ASSESSING INDIRECT IMPACTS TO AQUATIC RESOURCES

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OBJECTIVES

- Corps Authorities
- Definitions
- Types of Indirect Impacts
- Avoidance/Minimization of Indirect Impacts



SECTION 404 CLEAN WATER ACT (CWA) 1972

- Section 404 of the CWA requires a permit for the discharge of dredged or fill material into a waters (aquatic resource) of the United States.
- Waters of the United States include lakes, streams, ponds, wetlands, etc. with a downstream tributary connection to a navigable water.



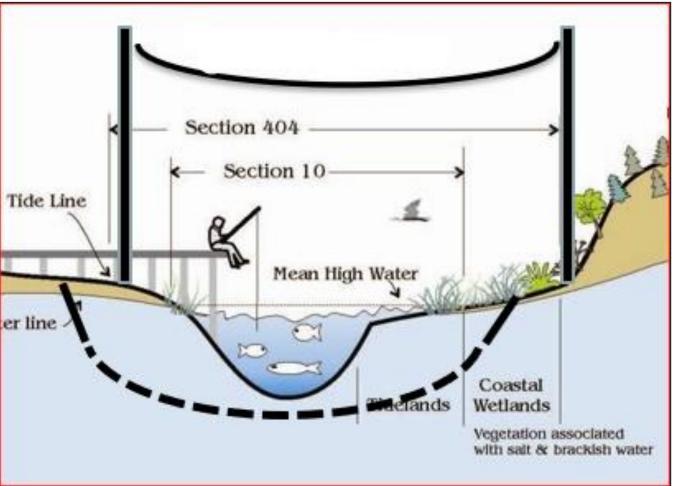
SECTION 10 OF THE RIVERS AND HARBORS ACT (RHA) 1899

Section 10 of the RHA requires a permit for any **work in, over or under** a navigable water.

Section 10 waters in Utah include:

- Bear Lake
- Bear River (from Idaho state line to town of Corrine)
- Flaming Gorge Reservoir
- Lower section of Green River
- Colorado River
- Lake Powell

https://www.spk.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Juris diction/Navigable-Waters-of-the-US/





PROJECT IMPACTS ANALYSIS

When a permit is required for the discharge of dredged or fill material into any aquatic resource (AR) subject to Section 404 CWA and/or any work in, over or under a water subject to Section 10 RHA, the Corps must evaluate the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of such discharge/work.

- Direct Impact- Loss of the AR in whole, or in part, due to the placement of dredged/fill material and/or impacts to navigation from construction of a structure.
- Indirect Impact- Loss or degradation of an AR's functions and services at a different location and/or time than the fill activity location.
- Cumulative Impact- Changes to the aquatic ecosystem caused by the combined impact of past, present and future human activities and natural processes.

Direct Impact + Indirect Impact = Total Project Impact to ARs



INDIRECT IMPACTS

Potential indirect impacts:

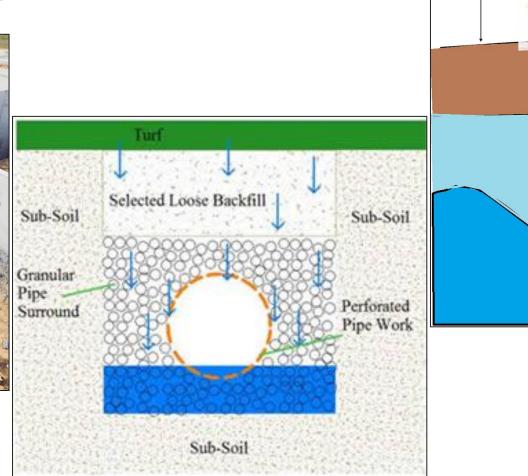
- Dewatering
 - Draining
 - Redirecting Surface Water
- Isolation
- Flooding/Inundation
 - Conversion
- Degradation of function

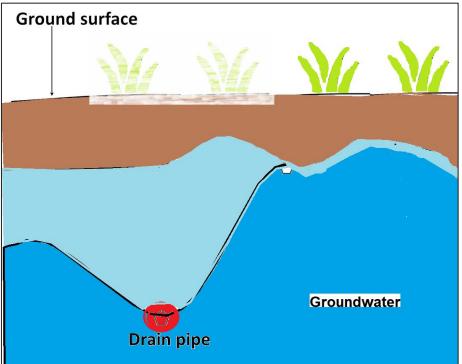


DRAINING OF GROUNDWATER

- Land/perimeter or tile drains
- Utility lines
 - Cone of depression

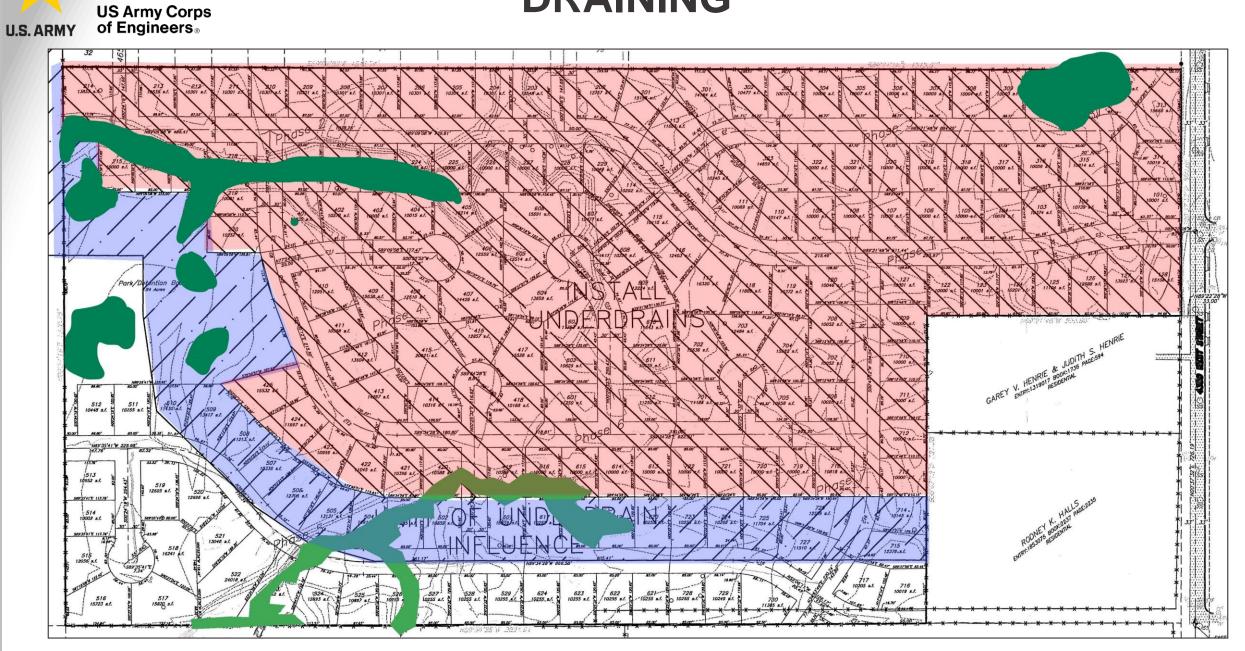








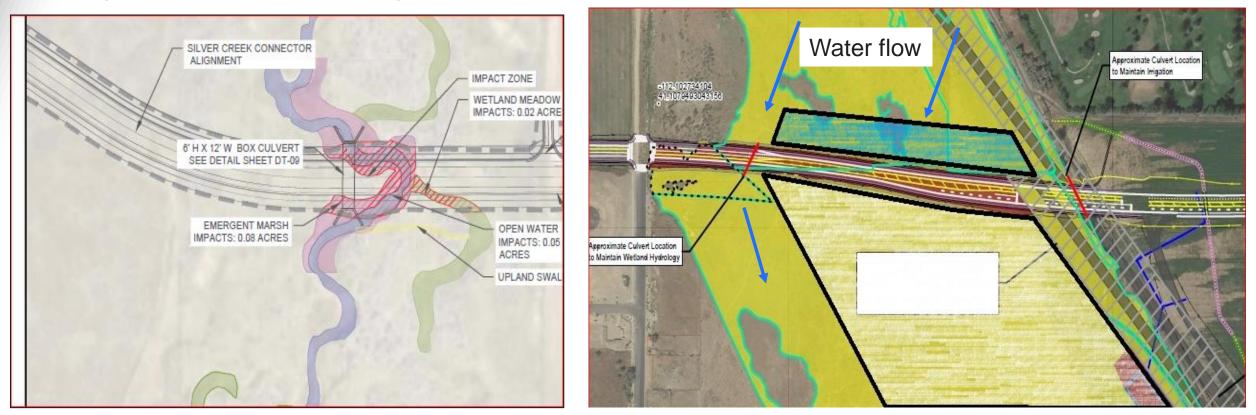
DRAINING





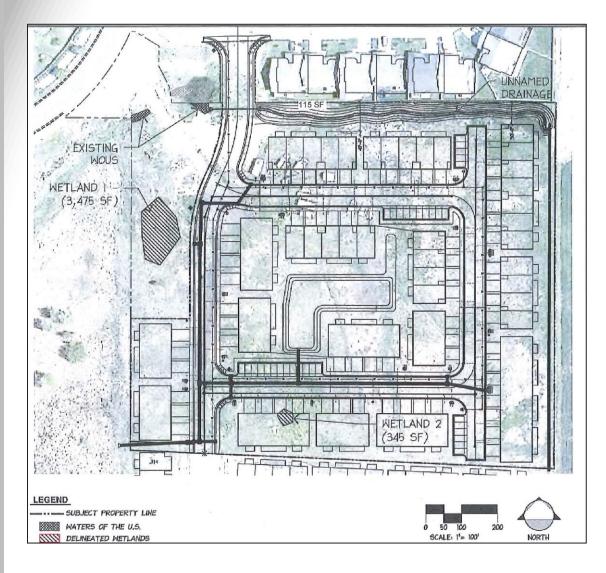
REDIRECTING SURFACE FLOW

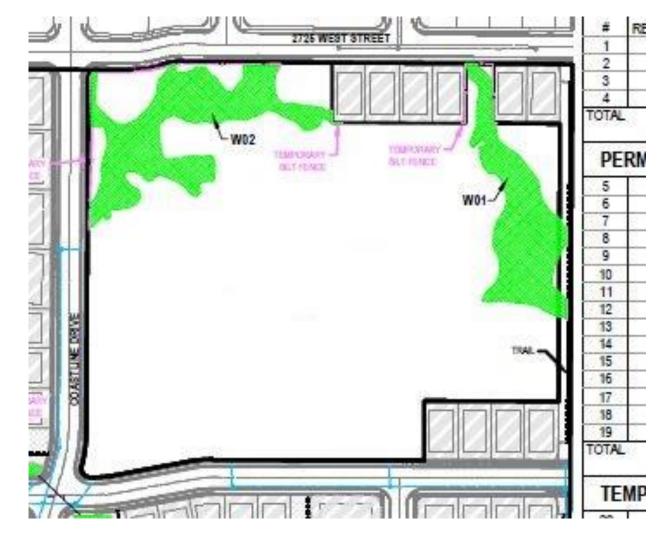
- Dry out "downstream" by redirecting sheetflow
- Impound water/flood "upstream" of road





REDIRECTING SURFACE FLOW

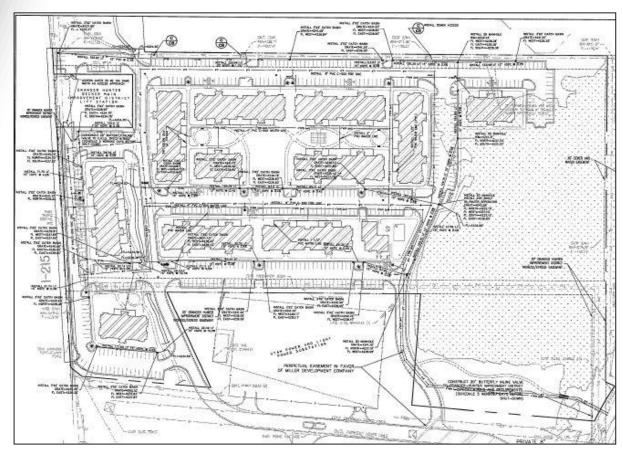






ISOLATION

Severing hydrologic connection to downstream navigable water

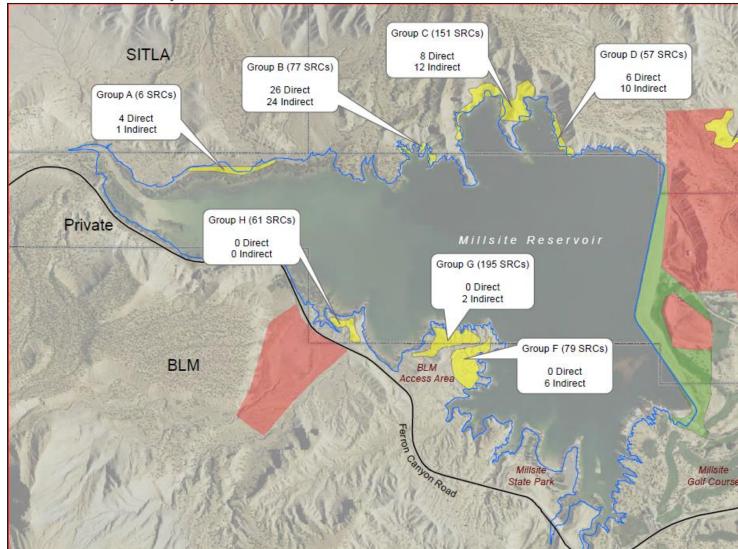






FLOODING/INUNDATION

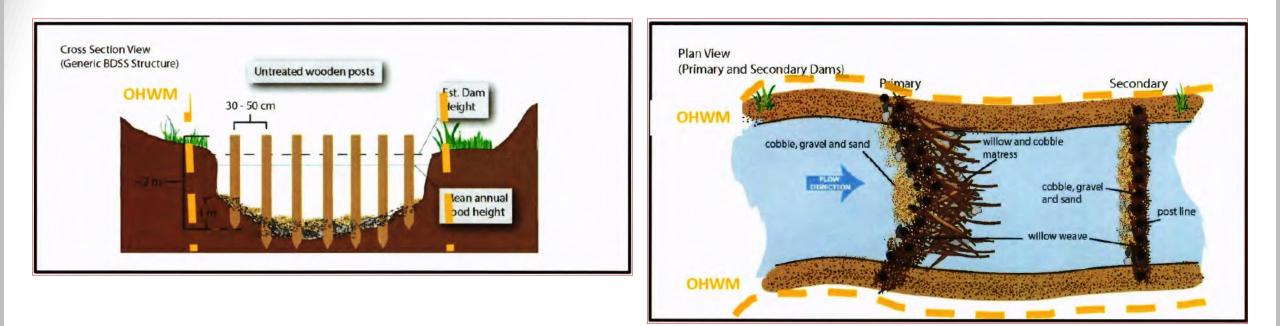
Conversion of wetlands to open water





FLOODING/INDIRECT FILLING

When work has the "effect" of fill (example: beaver dam analogs [BDAs])





BDA EFFECTS



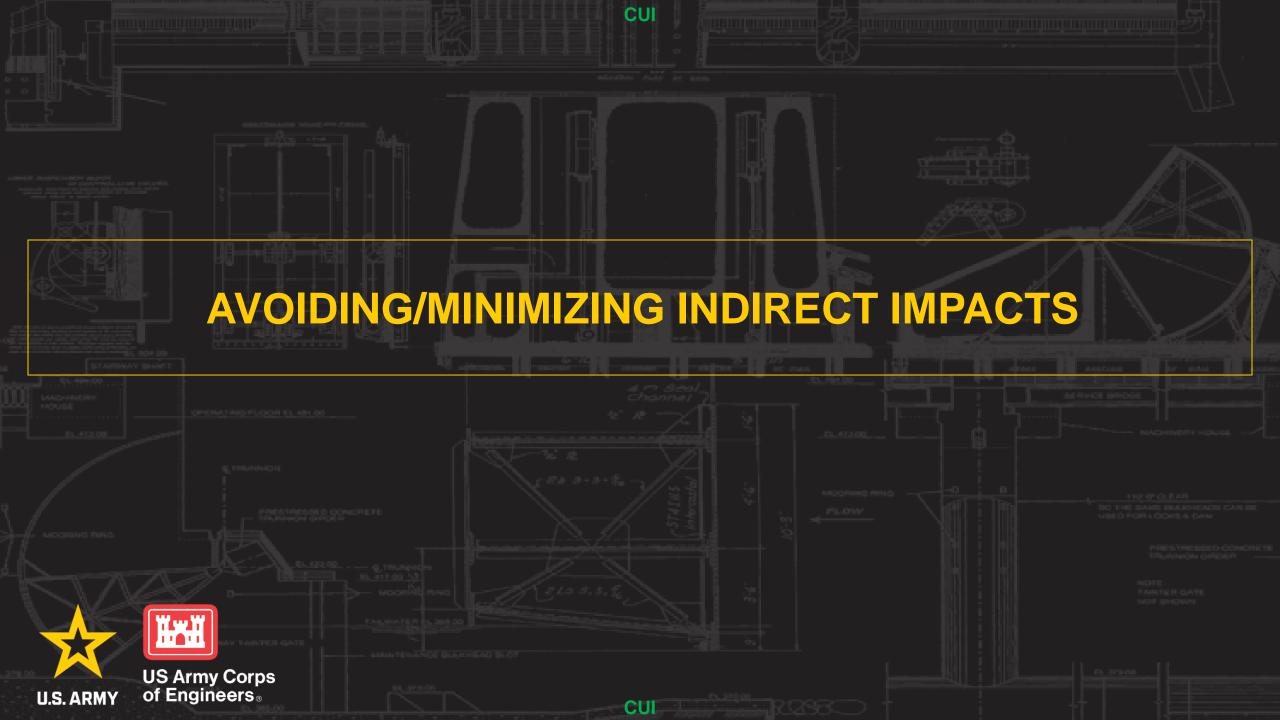


DEGRADATION OF FUNCTIONS

AR remains, but in a degraded state. Some functions eliminated, some degraded.





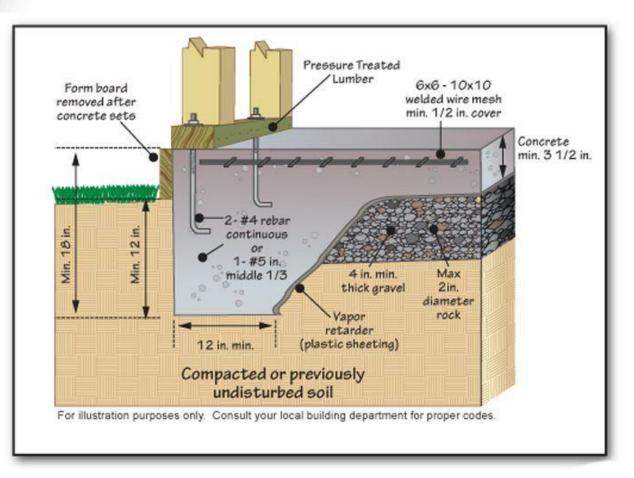




AVOID DRAINING

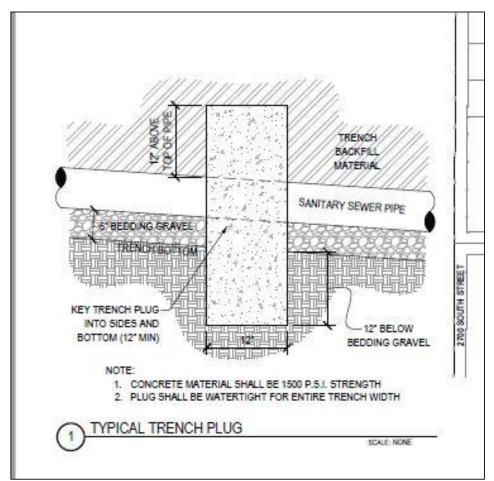
Slab on grade construction

• Eliminates need for ground drains



Utility line trench breaks/plugs

• Impermeable material (Clay/bentonite)



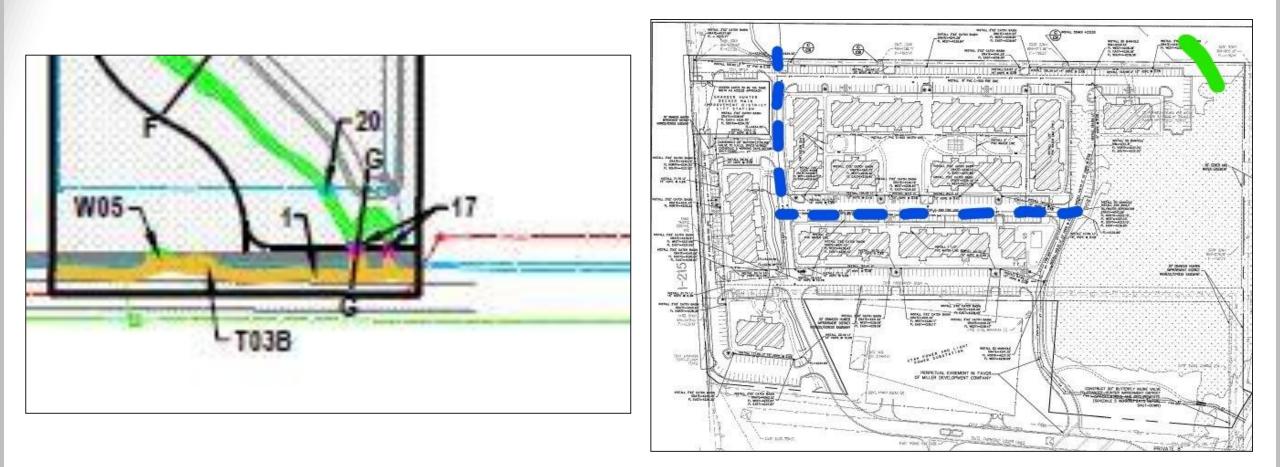


MAINTAIN DOWNSTREAM CONNECTIVITY

Connect through pipes/culverts (blue)

Connect into storm drains

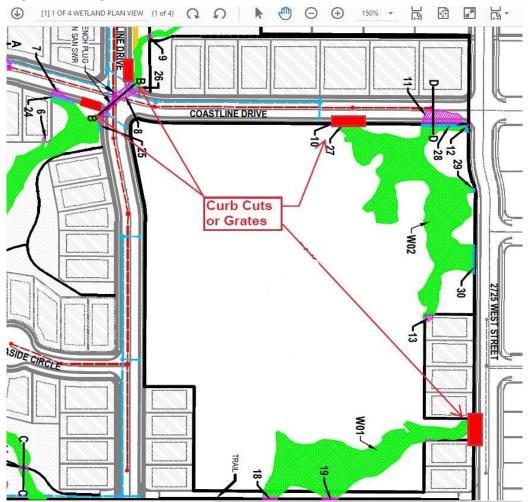
• Recreate surface connection (green)



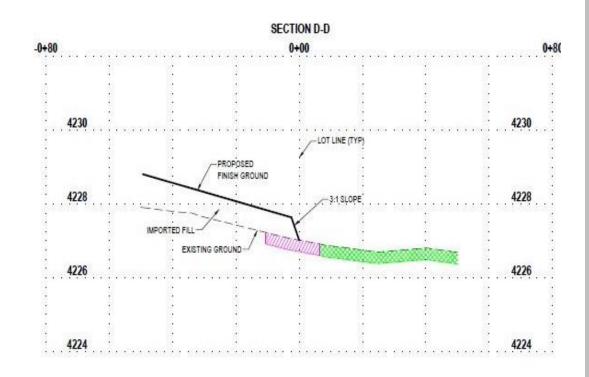


MAINTAIN SURFACE HYDROLOGY

 Curb cuts/grates direct water into open space/ARs



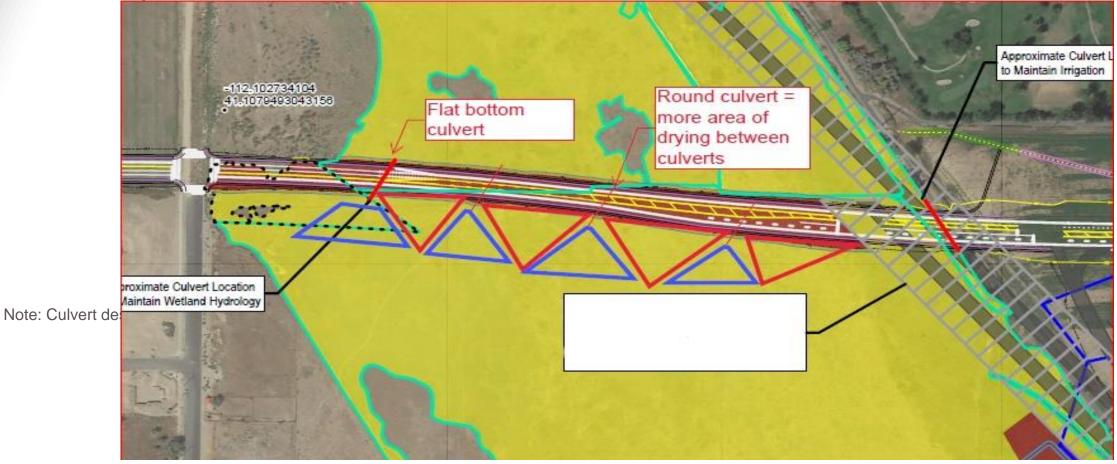
Reverse grading away from roads/gutters into open space







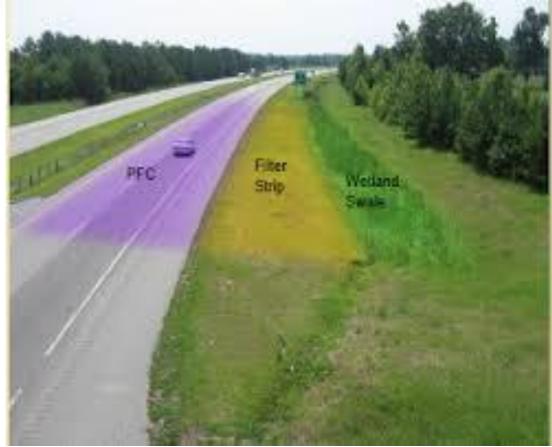
Install ample culverts*



*Note: Culvert shape can dictate sheetflow pattern

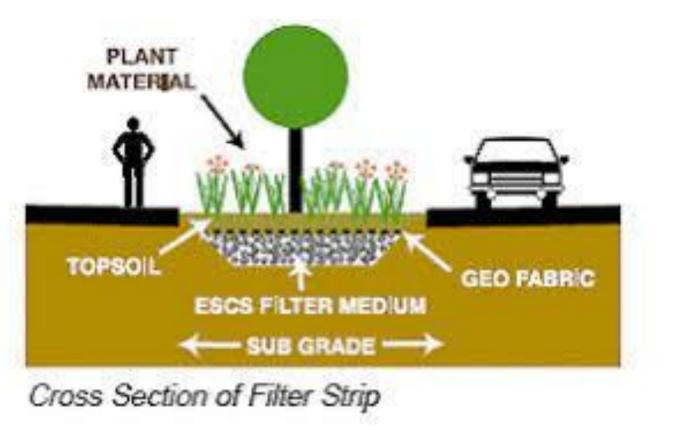


- Use upland filter strips/bioswales
- Noise reducing pavement
- Reduce lighting



Filter medium in planter strips/medians

ROADS





TRAILS

Construct boardwalks



