

## Permit Application Requirements

- Applicant name, address and telephone number
- Project location
- Project description, purpose, plans and drawings
- Waters and wetlands impacted by the project
- Plans to offset environmental impacts (mitigation plan)

### Download a Joint Permit Application (JPA):

<http://www.nao.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/JPA.aspx>



### Not sure? Just call us!

Contact a regulatory expert directly to discuss your project.

Find a list of project managers at:

[www.nao.usace.army.mil](http://www.nao.usace.army.mil)

or call our Regulator of the Day at 757-201-7652.

## How Do Wetlands and Streams Benefit People?

One of the goals of the Clean Water Act is to prevent the degradation of the Nation's waters, including needless destruction of wetlands. Wetlands benefit people in many ways that may not be obvious. Depending upon their location, wetlands provide one or more of the following benefits:



- They improve the quality of our water by filtering sediments and removing contaminants.
- They serve as spawning sites and nursery areas for fish and other aquatic life.
- They support downstream aquatic systems, including commercial and sport fisheries, by producing food and organic material that is flushed out of the wetlands and into streams during high flows.
- They reduce flood damage downstream by storing flood water and releasing it slowly, like a giant sponge.
- They are breeding, feeding, and wintering habitat for hundreds of wildlife species including: waterfowl, shorebirds, otters, muskrats, turtles, frogs, and salamanders.
- They support many endangered species of animals and plants.
- They protect shorelines from erosion due to waves and currents.
- They provide recreational opportunities, such as hunting, fishing, boating, and wildlife watching.

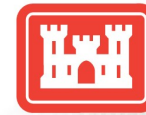


## Contact Us

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Norfolk District**

803 Front Street, Norfolk, VA 23510  
757-201-7652

<http://www.nao.usace.army.mil>



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers®**  
Norfolk District



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### What Do We Regulate?

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in coordination with tribes, state and federal agencies, is responsible for protecting our nation's aquatic environment, including our wetlands. We do this under the authorities of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, and Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

#### Waters within the Corps' jurisdiction (Waters of the U.S.):

- Traditional navigable waters
- Interstate waters
- Intrastate waters that support commercial (past, present or future)
- Impoundments of waters (i.e. dams, reservoirs)
- Tributaries of the waters listed above
- Territorial seas and Outer Continental Shelf
- Wetlands adjacent to other waters of the U.S.

### Do You Have a Wetland?

Wetlands are generally characterized by:

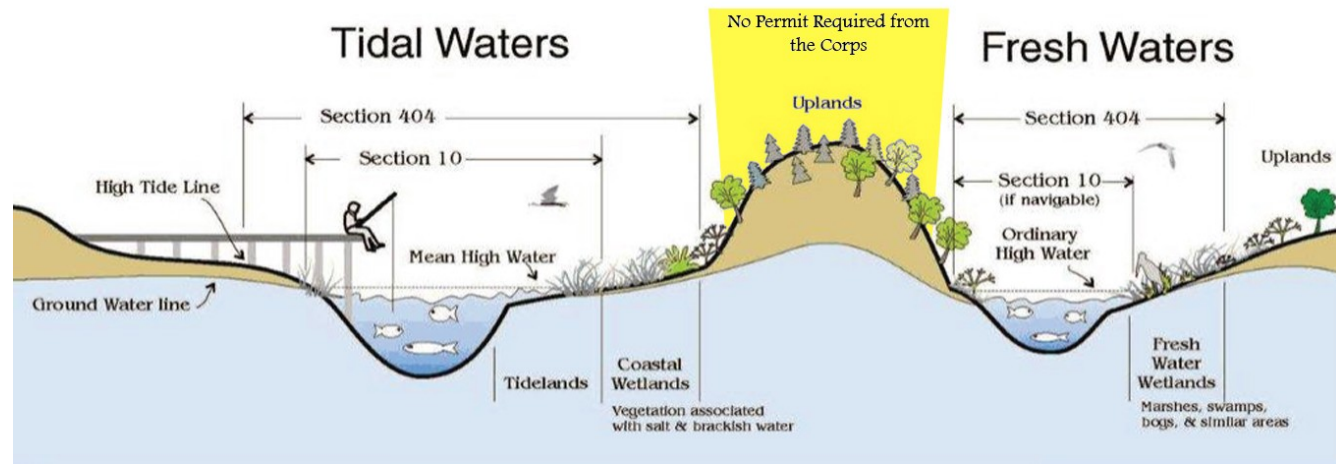
**Soils** saturated or flooded during some parts of most years

**Vegetation** that is adapted for moist soil conditions such as bulrush, cattails, rushes, sedges, willows, pines, maples, etc.

**Hydrology** that has a presence of surface water or saturation during some part of the growing season



## CORPS OF ENGINEERS REGULATORY JURISDICTION



### When Do You Need a Corps Permit?

A Corps permit is required for:

- Structures and/or work affecting navigable waters of the U.S.
- Any discharge of dredged or fill material into wetlands or waters of the U.S.



**Identifying wetlands can be very difficult!**  
**When in doubt, give us a call at 757-201-7652.**

### Types of Permits

**Standard Permits** - these include Individual Permits and letters of permission for large or complex actions. A public notice and comment period are required for these permits.

**General Permits** - these include Nationwide Permits and Regional General Permits for small or routine actions that are similar in nature and typically have only minor environmental impacts.

Before you begin work, permits may also be required from other agencies, such as the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, the Virginia Marine Resources Commission and your local government.

