

**STATE OF UTAH  
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

**Section 401 Water Quality Certification No. DWQ-2020-12001**

**Applicant:** U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Jason Gipson, Chief, Nevada-Utah Regulatory Section  
Sacramento District  
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Bountiful, Utah 84010

**Project:** **On December 4<sup>th</sup>, 2020**, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) issued a public notice for the reissuance of the **Programmatic General Permit (PGP) 10 for Minimal Impact Activities under the State's Stream Alteration Program**. General Permits are a form of Department of Army authorization that are issued for structures, work, or discharges that will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects. This Programmatic General Permit was first issued by the USACE on November 2, 1987. It authorized activities that had minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment that fall under the USACE's Regulatory Program and that had also been authorized through a Utah Stream Alteration Permit. After 1987, PGP 10 has been reissued every five years. Activities authorized under this PGP 10 include, but are not limited to, culvert installation and extension, bridges, low water crossings, utility crossings, bank stabilization, linear transportation projects, diversion structures, outfall structures, boat ramps, docks, commercial and residential construction, flood control facilities, and maintenance of previously permitted activities. The USACE Proposes to reauthorize the PGP with some modifications including reduction in level of impact authorized and the inclusion of four (4) additional conditions.

**Location:** State of Utah

**Watercourse(s):** All streams in the State of Utah that are part of a surface tributary system and over which the State Engineer has regulatory authority under the State's Stream Alteration Permit Program (Section 73-3-29, Utah Code Annotated).

**Request Date:** December 4, 2020

**Effective Date:** January **Day, 2020**

DWQ-2020-025395

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**Attachment 1: Applicant/Project Proponent Resources**

## I. Definitions

- 1.) **Blue Ribbon Fishery:** status administered by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources and the Blue Ribbon Advisory Council that indicates the waterbody has high quality in the following attributes: fishing, outdoor experience, fish habitat, and economic benefits.
- 2.) **Category 1 Waters** are “*Waters which have been determined by the Board to be of exceptional recreational or ecological significance or have been determined to be a State or National resource requiring protection, shall be maintained at existing high quality through designation, by the Board after public hearing, as Category 1 Waters.*” UAC R317-2-3.2
- 3.) **Category 2 Waters** “*are designated surface water segments which are treated as Category 1 Waters except that a point source discharge may be permitted provided that the discharge does not degrade existing water quality.*” UAC R317-2-3.3
- 4.) **Designated Beneficial Uses:** means a water’s present most reasonable uses, grouped by use classes to protect the uses against controllable pollution. Beneficial uses designated within each class are described in Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-2-6 and waterbodies beneficial uses can be found in UAC R317-2-13. For the purposes of this document, the term “designated beneficial uses” will be used to describe all uses required to be protected by Utah Water Quality Standards and Antidegradation Policy.
- 5.) **Director Notification and Review** means submittal of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Utah’s State Engineer’s Office (Water Rights) joint application and any supplemental attachments to the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), Director of the Utah Division of Water Quality (DWQ) for review.
- 6.) **Existing Uses** “*means those uses actually attained in a water body on or after November 28, 1975, whether or not they are included in the water quality standards.*” UAC R317-1-1.” *If a situation is found where there is an existing use which is a higher use (i.e., more stringent protection requirements) than that current designated use, the Director will apply the water quality standards and anti-degradation policy to protect the existing use.*” UAC R317-2-3.
- 7.) **Project Proponent** “*means the applicant for license or permit or entity seeking certification.*” 40 CFR §121.1
- 8.) **Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)-** “*means the maximum amount of a particular pollutant that a waterbody can receive and still meet state water quality standards, and an allocation of that amount to the pollutant's sources.*” UAC R317-1-1
- 9.) **Waters of the United States (WOTUS)** means waterbodies subject to the provisions of the Clean Water Act.

10.) **303(d) list** is a state's list of impaired and threatened waters, including but not limited to; streams, lakes, and reservoirs adopted to implement the Clean Water Act Section 303(d).

## **II. Acronyms**

BMPs- Best Management Practices  
CWA- Clean Water Act  
DEQ- Utah Department of Environmental Quality  
DWQ – Utah Division of Water Quality  
PGP 10- Programmatic General permit 10  
UAC- Utah Administrative Code  
USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load  
WQS- Utah Water Quality Standards  
WOTUS- Waters of the United States

## **III. Executive Summary**

Pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) 33 U.S.C. Section 1251 et seq., DWQ grants water quality certification to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Programmatic General Permit (PGP 10). Certification is subject to the conditions outlined in this document and adherence to any conditions outlined in the proposed PGP 10. The conditions outlined in this certification are necessary to assure compliance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other applicable laws and regulations adopted for state primacy of the CWA. Condition justification and appropriate citations of Federal and State laws that authorize the condition, as required by 30 CFR Part 121.7, can be found in the section immediately following the conditions.

DWQ's conditions are based on and are necessary to comply with applicable state rules. Specifically, the following Utah Rules represent overarching considerations that require the conditions outlined by this document to apply to the USACE PGP 10 Permits: Utah's rules promulgating standards of quality for waters of the State affirm "it shall be unlawful and a violation of these rules for any person to discharge or place any wastes or other substances in such manner as may interfere with designated uses protected by assigned classes or to cause any of the applicable standards to be violated" UAC R317-2-7.1.a. Additionally, "All actions to control waste discharges under these rules shall be modified as necessary to protect downstream designated uses." UAC R317-2-8. As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge "impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., "exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7" UAC R317-15-6.1A.2. or "fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7" UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3

The Utah DWQ participated in a pre-filing meeting with the USACE on November 4, 2020, and received a formal 401 Certification request on December 4, 2020 from the USACE for the reissuance of the USACE PGP 10. Utah DWQ was informed that the reasonable period of time to make a certification decision was 60 days, which requires the DWQ to act by February 2, 2020.

#### IV. Background

This Programmatic General Permit was first issued by the USACE on November 2, 1987. It authorized activities that had minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment that fall under the USACE's Regulatory Program and that had also been authorized through a Utah Stream Alteration Permit. After 1987, PGP 10 has been reissued every five years. Activities authorized under this PGP 10 include, but are not limited to, culvert installation and extension, bridges, low water crossings, utility crossings, bank stabilization, linear transportation projects, diversion structures, outfall structures, boat ramps, docks, commercial and residential construction, flood control facilities, and maintenance of previously permitted activities.

The USACE is proposing to reauthorize PGP 10 with the following modifications:

- 1.) The USACE proposes to modify the level of impact authorized by this permit from no more than 500 linear feet for perennial/intermittent streams and 750 linear feet for ephemeral streams to a consistent level of no more than 300 linear feet for activities in streams.
- 2.) The USACE Proposes to clarify that the relocation of streams for the purposes of restoration activities is authorized by this permit. Currently, PGP 10 has a blanket prohibition regarding the relocation of streams. The USACE is proposing to retain this restriction with the exception of relocation for purposes of restoration, provided the project results in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services.
- 3.) The USACE proposes to modify this permit to authorize projects that may affect historic properties and/or federally-listed threatened and endangered species when another federal agency is involved in the project (i.e. conducting the work, issuing a permit, lease, funding, etc.) and was the lead federal agency for purposes of determining compliance with the NHPA and/or the Endangered Species Act.
- 4.) USACE is proposing to reauthorize the existing PGP 10 general conditions, with the inclusion of the following four additional general conditions:
  - (a) The permittee shall design all bank stabilization activities using bio-engineering techniques to the maximum extent practicable, unless the USACE determines it to not be practicable.
  - (b) The permittee is responsible for all authorized work and ensuring that all contractors and workers are made aware of and adhere to the terms and conditions of the permit authorization. You shall ensure that a copy of the permit authorization and associated drawings are available and visible for quick reference at the site until all installation activities are completed.

- (c) To the maximum extent practicable, the preconstruction 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. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the preconstruction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).
- (d) If the permittee sells the property associated with this PGP verification, the permittee may transfer the permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the USACE office to validate the transfer. A copy of the PGP verification and new landowner information must be attached to the letter requesting transfer.

## V. Certification Conditions

- 1.) The Project Proponent shall provide Director Notification and Review for any project with a potential discharge to *Category 1* or *Category 2* waters; in order to protect designated beneficial uses and assure that WQS are not violated.
- 2.) All activities shall not cause further degradation of impaired waterbodies- as defined in DWQ's most recent 303(d) list, regardless of whether a TMDL has been completed. The project proponent must review impairments on the waterbodies where the projects have potential to discharge and is responsible for ensuring that WQS are not exceeded and designated beneficial uses are not impaired.
- 3.) Hazardous and otherwise deleterious materials (e.g. oil, gasoline, chemicals, trash, sawdust, etc.) shall not be stored, disposed of, or accumulated or conveyed through adjacent to or in immediate vicinity WOTUS unless adequate measures and controls are provided to ensure those materials will not enter WOTUS in the State of Utah. **Any spill or discharge of oil or other substance which may cause pollution to WOTUS in the State of Utah, including wetlands, must be immediately reported to the Utah DEQ Hotline at (801) 536-4123, a 24-hour phone number.**
- 4.) All project proponents conducting activities in or immediately adjacent to WOTUS in the State of Utah with assigned class 1C (domestic drinking water) that are upstream 2 miles or less from any intake supply must notify the water supply operator and the local health department prior to commencement of work. If the water supply operator or the local health department recommends additional BMPs or monitoring, the project proponent must consider those recommendations in their project design.
- 5.) All activities conducted in or immediately adjacent to WOTUS in the State of Utah with assigned beneficial use class 3A (cold water fishery) or has blue ribbon fishery designation must avoid removal of native riparian vegetation that provides stream shading to the maximum extent

practicable. Any projects that approve removal of riparian vegetation that provides shade must require reestablishment of native vegetation that provides equal or greater shade. The project proponent shall provide successful reestablishment of native vegetation.

## VI. Condition Justification and Citations

- 1.) **Director Notification and Review** is a condition for projects identified in Part V(1) above which present an increased likelihood of jeopardizing designated beneficial uses or otherwise causing a violation of WQS, promulgated pursuant to Utah Code Sections 19-5-104, 19-5-110 and Section 303 of the Clean Water Act. Director Notification will allow the DWQ to consider water-body specific factors that are not otherwise considered by PGP 10 Permits. In support of cooperative federalism, the DWQ conditions approval of PGP 10 Permits identified in Part V(1) above on Director Notification, rather than denying all PGP 10 Permits with potential to discharge to Category 1 and Category 2 Waters, to avoid unnecessary burden to applicants that would be associated with a blanket requirement for individual certification requests for all identified projects in Category 1 and Category 2 waters.

The opportunity to review projects that discharge to Category 1 and Category 2 waters allows the DWQ to assure that WQS will be met without automatically requiring a certification request to the Director directly from the project proponent. Director Notification would take substantially less time than requiring an individual certification request and associated pre-filing meeting. The Director will provide one of the following responses within two weeks;

- (i) The DWQ has determined the project will likely have minimal impact to water quality, pending the project proponent's consideration of any written comments,

or in infrequent cases

- (ii) The DWQ has determined that the project requires individual certification to adequately protect designated beneficial uses, prevent violation of WQS, or prevent antidegradation. The DWQ reserves the right to require an individual 401 certification in rare circumstances where the DWQ determines there is a potential for adverse water quality impacts.

Projects with potential discharges to Category 1 and Category 2 waters are conditioned on Director Notification and Review in order to ensure that the Utah DWQ's Antidegradation Policies are being implemented effectively. Category 1 waters are "waters which have been determined by the Board to be of exceptional recreational or ecological significance or have been determined to be a State or National resource requiring protection, shall be maintained at existing high quality through designation, by the Board after public hearing, as Category 1 Waters." UAC R317-2-3.2. Category 2 waters "are designated surface water segments which are treated as Category 1 Waters except that a point source discharge may be permitted provided that the discharge does not degrade existing water quality." UAC R317-2-3.3. Discharges may be

allowed in Category 1 and Category 2 waters “where pollution will be temporary and limited after consideration of the factors in UAC R317-2-3.5.b.4., and where best management practices will be employed to minimize pollution effects.” UAC R317-2-3.2 and UAC R317-2-3.3.

Although PGP 10 Permits are typically issued for projects with minimal impacts to water quality, the PGP 10 Permits do not take into consideration the quality of the water affected. In order to comply with the Antidegradation Policy outlined by UAC R317-2-3.5.b.4, requiring that pollution to Category 1 and Category 2 waters be temporary and limited, the DWQ must review all projects with the potential to discharge to those waters. Without the ability to review the individual projects proposing to discharge to Category 1 and Category 2 waters, the DWQ cannot assure that they will meet the antidegradation policy or other applicable water quality requirements. As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge “impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., “exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7” UAC R317-15-6.1A.2. or “fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3 when making a certification decision.

Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.2., UAC R317-2-3.3. , UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

- 2.) **Protection of Impaired Waterbodies.** Waters that are impaired and conjunctively on Utah’s most up to date 303(d) list are not currently meeting their designated beneficial uses. According to Utah’s Final 2016 Integrated Report<sup>1</sup> the waters identified as impaired are not meeting their designated beneficial uses because “the concentration of the pollutant- or several pollutants- exceeds numeric water quality criteria, or quantitative biological assessments indicate that the biological designated uses are not supported (Narrative water quality standards are violated).” Utah’s antidegradation policy states “existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses.” UAC R317-2-3.1. In order to ensure that proposed activities meet Utah’s antidegradation and that discharges do not further degrade water quality the project proponent needs to be aware of the waterbodies assessment, more specifically if the waterbody is impaired and listed on Utah’s most current 303(d) list. If the potential discharge contains pollutants/ parameters that the waterbody is listed as impaired for, the project proponent needs to take extra precautions to minimize and prevent discharges that could further degrade the waterbodies and prevent the waterbodies from meeting its beneficial and existing uses. Typical pollutants associated with USACE Section 404 permits (e.g. sediment), especially when a waterbodies proposed for discharge is impaired could cause applicable WQS to be violated, if appropriate measures are taken.” As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge “impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., “exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7” UAC R317-15-6.1A.2. or “fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3. when making a certification decision.

<sup>1</sup> <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/monitoring-reporting/integrated-report/DWQ-2017-004941.pdf>



Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.1, UAC R317-2.1.a., UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

- 3.) **Proper Storage of Hazardous and Otherwise Deleterious Materials.** Project approval is conditioned on proper storage of hazardous and otherwise deleterious materials, and notification of any discharge of those materials, to assure that water quality and narrative standards are not violated. When projects are occurring in or around waterbodies, there is a chance for pollutants to inadvertently be spilled/discharged into waterbodies due to increased risk from project related activities (e.g. presence of machinery, onsite chemical and gas storage, improper waste storage, and failure to use proper BMPs). To prevent or reduce the possibility that hazardous and otherwise deleterious materials are inadvertently discharged into a waterbody, project proponents must not store, dispose of, or accumulated such materials adjacent to or in immediate vicinity of WOTUS unless adequate measures and controls are provided to ensure those materials will not enter waters of the state. If there is a discharge to WOTUS in the State of Utah, it must be immediately reported to the DEQ, as stated in Utah Code §19-5-114. An inadvertent discharge of pollutants can cause violations with Utah’s Narrative Standards, which states “It shall be unlawful, and a violation of these rules, for any person to discharge or place any waste or other substance in such a way as will be or may become offensive such as unnatural deposits, floating debris, oil, scum or other nuisances such as color, odor or taste; or cause conditions which produce undesirable aquatic life or which produce objectionable tastes in edible aquatic organisms; or result in concentrations or combinations of substances which produce undesirable physiological responses in desirable resident fish, or other desirable aquatic life, or undesirable human health effects, as determined by bioassay or other tests performed in accordance with standard procedures; or determined by biological assessments in Subsection R317-2-7.3.” UAC R317-3-7.2. Utah’s rules promulgating standards of quality for waters of the State affirm “it shall be unlawful and a violation of these rules for any person to discharge or place any wastes or other substances in such manner as may interfere with designated uses protected by assigned classes or to cause any of the applicable standards to be violated.” UAC R317-2-7.1.a. Discharges of pollutants, even inadvertently, could cause both a violation of applicable water quality standards and possibly interfere with a waterbodies designated uses.

Citation(s): Utah Code § 19-5-114, UAC R317-3-7.2, UAC R317-2-7.1.a, UAC R317-15-6.1., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., UAC R317-15-6.1A.2.

- 4.) **Notification to water supply operators and local health departments** is a condition of project approval for all projects in or immediately adjacent to WOTUS with assigned class 1C for domestic drinking water upstream two miles or less from any intake supply. PGP 10 term 7 as described in the USACE Public Notice for PGP 10, states ” Projects proposed in the proximity of a public water supply intake, are not authorized under this PGP, except where the activity is for the maintenance, repair or replacement of the intake structure or for adjacent bank stabilization.” The DWQ has determined that this term is not specific enough to protect of beneficial use class 1C (Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment by treatment processes as required by the Utah Division of Drinking Water) because it fails to provide an exact distance. As stated in Utah’s Antidegradation Policy UAC R317-2-3.5.d “depending upon the locations of the discharge and its proximity to downstream drinking water diversions, additional treatment or more stringent

effluent limits or additional monitoring, beyond that which may otherwise be required to meet minimum technology standards or in stream WQS, may be required by the Director in order to adequately protect public health and the environment.” “The additional treatment/effluent limits/monitoring which may be required will be determined by the Director after consultation with the Division of Drinking Water and the downstream drinking water users.” UAC R317-2-3.5.d. These additional requirements are necessary to ensure that beneficial use class 1C is maintained in the waterbody proposed for discharge or in some cases, protection of the downstream waterbodies designated beneficial use, when classified as 1C. Should the project proponent refuse to work with the local health department and water supply operators, the Director may request an individual certification request and issue additional requirements in consultation with the operator, the public health departments, and the Division of Drinking water in order to maintain the designated beneficial use.

Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.5.d, UAC R317-2-7.1.a, UAC R317-2-8., UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1, UAC R317-15-6.1A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3

- 5.) **Vegetation Preservation and Reestablishment in fisheries.** Project approval is conditioned on avoiding vegetation removal to the maximum extent practicable in or immediately adjacent to WOTUS used as fisheries in order to maintain existing beneficial use. Waterbodies with beneficial use class 3A (cold water fishery) or waterbodies with a blue ribbon fishery designation rely heavily on the available stream cover/shade to maintain designated beneficial uses. Riparian vegetation supplies necessary shade to stabilize water temperatures in streams. Removal of riparian vegetation, without reestablishment could cause a waterbody not to maintain beneficial use 3A or its blue river fishery designation. Utah’s antidegradation policy states “existing instream water uses shall be maintained and protected. No water quality degradation is allowable which would interfere with or become injurious to existing instream water uses.” UAC R317-2-3.1. Failure to minimize riparian vegetation removal and failure to reestablish riparian vegetation which results in the failure to maintain beneficial use class 3A would be considered a violation of Utah’s rules promulgating standards of quality for waters of the State, more specifically Utah’s antidegradation policy found at UAC R317-2-3. Additionally, the loss of riparian vegetation could cause a violation of the instream numeric criteria for temperature, which is listed as 20°C with a max temperature change of 2°C for beneficial use class 3A. UAC R317-2-14.2. If the temperature of the waterbody increases, there is a potential for instream water quality criteria for dissolved oxygen (DO) to be violated. Temperature and DO have an inverse relationship, where temperature increases then DO decreases, so an increase in temperature could cause a decrease in DO, and possibly a violation of the instream criteria for DO which for beneficial use class 3A is a minimum of 8.0 mg/L when early life stages are present and 4.0 mg/L when all other life stages are present. UAC R317-2-14.2. As stated in UAC R317-15-6.1 the Director will ordinarily consider whether the proposed discharge “impairs the designated beneficial use classifications (e.g., aquatic life, drinking water, recreation) in Section R317-2-6” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1., “exceeds water quality criteria, either narrative or numeric, in Section R317-2-7” UAC R317-15-6.1A.2. or “fails to meet the antidegradation (ADR) requirements of Section R317-2-7” UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3 when making a certification decision.

Citation(s): UAC R317-2-3.1., UAC R317-2-3., UACR317-2-14.2., UAC R317-2-14.2., UAC R317-15-6.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.1, UAC R317-15-6.1.A.2., UAC R317-15-6.1.A.3.

## **VII. Disclaimers**

- 1.) This Section 401 Water Quality Certification does not preclude the applicant's responsibility to comply with all applicable Federal, State or local laws, regulations or ordinances, including WQS. Permit coverage does not release the applicant from any liability or penalty, should violations to the permit terms and conditions or Federal or State Laws occur.
- 2.) Applicants must acquire all necessary easements, access authorizations and permits to ensure they are able to implement the project. This Section 401 Water Quality Certification does not convey any property rights or exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize access or injury to private property.

## **VIII. Public Notice and Comments**

- 1.) **Public Notice Dates:**
- 2.) **Public Notice Comments, Response, and Actions:**
  - (a) Comment 1
    - Comment 1:
    - Comment 1 Response:
    - Comment 1 Action:
- 3.) During finalization of the Certification certain dates, spelling edits, and minor language or formatting corrections may have been completed. Due to the nature of these changes they were not considered major and the Certification will not be Public Noticed again.

**IX. Water Quality Certification**

The Utah Division of Water Quality Certifies that if projects issued under the USACE Programmatic General Permit 10 (PGP 10) adhere to the conditions outlined in this certification and adheres to any conditions outlined in the proposed PGP 10 Permit then the projects will comply with water quality requirements and applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act sections 301 (Effluent Limitations), 302 (Water Quality Related Effluent Limitations), 303(Water Quality Standards and Implementation Plans), 306(National Standards of Performance), and 307 (Toxic and Pretreatment Effluent Standards).

\_\_\_\_\_  
Erica Brown Gaddis PhD, Director

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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## X. References

Division of Water Quality. 2016. Utah's Final 2016 Integrated Report. Salt lake City, Utah. Utah Department of Environmental Quality.

Available at: <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/monitoring-reporting/integrated-report/DWQ-2017-004941.pdf>

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Attachment 1: Project Proponent Resources

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## **Project Proponent Resources**

Best Management Practices for Construction Sites: <https://deq.utah.gov/sbeap/best-management-practices-for-construction-sites>

Utah DEQ Interactive Map: <https://enviro.deq.utah.gov/>

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