Bridgeport WWTP & Outfall Improvements

October 9, 2026

ADDENDUM NO. 1

This Addendum forms part of the "Construction Documents" and modifies or clarifies the original documents advertised on September 22, 2026. Prospective bidders shall acknowledge receipt of the total number of Addenda issued for this Project in their Bid. Failure to do so may subject the Bidder to disqualification.

QUESTIONS

1. **Can you confirm the stormwater permit requirements? Is stormwater permit required? Will owner hold the permit and contractor abide, or is contractor responsible for obtaining stormwater permit?**

   Answer: Refer to attached Environmental Bid Document for permitting requirements. Owner will cover fees if required.

2. **Will TVA or acting electrical service company charge and "AID to Construction" fee? Will owner pay this fee? If contractor is responsible, how do we obtain this fee amount?**

   Answer: If required, Owner will pay fee.

3. **Appears a building permit is required, confirm? How do we obtain price for building permit?**

   Answer: Owner is working to determine if the county will require a local permit. Owner will cover fees if required.

4. **Does the fire marshal have any fees associated with review and approval of sprinkler system? Who will monitor sprinkler system for owner and do they have any associated fees?**

   Answer: Bridgeport does not have a local fire marshal. There is no cost from the local fire department for fire alarms.

5. **Can spoils be dumped anywhere onsite?**
   Answer: Spoils can be placed as directed by Engineer.

6. **Clarify materials testing responsibility? Specifically who is responsible for costs associated with materials testing?**
   Anwer: See testing requirements specified in Section 01 45 00.

7. **Who is owner's current I and C contractor? Are there any specific I and C Contractors preferred?**
   Answer: The Owner does not have a current I&C Contractor. No specific I&C Contractors are preferred.

8. **What requirements must contractor provide for resident inspector? Office trailer, printer, water, toilet etc?**
   Answer: These requirements are stated in Section 01 50 00, Part 1.2.D.

9. **C-10-102 drainage swale at tope of geostone retaining wall supposed to be gravel or topsoil/grass?**
   Answer: Per Detail A, the swale shall be grass over topsoil. The top of the geocells do not require a topping.

10. **C-10-103 regarding the 30" dip and 24" influent line at the pond locations. Do current ponds have a liner? Can pond elevation be lowered with any mechanical processes?**
    Answer: It appears that there is no membrane or fabric liner. Engineer does not know if there is a clay liner. If contractor determines that they need to lower level of the ponds, they must submit a detailed plan to Engineer for review.

11. **Location of outfall line, does the backfill need to be suitable for owner to drive to outfall location? Does owner need an access road on top of that line to access outfall?**
    Answer: The Owner does not need an access road for the outfall pipe or suitable material to drive on.

12. **Regarding the owner directed salvaged material, where does owner preferred salvaged material need to be delivered? Does owner have equipment at said location to unload salvaged material?**
    Answer: Any salvaged material can be stored at the existing WWTP site. At this time the Owner does not anticipate saving any salvaged material. Section 01 74 19 is being removed from the contract documents via Addendum No. 1.

13. **Drawing E-00-601:**
    a. **Please advise who the manufacturer of Existing Panel RP-1 is and what type of breakers are located inside this Panel.**
       i. **Shown on Single line drawing E-17-601**
       ii. **Shown on Power Plan drawing E-17-101**

Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

b. **Panel RP-CW – The panel schedule for this panel is dark in color and appears to be a new panel, but per drawing E-15-102 there is a note that says this is an existing panel. Please advise the following:**
   i. **Is this Panel new or existing?**
   ii. **Where is this panel fed from on the single line diagram?**
   iii. **Where is the LV Transformer located for this panel since it is 120/208VAC or is there to be a new LV Transformer in the bid?**

   Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

c. **Panel LP-CW - The panel schedule for this panel is dark in color and appears to be a new panel, The Panel Shows up on Drawing E-25-101 and appears to be a new panel. Please advise the following:**
   i. **Is this Panel new or existing?**
   ii. **Where is this panel fed from on the single line diagram?**
   iii. **Where is the LV Transformer located for this panel since it is 120/208VAC or is there to be a new LV Transformer in the bid?**

   Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

14. Drawing E-17-601

a. **Please advise if the 800 Amp Panel shown on E-17-601 is existing or new. It appears to be existing and we are to add 2 – 125 amp breakers to feed the new VFD units.**

   Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

b. **Please advise the manufacturer of this panel?**

   Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

c. **Please advise the type of breakers that are in this panel.**

   Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

d. **Please advise if there is enough space to add the new 125 amp breakers.**

   Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

e. **Please advise if this is panel FP-1 shown on dwg E-17-101?**

   Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

15. Drawing E-00-602 and single line drawings E-40-601 and E-40-602

a. **On Drawing E-00-602 there is a wiring diagram for 8 starters shown which appear to be reduced voltage auto -transformer type. The existing Aerators #1 and #2 which are shown on Drawing E-40-601 do not have a wiring schematic. Please advise which wiring diagram we are to use for these starters.**

   Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

b. If RVAT type starters are not available for the 15 HP Motors please advise what type of Starter can be used. I think that RVAT starters go down to about 30 HP.

Answer: This item will be addressed in Addendum No. 2.

16. While preparing our bid for the Bridgeport WWTP & Outfall Improvements project, we have not located a coating system or application limits specifically assigned to the contact basin concrete. Section 09 96 11, Paragraph 3.11, lists System C7 for exposed outdoor concrete in corrosive areas, excluding floors, but its application to the contact basin is unclear.

a. Please confirm whether a coating or lining is required on the basin floor, interior and exterior walls, baffles, tops of walls/walkways, and raised outlet channel/ outlet well, ETC.

Answer: The coating is not required for the basins.

17. Would the Engineer consider adding Peerless Pump by addendum during bidding, provided the proposed pumps meet all specified performance, materials, dimensional, and other requirements?

Answer: Requests for "Or-Equal" items will not be evaluated during bidding. Bidders proposing Peerless pumps prior to contract award do so at their own risk. Evaluation of "Or-Equal" items will occur after award in accordance with the Contract Documents.

REVISIONS

Specifications

1. Section 01 74 19 – Construction Waste Management and Disposal

Remove Section 01 74 19 from the Contract Documents in its entirety.

2. Section 01 11 13 - Work Covered by Contract Documents

Add the following new paragraph immediately after paragraph 2.11 B.:

C. Contractor will be responsible for setting up a meteorological station on site that is internet capable, has remote access, and that measures and tracks rainfall on the project site from mobilization until demobilization. Contractor will allow access to Black & Veatch and other project representatives during the duration of the project.

ATTACHMENTS

1. **Copy of the Pre-Bid Meeting Sign-In Sheet**
2. **WWTP Environmental Permit Matrix with Draft Permit Applications**

End of Addendum No. 1

Bridgeport Wastewater Treatment Plant & Outfall Improvements

Pre-Bid Meeting Sign-In

October 6, 2026

Meeting Location: Bridgeport Utility Conference Room

Name	Organization	Email	Telephone	Initial
Eric Martin	Haren Construction	EMartin@HarenConstruction.com	423-5068689	EM
Bryant Martin	Martin Elec	bryantmartin@martin.inc	256-302-3330	BM
Aaron Schmidt	SECT	aaron@schmidtecs.com	334-750-7675	AS
Forrest Pearson	Mark Johnson	forrest@mjohnsonconstruction.com	205 752 1978	FP
Doug Combs	PF Moon	dcombs@pfmoon.com	256-996-7403	DC
Will Faulk	John Plott Co.	aharshman@jplott.com	205-345-5678	WF
Casey Barker	Taylor Corp.	Casey@taylorcorporation.com	256-283-1258	CB
Tripp Davis	Reeves Young	tdavis@reevesyoung.com	256-996-8579	TD
Suzy Lindblom	Hach	suzanne.lindblom@hach.com	256-954-1792	SL
Thomas Haren	J.S. Haren Co.	ThomasH@JSharen.com	423-745-5000	TH
Jason Hill	BV	jhill@bridgeportutilities	256-548-2372	JH
Alexander Brison	BV	brisonaw@bv.com	470-880-1067	AB
Tim Blaydes	BV		7) 722-5374	TMB
Mandy Yee	BV			
Ty Elkins	Lambert Inc.	ty.elkins@lambertinc.net	(256) 509-5484	TE
Chris Selby	Lambert Inc.	Chris.Selby@lambertinc.net	(256) 599-6684	CS
Matt Collins	Lawson Elec.	mcollins@lawsonelectric.com	(423) 443-6073	MC

Black & Veatch Corporation
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P +1 469-513-3263 E BalesE@bv.com

2 October 2026

Bridgeport Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plant
B&V Project 422372

Attention: Potential Contract Bidders

Subject: Bridgeport Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plant Project – Permitting Status and Remaining Permit Requirements

Black & Veatch is providing this letter to summarize the permitting work completed to date for the Bridgeport Utilities Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Project and to identify the permits and approvals that remain to be obtained before construction.

Permitting work completed to date for the WWTP includes coordination with Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) and the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regarding a TVA 26a Shoreline Permit and a USACE Nationwide Permit. The two permits are reviewed by the agencies via a joint review process, which Black & Veatch will continue to oversee. The applications were submitted in April of 2026. Black & Veatch also submitted a response to a TVA request for information (RFI) in September of 2026. The applications and RFI response are enclosed.

Black & Veatch has documented permit applicability, agency review status, anticipated review durations, and permit-related costs for the project via the preliminary WWTP permit matrix (enclosed). The enclosed supporting documentation may support development of the contractor's bid. Construction specifications and schedule should incorporate relevant permit conditions such as time-of year agency restrictions, erosion and sediment controls, shoreline stabilization, and in-water work procedures.

The remaining permits, as identified, will be the responsibility of the selected contractor. The contractor should be aware that construction activities may not begin until all applicable permits, licenses, certifications, and approvals have been obtained and any permit conditions have been incorporated into the construction approach. The current estimated total cost for outstanding permit fees is approximately $3,000; however, actual permit fees may be higher or lower depending on what agencies require at the time of application.

Note, the permit matrix provided is preliminary and verification by the contract bidder should be completed to support your bid as the contractor will be responsible for obtaining and complying with all other required permits beyond those noted above.

Very truly yours,

Black & Veatch Corporation

Enclosure(s):
Agency Applications
TVA RFI Response
WWTP Permit Matrix

cc: Jason Hill, Bridgeport Utilities

Permit Matrix

Agency	Permit	Regulatory Citation	Regulated Activity	Project Applicability	Permit Responsibility	Application Preparation Time	Estimated Agency Review Time	Estimated Permit Costs	Comments / Issues
FEDERAL									
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	Section 404, Nationwide Permit (NWP) 58 - Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances	33 CFR Part 323	Discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including jurisdictional wetlands. NWP 58 authorizes effluent pipe trenching within the wetland slough, and attendant facilities, including the truck turn-around.	**Required**	**Black & Veatch**	1 to 2 months	Typically 4 to 6 months; may be longer than 6 months for Joint 26a approval with TVA. USACE review will not commence until TVA review is complete.	No Fee	Application submitted 5/27/2026. 07/06/2026 Need the temporary construction corridor for new WWTP alignment to determine if the acreage of impacts is different than what was submitted in the USACE application. 07/06/2026 Need updated engineering drawing(s) and map figures of the new WWTP alignment to be submitted to USACE for review. Additionally, if engineering has advanced since the 5/27/26 submittal, and we have more information about the location and extent of laydown areas, staging areas, etc. those areas should also be depicted on the updated drawings. 7/15/2026 Adam McHann confirmed via email that the review will be officially paused until TVA review is complete.
TVA	Section 26a Permit - Wastewater Outfall	18 C.F.R. Part 1304	Wastewater discharge pipe installation below and up to the FEMA 500-year floodplain elevation (613 feet).	**Required**	**Black & Veatch**	1 to 2 months	Typically 90 days; 6 months or longer for major actions.	$1,000	Application submitted 5/27/2026. TVA (John Falco) requested historical and future water usage data on 6/5/2026 - Bales provided on 6/18/2026. Application review assigned to Abbie Casey (aacasey@tva.gov). During meeting on 7/6/2026, TVA (Abbie Casey) requested requested engineering drawings, sketches, and plans including for construction of the intake pipes. Also requested bathymetry associated with our design and construction schedule for the intake, pump house, and connection. Updated descriptions needed to provide agency information regarding design. 7/15/2026 Kyle Lucas requested TOYR for clearing and in water work to inform construction schedule. RFI Information was submitted back to Ms. Casey by Kyle Lucas on 9/3
TVA	Right-of-Way Use Request	TVA Guidelines	Perform work within an existing TVA transmission line right-of-way.	**Required**	**Contractor**	1 to 2 months	Typically 30-45 days; review times vary depending on the nature of the project.	$500	The application requires details regarding the size of equipment used during construction and how close equipment will be staged to the transmission line. Submitted plans should include all project activities proposed in the right-of-way (e.g., grading, lighting, landscape, utilities, stormwater) showing distances from the nearest transmission structure (e.g., tower, pole, guy). If it is a pole line with guys, the guy anchor locations should be surveyed.
TVA	Temporary Construction License	TVA Guidelines	Temporary use of TVA property for construction activities.	**Assume Required**	**Contractor**	1 to 2 months	Typically 30-45 days; review times vary depending on the nature of the project.	$0	Permit required if additional space on TVA property, outside of the TVA transmission line easement, is required for temporary construction laydown / material staging.
TVA	National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Review	40 CFR Parts 1500-1508	Major federal action affecting the environment. As the lead federal agency, TVA reviews most environmental impacts in-house, including biological, ecological, cultural, navigation, etc.	**Assume Required**	**Black & Veatch**	No separate application required.	Completed concurrently with Joint 26a permit reviews.	No Fee	A NEPA review may be conducted if a Project is federally funded, located on federal land, or requires a federal permit (e.g., USACE and TVA permits) authorizing potentially significant environmental impacts. TVA will act as the lead federal agency and will issue a Joint 26a approval with the USACE. TVA reviews most environmental impacts in-house according to its checklist and will notify the applicant if outside studies or approvals are needed.
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan - Construction and Operation	40 CFR Part 112	Onsite oil storage with combined capacity of >1,320 gallons; only containers with a capacity > 55 gallons are included in the threshold amount.	**Assume Required**	**Contractor**	2 months	No review required, unless requested by EPA.	No Fee	Required for oil storage. Consider all oil products - fuel oil, transformer oil, equipment lube oils, waste oils, etc., for the entire site. Plan must be prepared within 6 months of commencement of commercial operation. SPCC Plan may also be required for Project construction if onsite oil storage, including fuel trucks parked onsite, exceeds thresholds.

Agency	Permit	Regulatory Citation	Regulated Activity	Project Applicability	Permit Responsibility	Application Preparation Time	Estimated Agency Review Time	Estimated Permit Costs	Comments / Issues
EPA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act - (EPCRA) - Tier II Reporting	40 CFR 355	Registration and reporting of hazardous and toxic chemical inventory.	**Assume Required**	**Contractor**	2 to 4 weeks	Reporting only.	No Fee	Final chemical requirements and quantities will be required to confirm permitting requirements.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Endangered Species Act (ESA) Compliance	50 CFR Part 17	Confirmation of no impacts to federally listed threatened and endangered species or their habitats.	**Required**	**Black & Veatch**	1 to 2 months	1 to 2 months	No Fee	The required TVA and USACE permits trigger USFWS consultation requirements under Section 7 of the ESA. As the lead federal agency, TVA will complete USFWS consultation requirements; BMPs and avoidance measures for protection of federally listed species will be issued as conditions of the Joint 26a approval. Black & Veatch completed a desktop and on-site habitat assessment in October 2025 to assess the potential for Project impacts to federally listed species. As documented in Black & Veatch's *Conservation Resources Report* , dated 9 December 2025, USFWS's IPaC data shows that the following protected species have potential for occurrence in the Project area: northern long-eared bat, Indiana bat, Anthony's riversnail, monarch butterfly, and the bald eagle. None of these species were directly observed during the field survey. A supplemental survey was completed in April 2026 to survey an expanded Project area. Assume tree clearing between 15 November and 31 March to avoid impacts to protected bat species, including the Indiana bat and northern long-eared bat. Clearing or mowing flowering plants and milkweed species should be completed between 1 November and 1 March to avoid the monarch butterfly.
USFWS	Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) & Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) Compliance	50 CFR Parts 21 & 22	Confirmation of no impacts to protected migratory bird and raptor species.	**Required**	**Black & Veatch**	1 to 2 months	1 to 2 months	No Fee	As the lead federal agency, TVA will complete USFWS consultation requirements; BMPs and avoidance measures for protection of federally protected species will be issued as conditions of the Joint 26a approval. Black & Veatch completed a desktop and on-site habitat assessment in October 2025 to assess the potential for Project impacts to federally protected species, including migratory birds and raptors. A supplemental survey was completed in April 2026 to review an expanded Project area. Prior to construction, the Project site and vicinity should be reviewed for active bald eagle nests.
STATE (Alabama)									
Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) - Air Division	Minor Source Air Permit	335-3-14-.01	Construction of any new stationary source that will emit regulated air pollutants above exemption thresholds.	**Assume Required**	**Contractor**	2 to 3 months	4 to 7 months	Fees determined on a case by case basis after the Air Division has performed a preliminary application review.	Assume required for back-up, gas-fired generators at the raw water intake, WTP, and WWTP. The ADEM Minor Air Permit application requires specific make and model information as well as other technical details in a form for each unit (ADEM - Form 107). Application requires final design with engine specifications, such as fuel consumption rate, air/fuel ratio, heat input (mmBTU/hr), and confirmation that the units will be operated for emergency purposes only. Permit application should be submitted 4 to 7 prior to planned installation.
ADEM - Water Division	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit ALR100000	FWPCA (33 U.S.C. 1251-1378, 22-22-1 to 22-22-14 and 22-22A-1 to 22-22A-15)	Discharges from construction activities that result in a total land disturbance of 1 acre or greater.	**Required**	**Contractor**	1 to 2 months	1 to 2 months	$1,385	Prior to submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) for General Permit coverage, the permittee or its contractor must develop a Construction Best Management Practices Plan (CBMPP).

Agency	Permit	Regulatory Citation	Regulated Activity	Project Applicability	Permit Responsibility	Application Preparation Time	Estimated Agency Review Time	Estimated Permit Costs	Comments / Issues
Alabama Department of Conservation & Natural Resources (ADCNR)	Threatened and Endangered Species Review	50 CFR Part 17	Confirmation of no impacts to state-protected species or their habitats.	**Assume Required**	**Black & Veatch**	1 month	1 month	No Fee	Alabama does not have a state law equivalent to the federal Endangered Species Act; therefore species do not receive regulatory protections as state endangered or threatened species. ADCNR provides regulatory protection to some species in an annually updated regulation book called *Game, Fish, Furbearers, and Other Wildlife.* Black & Veach submitted a data request to the Alabama Natural Heritage Program in October 2025 to obtain a site-specific species list and GIS data. The Tennessee River is suitable habitat for the Anthony's riversnail. Black & Veatch recommends consulting with USFWS Alabama Ecological Services Field Office in Daphne, AL to determine best management practices while working in the river.
Alabama Historical Commission	Archaeological and Historical Review and Consultation	Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)	Activities that could potentially affect archaeological, cultural, or historical resources.	**Required**	**Black & Veatch**	1 to 2 months	1 to 2 months	No Fee	TVA and USACE permits trigger Section 106 NHPA consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). As the lead federal agency, TVA will complete cultural and tribal consultation requirements, as needed; BMPs and avoidance measures will be issued as conditions of the Joint 26a approval, as applicable. TVA confirmed that the entirety of the Tennessee River is part of the Trail of Tears; however, the property lots to be impacted by the Project have likely already received significant scrutiny regarding cultural and tribal oversight. Black & Veatch completed a *Cultural Resources Desktop Survey* , dated 3 December 2025, including review of sensitive archaeological data and information on previous surveys from the Alabama Historical Commission's Alabama State Site File. The desktop survey was updated in May 2026 to account for an expanded Project area.
AL DOT	Overweight / Over-Dimension Permit	AL Admin Code r. 450-3-1	Hauling oversized and/or overweight loads on state-controlled roads (e.g., contractor furnished equipment).	**May Be Required**	**Contractor**	2 to 3 weeks	1 to 2 weeks	Based on load/vehicle dimensions and weight.	The hauling contractor typically obtains these permits.
Alabama Fire Marshal's Office	Plan Review	IFC and NFPA Codes	Fire and life safety review of commercial buildings located outside of municipal limits.	**May Be Required**	**Contractor**	1 to 2 months	30 days	TBD	The State Fire Marshal's Office does not review municipal projects except for ADA compliance in some cases. A "building" is any structure that has the potential of having anyone enter the building to do maintenance or inhabit the building for any reason. The Fire Marshal reviews Life Safety elements such as exits , exit signs, fire extinguishers , emergency lights, etc. Send drawings to email john.wynn@insurance.alabama.gov.
LOCAL (City of Bridgeport and Jackson County)									
Jackson County - Department of Public Works	Flood Plain Development Permit	Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance - Non-Coastal / Riverine Communities	Development activities within a FEMA-regulated Special Flood Hazard Area or regulated floodway.	**Assume Required**	**Contractor**	1 to 2 months	3 to 6 months	TBD	Contact County following TVA 26A approvals to confirm facilities comply with local floodplain regulations.

USACE Nationwide Permit Application

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

NATIONWIDE PERMIT PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)

For use of this form, see 33 CFR 330; the proponent agency is CECW-CO-R.

Form Approved - OMB No. 0710-0003

Expires: 2027-10-31

DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974

Authority Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403; Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Regulatory Program of the Corps of Engineers (Corps); Final Rule 33 CFR 320-332.

Principal Purpose Information provided on this form will be used in evaluating the nationwide permit pre-construction notification.

Routine Uses This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies, and the public and may be made available as part of the agency coordination process.

Disclosure Submission of requested information is voluntary, however, if information is not provided the permit application cannot be evaluated nor can

The public reporting burden for this collection of information, 0710-0003, is estimated to average 11 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or burden reduction suggestions to the Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, at whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE EMAIL.

One set of original drawings or good reproducible copies which show the location and character of the proposed activity must be attached to this application (*see sample drawings and/or instructions*) and be submitted to the district engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity. An application that is not completed in full will be returned.

(ITEMS 1 THRU 4 TO BE FILLED BY THE CORPS)

1. APPLICATION NO.	2. FIELD OFFICE CODE	3. DATE RECEIVED	4. DATE APPLICATION COMPLETE

(ITEMS BELOW TO BE FILLED BY APPLICANT)

5. APPLICANT'S NAME	8. AUTHORIZED AGENT'S NAME AND TITLE (*agent is not required*)
First – Jason Middle – Last – Hill	First – Emma Middle – Last – Bales
Company –	Company – Black & Veatch
Company Title –	E-mail Address – balese@bv.com
E-mail Address – jhill@bridgeportutilities.com	
6. APPLICANT'S ADDRESS	**9. AGENT'S ADDRESS**
Address – PO Box 36	Address – 5420 LBJ Fwy #400
City – Bridgeport State – AL ZIP – 35740 Country – US	City – Dallas State – TX ZIP – 75240 Country – US
7. APPLICANT'S PHONE NOs. with AREA CODE	**10. AGENT'S PHONE NOs. with AREA CODE**
a. Business +12564952471 b. Mobile +12565482377 c. Fax	a. Primary +14695133263 b. c. Fax

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION

11. I hereby authorize, Emma Bales to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this nationwide permit pre-construction notification and to furnish, upon request, supplemental information in support of this nationwide permit pre-construction notification.

/s/ - provided on authorized agent form

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT DATE

NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY

12. PROJECT NAME or TITLE (*see instructions*)

Bridgeport Utilities

NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY

13. NAME OF WATERBODY, IF KNOWN (*if applicable*)

14. PROPOSED ACTIVITY STREET ADDRESS (*if applicable*)

Address:

15. LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY (*see instructions*)

Latitude: 34.9358883 °N Longitude: -85.6996143 °W

City: Bridgeport State: AL Zip: 35740

16. OTHER LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS, IF KNOWN (*see instructions*)

Section – 21 Township – 001 S Range – 009 E

County – Jackson County Project Area – 14 Acres State Tax Parcel ID –

17. DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE

18. IDENTIFY THE SPECIFIC NATIONWIDE PERMIT(S) YOU PROPOSE TO USE

NWP 7 Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures, NWP 58 Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances

19. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED NATIONWIDE PERMIT ACTIVITY (*see instructions*)

Various improvements to City of Bridgeport's water infrastructure: New 6-MGD water treatment plant; improvements to existing 4-MGD wastewater treatment plant; new raw water intake at the west bank of the Tennessee River; new intake pipe; new effluent pipe; new effluent discharge into the Tennessee River; infrastructure improvements (e.g., roadway expansion, pumphouse) at intake location.

Complete dimensions of impacts are yet unknown as design is not final and an updated delineation is outstanding (to be completed 4/28/2026). On behalf of the City of Bridgeport, Black & Veatch seeks a Pre-Application meeting to discuss a USACE permitting path (potentially NWP 58 and/or NWP 39) for the improvements to the wastewater treatment plant and the installation of a new 24" effluent discharge pipe. It is understood that these improvements will result in temporary and permanent fill placed into WOTUS features. In addition, the intake and discharge features will require a 26a permit from the Tennessee Valley Authority. As such, Black & Veatch seeks clarification from the Nashville District on whether the surface water impacts authorized by TVA would also require NWP authorization. Black & Veatch seeks clarification on which agency to formally engage first, as well as the Nashville District's information on available mitigation for purchase (if mitigation is required).

20. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES (*see instructions*)

The proposed project has been carefully planned and designed to avoid and minimize impacts to wetlands and other waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the requirements of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and applicable Nationwide Permit (NWP) General Conditions. Impacts to jurisdictional waters and wetlands have been minimized through use of narrow trench widths for open-cut pipe installation, restricting construction disturbance to the

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minimum area necessary for safe installation, and limiting in-water work zones to only those areas required for pipe installation, intake/outfall structures and bank stabilization. Total permanent loss to WOTUS has been limited to under 0.09 acre total. Construction techniques have been selected to reduce disturbance, including the installation of pipes along the shortest practicable alignment through aquatic resources. All materials introduced to WOTUS features will be carefully controlled and will include no debris, waste materials, or contaminated soils. Temporary materials will be removed to the maximum extent practicable following construction. Erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to minimize sedimentation and water quality degradation. Following construction, all temporarily disturbed areas will be returned to pre-existing contours. Wetland areas will be restored with native soils and revegetated with appropriate native species. Temporary access paths and work areas will be removed and stabilized.

21. PURPOSE OF NATIONWIDE PERMIT ACTIVITY (*Describe the reason or purpose of the project, see instructions*)

Improvements to City of Bridgeport's existing water infrastructure will support the City's present and future municipal and industrial users.

22. QUANTITY OF WETLANDS, STREAMS, OR OTHER TYPES OF WATERS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY PROPOSED NATIONWIDE PERMIT ACTIVITY (*see instructions*)

Acres | Linear Feet | Cubic Yards Dredged or Discharged

Each PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, on the project site.

25. List 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. (*see instructions*)

Other

26. If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands and/or the loss of greater than 3/100-acre of stream bed and requires pre-construction notification, explain how the compensatory mitigation requirement in paragraph (c) and/or paragraph (d) of general condition 23 will be satisfied, or explain why the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required for the proposed activity.

No wetland losses greater than 1/10 Ac are proposed as a result of any single and complete project associated with the improvements. A permanent loss greater than 3/100 ft (approximately 0.056 acre) is proposed at the intake location. Based on conversations with the Nashville District, the activities in the TN River would not cause a loss of function of the resource and there is no equivalent credit that would quantify a significant loss to a large Section 10 waterbody. As such, no mitigation will be requested for the minor fill and structures associated with the project in the TN River.

27. Is any portion of the nationwide permit activity already complete? ☐ Yes ☑ No

If Yes, describe the completed work:

28. List the name(s) of any species listed as endangered or threatened under the Endangered Species Act that might be affected by the proposed NWP activity or utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed NWP activity. (*see instructions*)

Monarch butterfly,Anthony's riversnail,Indiana bat,Northern Long-Eared Bat
ADDITIONAL AFFECTED SPECIES:
Land within the northern study area, which occurs within the boundaries of the City of Bridgeport, Alabama, is composed of mowed grassland and oak trees (Quercus spp.). The linear segment along Lee Row Road contains grassland groundcover and the eastern portion of the route contains riparian woodland habitat with tree species noted as common hackberry (Celtis occidentalis), green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), bitternut hickory (Carya cordiformis), mimosa/silktree (Albizia julibrissin), and southern red oak (Quercus falcata).

Land within the southern study area, which occurs within unincorporated Jackson County, Alabama, contains an undeveloped easement crossing a large wetland slough. The areas along the wastewater ponds are comprised of mowed grasses and dense edges of kudzu vine (Pueraria montana) along a forested wetland area to the north. The southern route segment descends from the wastewater facility into a wetland slough which functions as a backwater

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of the Tennessee River. Further east, the linear route contains a portion of landscaped property along the river edge, privately owned and maintained by the Yamaha Corporation.

Based on desktop and field reconnaissance, a total of five conservation resources have potential for occurrence within the study area: northern long-eared bat (Myotis septentrionalis, NLEB, federally endangered), Indiana bat (Myotis sodalis, federally endangered), Anthony's riversnail (Athearnia anthonyi, federally endangered, state protected), monarch butterfly (Danaus Plexippus, federally proposed threatened), and bald eagle (Haliaeetus leucocephalus, federally protected under the Golden Eagle Protection Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and state protected).

None of the above listed species were directly observed within the study area during onsite survey efforts, conducted 28 October 2025 and 28 April 2026.

29. List any historic properties that have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property or properties. (*see instructions*)

While portions of the Project site have been previously surveyed, a systematic cultural resource survey of the entire direct Area of Potential Effect (APE) has not been conducted to date. It is therefore possible that unknown archaeological sites may exist within the Project site. According to a review of existing cultural resource files, historic topographic maps, and aerial imagery, the direct APE has a moderate to high sensitivity for cultural resources. Four archaeological sites have been recorded within or directly adjacent to the direct APE. Within the surrounding 1-mile study radius, an additional 42 archaeological sites have been identified, including 35 prehistoric sites which are primarily located along the banks of the Tennessee River. In addition, three historic resources have been recorded within or directly adjacent to the Project site. Historic topographic maps and aerial imagery also indicate the presence of previously unrecorded, razed historic structures within the direct APE. As the proposed Project development will trigger Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, consultation with the Tennessee Valley Authority and Alabama Historical Commission will be required. These agencies may determine that a Phase I cultural resource survey is required to verify the presence or absence of any significant cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed Project.

30. For a proposed NWP 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, identify the Wild and Scenic River or the "study river":

31. If the proposed NWP activity also requires permission from the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federally authorized civil works project, have you submitted a written request for section 408 permission from the Corps district having jurisdiction over that project? ☐ Yes ☑ No

If "yes", please provide the date your request was submitted to the Corps district:

32. If the terms of the NWP(s) you want to use require additional information to be included in the PCN, please include that information in this space or provide it on an additional sheet of paper marked Block 30. (*see instructions*)

33. Pre-construction notification is hereby made for one or more nationwide permit(s) to authorize the work described in this notification. I certify that the information in this pre-construction notification is complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

/s/ - provided on authorized agent form		Emma Bales	
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT	DATE	SIGNATURE OF AGENT	DATE

The pre-construction notification must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity (applicant) and, if the statement in Block 11 has been filled out and signed, the authorized agent.

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully

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falsifies, conceals, or covers up any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

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Instructions for Preparing a

Department of the Army

Nationwide Permit (NWP) Pre-Construction Notification (PCN)

Blocks 1 through 4. To be completed by the Corps of Engineers.

Block 5. Applicant's Name. Enter the name and the e-mail address of the responsible party or parties. If the responsible party is an agency, company, corporation, or other organization, indicate the name of the organization and responsible officer and title. If more than one party is associated with the preconstruction notification, please attach a sheet of paper with the necessary information marked Block 5.

Block 6. Address of Applicant. Please provide the full address of the party or parties responsible for the PCN. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 6.

Block 7. Applicant's Telephone Number(s). Please provide the telephone number where you can usually be reached during normal business hours.

Blocks 8 through 11. To be completed, if you choose to have an agent.

Block 8. Authorized Agent's Name and Title. Indicate name of individual or agency, designated by you, to represent you in this process. An agent can be an attorney, builder, contractor, engineer, consultant, or any other person or organization. Note: An agent is not required.

Blocks 9 and 10. Agent's Address and Telephone Number. Please provide the complete mailing address of the agent, along with the telephone number where he / she can be reached during normal business hours.

Block 11. Statement of Authorization. To be completed by the applicant, if an agent is to be employed.

Block 12. Proposed Nationwide Permit Activity Name or Title. Please provide a name identifying the proposed NWP activity, e.g., Windward Marina, Rolling Hills Subdivision, or Smith Commercial Center.

Block 13. Name of Waterbody. Please provide the name (if it has a name) of any stream, lake, marsh, or other waterway to be directly impacted by the NWP activity. If it is a minor (no name) stream, identify the waterbody the minor stream enters.

Block 14. Proposed Activity Street Address. If the proposed NWP activity is located at a site having a street address (not a box number), please enter it in Block 14.

Block 15. Location of Proposed Activity. Enter the latitude and longitude of where the proposed NWP activity is located. Indicate whether the project location provided is the center of the project or whether the project location is provided as the latitude and longitude for each of the "corners" of the project area requiring evaluation. If there are multiple sites, please list the latitude and longitude of each site (center or corners) on a separate sheet of paper and mark as Block 15.

Block 16. Other Location Descriptions. If available, provide the Tax Parcel Identification number of the site, Section, Township, and Range of the site (if known), and / or local Municipality where the site is located.

Block 17. Directions to the Site. Provide directions to the site from a known location or landmark. Include highway and street numbers as well as names. Also provide distances from known locations and any other information that would assist in locating the site. You may also provide a description of the location of the proposed NWP activity, such as lot numbers, tract numbers, or you may choose to locate the proposed NWP activity site from a known point (such as the right descending bank of Smith Creek, one mile downstream from the Highway 14 bridge). If a large river or stream, include the river mile of the proposed NWP activity site if known. If there are multiple locations, please indicate directions to each location on a separate sheet of paper and mark as Block 17.

Block 18. Identify the Specific Nationwide Permit(s) You Propose to Use. List the number(s) of the Nationwide Permit(s) you want to use to authorize the proposed activity (e.g., NWP 29).

Block 19. Description of the Proposed Nationwide Permit Activity. Describe the proposed NWP activity, including the direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause. The description of the proposed activity 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. Identify the materials to be used in construction, as well as the methods by which the work is to be done.

Provide sketches when necessary to show that the proposed NWP activity complies with the terms of the applicable NWP(s). Sketches usually clarify the activity and result in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed NWP activity (e.g.,a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans.

The written descriptions and illustrations are an important part of the application. Please describe, in detail, what you wish to do. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 19.

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Block 20. Description of Proposed Mitigation Measures. Describe any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed NWP activity. The description of 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 additional mitigation measures.

Block 21. Purpose of Nationwide Permit Activity. Describe the purpose and need for the proposed NWP activity. What will it be used for and why? Also include a brief description of any related activities associated with the proposed project. Provide the approximate dates you plan to begin and complete all work.

Block 22. Quantity of Wetlands, Streams, or Other Types of Waters Directly Affected by the Proposed Nationwide Permit Activity. For discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, provide the amount of wetlands, streams, or other types of waters filled, flooded, excavated, or drained by the proposed NWP activity. For structures or work in navigable waters of the United States subject to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, provide the amount of navigable waters filled, dredged, or occupied by one or more structures (e.g., aids to navigation, mooring buoys) by the proposed NWP activity.

For multiple NWPs, or for separate and distant crossings of waters of the United States authorized by NWPs 12 or 14, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 21 to provide the quantities of wetlands, streams, or other types of waters filled, flooded, excavated, or drained (or dredged or occupied by structures, if in waters subject to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899) for each NWP. For NWPs 12 and 14, include the amount of wetlands, streams, or other types of waters filled, flooded, excavated, or drained for each separate and distant crossing of waters or wetlands. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 22.

Block 23. Identify Any Other Nationwide Permit(s), Regional General Permit(s), or Individual Permit(s) Used to Authorize Any Part of Proposed Activity or Any Related Activity. List 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. For linear projects, list other separate and distant crossings of waters and wetlands authorized by NWPs 12 or 14 that do not require PCNs. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 23.

Block 24. Compensatory Mitigation Statement for Losses of Greater Than 1/10-Acre of Wetlands and/or of Greater Than 3/100-Acre of Stream Bed When Pre-Construction Notification is Required. Paragraphs (c) and (d) of NWP general condition 23 require compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one replacement ratio for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and/or for all losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-acre, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation is more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed NWP activity are no more than minimal without compensatory mitigation, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. Describe the proposed compensatory mitigation for wetland losses greater than 1/10 acre and/or for losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-acre, or provide an explanation of why the district engineer should not require wetland and/or stream compensatory mitigation for the proposed NWP activity. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 24.

Block 25. Is Any Portion of the Nationwide Permit Activity Already Complete? Describe any work that has already been completed for the NWP activity.

Block 26. List the Name(s) of Any Species Listed As Endangered or Threatened under the Endangered Species Act that Might be Affected by the Nationwide Permit Activity. If you are not a federal agency, and if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the proposed NWP activity, or if the proposed NWP activity is located in designated critical habitat, list the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed NWP activity or utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed NWP activity. If you are a Federal agency, and the proposed NWP activity requires a PCN, you must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Block 27. List Any Historic Properties that Have the Potential to be Affected by the Nationwide Permit Activity. If you are not a Federal agency, and if any historic properties have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity, list the name(s) of those historic properties that have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity. If you are a Federal agency, and the proposed NWP activity requires a PCN, you must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

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Block 28. List the Wild and Scenic River or Congressionally Designated Study River if the Nationwide Permit Activity Would Occur in such a River. If the proposed NWP activity will occur in a river in the National Wild and Scenic River System or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, provide the name of the river. For a list of Wild and Scenic Rivers and study rivers, please visit http://www.rivers.gov/.

Block 29. Nationwide Permit Activities that also Require Permission from the Corps Under 33 U.S.C. 408. If the proposed NWP activity also requires permission from the Corps under 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will temporarily or permanently alter, occupy, or use a Corps federal authorized civil works project, indicate whether you have submitted a written request for section 408 permission from the Corps district having jurisdiction over that project.

Block 30. Other Information Required For Nationwide Permit Pre Construction Notifications. The terms of some of the Nationwide Permits include additional information requirements for preconstruction notifications:

* NWP 3, Maintenance –information regarding the original design capacities and configurations of the outfalls, intakes, small impoundments, and canals.
* NWP 31, Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities –a description of the maintenance baseline and the dredged material disposal site.
* NWP 33, Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering –a restoration plan showing how all temporary fills and structures will be removed and the area restored to pre project conditions.
* NWP 44, Mining Activities –if reclamation is required by other statutes, then a copy of the final reclamation plan must be submitted with the pre construction notification.
* NWP 45, Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events –documentation, such as a recent topographic survey or photographs, to justify the extent of the proposed restoration.
* NWP 48, Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities –(1) a map showing the boundaries of the project area, with latitude and longitude coordinates for each corner of the project area; (2) the name(s) of the species that will be cultivated during the period this NWP is in effect; (3) whether canopy predator nets will be used; (4) whether suspended cultivation techniques will be used; and (5) general water depths in the project area (a detailed survey is not required).
* NWP 49, Coal Remining Activities –a document describing how the overall mining plan will result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions must be submitted to the district engineer and receive written authorization prior to commencing the activity.
* NWP 50, Underground Coal Mining Activities –if reclamation is required by other statutes, then a copy of the reclamation plan must be submitted with the pre construction notification.

If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 30.

Block 31. Signature of Applicant or Agent. The PCN must be signed by the person proposing to undertake the NWP activity, and if applicable, the authorized party (agent) that prepared the PCN. The signature of the person proposing to undertake the NWP activity shall be an affirmation that the party submitting the PCN possesses the requisite property rights to undertake the NWP activity (including compliance with special conditions, mitigation, etc.).

DELINEATION OF WETLANDS, OTHER SPECIAL AQUATIC SITES, AND OTHER WATERS

Each PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current wetland delineation manual and regional supplement published 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. The 45 day PCN review period will not start until the delineation is submitted or has been completed by the Corps.

DRAWINGS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

General Information.

Three types of illustrations are needed to properly depict the work to be undertaken. These illustrations or drawings are identified as a Vicinity Map, a Plan View or a Typical Cross Section Map. Identify each illustration with a figure or attachment number. For linear projects (e.g. roads, subsurface utility lines, etc.) gradient

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drawings should also be included. Please submit one original, or good quality copy, of all drawings on 8½x11 inch plain white paper (electronic media may be substituted). Use the fewest number of sheets necessary for your drawings or illustrations. Each illustration should identify the project, the applicant, and the type of illustration (vicinity map, plan view, or cross section). While illustrations need not be professional (many small, private project illustrations are prepared by hand), they should be clear, accurate, and contain all necessary information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND REQUIREMENTS

For proposed NWP activities that involve discharges into waters of the United States, water quality certification from the State, Tribe, or EPA must be obtained or waived (see NWP general condition 25). Some States, Tribes, or EPA have issued water quality certification for one or more NWPs. Please check the appropriate Corps district web site to see if water quality certification has already been issued for the NWP(s) you wish to use. For proposed NWP activities in coastal states, state Coastal Zone Management Act consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see NWP general condition 26). Some States have issued Coastal Zone Management Act consistency concurrences for one or more NWPs. Please check the appropriate Corps district web site to see if Coastal Zone Management Act consistency concurrence has already been issued for the NWP(s) you wish to use.

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Provide any additional information you may have about the proposed quantity of wetlands, streams, or other types of waters directly affected by the proposed activity. This level of detail is helpful to better understand the type of impacts that are proposed for your project.

Temporary fill materials will consist of native excavated soils reused as trench backfill, clean select fill as needed, and clean aggregate stone (No. 57 and/or larger stabilization stone) used for pipe bedding and temporary access. If required, cofferdam materials may include clean sand or steel sheet piling. All materials will be clean and inert. Temporary impacts will be limited to the minimum area necessary to complete construction. Temporary fill materials will be removed upon completion of construction to the maximum extent practicable, and disturbed areas will be restored to pre-construction contours, except where permanent stabilization is required.

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Definitions and help text

Water Name: The name of the wetland, stream, or other type of water that would be impacted.

Impact Name: Useful if entering more than one impact for the same or multiple waters (e.g., linear projects) and name accordingly. This may be different than the Water Name; keep it short and simple. For example, if Stream-1 is the water, the impact name could be "Crossing-1," "Crossing-2," "Crossing-3." A short name helps describe the impact and is useful when looking at a list of impacts.

Activity: Options are:

- Conversion of waters type (forested wetland to emergent wetland, stream to lake)
- Discharge of dredged material
- Discharge of fill material
- Dredging (Section 10)
- Ecological restoration
- Other (Aquaculture, Work, Aerial or Submarine cable crossings)
- Removal (Sec 10 structures)
- Structure (Sec 10 only)
- Transport of dredged material (Sec 103)

Type of Material Being Discharged: Describe the material to be discharged within USACE jurisdiction. Make sure this description is consistent with your illustrations. Discharge material includes: rock, sand, clay, concrete, etc.

Resource Type: Options are Harbor/Ocean, Lake, Non-Tidal wetland, Other, Pond, River/Stream, and Tidal wetland.

Permanent Loss (Y/N): Only enter "YES" when the 'discharge of dredged or fill material' activity types are chosen. A permanent loss means the conversion of an aquatic resource to dry land.

Impact Duration: Options are Permanent or Temporary. An example of a temporary impact is the discharge of fill for temporary access roads that are later removed and returned to pre-construction contours.

Amount Type: Options are Area or Volume.

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Amount Units: Options are Acre or Square Feet if Amount Type=Area, Cubic Yards if Amount Type=Volume.

Proposed Length and Proposed Width: Unit is linear feet.

Proposed Amount: Unit is square feet.

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Appendix B. Aquatic Resource Inventory:

Aquatic Resource Name	*State*	*Cowardin System*	*Cowardin Class*	*HGM Class*	*Local Waterway Name*	*Measurement Type*	*Measurement Amount*	*Measurement Units*	*Waters Type*	*Latitude*	*Longitude*
Pond 1	Alabama	PALUSTRINE	PUB-PALUSTRINE, UNCONSOLBOT			Area	0.117	ACRE	NON-WOTUS-LAKE.POND.NEGATIVE-A5	34.93617	-85.6979
River1a	Alabama	LACUSTRINE	L1UB-LACUSTRINE, LIMNETIC, UNCONSOLBOTTOM			Area	0.225	ACRE	DELIN.NOJD-404.10	34.93639	-85.69608
River1b	Alabama	LACUSTRINE	L1UB-LACUSTRINE, LIMNETIC, UNCONSOLBOTTOM			Area	0.544	ACRE	DELIN.NOJD-404.10	34.94164	-85.69809
Stream 1	Alabama	RIVERINE	R6-RIVERINE, EPHEMERAL			Linear	54	FOOT	NON-WOTUS-TRIB.NEGATIVE-A5	34.93609	-85.69804
WET1	Alabama	PALUSTRINE	PEM-PALUSTRINE, EMERGENT	DEPRESS		Area	0.901	ACRE	NON-WOTUS-WETL.NEGATIVE-A7	34.9421	-85.7068
WET2	Alabama	PALUSTRINE	PSS-PALUSTRINE, SCRUB-SHRUB	DEPRESS		Area	2.017	ACRE	DELIN.NOJD-404	34.93601	-85.6995

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Appendix C. Impact Inventory:

Water Name	*Impact Name*	*Activity*	*Type of Material Being Discharged*	*Resource Type*	*Permanent Loss (Y/N)*	*Impact Duration*	*Amount Type*	*Proposed Length*	*Proposed Width*	*Proposed Amount*	*Amount Units*
WET2	Impact 1 - Truck Turnaround	Discharge of fill material	Native soil or common borrow soil	Non-Tidal Wetland	Yes	Permanent	Fill Area			0.02	Acres
WET2	Impact 2 - Pipe Installation	Discharge of fill material	Excavated native material	Non-Tidal Wetland	No	Temporary	Fill Area			1.78	Acres
River1a	Impact 3 - Temporary Impacts at Discharge	Discharge of fill material	Native riverbed material, select fill, clean aggregate stone over nonwoven geotextile fabric,	River/Stream	No	Temporary	Fill Area	110	91	0.229798	Acres
River1a	Impact 4 - Permanent Impacts at Discharge	Discharge of fill material	24" Ductile Iron Pipe, Rip Rap	River/Stream	Yes	Permanent	Fill Area	15	20	0.006887	Acres
River1b	Impact 5 - Temporary Impacts at Intake	Discharge of fill material	Cofferdam materials, clean aggregate stone, nonwoven geotextile fabric, select fill and native riverbed materials, erosion and sediment control materials	River/Stream	No	Temporary	Fill Area	150	158	0.544077	Acres
River1b	Impact 6 - Permanent Impacts at Intake	Discharge of fill material	Class 2 rip rap, 24" Ductile Iron Pipe, #57 bedding, concrete collar and screen support for intake	River/Stream	Yes	Permanent	Fill Area	70	35	0.056244	Acres

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U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

PERMIT INFORMATION SHEET

PERMIT FORM TYPE	DATE RECEIVED
ENG 6082	

TYPE OF PERMIT YOU'RE REQUESTING

☐ Standard ☐ Letter Of Permission ☑ General Permit

APPLICABLE STATUTORY AUTHORITY

☑ Section 404 Clean Water Act ☑ Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act

☐ Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act

DO YOU PROPOSE COMPENSATORY MITIGATIONS?

No

COASTAL DISTRICT

WOULD THE PROJECT OCCUR IN THE TERRITORIAL SEAS OR OCEAN WATERS?

No

DESCRIBE THE ACTIVITY'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE BASELINE FROM WHICH THE TERRITORIAL SEA IS MEASURED

SECTION 408 USACE CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS

WILL THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY REQUIRES PERMISSION FROM THE USACE 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?

☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ I'm not sure

IF YES, HAVE YOU SUBMITTED A WRITTEN REQUEST FOR SECTION 408 PERMISSION FROM THE USACE DISTRICT HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THAT PROJECT?

☐ Yes ☑ No

GENERAL PERMIT INFORMATION

WILL THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY RESULT IN A LOSS TO WETLANDS OR WATERS THAT EXCEEDS NATIONAL OR DISTRICT THRESHOLDS?

Yes

Nationwide Permit 58 and General Conditions

NATIONWIDE PERMIT 58
Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances
Effective Date: March 15, 2026
(NWP Final Notice, 91 FR 768)

58. Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances. Activities required for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of utility lines for water and other substances, excluding oil, natural gas, products derived from oil or natural gas, and electricity. Oil or natural gas pipeline activities or electric utility line and telecommunications activities may be authorized by NWPs 12 or 57, respectively. This NWP also authorizes associated utility line facilities in waters of the United States, provided the activity does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States for each single and complete project.

Utility lines: This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States and structures or work in navigable waters for crossings of those waters associated with the construction, maintenance, or repair of utility lines for water and other substances, including outfall and intake structures. There must be no change in pre-construction contours of waters of the United States. A ''utility line'' is defined as any pipe or pipeline for the transportation of any gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substance, for any purpose that is not oil, natural gas, or petrochemicals. Examples of activities authorized by this NWP include utility lines that convey water, sewage, stormwater, wastewater, brine, irrigation water, and industrial products that are not petrochemicals. The term ''utility line'' does not include activities that drain a water of the United States, such as drainage tile or French drains, but it does apply to pipes conveying drainage from another area.

Material resulting from trench excavation may be temporarily sidecast into waters of the United States for no more than three months, provided the material is not placed in such a manner that it is dispersed by currents or other forces. The district engineer may extend the period of temporary side casting for no more than a total of 180 days, where appropriate. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench. The trench cannot be constructed or backfilled in such a manner as to drain waters of the United States (e.g., backfilling with extensive gravel layers, creating a French drain effect). Any exposed slopes and stream banks must be stabilized immediately upon completion of the utility line crossing of each waterbody.

Utility line substations: This NWP authorizes the construction, maintenance, or expansion of substation facilities associated with a utility line in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters of the United States to construct, maintain, or expand substation facilities.

Foundations for above-ground utility lines: This NWP authorizes the construction or maintenance of foundations for above-ground utility lines in all waters of the United States, provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary.

Access roads: This NWP authorizes the construction of access roads for the construction and maintenance of utility lines, including utility line substations, in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters for access roads. Access roads must be the minimum width necessary (see Note 2, below). Access roads must be constructed so that the length of the road minimizes any adverse effects on waters of the United States and must be as near as possible to pre-construction contours and elevations (e.g., at grade corduroy roads or geotextile/gravel roads). Access roads constructed above pre-construction contours and elevations in waters of the United States must be properly bridged or culverted to maintain surface flows.

This NWP may authorize utility lines in or affecting navigable waters of the United States even if there is no associated discharge of dredged or fill material (see 33 CFR part 322). Overhead utility lines constructed over section 10 waters and utility lines that are routed in or under section 10 waters without a discharge of dredged or fill material may require a section 10 permit.

This NWP authorizes, to the extent that Department of the Army authorization is required, temporary structures, fills, and work necessary for the remediation of inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States through sub-soil fissures or fractures that might occur during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing utility lines. These remediation activities must be done as soon as practicable, to restore the affected waterbody. District engineers may add special conditions to this NWP to require a remediation plan for addressing inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing utility lines.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to conduct the utility line activity. 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. After construction, 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.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) a section 10 permit is required; or (2) the discharge will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Where structures or work are authorized in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters) within the coastal United States, the Great Lakes, and United States territories, the permittee should provide a copy of the 'as-built drawings' and the geographic coordinate system used in the 'as-built drawings' to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), to inform updates to nautical charts and Coast Pilot corrections. The information should be transmitted via email to ocs.ndb@noaa.gov.

Note 2: For utility line activities 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. Utility line activities must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

Note 3: Access roads used for both construction and maintenance may be authorized, provided they meet the terms and conditions of this NWP. Access roads used solely for construction of the utility line must be removed upon completion of the work, in accordance with the requirements for temporary fills.

Note 4: Pipes or pipelines used to transport gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substances over navigable waters of the United States are considered to be bridges, not utility lines, and may require a permit from the U.S. Coast Guard pursuant to the General Bridge Act of 1946. However, any discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with such pipelines will require a section 404 permit (see NWP 15).

Note 5: This NWP authorizes utility line maintenance and repair activities that do not qualify for the Clean Water Act section 404(f) exemption for maintenance of currently serviceable fills or fill structures.

Note 6: For 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 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).

Note 7: Where structures or work are proposed in navigable waters of the United States, project proponents should ensure they provide the location and dimensions of

the proposed structures to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) prior to submittal of a Pre-Construction Notification, or prior to beginning construction. The USCG may assess potential navigation-related concerns associated with the location of proposed structures or work, and may inform project proponents of marking and lighting requirements necessary to comply with General Condition 1 (Navigation). For assistance identifying the appropriate USCG District or Sector Waterways Management Staff responsible for the area of the proposed work, contact USCG at CGWWM@uscg.mil.

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 reaeration 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 NWPs.

(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. 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.

(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 NWPs 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 NWPs 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: (i) 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 email, 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 email 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.

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.

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).

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 NWPs, an open water is any area that in a year with normal patterns of precipitation has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that an ordinary high water mark can be determined. Aquatic vegetation within the area of 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 course substrate in riffles results in a rough flow, a turbulent surface, and high dissolved oxygen levels in the water. Pools are deeper areas associated with riffles. A slower stream velocity, a streaming flow, a smooth surface, and a finer substrate characterize pools.

Riparian areas: Riparian areas are lands 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)).

Additional Information

This nationwide permit is effective March 15, 2026, and expires on March 15, 2031.

Information about the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulatory program, including nationwide permits, may also be found at http://www.swf.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx

TVA 26a Application and RFI Materials

TVA Project #4045403

Description

Application Type BUILD_MODIFY
Request Type ANOTHER
Description

Proposed activities will constitute improvements to Bridgeport Utilities existing public water infrastructure. Proposed activities consist of the following impacts at the right bank of the Tennessee R, Mile 413: Permanent impacts: Install ONE 24-in sewer outfall extending out to 15 feet from bank. Rip rap at 10 ft either side of sewer discharge pipe. Temporary impacts: Installation proposed via jack & bore will result in minimal temporary fill. Temporary bank stabilization and temporary erosion and sediment control may be required. Other activities outside of the Tennessee R but within TVA Tracts XGR-7501E and XGR-136PT include: Temporary impacts: Open-cut trenching for new 24-in gravity sewer pipe from upgraded water treatment plant. Contours to be restored to pre-construction conditions leaving no permanent impact.

Files

Name	MB	Type	Uploaded	Description
Outfall.pdf	2041920	Photo	balese@bv.com	Discharge location
C-10-102.pdf	733808	Plans or Drawings	balese@bv.com	C-10-102 WWTP Paving, Grading, and Erosion Control Plan
C-10-201.pdf	733332	Plans or Drawings	balese@bv.com	Outfall Sewer Plan & Profile 1
C-10-202.pdf	699549	Plans or Drawings	balese@bv.com	Outfall Sewer Plan & Profile 2
C-10-203.pdf	669382	Plans or Drawings	balese@bv.com	Outfall Sewer Plan and Profile 3
Sewer26a.pdf	2272486	Application - Attachments	balese@bv.com	Previous 26a approval
SewerTemporaryConstruction.pdf	1672625	Application - Attachments	balese@bv.com	Previous temporary construction approval
outfallphoto2.pdf	1911056	Photo	balese@bv.com	Shoreline at outfall
outfallphoto3.pdf	2562100	Photo	balese@bv.com	outfall location

Location



Address	Near 120 Spur Track Cir, Bridgeport, AL 35740
Reservoir	Guntersville
Lat/Long	34.9365682233872/-85.69613307566681
Stream	Tennessee R
Mile	413
Subdivision	
Lot	
Parcel	

Authorized Agent

Name	Organization	Contact
Emma Bales	Black & Veatch	1 469-513-3263
Username	**Address**	
balese@bv.com	14241 Dallas Pkwy Ste 1100 Dallas TX 75254 United States	

Co-Owner

Name	Organization	Contact
Jason Hill	Bridgeport Utilities	256-495-2471
Username	**Address**	
jhill@bridgeportutilities.com	P.O. Box 36 Bridgeport AL 35740 USA	

Agreements

In addition to the *Joint Application Form* and *Application Disclosure Form*, the following terms have been agreed upon as part of this permit request.

Authorized Agent Agreement

Agreement Date: 5/14/2026, 11:29:04 AM

By using this system and submitting information to TVA on behalf of the applicant, you agree that

1. You have obtained the applicant's permission for you to submit the application on the applicant's behalf,
2. You have verified that the applicants own the adequate property interest required to obtain a Section 26a permit,
3. You will, at all times, provide true, complete, and accurate information. If you provide any false, fictitious, and/or fraudulent information, TVA can terminate your submission, revoke your permit, or declare the permit null and void.

TVA Project No.: 4045403
BV Project No.: 422372
9/3/26

Bridgeport Utilities
Wastewater Treatment Plant Effluent Outfall Construction[1] Narrative

The proposed wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) improvements include installation of a 24-inch PVC outfall sewer extending from the wastewater treatment plant to the discharge location.

Construction of the outfall effluent pipe will primarily consist of open-cut trenching within the designated limits of disturbance. Timber matting will be used as necessary to facilitate construction access and minimize impacts within wetland areas. A portion of the pipeline will be installed using a trenchless construction method beneath an existing business access drive to avoid disruption to existing infrastructure.

At stream crossings, staged cofferdams are anticipated to isolate the work area, maintain downstream flows, and provide dry working conditions for pipeline installation. The final design and implementation of temporary works, including cofferdams and trenchless construction methods, will be the responsibility of the contractor.

Minor tree clearing on TVA property is anticipated to occur during the approved seasonal clearing window. Any construction activities subject to seasonal restrictions, including vegetation clearing and in-water work, will be performed in accordance with permit requirements and agency approvals.

Limited rock excavation may be required during construction and it is anticipated to be performed using conventional mechanical excavation methods. Blasting is not anticipated but, if required, would be subject to permitting agency review and approval. Excavated materials will be managed within the approved limits of disturbance, and all disturbed TVA property will be restored upon completion of construction.

Construction access, equipment operation, pipe storage, spoil placement, and temporary staging activities will occur within the designated limits of disturbance. No dedicated laydown or staging areas are proposed along the outfall alignment. Primary material storage and staging are anticipated to occur within designated areas at the WWTP site, with the contractor using available space within the construction corridor as needed to support construction activities.

The outfall alignment traverses TVA property and TVA transmission line right-of-way easements. Temporary construction activities within these areas may include trench excavation, trenchless installation, temporary access, timber mat placement, equipment operation, spoil storage, material staging, and pipeline installation. All disturbed areas will be restored to pre-construction contours following construction.

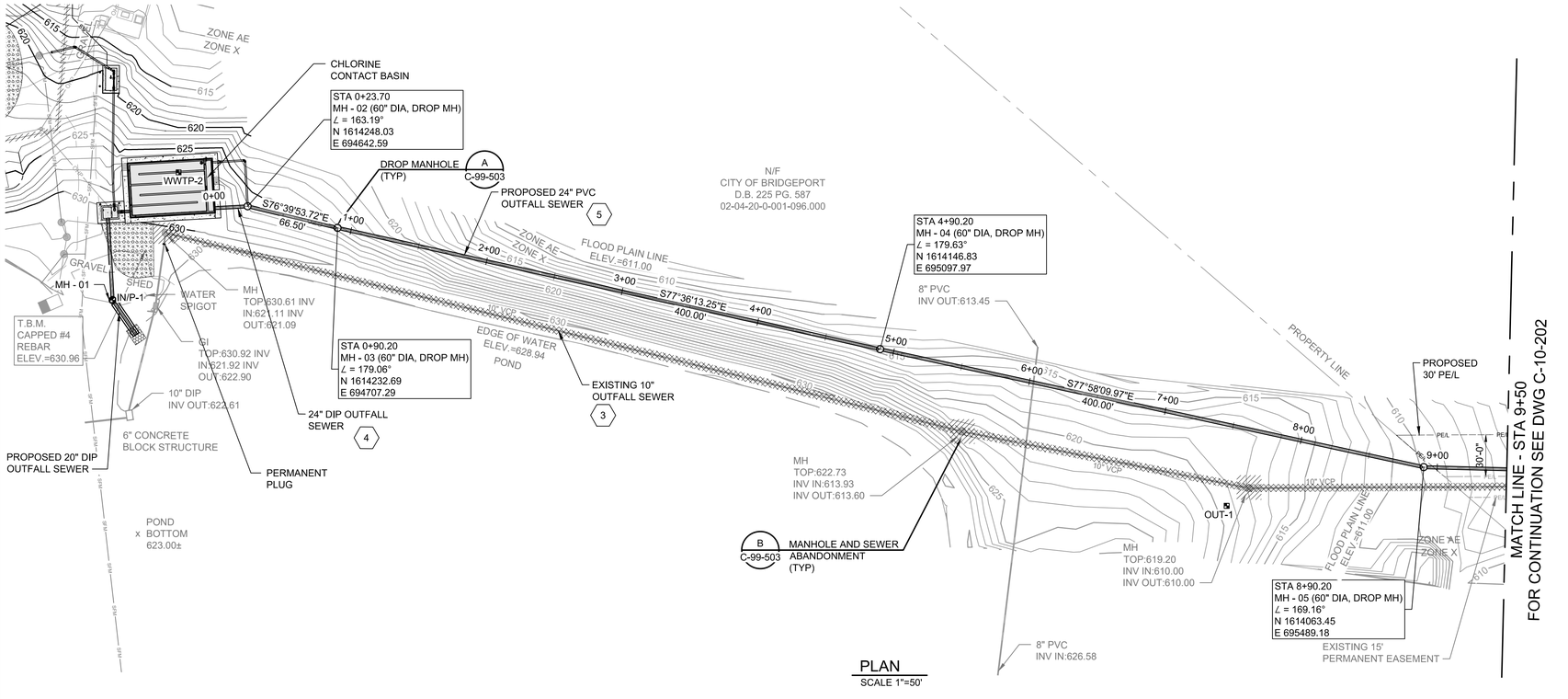
A concrete headwall structure will be installed at the end of outfall pipe where it intersects with the riverbank. The contractor will be required to install the intake structure and connecting piping in-the-dry by

[1] Please note, a construction contractor has not been selected for the project at this time but, through the procurement process and/or once selected, will be able to adjust the means and methods of construction to accommodate the installation of the identified equipment to support this project. The narrative provided is to illustrate the most likely options for construction, as well as, the potential impacts to the environment.

using a cofferdam. The cofferdam will likely be a three-sided structure constructed of steel sheet piles with two sides driven into the riverbank and the third side parallel to the river flow. Once the outfall structure and connecting piping are installed, a riprap erosion protection layer will be installed around the outfall structure. Once the cofferdam is removed the remaining riprap erosion protection will be placed in the wet.

The existing infrastructure consisting of the following will be decommissioned after the aforementioned new process system is commissioned and operational, then abandoned in place:

- Existing effluent pipe from the WWTP ponds to the river
- Existing effluent pipe in the river



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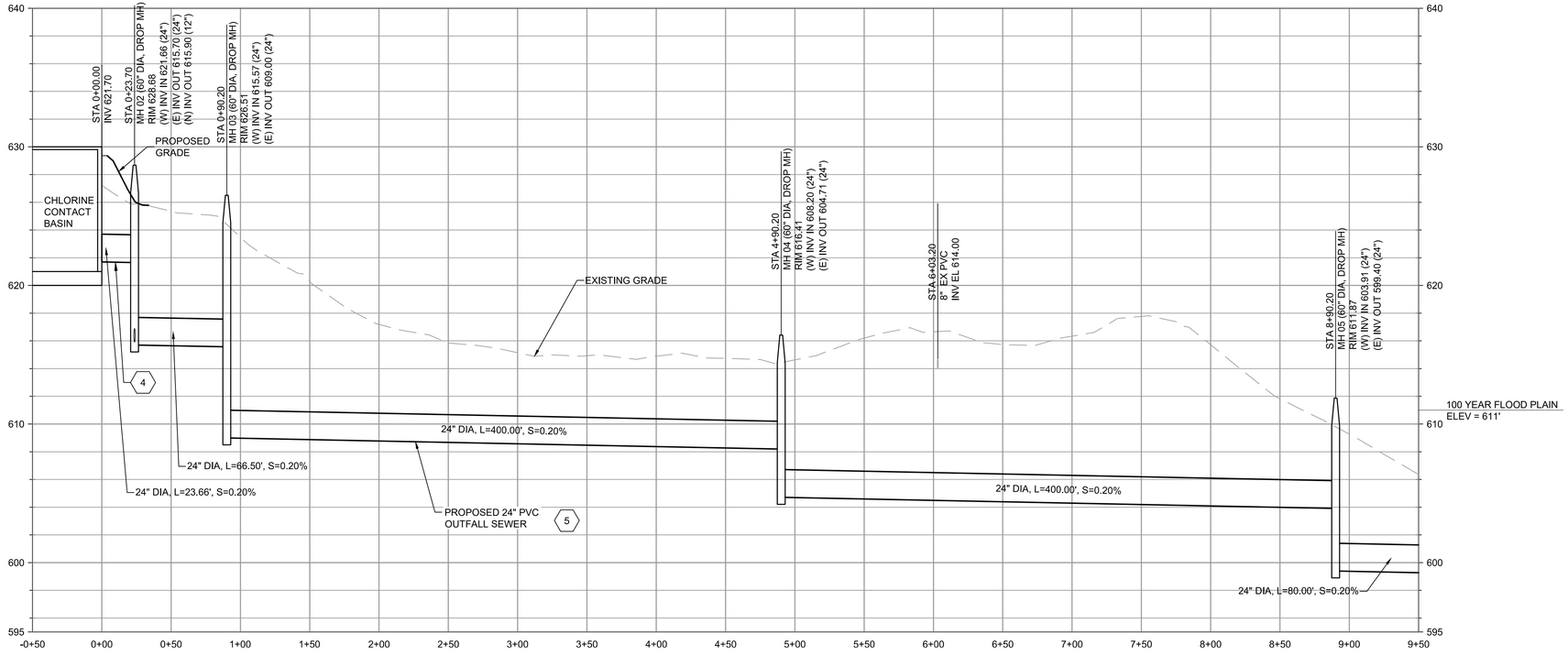

PROFILE
SCALE VERT 1"=5'
SCALE HORIZ 1"=50'

GENERAL SHEET NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL DIMENSION, ELEVATIONS, AND PIPE SIZES PRIOR TO ORDERING MATERIALS.

SHEET KEYNOTES

1. MINIMUM COVER SHALL BE 4' UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. MANHOLE RIMS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 2' ABOVE GRADE.
3. ABANDON EX SEWER PIPE IN PLACE WITH FLOWABLE FILL.
4. OUTFALL SEWER FROM CHLORINE CONTACT BASIN TO MH-02 SHALL BE DIP.
5. OUTFALL SEWER FROM MH-02 TO OUTFALL SHALL BE PVC SEWER PIPE PER SPECIFICATION SECTION 40 05 31.

BLACK & VEATCH

Black & Veatch Corporation
Atlanta, Georgia

BRIDGEPORT UTILITIES BOARD
Water Sewer Gas

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND OUTFALL IMPROVEMENTS

REVISIONS AND RECORD OF ISSUE

DESIGNED:	JD
DETAILED:	VK
CHECKED:	JAD
APPROVED:	RB
DATE:	AUGUST 2026
PROJECT NO.:	422372

SITEWORK

CIVIL

OUTFALL SEWER PLAN & PROFILE 1

C-10- 201

14 OF 124

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VERTICAL SCALE 1"=5'

50' 25' 0 50' 100'
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1"=50'

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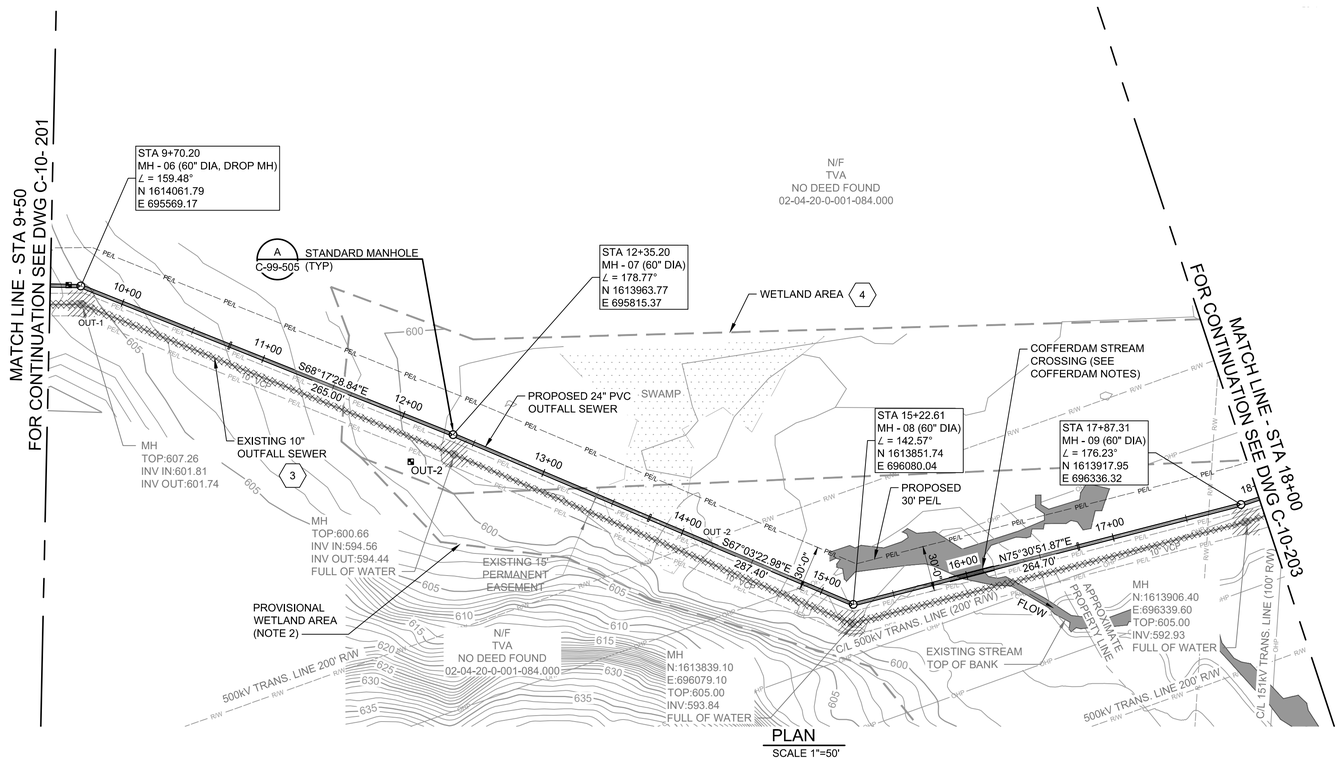

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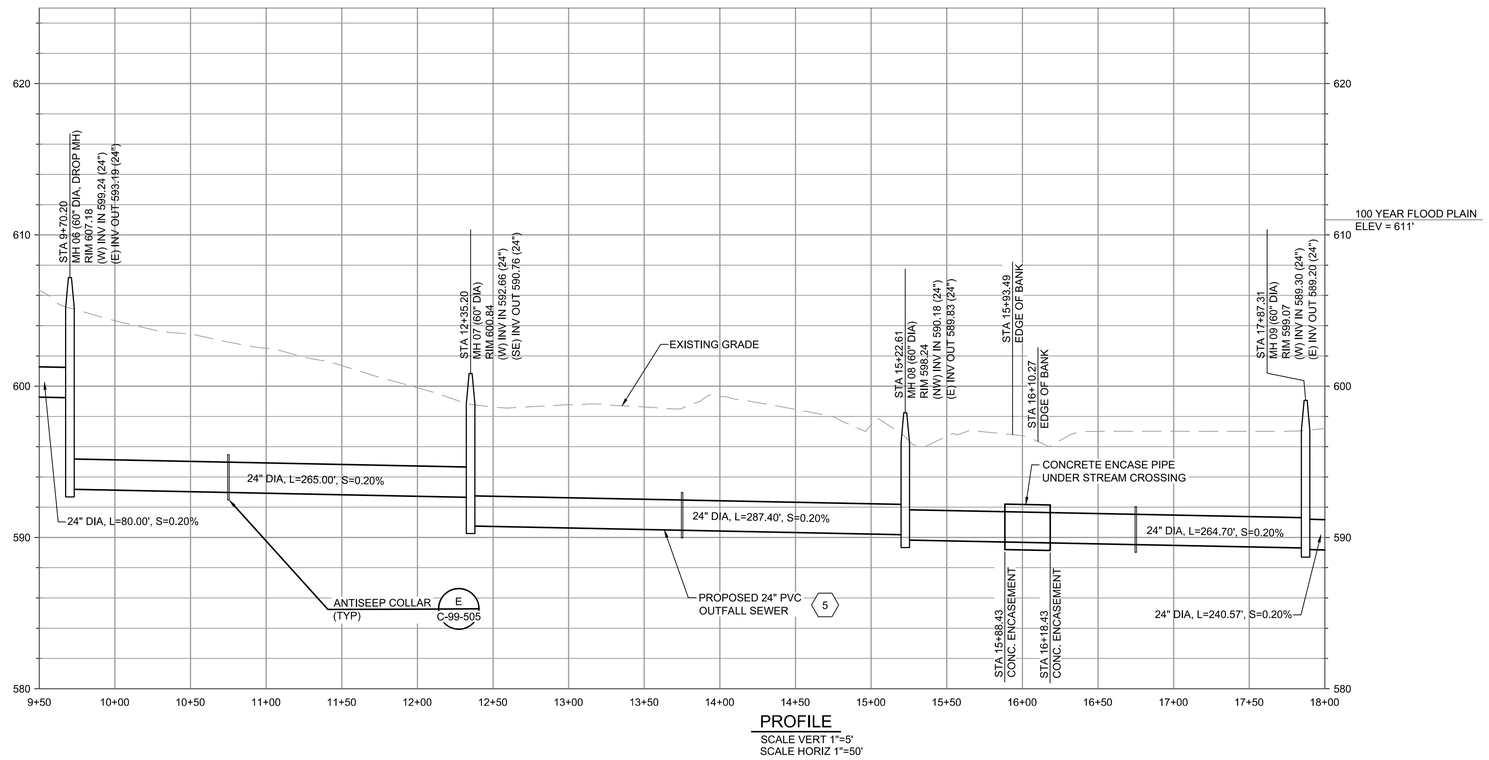
SCALE 1"=50'



PROFILE
SCALE VERT 1"=5'
SCALE HORIZ 1"=50'

GENERAL SHEET NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL DIMENSION, ELEVATIONS, AND PIPE SIZES PRIOR TO ORDERING MATERIALS.
2. CONTRACTOR'S BASE BID SHALL ASSUME THAT THE ENTIRE AREA WITHIN THE PROVISIONAL WETLAND AREA IS WETLAND. THE WETLAND AREA MAY BE REVISED AFTER AN UPDATED WETLAND DELINEATION. CHANGES IN WETLAND DELINEATION OUTSIDE OF THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE WILL NOT RESULT IN A CHANGE IN CONTRACT PRICE.

SHEET KEYNOTES

1. MINIMUM COVER SHALL BE 4' UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. MANHOLE RIMS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 2' ABOVE GRADE.
3. ABANDON EX SEWER PIPE IN PLACE WITH FLOWABLE FILL.
4. PROVIDE TIMBER MATS AS NECESSARY TO PROTECT WETLANDS AND AREAS DESIGNATED AS WATERS OF THE STATE DURING CONSTRUCTION. SEE DWG C-99-502 DETAIL B FOR WETLAND CROSSING WITH TIMBER MATS.
5. OUTFALL SEWER FROM MH-02 TO OUTFALL SHALL BE PVC SEWER PIPE PER SPECIFICATION SECTION 40 05 31.

COFFERDAM NOTES:

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT DESCRIPTION OF COFFERDAM AT CREEK CROSSING AND DEWATERING PLAN FOR REVIEW AND ACCEPTANCE PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK WITHIN STREAM.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN STREAM FLOW AROUND THE WORK AREA AT ALL TIMES.
3. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR EVALUATING SITE CONDITIONS AND ANTICIPATED STREAM FLOWS WHEN DESIGNING THE TEMPORARY COFFERDAM AND DEWATERING MEASURES.
4. RESTORE THE STREAM CHANNEL, STREAMBED, AND STREAMBANKS TO PRECONSTRUCTION CONDITION UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK.
5. REFER TO SECTION 31 52 00 FOR COFFERDAM REQUIREMENTS.
6. REFER TO SECTION 31 23 19 FOR DEWATERING REQUIREMENTS.

5' 3' 0 5' 10'
VERTICAL SCALE 1"=5'

50' 25' 0 50' 100'
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1"=50'

(SCALE BAR IS 4" AT FULL SCALE) 0 1/2 1 2 3 4

Black & Veatch Corporation
Atlanta, Georgia

BRIDGEPORT UTILITIES BOARD
Water Sewer Gas

WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND OUTFALL IMPROVEMENTS

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PROJECT NO.:	422372

SITEWORK

CIVIL

OUTFALL SEWER PLAN & PROFILE 2

C-10-202

15 OF 124

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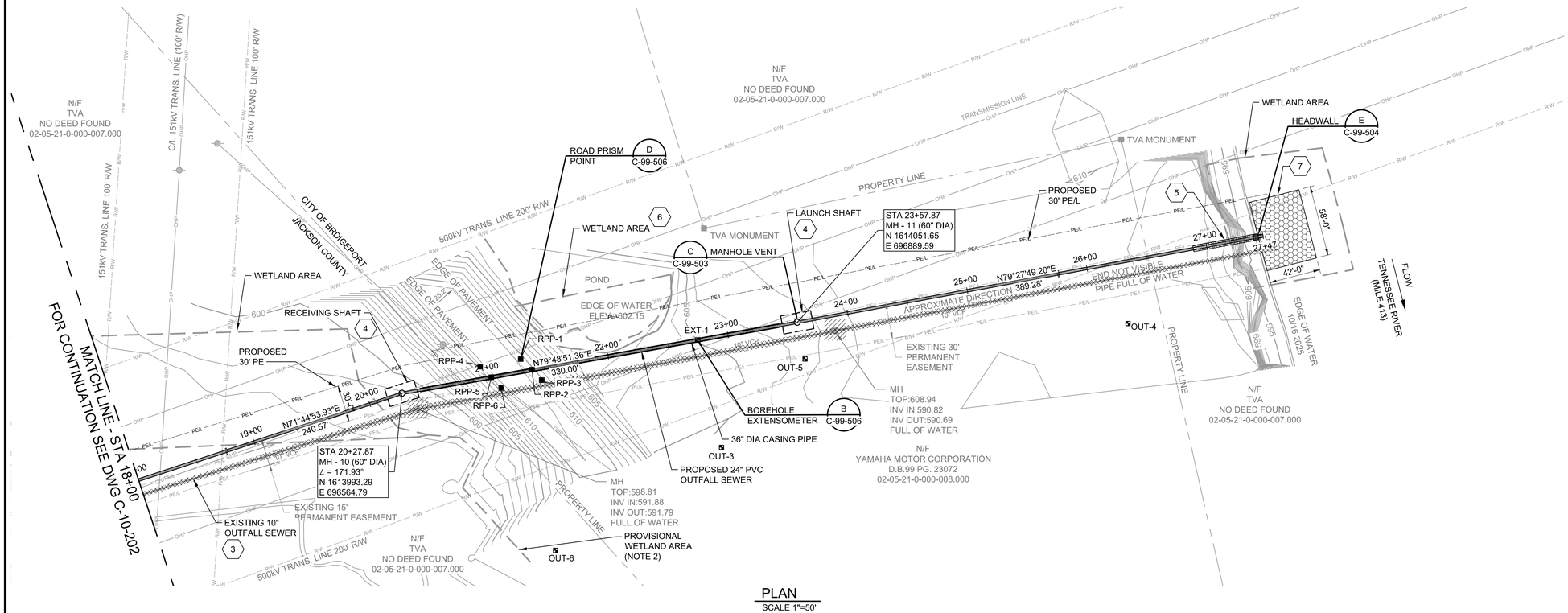

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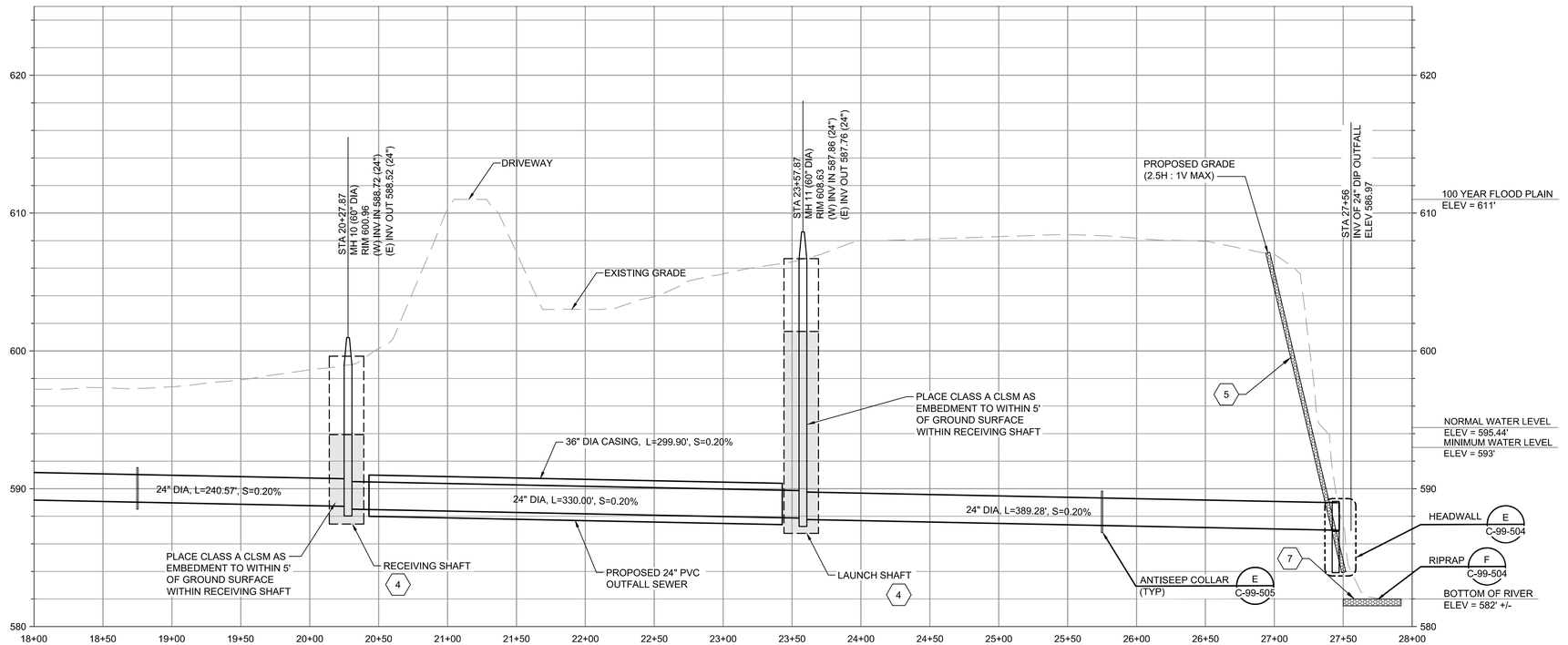

8 PROFILE
SCALE VERT 1"=5'
SCALE HORIZ 1"=50'

GENERAL SHEET NOTES:

1. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL DIMENSION, ELEVATIONS, AND PIPE SIZES PRIOR TO ORDERING MATERIALS.
2. CONTRACTOR'S BASE BID SHALL ASSUME THAT THE ENTIRE AREA WITHIN THE PROVISIONAL WETLAND AREA IS WETLAND. THE WETLAND AREA MAY BE REVISED AFTER AN UPDATED WETLAND DELINEATION. CHANGES IN WETLAND DELINEATION OUTSIDE OF THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE SHALL NOT RESULT IN CHANGE IN CONTRACT PRICE.
3. SEE DRAWING C-99-506 FOR INSTRUMENTATION DETAILS AND SCHEDULE.

SHEET KEYNOTES

1. MINIMUM COVER SHALL BE 4' UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. MANHOLE RIMS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 2' ABOVE GRADE.
3. ABANDON EX SEWER PIPE IN PLACE WITH FLOWABLE FILL.
4. LAUNCH AND RECEIVING SHAFT TO BE DESIGNED BY CONTRACTOR.
5. STABILIZE AND PROTECT DISTURBED AREA OF BANK AT PIPE DISCHARGE W/ CLASS 2 RIP RAP.
6. TIMBER MATS SHALL BE USED AS REQUIRED TO PROTECT WETLANDS AND/OR AREAS DESIGNATED WATER OF THE STATE. SEE DWG C-99-502 DETAIL B FOR WETLAND CROSSING WITH TIMBER MATS.
7. EXCAVATE AND ARMOR RIVER BED W/ CLASS 2 RIP RAP 3 FT BELOW AMBIENT CHANNEL BED ELEVATION. TOP OF RIP RAP SHALL BE LEVEL WITH AMBIENT CHANNEL BED ELEVATION 3' DEEP (APPROX. 270 CYD; NO NET FILL)
8. OUTFALL SEWER FROM MH-02 TO OUT FALL SHALL BE PVC SEWER PIPE PER SPECIFICATION SECTION 40 05 31.

INSTRUMENTATION LEGEND

- BOREHOLE EXTENSOMETER (EXT)
- ROAD PRISM POINT (RPP)

5' 3' 0 5' 10'
VERTICAL SCALE 1"=5'

50' 25' 0 50' 100'
HORIZONTAL SCALE 1"=50'

(SCALE BAR IS 4" AT FULL SCALE) 0 1/2 1 2 3 4

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WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND OUTFALL IMPROVEMENTS

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SITEWORK

CIVIL

OUTFALL SEWER PLAN & PROFILE 3

C-10-203

16 OF 124

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