DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT
Regional General Permit 33
Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material Associated with Certain Conservation Practices
Sponsored by NRCS/HUD in Waters of the United States
In the State of Iowa

Permittee: General public meeting the terms and conditions herein.

Number: CEMVR-OD-P-2014-0871 (Regional General Permit 33)

Expiration Date: December 31, 2020

Issuing Office: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District
Clock Tower Building, P.O. Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

You are authorized to perform work in accordance with the terms and conditions specified below.
NOTE: The term "you" and its derivatives, as used in this permit, means the permittee or any future transferee. The term "this office" refers to the appropriate district or division office of the Corps of Engineers having jurisdiction over the permitted activity or the appropriate official of that office acting under the authority of the commanding officer.

Project Description.

- The purpose of the Regional General Permit 33 (RGP 33) is to authorize discharge of dredged or fill material in association with specific U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)-sponsored activities which do not qualify for the Clean Water Act (CWA) 404(f)(1) exemptions. Discharges of dredged and/or fill material that are associated with CWA 404(f)(1) exempt activities do not qualify for the exemptions when they are part of an activity whose purpose is to convert an area of the Waters of the United States (WoUS) into a use to which it was not previously subject where the flow or circulation of WoUS may be impaired or the reach of such waters reduced (CWA Section 404(f)(2)). Specific practices included in this permit are non-exempt ponds, dams, grade stabilization structures, grassed waterways and subsurface drains associated with grassed waterways.

- The purpose of the individual projects is to reduce erosion, trap sediment, provide water quality benefits on agricultural lands and/or provide water sources for livestock. This permit does not authorize the straightening or realignment of a stream channel. Incidental wildlife habitat and recreation benefits may accrue to landowners from the sediment pools associated with installation of structures under this permit, but such benefits are not part of the primary purpose of the projects. Regardless of the NRCS Conservation Practice Standard, recreational and wildlife benefits may not be the primary purpose of the individual projects under this RGP.

Project Location. This RGP 33 authorizes the discharge of dredged or fill material into WoUS in Iowa, including wetlands, in the upper reaches of their watersheds, located outside the exterior boundaries of Federally-recognized Indian Reservations or Lands. **Projects located within the exterior boundaries of Federally-recognized Indian Reservations or Lands are excluded from authorization under this RGP 33.**

Permit Conditions:

- **General Conditions:**

1. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends when the RGP 33 expires, unless otherwise specified. If you have started the work or are under contract to begin this activity before the general permit expires, you will have twelve (12) months from that expiration date to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions of this general permit.

2. The permittee must maintain the activity as authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee is not relieved of this requirement if he/she abandons the permitted activity, although he/she may make a good faith transfer to a third party, in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should the permittee wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, he/she must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.

3. If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains or artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify this office and the Natural Resources Conservation Service or the Department of Housing and Urban Development of what you have found

4. If the permittee sells the property associated with this permit, he/she must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provided and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.

5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit

6. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

- **Special Conditions:**

General Design Criteria. These criteria must be met for all projects to be authorized under this RGP.

1. Ponds. A pond, as planned and defined by the NRCS, is defined as a water impoundment made by constructing an embankment or by excavating a pit or dugout. The primary purposes of a pond are to provide water for livestock, fish and wildlife, recreation, fire control, develop renewable energy systems, and other related uses, and to maintain or improve water quality. Specific criteria for use in designing ponds may be found in NRCS Technical Guide Practice Standard 378, Pond, at http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/IA/Pond_378_STD_2013_11.pdf.

2. Dams. A dam, as planned and defined by the NRCS, is an artificial barrier that can impound water for one or more beneficial purposes. The primary purposes are to reduce downstream flood damage, provide permanent water storage for one or more beneficial uses (such as irrigation or livestock supply and other agricultural uses) or to create or improve habitat for fish and wildlife. Specific criteria for use in designing dams may be found in NRCS Technical Guide Practice Standard 402, Dam, at http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/IA/Dam_402_STD_2011_12.pdf.

3. Grade Stabilization Structures: A grade stabilization structure, as planned and defined by the NRCS, stabilizes the channel grade in a natural or constructed watercourse. The primary purposes are to stabilize grade, reduce erosion and/or improve water quality. A typical NRCS design is attached to this

permit and specific criteria for use in designing a grade stabilization structure may be found in NRCS Technical Guide Practice Standard 410, Grade Stabilization Structure, at http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/IA/Grade_Stabilization_Structure_410_STD_2013_11.pdf.

4. Grassed Waterways: A grassed waterway, as planned and defined by the NRCS, is a shaped or graded channel that is established with suitable vegetation to carry surface water at a non-erosive velocity to a stable outlet. The primary purposes are to convey runoff from terraces, diversions, or other water concentrations without causing erosions or flooding, to reduce gully erosion and/or protect/improve water quality. Specific criteria for use in designing a grassed waterway may be found in NRCS Technical Guide Practice Standard 412, Grassed Waterway, at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs143_026051.pdf.

5. Subsurface Drains: A conduit, as planned and defined by the NRCS, is installed beneath the ground surface to collect and/or convey excess water. This practice may be applied as part of a resource management system to remove or distribute excessive soil water or remove salts and other contaminants from the soil profile. In Iowa, subsurface drains are frequently used in association with grassed waterways to ensure that terrestrial vegetation can establish and are authorized under this permit when used as part of NRCS Practice 412 for installing grassed waterways. The subsurface drains may be not be placed in the thalweg of the stream channel. The subsurface drains may only be placed adjacent to the stream channel, and then backfilled and the surface graded, in order to facilitate construction of the grassed waterway. A typical NRCS design is attached to this permit and specific criteria for use in designing a subsurface drain may be found in NRCS Technical Guide Practice Standard 606, Subsurface Drain at http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb1046934.pdf.

General Restrictions. These restrictions must be met for all projects to be authorized under this RGP.

1. Projects authorized under this RGP must be in accordance with a binding agreement or a conservation plan between the Landowner and the NRCS or U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) or by approval in accordance with HUD financing. Applicants may include State governmental authorities (such as the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship) or local government authorities (such as Soil and Water Conservation Districts). The NRCS or HUD must be the Lead Federal Agency in this undertaking related to all applicable requirements under federal laws and regulations, such as the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

3. Applicants must identify and notify the Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers (RID) of all impacts to fens, bogs, seeps, or sedge meadows. Fills that will adversely impact these resources are not authorized.

4. If a project is on a stream listed on the Outstanding Iowa Waters (OIW) list, pre-application coordination with the Iowa Department of Natural Resources IADNR must occur and appropriate measures deemed necessary to protect the integrity of the Special Water must be included in the project plans.

5. Generally, the projects are constructed in upper watershed reaches in areas where there is little or no base flow in the channel. The structures will be strategically located to reduce erosion, where impacts are no more than minimal. This RGP contains limitations based upon drainage area thresholds, as defined in Table 1, Using Table 1, the Lead Federal Agency will advise the applicant on whether or not a proposed project requires notification to the Corps based on the combination of the Landscape Region and drainage area for the project. Regardless of the Drainage Area Reporting Thresholds in Table 1, the following will require notification to the Corps and may not proceed until the Corps provides written verification under this RGP or other permit authorization:

-any structure constructed on a stream channel that creates an impoundment greater than 5 acres
-any structure constructed on a perennial stream or any stream with permanent pools
-any project that exceed 1/10-acre loss of wetlands

Table 1: Landscape Regions (LR) and Drainage Area Thresholds for Reporting and Permitting of Activities proposed under this RGP that do not meet the CWA 404(f) (1) exemptions

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4
Landscape Region (LR)	Non-Reporting Drainage Area Threshold	Reporting Drainage Area Threshold	Reporting to Corps and Require Individual Permit
LR 1	<640 acres	640-1280 acres	>1280 acres
LR 2	<440 acres	440-1000 acres	>1000 acres
LR 3	<320 acres	320-640 acres	>640 acres
LR 4	<440 acres	440-1000 acres	>1000 acres

Note: Drainage Area Threshold is the area of watershed, in acres, measured from the downstream end of the proposed project to the upper reach of the watershed.

Explanation of Table 1:

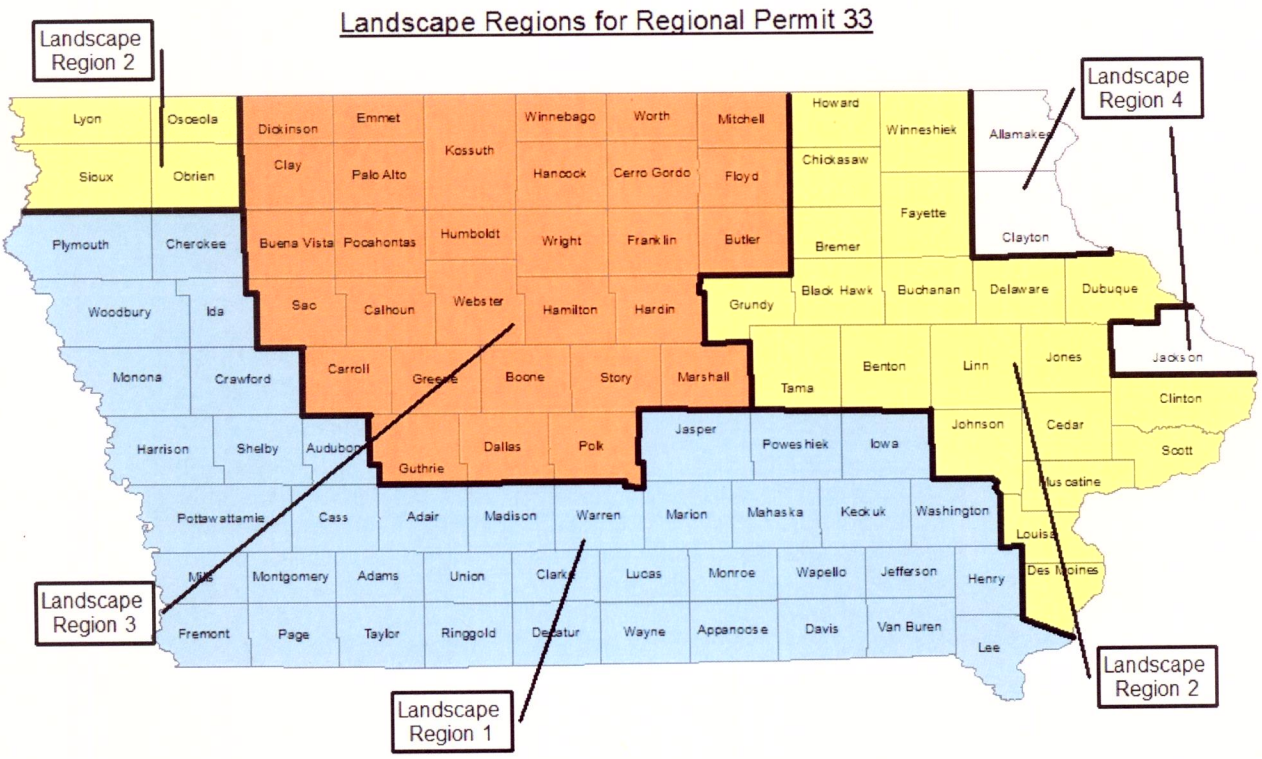
Column 1: For purposes of RGP 33, Iowa is divided into four landscape regions (Figure 1).

Column 2: Non-reporting drainage area threshold. All listed activities conducted in streams or other WoUS, including wetlands, that are below the drainage thresholds listed in Column 2 for the specified Landscape Region do not require notification to the Corps, provided they are not constructed in streams with perennial flow, or streams that contain permanent pools, and are constructed in compliance with the general conditions and other terms of this permit.

Column 3: Reporting drainage area threshold. All listed activities conducted in streams or other WoUS, including wetlands, that are within the drainage area thresholds listed in Column 3 for the specified Landscape Region require that a permit application be submitted to the Corps for review. The RID will determine whether the proposed impacts of the project are minimal and whether compensatory mitigation will be required, prior to verification under this RGP. The joint application form for Iowa can be found at: http://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/ApplicationFormsInstructions.aspx.

Column 4: All listed activities conducted in streams or other WoUS, including wetlands, that meet the drainage area thresholds listed in Column 4 for the specified Landscape Region may not be authorized under this RGP. A permit application must be submitted to the Corps for review as an Individual Permit.

Figure 1: Landscape Regions for Regional General Permit 33



6. Typical designs for conservation practices are attached. Subsurface drainage is authorized only to facilitate installation of grassed waterways pursuant to NRCS design practices. Placing drainage tile primarily within a stream channel for purposes of or having the effect of channelizing the stream or converting WoUS to non-waters is not authorized.

7. All disturbed areas not covered with riprap shall be seeded in accordance with NRCS Practice Standard 342, Critical Area Planting (http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/IA/Critical_Area_Planting_342_STD_2011_09.pdf). Erosion control features (i.e., silt fences, silt ditches, silt dikes, silt basins, re-vegetation, etc.) must be installed to provide continuous erosion control throughout the construction and post construction period. Where siltation control features have been reduced in capacity by 50% or more, the features shall be restored to their original condition with a minimum of delay.

8. All construction within waterways shall be conducted during no flow or low flow conditions.

9. Any material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced by the activity will not be returned to the stream/waterway, but will be deposited in a self-contained upland or non-wetland area.

10. All vegetative clearing material, including trees, shall be removed from WoUS, including wetlands, for disposal in an appropriate manner.

11. Where project plans include armoring of a stream bank, acceptable materials are limited to clean riprap, consisting of field stone, quarry rock, broken Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) erosion control fabrics and/or other similar materials. When using broken PCC, all exposed reinforcing steel rod or mesh must be completely removed or cut flush with the surface of the concrete prior to placement. It shall be the

applicant's responsibility to maintain the riprap such that any reinforcement material that becomes exposed in the future is removed. The use of asphalt and/or other solid waste is not authorized.

12. If, at the discretion of the DE, corrective measures are deemed necessary to protect the public interest before, during and/or after completion of project construction, permittees shall complete such corrective actions as directed by DE.

13. Historical/Archaeological. As Lead Federal Agency, the NRCS or the sponsor under HUD regulations will fulfill the collective responsibilities set forth in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and will achieve compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA utilizing established agency procedures. Authorization under this RGP 33 is not considered effective until Section 106 compliance is achieved. If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the lead Federal agency.

14. Endangered Species. As lead Federal Agency, the NRCS or the sponsor under HUD regulations will fulfill the collective responsibilities set forth in the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and will achieve compliance with that Act. This permit does not authorize the taking of a threatened or endangered species or its critical habitat. If an activity may result in take of a listed species, separate authorization under the ESA is required. If authorization under the ESA contains mandatory terms and conditions to implement the reasonable and prudent measures that are associated with an "incidental take", such terms and conditions become part of this permit. Failure to comply with the ESA terms and conditions or an unauthorized take would constitute non-compliance with this permit.

15. Mitigation. Generally, projects will be constructed in upper watershed reaches in areas where there is little or no base flow in the channel. The structures will be strategically located to reduce downstream peak flows and upstream erosion, where applicable, so that impacts are no more than minimal. The projects will reduce erosion, trap sediment, provide water quality benefits on agricultural lands and/or provide water sources for livestock. Incidental wildlife habitat and recreation benefits may accrue, but such benefits will not be the primary purpose of the projects. In most cases, we expect that the beneficial water quality aspects of these projects will outweigh any adverse impacts, and mitigation will not be required. In the case that the DE determines the project to have adverse impacts on an aquatic resource, the DE will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that adverse effects on the aquatic environment are not more than minimal:

a. The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects to WoUS, both temporary and permanent, to the maximum extent practicable at the project site. 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 adverse effects to the aquatic environment are minimal.

b. Compensatory mitigation may be required for stream or wetland impacts associated with any project which requires notification to the RID. In general, compensatory mitigation will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre or impacts to streams with flow regimes that are perennial or contain permanent pools. The DE may also determine that the effects of the proposed activity are less than minimal and provide a project-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less, the DE may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in less than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must follow the regulations published in the Federal Register dated April 10, 2008 under 33 CFR Parts 325 and 332 and 40 CFR Part 230 entitled "Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule".

c. The permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option to ensure that the activity results in less than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee (ILF) programs or separate permittee-responsible mitigation. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the permittee must submit a mitigation plan. A conceptual mitigation plan may be submitted for initial review, however, a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) – (14) must be approved by the DE before RGP 33 may be authorized for the proposed project.

d. Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards and monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the RGP 33 verification letter, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan. Possible wetland mitigation may include the following:

- Purchase of credits from a mitigation bank or ILF program;
- Creating native upland buffers around the pool and mitigation wetlands;
- Leaving woody vegetation standing in pools to provide temporary fish and wildlife habitat;
- Enhancing and/or preserving existing wetlands.

Possible stream mitigation may include:

- Purchase of credits from a mitigation bank or ILF program;
- Restoring meanders in previously straightened stream segments;
- Constructing a series of professionally-designed streambed stabilization structures (i.e. rock riffles);
- Establishing stream-side vegetative buffers (i.e. tree plantings or native grass filter strips);
- Preserving "at-risk" or abandoned creek channel segments;
- Creating or restoring fish and wildlife habitat;
- Re-sloping and stabilizing stream banks;
- Creating additional floodplain or reconnecting a stream with its floodplain.

e. The RID will determine if the proposed mitigation is adequate. All mitigation must be completed prior to or concurrent with project construction. If, in the opinion of the RID, mitigation areas do not fully replace the aquatic functions that are lost due to the installation of the structure or project features, further mitigation measures may be deemed necessary on a case-by-case basis. Proposed mitigation areas may not be located in areas that are enrolled in programs such as the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) or the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP).

16. Liability. The Permittee shall notify the DE within 60 days if the compensatory mitigation project is not achieving its anticipated performance standards. If mitigation is required, the Permittee shall provide 60-day advance notification to the DE if any action is taken to modify the approved mitigation plan. Remedial work may include re-grading and/or replanting the mitigation site. The Permittee shall take immediate proactive steps necessary to correct any deficiencies and shall coordinate with the RID Regulatory Branch prior to implementation of remedial action in order to insure compliance with the terms and conditions in this permit.

17. Fulfillment. The permittee is responsible to complete the required compensatory mitigation. Mitigation is not considered fulfilled until success has been demonstrated and the permittee has received written verification from the USACE.

18. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives a verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and any required compensatory mitigation. The success 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 RGP 33 verification letter. The certification document will include: (a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the RGP 33 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 work and mitigation.

19. Pre-Construction Notification.

(a) Where required by the terms of this permit, the prospective permittee must notify the District Engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. If the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within 30 days and request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. 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 he or she is notified in writing by the District Engineer that the activity may proceed under the RGP 33 with any special conditions imposed by the District Engineer. If listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or the activity may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the or the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or that consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act is completed (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)).

(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 project;

(3) A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss and/or impacts to WoUS expected to result from the activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; any other Nationwide Permit(s), RGP(s), or Individual Permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the District Engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the RGP.

(4) The 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 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and appropriate Regional Supplement. 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 waters of the United States. The notification will be considered complete until the delineation has been submitted or completed;

(5) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or impact a stream with a flow regime that is perennial or contains permanent pools, a PCN is required. The prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explain why the adverse effects are minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a detailed mitigation plan.

(6) If any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, the PCN must include documentation demonstrating compliance with the ESA; and

(7) For an activity that may affect 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 if any historic property may be affected by the proposed work include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property or provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

(c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The standard individual permit application form, the Iowa Joint Application Form, may be used, but the completed application form must indicate that it is a PCN and must include all of the information required in paragraphs (a)(1) through (7) of this condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used.

20. Water quality certification. The conditions listed in the attached Section 401 water quality certification from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources are considered to be part of this RGP 33. An individual Section 401 water quality certification will be required for projects that impact fens. bogs, seeps, or sedge meadows.

«« < END OF SPECIAL CONDITIONS > »»

Further information:

1. Congressional Authorities: You have been authorized to undertake the activity described above pursuant to:

( ) Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).

(X) Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U. S.C. 1344).

( ) Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 1413).

2. Limits of this authorization.

a. This permit does not obviate the need to obtain other Federal, state, or local authorizations required by law.

b. This permit does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

c. This permit does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

d. This permit does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

3. Limits of Federal Liability. In issuing this permit, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.

b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.

c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.

d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.

e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

4. Reliance on Applicant's Data. The determination of this office that issuance of this permit is not contrary to the public interest was made in reliance on the information you provided.

5. Reevaluation of Permit Decision. This office may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. You fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

b. The information provided by you in support of your permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate (See 4 above).

c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33 CFR 325.7 or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 CFR 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order requiring you to comply with the terms and conditions of your permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate. You will be required to pay for any corrective measures ordered by this office, and if you fail to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 CFR 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contract or otherwise and bill you for the cost.

6. Extensions. General condition 1 establishes a time limit for the completion of the activity authorized by this permit. Unless there are circumstances requiring either a prompt completion of the authorized activity or a reevaluation of the public interest decision, the Corps will normally give favorable consideration to a request for an extension of this time limit.

This permit becomes effective when the Federal official, designated to act for the Secretary of the Army, has signed below.

Mark J. Deschenes

Mark J. Deschenes
Colonel, U.S. Army
Commander & District Engineer

17 MARCH 2015
Date

When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.

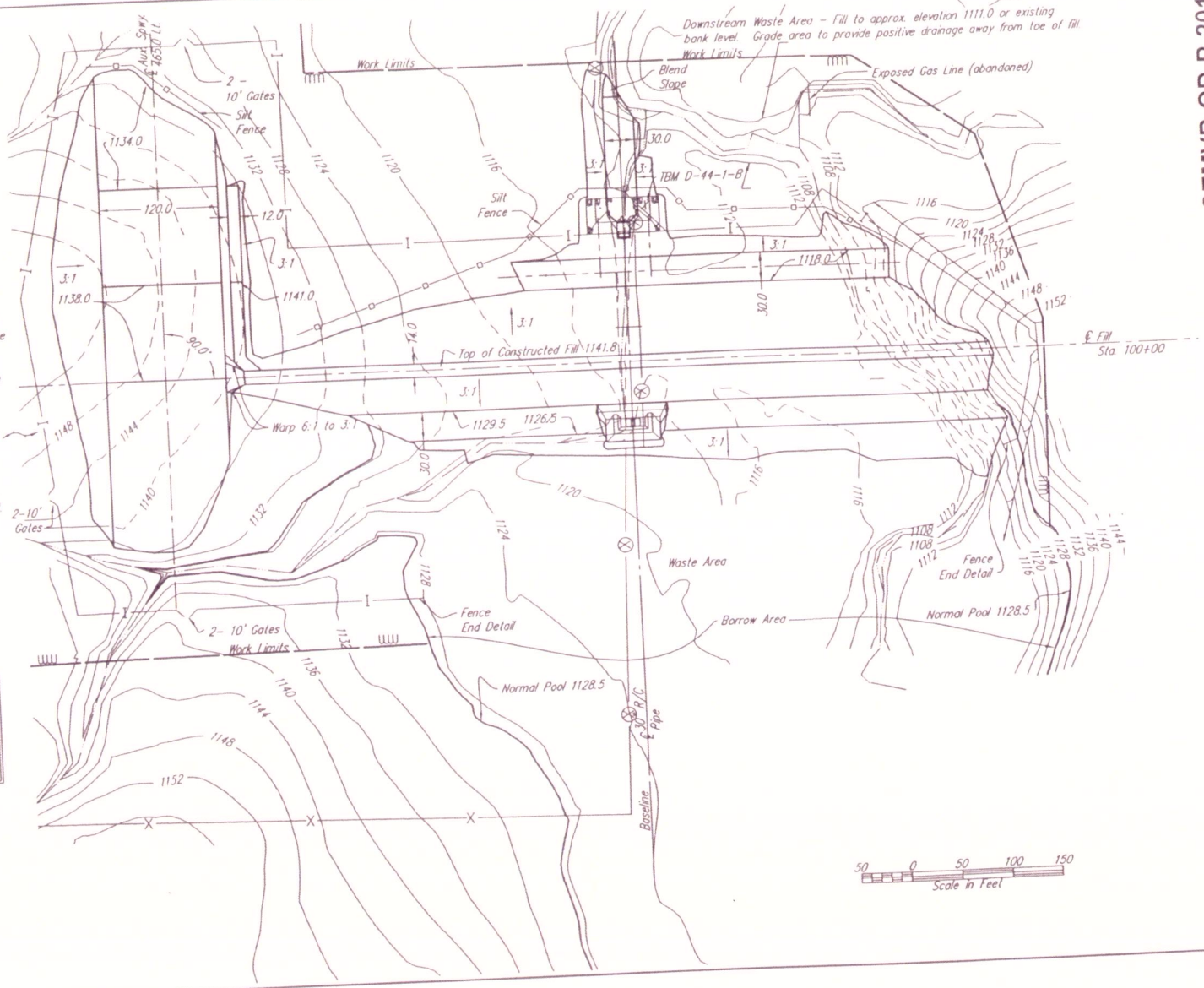
Transferee

Date

CEMVR-OD-P-2014-0871
Pond or Dam
Plan View
Sheet 1 of 5

NOTES
1. Clear and Grub the entire area enclosed by the symbol ⊔⊔⊔
2. Waste material may be spread in the upstream "Waste Area" as shown below elevation 1123.5 or in the downstream waste area below elevation 1111.0.
3. The excavated areas of the auxiliary spillway and outlet channel banks shall be topsoiled in accordance with Construction Specification 26A.
4. Spread topsoil on all surfaces of the auxiliary spillway and the embankment except for the portion of the upstream slope below elev. 1126.5.
5. Topsoil shall be spread to a depth of not less than 0.5 ft.
6. Construct diversion along tops of slopes marked FH=2.0; b=0.0; ss=4:1; s = variable.
7. Auxiliary Spillway Data: b=120, FH=3.0, ss=3:1, inlet s=0.02, outlet s=0.04.
8. Outlet Channel Data: b=30, s=0.001, ss =3:1.
9. Work limits will provide a working width of 50 ft. outside of the area enclosed by contour with elev. 1128.5 except as shown on this sheet.
10. Primary Borrow Area will be upstream of the embankment and below elevation 1128.5.
11. For details of Field Fence, see Sheet 23.

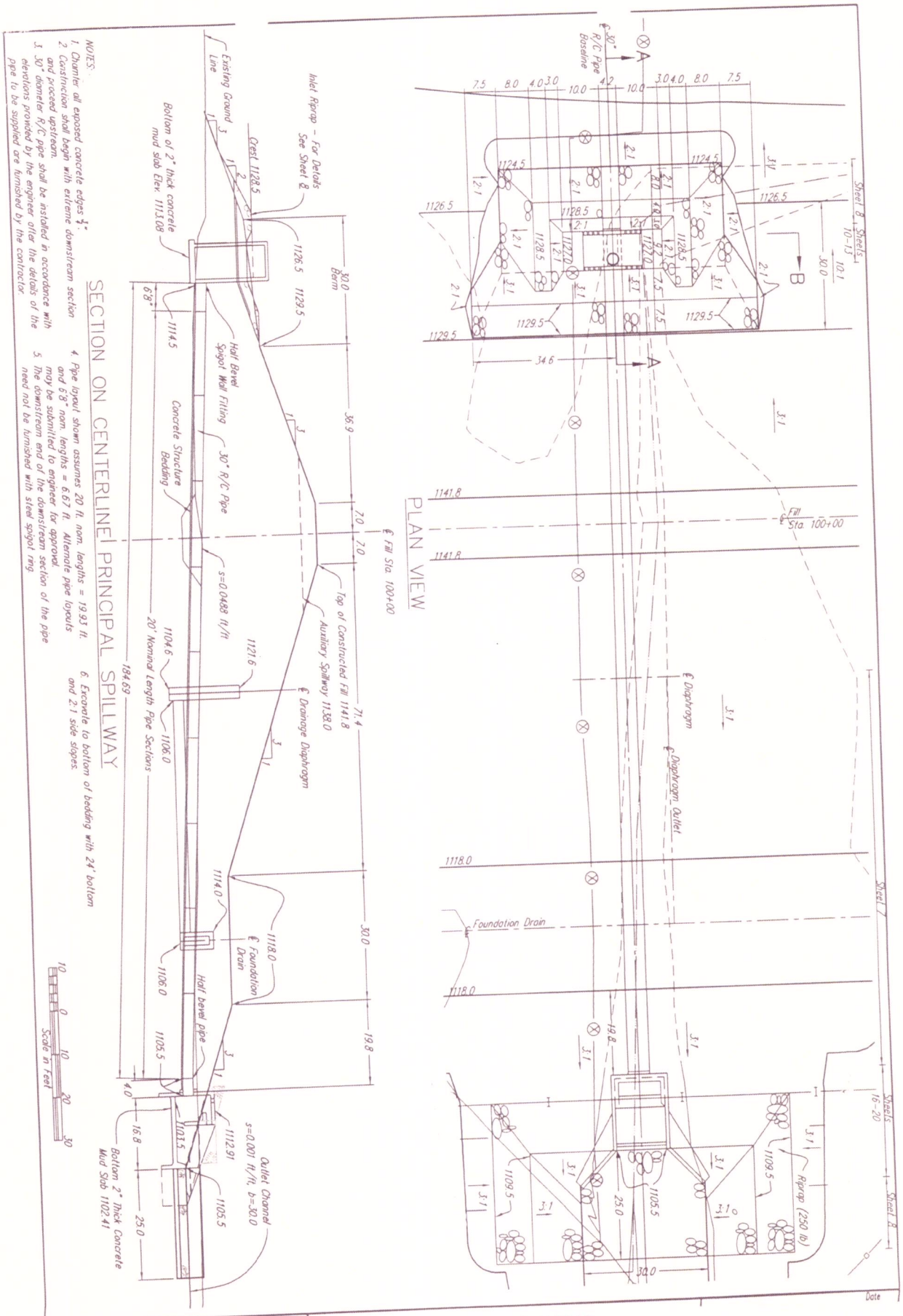
If a cultural resource is identified during construction, stop immediately and notify the Natural Resources Conservation Service Archeologist at (515) 284-4370.



TYPICAL DRAWING
POND OR DAM
PLAN VIEW

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

File No.
Drawing No.
Sheet 1 of 2

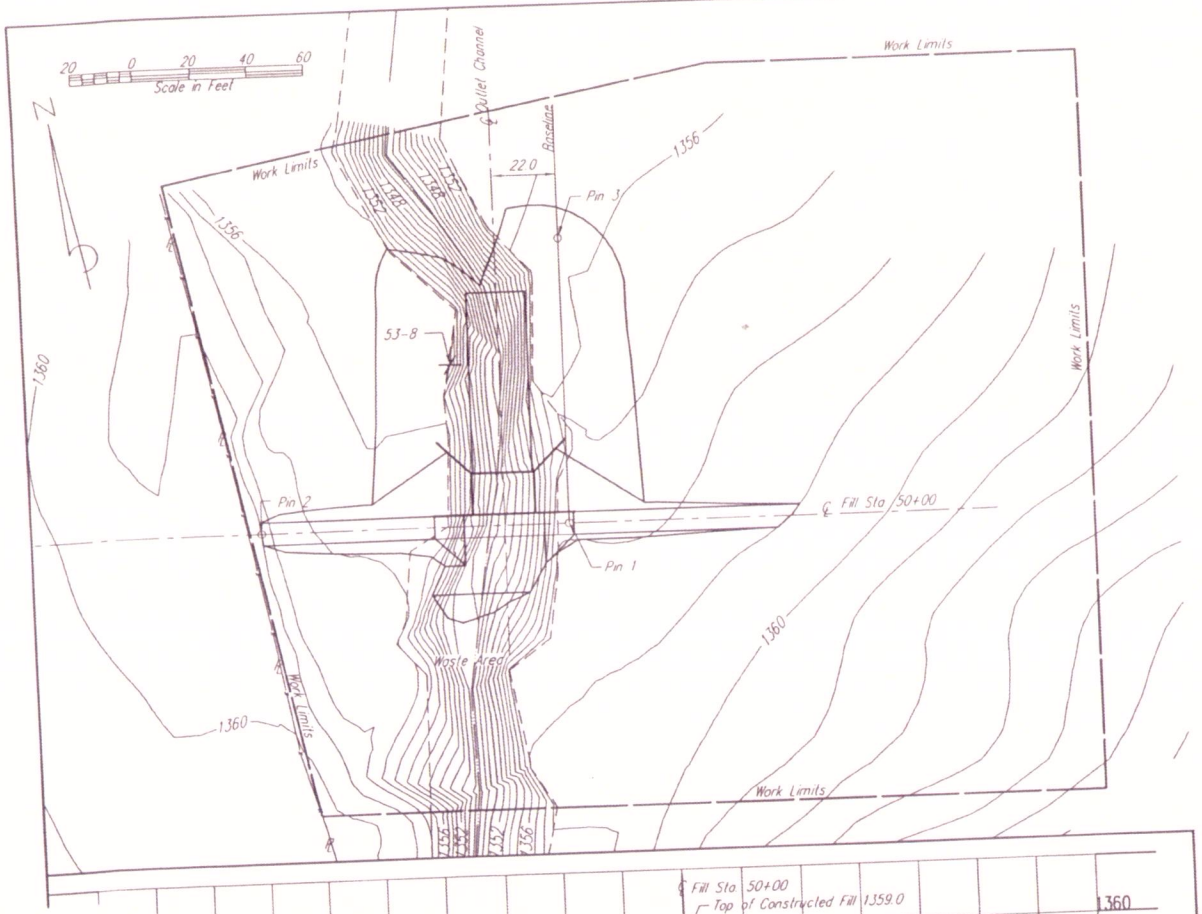


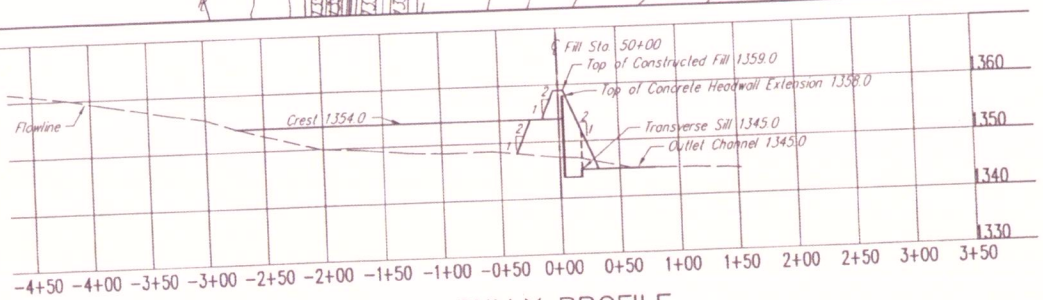
NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

File No.
Drawing No.
Sheet 2 of 4

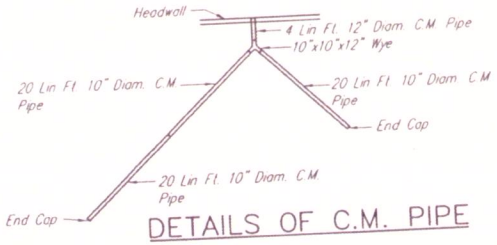
TYPICAL DRAWING
POND OR DAM
GENERAL LAYOUT

CEMVR-OD-P-2014-0871
Pond or Dam
General Layout
Sheet 2 of 5

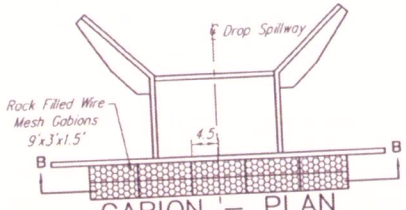




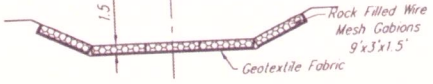
GULLY PROFILE



DETAILS OF C.M. PIPE



GABION – PLAN



SECTION B–B

TYPICAL DRAWING
GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE
PLAN – PROFILE

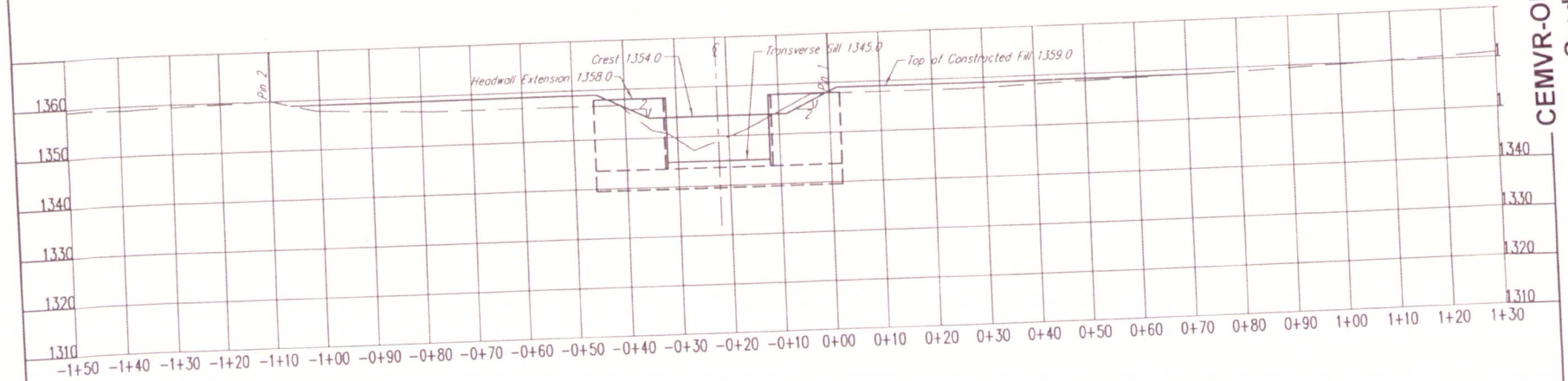
NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agri

File No.

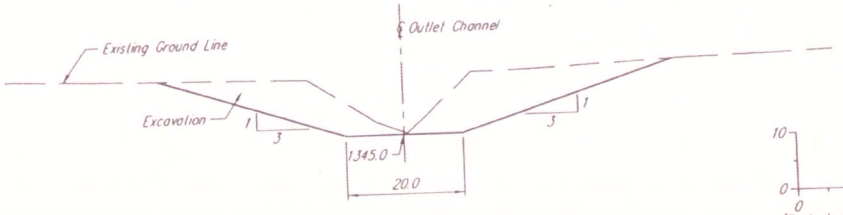
Drawing No.

Sheet 1 of 2

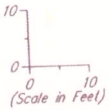
CEMVR-OD-P-2014-0871
Grade Stabilization
Plan View
Sheet 3 of 5

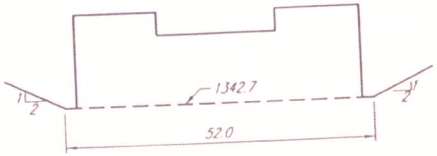


CROSS SECTION



OUTLET CHANNEL EXCAVATION
(Sta. 50+37 to Sta. 50+82)





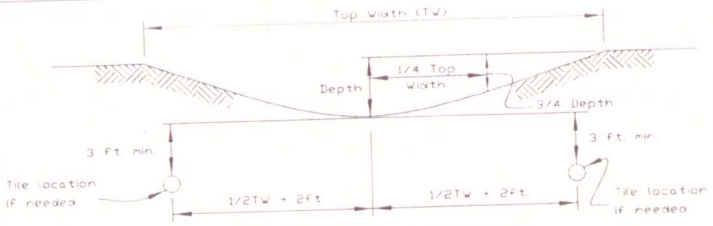
STRUCTURE EXCAVATION
(Sta. 50+00 to Sta. 50+33)

CEMVR-OD-P-2014-0871
Grade Stabilization
Cross Sections
Sheet 4 of 5

TYPICAL DRAWING
GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE
CROSS SECTIONS

NRCS
Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

File No.
Drawing No.
Sheet 2 of 2



PARABOLIC WATERWAY

Station	Elev.	Cut	Proposed North Waterway Design Dimensions of Waterway				
			Grade %	Depth	Top Width	1/4 Top Width	3/4 Depth
1+10	98.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	50	12.5	1.1
15+27	117.0	0					
Length							1417 ft.

CONSTRUCTED CROSS SECTIONS

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Station	Elev.	Cut	Proposed West Waterway Design Dimensions of Waterway				
			Grade %	Depth	Top Width	1/4 Top Width	3/4 Depth
1+10	98.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	40	10.0	1.0
9+48	113.0	1.8	2.0	1.0	40	10.0	0.8
14+26	122.4	1.6	Transition Area into WW shape				
14+77	125.8	0					
Length							1367 ft.

CONSTRUCTED CROSS SECTIONS

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Station	Elev.	Cut	Proposed West Lateral Waterway Design Dimensions of Waterway				
			Grade %	Depth	Top Width	1/4 Top Width	3/4 Depth
9+48	113.0	1.8	3.1	1.1	30	7.5	0.8
13+41	125.4	2.1	6.9	1.1	30	7.5	0.8
14+65	133.9	0					
Length							517 ft

CONSTRUCTED CROSS SECTIONS

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Cross Section at Station _____
Rod Reading on Bench Mark or Hub at Sta _____ + _____

	Left Edge	Left 1/4	CL	Right 1/4	Right Edge
Rod					
Dist					

Take 'As Built' cross section at 400 ft. intervals or as otherwise designated.
Left and Right to be determined when looking downstream.

I certify that this practice has been constructed in accordance with this plan and specifications and the attached checkout notes.

Contractor _____

Date _____

Designed ____
Drawn ____
Traced ____
Checked ____

County, Iowa

GRASSED WATERWAY PLAN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

DRAWING NO.

SHEET NO. 3 OF 11

CEMVR-OD-P-2014-0871
Grassed Waterway and Subsurface Drainage
Sheet 5 of 5

Fields of Opportunities

STATE OF IOWA

TERRY E. BRANSTAD, GOVERNOR
KIM REYNOLDS, LT. GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
CHUCK GIPP, DIRECTOR

May 1, 2015

Mr. Ward Lenz
Chief, Regulatory Branch
Rock Island District Corps of Engineers
Clock Tower Building – PO BOX 2004
Rock Island, IL 61204-2004

Subject: Section 401 Water Quality Certification for Regional Permit 33 Discharge of Dredged or Fill Material Associated with Certain Conservation Practices Sponsored by NRCS or HUD in Waters of the United States in the State of Iowa

Dear Mr. Lenz,

This Section 401 Water Quality Certification is submitted by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) under the authority of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The IDNR has examined the information furnished by the Rock Island District Corps of Engineers in the December 9, 2014 Joint Public Notice and the final Regional Permit 33 issued on March 17, 2015. The IDNR certifies RP 33 (CEMVR-OD-P-2014-0871) because there is reasonable expectation that the activities identified within it will be conducted in a manner that will not violate Iowa's water quality standards.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this Section 401 Water Quality Certification, please contact me at the address shown below or call (515) 725-8399.

Sincerely,

Christine M. Schwake

Christine M. Schwake
Environmental Specialist

502 EAST 9th STREET / DES MOINES, IOWA 50319-0034
PHONE 515-725-8200 FAX 515-725-8202 www.iowadnr.gov