

Regulatory District Boundaries in Illinois

Illinois has five Regulatory Districts within the State Boundary. Districts include Chicago, Louisville, Memphis, Rock Island, and St. Louis.

This Regional Permit is utilized ONLY within the ***Rock Island, St. Louis and Memphis Districts.***