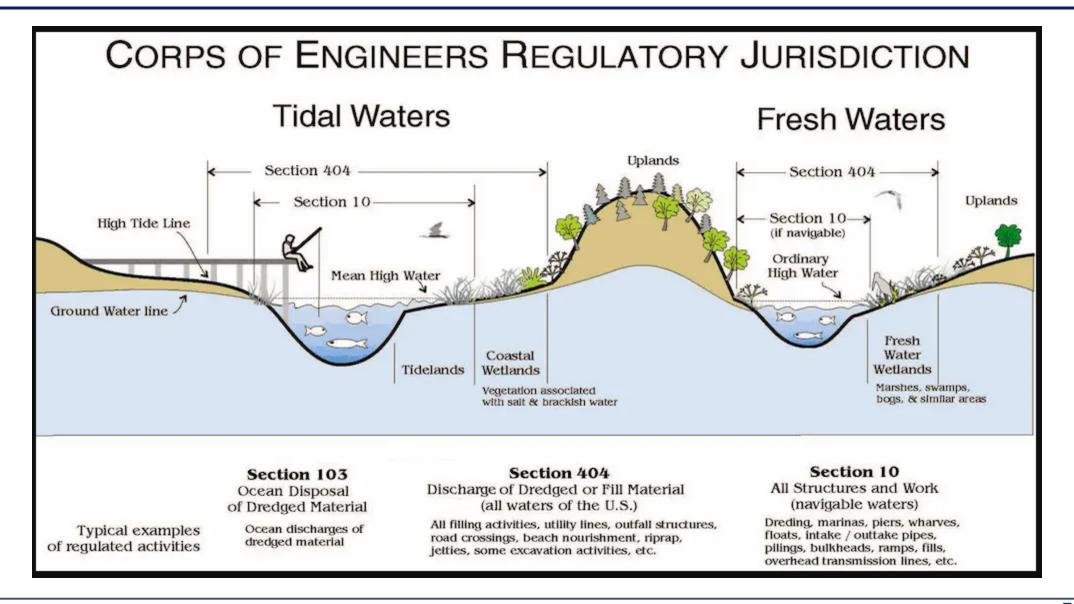


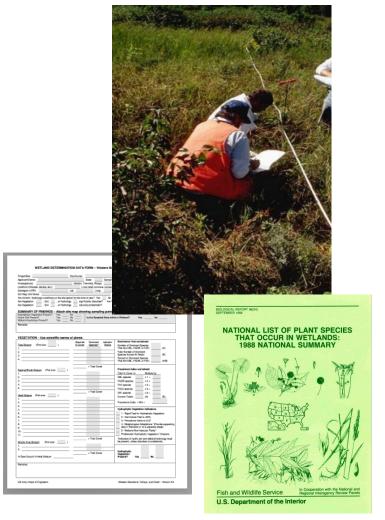


CORPS OF ENGINEERS PERMITTING

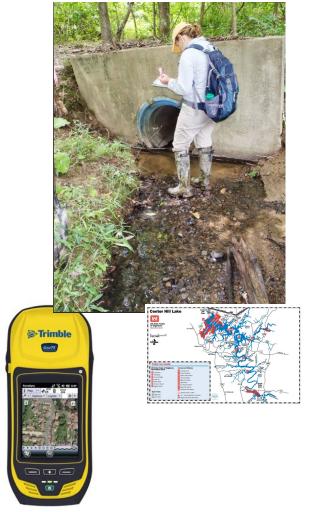




WHAT IS A USACE & WOTUS WETLAND?







Hydrology



WGA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

WHO MAKES THE RULES?

- Rules are constantly being challenged between Developers and Environmentalists and are often changing.
- EPA delegates authority and responsibly to the USACE
- POTUS influences EPA policy changes
- SCOTUS decisions affect policy interpretation and implementation of new rules
 - **2** Current Recent Rule Changes
- EPA's New "Durable" Rule
- Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency











WHO DECIDES WHAT IS A WETLAND?

Wetland ≠ Wetland



US Army Corps of Engineers_®

- Defines "Wetlands" so that these features can be regulated as Waters of the U.S. by the Clean Water Act
- Limited EPA Database
- Must Meet all 3 of 3 Wetland Indicator Criteria
 - Vegetation
 - Hydrology
 - Soils
- Requires an On-The-Ground Field Survey
- Permitting requires a Wetlands Delineation Report

Differing Identification & Mapping Methodologies



- Congress enacted the Emergency Wetlands
 Resources Act of 1986 which directs the U.S. Fish
 and Wildlife Service to map America's "Wetlands"
- Has An Excellent Online Database
- Just Needs 1 of 3 Wetland Indicator Criteria
 - Hydrology
- Aerial Photography Interpretation Is Good Enough
- No Survey & Mapping Accuracy Standard



"DURABLE" RULE

"This rule establishes a durable definition of "waters of the United States" that is grounded in the authority provided by Congress in the Clean Water Act, the best available science, and extensive implementation experience stewarding the nation's waters."

"On December 30, 2022, the agencies announced the final "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule. On January 18, 2023, the rule was published in the *Federal Register* and the rule took effect on March 20, 2023. More information about the final January 2023 Rule is available below."

600 Pages (Double Spaced)

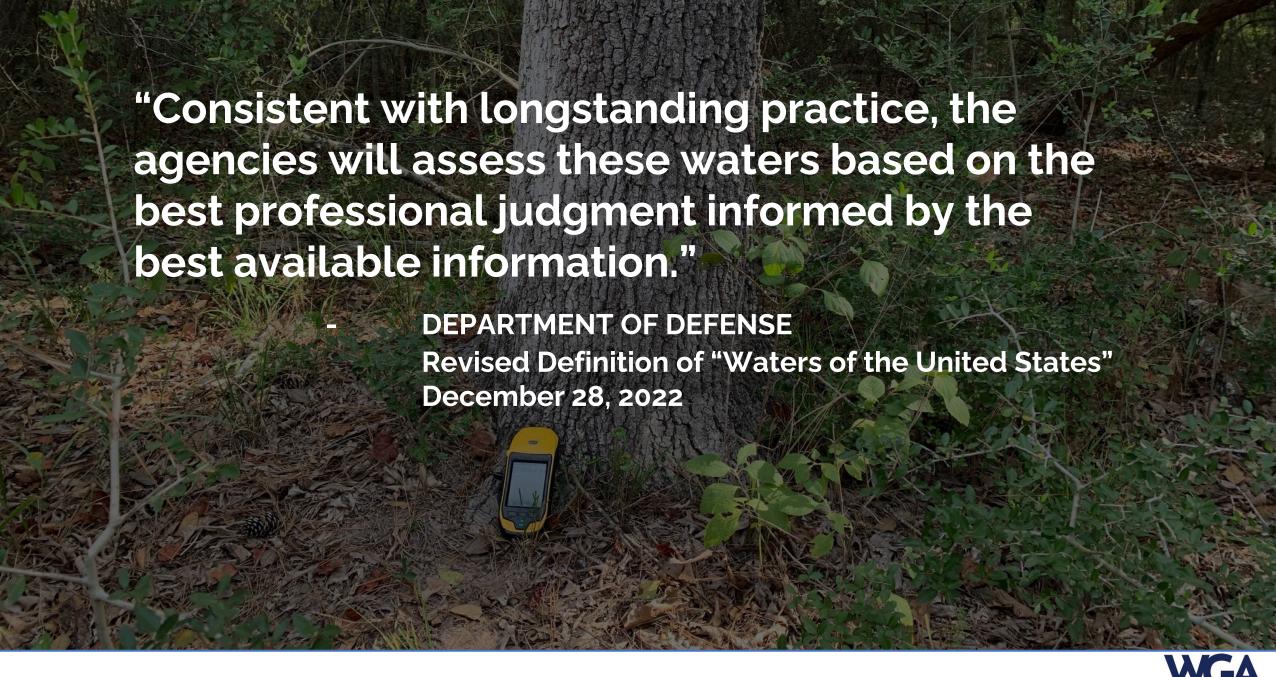


CONTACT US

Waters of the United States

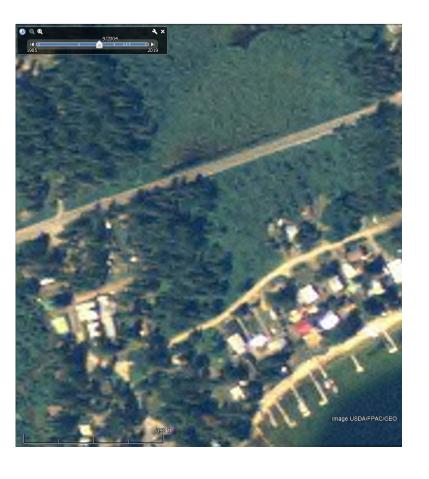




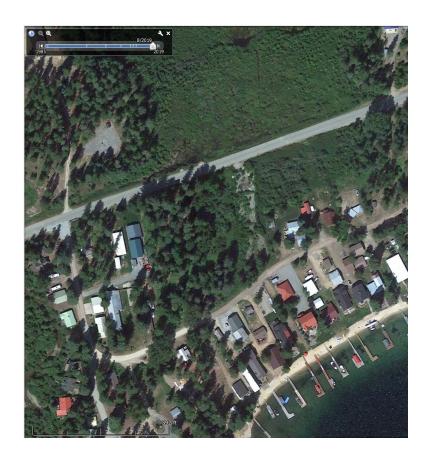




SACKETT V. EPA



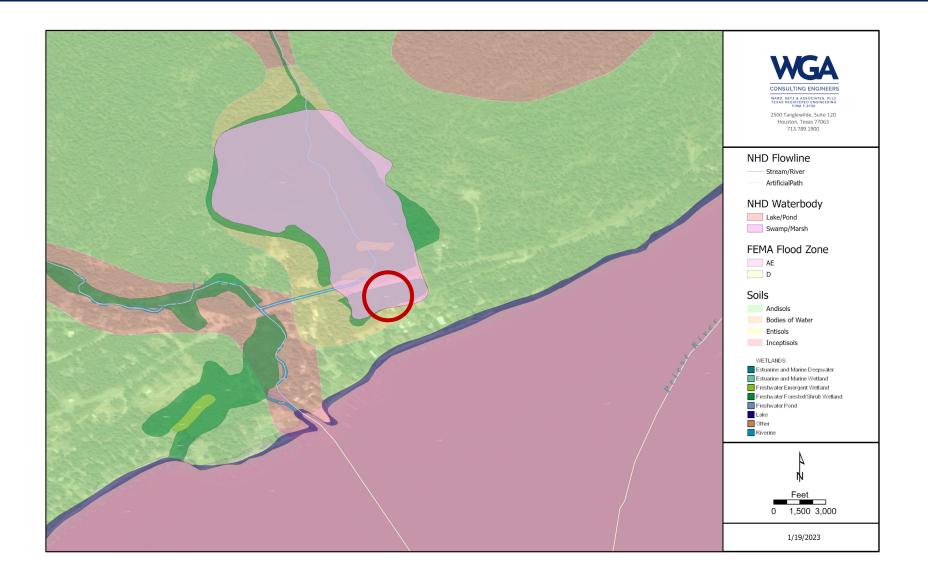




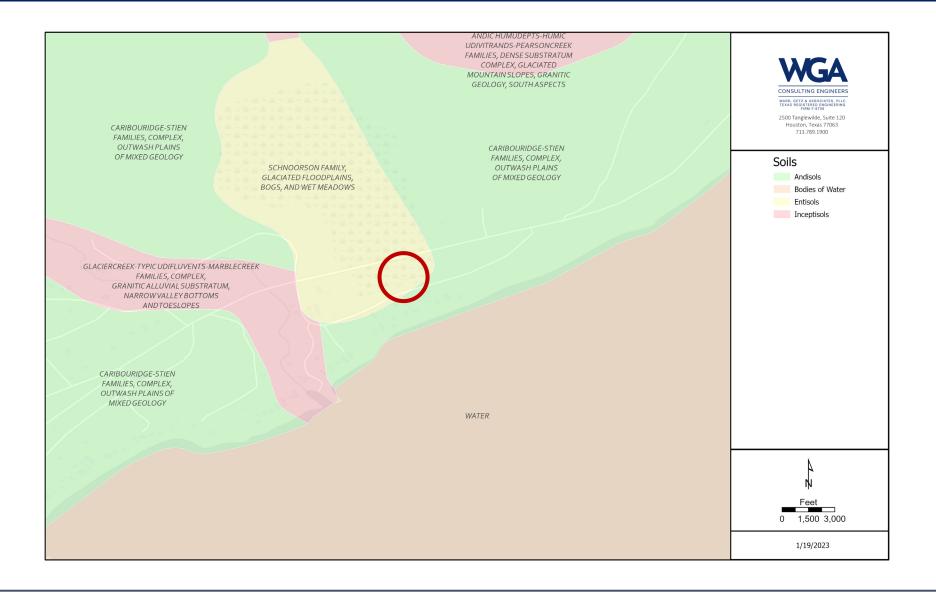




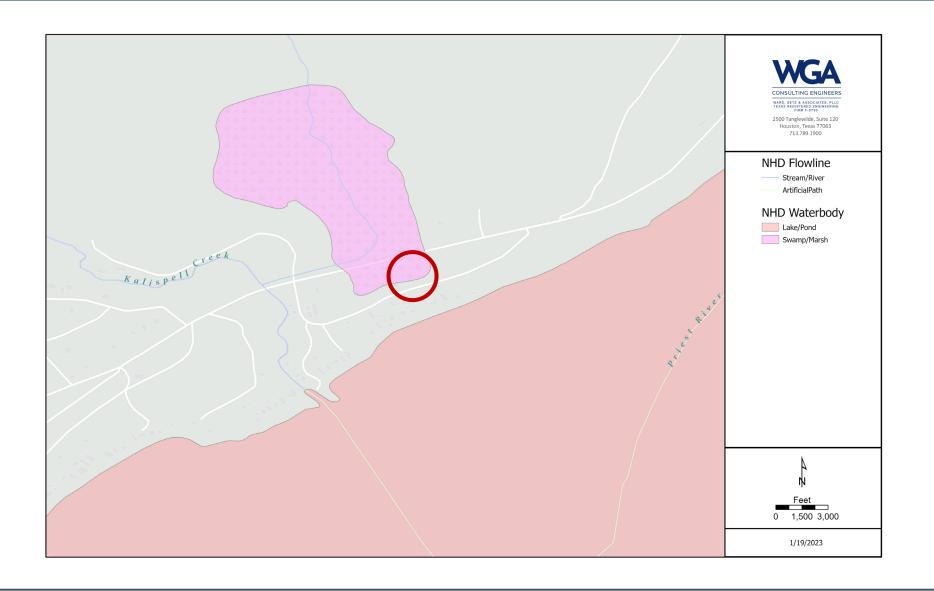




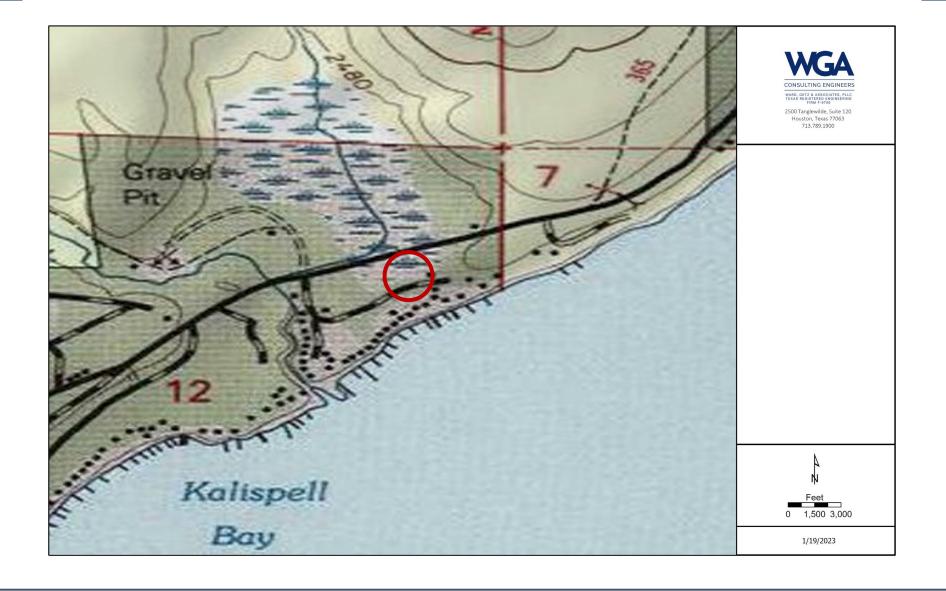






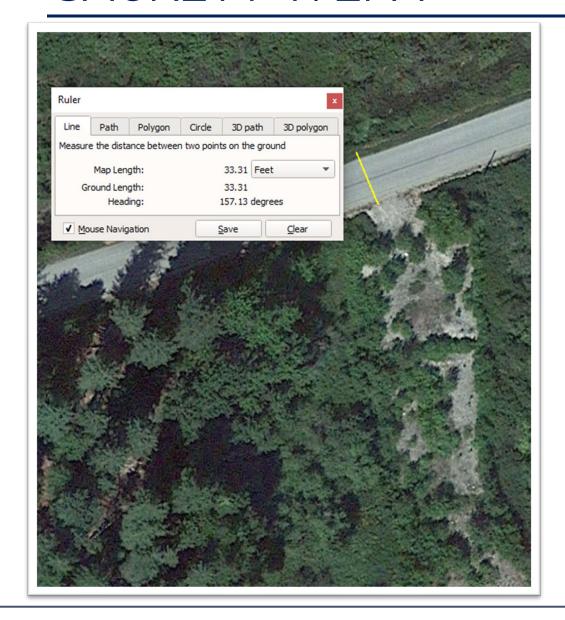








SACKETT V. EPA







On August 29, 2023, the EPA issued a final rule to amend the final "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule, published in the Federal Register on January 18, 2023.

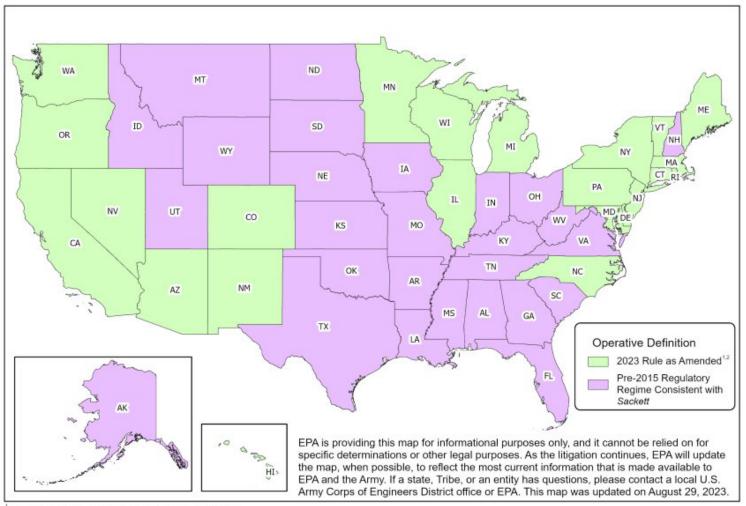
This final rule conforms the definition of "waters of the United States" to the U.S. Supreme Court's May 25, 2023, decision in the case of Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency.

Parts of the January 2023 Rule are invalid under the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Clean Water Act in the Sackett decision.

The conforming rule, "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States' became effective on September 8, 2023.



Operative Definition of "Waters of the United States"



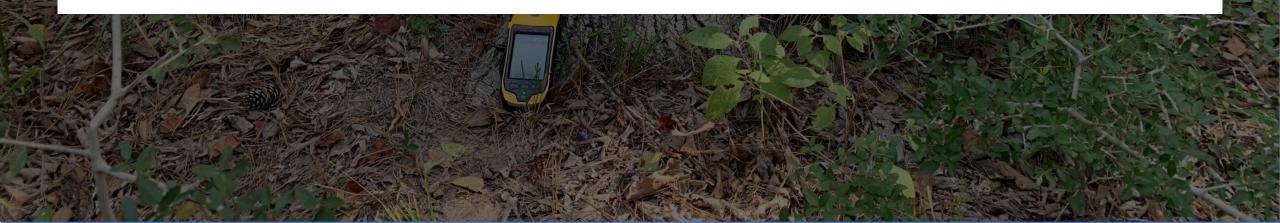
¹Also operative in the U.S. territories and the District of Columbia



²The pre-2015 regulatory regime implemented consistent with Sackett is operative for the Commonwealth of Kentucky and Plaintiff-Appellants in Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, et al. v. EPA (No. 23-5345) and their members (Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Associated General Contractors of Kentucky, Home Builders Association of Kentucky, Portland Cement Association, and Georgia Chamber of Commerce).

Changes that the agencies have made to the January 2023 Rule definitions:

Definition	Key Changes to the January 2023 Rule Regulation Text	Regulatory Text Paragraph
Wetlands	No changes	(c)(1)
Adjacent	Revised definition to mean "having a continuous surface connection."	(c)(2)
High tide line	No changes	(c)(3)
Ordinary high water mark	No changes	(c)(4)
Tidal waters	No changes	(c)(5)
Significantly affect	Deleted definition	(c)(6)





No Changes to the Exclusions from "Waters of the United States" The amendments to the January 2023 Rule do not change the eight exclusions from the definition of "waters of the United States" that provide clarity, consistency, and certainty. The exclusions are: Prior converted cropland, adopting USDA's definition and generally excluding wetlands that were converted to cropland prior to December 23, 1985. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons that are designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act. **Ditches** (including roadside ditches), excavated wholly in and draining only dry land, and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water. **Artificially irrigated areas,** that would revert to dry land if the irrigation ceased. **Artificial lakes or ponds,** created by excavating or diking dry land that are used exclusively for such purposes as stock watering, irrigation, settling basins, or rice growing. Artificial reflecting pools or swimming pools, and other small ornamental bodies of water created by excavating or diking dry land. Waterfilled depressions, created in dry land incidental to construction activity and pits excavated in dry land for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel unless and until the construction operation is abandoned and the resulting body of water meets the definition of "waters of the United States." **Swales and erosional features** (e.g., gullies, small washes), that are characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow.



Targeted Changes to January 2023 Rule Jurisdictional Waters

(a)(3) tributaries revised to delete significant nexus \rightarrow standard

- (3) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (2) of this section:
- (i) Tthat are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water; or
- (ii) That either alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section:

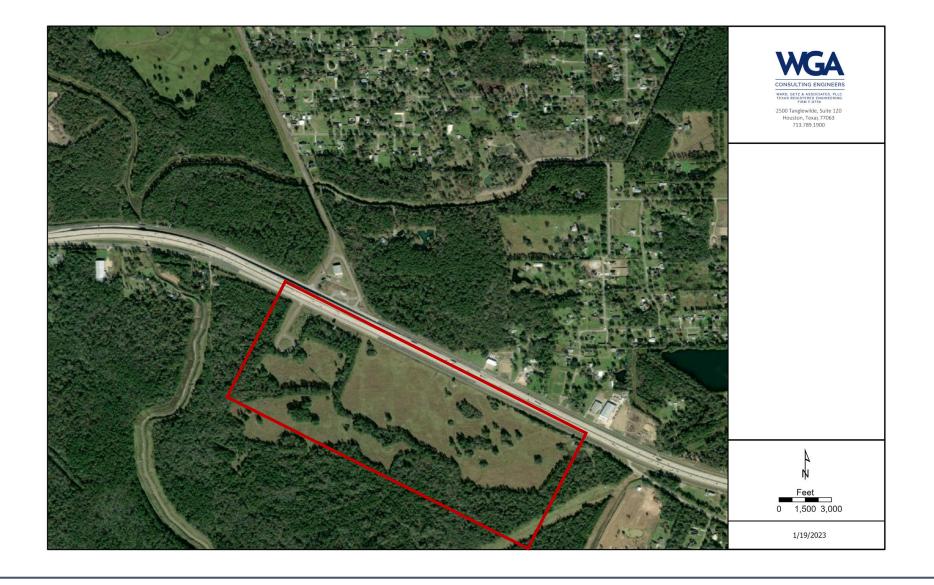
Targeted Changes to January 2023 Rule Jurisdictional Waters

(a)(5) additional waters revised to delete significant → nexus standard and delete streams and wetlands

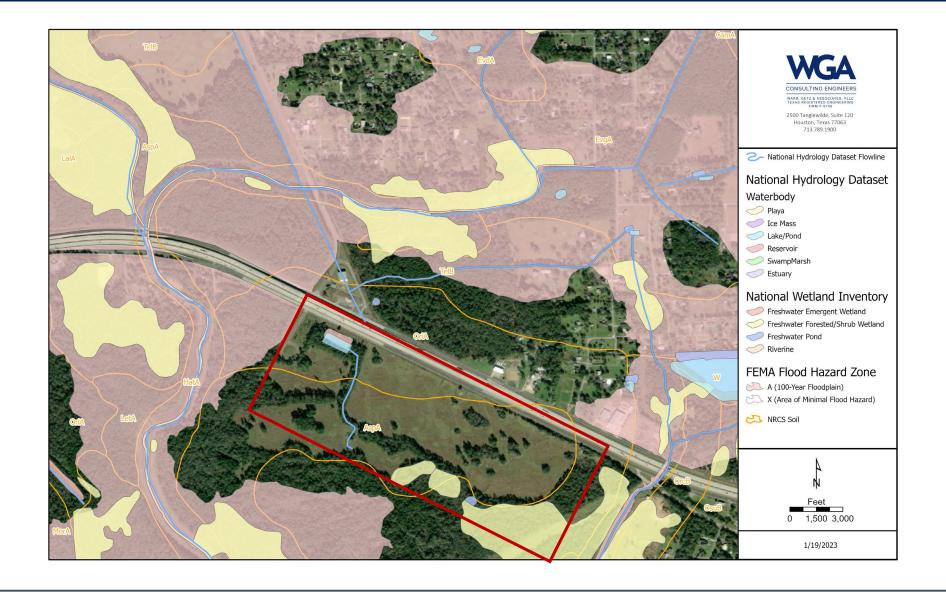
(5) Intrastate lakes and ponds, streams, or wetlands not identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section:

(i) Tthat are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(3)(i) of this section; or

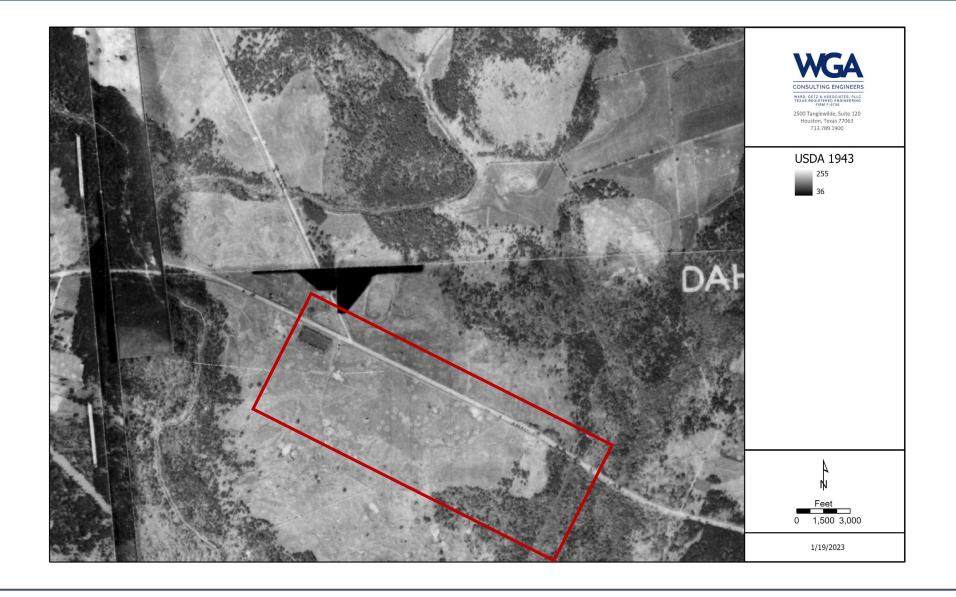
(ii) That either alone or in combination with similarly situated waters in the region, significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of waters identified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.



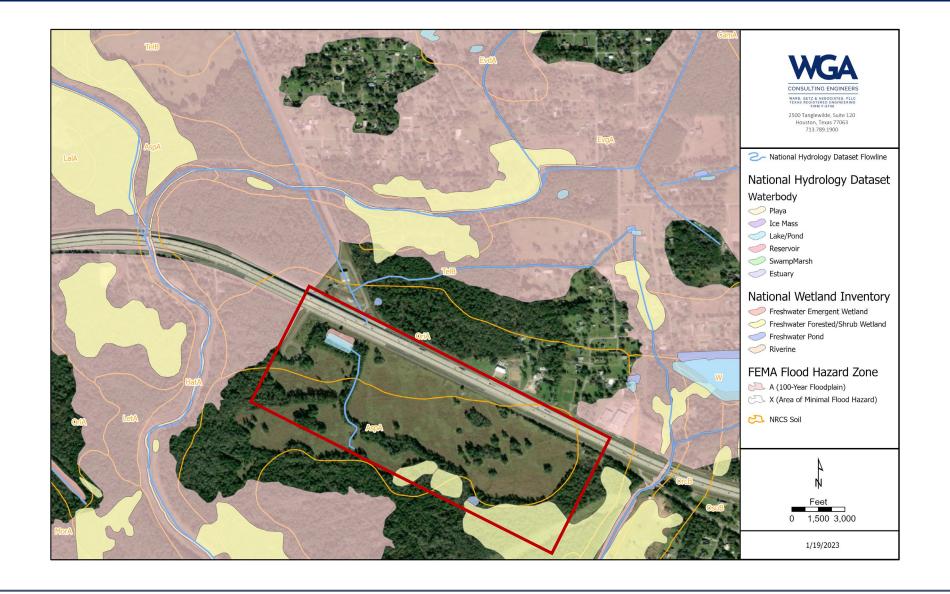












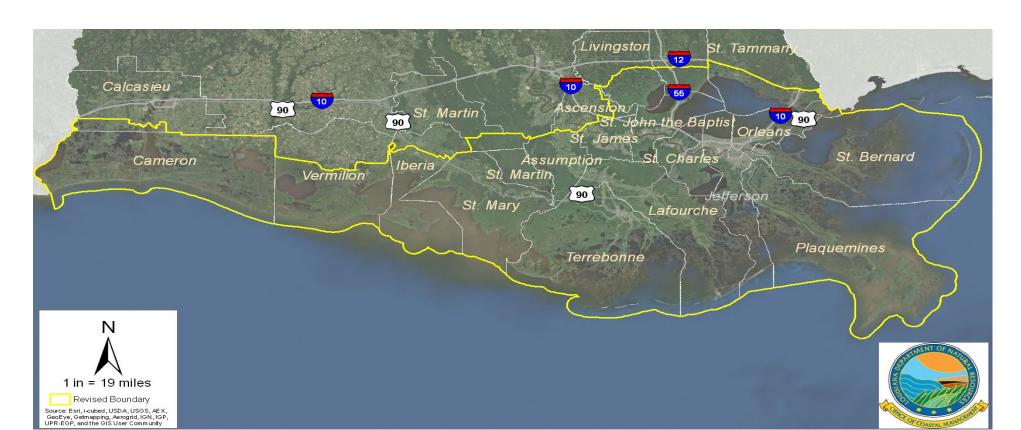


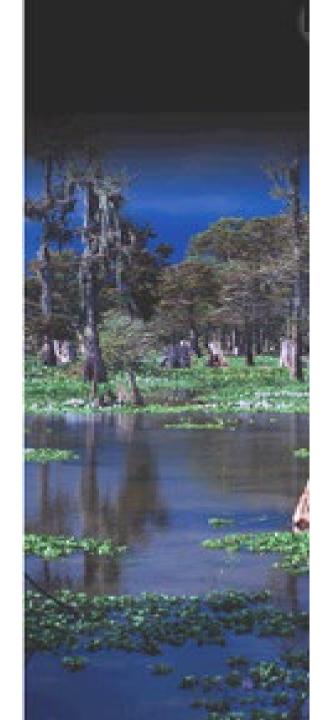




The Louisiana Coastal Zone

Ascension, Assumption, Calcasieu, Cameron, Iberia, Jefferson, Lafourche, Livingston, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Martin, St. Mary, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Terrebonne, Vermilion





OCM's Regulatory Role

Regulate all types of activities within the LA Coastal Zone that may have an impact on coastal resources

Balance Development vs. Conservation

Balance Multiple Uses vs. Limited Resources



OCM Objectives

AVOID

Can adverse impacts to coastal waters be avoided by relocating or redesigning project?

MINIMIZE

Can adverse impacts to coastal waters be minimized by utilizing less damaging construction techniques?

MITIGATE

Compensation for loss of habitat value