



PUBLIC NOTICE

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
LOS ANGELES DISTRICT

BUILDING STRONG®

APPLICATION FOR mitigation bank and Standard Individual Permit Colorado Lagoon Mitigation Bank

Public Notice/Application No.: SPL-2013-00656-BLR

Project: Colorado Lagoon Mitigation Bank

Comment Period: February 19, 2014 through March 21, 2014

Project Manager: Bonnie Rogers; 213-452-3372; Bonnie.L.Rogers@usace.army.mil

Applicant

Eric Lopez
City of Long Beach- Tidelands Division
Tidelands CIP Officer
333 West Ocean Blvd 9th Floor
Long Beach, California, 90802

Contact

Kim Garvey
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Consultant
3780 Kilroy Airport Way, Ste 600
Long Beach, California, 90806

Location

Within the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California (approx.: 33.7698988, -118.1336712).

Activity

Establish the Colorado Lagoon Mitigation Bank at an existing lagoon (Colorado Lagoon with tidal connection to Marine Stadium) by discharge of fill material to make the lagoon shallower, removal of invasive vegetation, daylighting of the tidally influenced underground culvert, planting of native vegetation, transplanting of eelgrass, and establishing, enhancing, and rehabilitating subtidal, intertidal, non-tidal, and upland habitats (see drawings). For more information see page 3 of this notice.

This mitigation bank is proposed to serve as compensatory mitigation for future aquatic impacts incurred by other projects that would fall within the proposed Service Area. It also functionally provides for the final restoration of the Colorado Lagoon.

Because the project would result in discharge of fill into waters of the United States, the applicant is also applying for a Standard Individual Permit (SIP) which requires a 404b1 alternatives analysis.

Electronic Documents

Additional details and project plans are provided in the draft Prospectus, available online at the following link on RIBITS: <https://rsgisias.crrel.usace.army.mil/ribits/f?p=107:2>

After clicking on the link, please follow the below steps: Under the Navigation Heading, click on "Banks and ILF Sites"; Under the yellow drop-down arrow under the Banks and ILF Sites heading, filter state to "CA"; Scroll down the alphabetized listing and click on "Colorado Lagoon Mitigation Bank"; Click on "Cyber Repository located in the upper right corner; Click on "Documents for Review".

Please note the Prospectus and its Appendices are large files and may take several minutes to download.

Interested parties are hereby notified that an application has been received for a Department of the Army permit for the activity described herein and shown on the attached drawing(s). We invite you to review today's public notice and provide views on the proposed work. By providing substantive, site-specific comments to the Corps Regulatory Division, you provide information that support the Corps' decision-making process. All comments received during the comment period become part of the record and will be considered in the decision. This permit will be issued, issued with special conditions, or denied. Comments should be mailed to:

LOS ANGELES DISTRICT CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ATTN: Regulatory, Bonnie Rogers
SPL-2013-00656-BLR
915 WILSHIRE BLVD. Ste 930
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, 90017

Alternatively, comments can be sent electronically to: Bonnie.L.Rogers@usace.army.mil

The mission of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program is to protect the Nation's aquatic resources, while allowing reasonable development through fair, flexible and balanced permit decisions. The Corps evaluates permit applications for essentially all construction activities that occur in the Nation's waters, including wetlands. The Regulatory Program in the Los Angeles District is executed to protect aquatic resources by developing and implementing short- and long-term initiatives to improve regulatory products, processes, program transparency, and customer feedback considering current staffing levels and historical funding trends.

Corps permits are necessary for any work, including construction and dredging, in the Nation's navigable water and their tributary waters. The Corps balances the reasonably foreseeable benefits and detriments of proposed projects, and makes permit decisions that recognize the essential values of the Nation's aquatic ecosystems to the general public, as well as the property rights of private citizens who want to use their land. The Corps strives to make its permit decisions in a timely manner that minimizes impacts to the regulated public.

During the permit process, the Corps considers the views of other Federal, state and local agencies, interest groups, and the general public. The results of this careful public interest review are fair and equitable decisions that allow reasonable use of private property, infrastructure development, and growth of the economy, while offsetting the authorized impacts to the waters of the United States. The permit review process serves to first avoid and then minimize adverse effects of projects on aquatic resources to the maximum practicable extent. Any remaining unavoidable adverse impacts to the aquatic environment are offset by compensatory mitigation requirements, which may include restoration, enhancement, establishment, and/or preservation of aquatic ecosystem system functions and services.

Evaluation Factors

The decision whether to issue a permit will be based on an evaluation of the probable impact including cumulative impacts of the proposed activity on the public interest. That decision will reflect the national concern for both protection and utilization of important resources. The benefit, which reasonably may be expected to accrue from the proposal must be balanced against its reasonably

foreseeable detriments. All factors which may be relevant to the proposal will be considered including the cumulative effects thereof. Factors that will be considered include conservation, economics, aesthetics, general environmental concerns, wetlands, cultural values, fish and wildlife values, flood hazards, flood plain values, land use, navigation, shoreline erosion and accretion, recreation, water supply and conservation, water quality, energy needs, safety, food production and, in general, the needs and welfare of the people. In addition, if the proposal would discharge dredged or fill material, the evaluation of the activity will include application of the EPA Guidelines (40 CFR Part 230) as required by Section 404 (b)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

The Corps of Engineers is soliciting comments from the public; Federal, state, and local agencies and officials; Indian tribes; and other interested parties in order to consider and evaluate the impacts of this proposed activity. Any comments received will be considered by the Corps of Engineers to determine whether to issue, modify, condition or deny a permit for this proposal. To make this decision, comments are used to assess impacts on endangered species, historic properties, water quality, general environmental effects, and the other public interest factors listed above. Comments are used in the preparation of an Environmental Assessment and/or an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act. Comments are also used to determine the need for a public hearing and to determine the overall public interest of the proposed activity.

Preliminary Review of Selected Factors

EIS Determination- A preliminary determination has been made that an environmental impact statement is not required for the proposed work.

Water Quality- The applicant is required to obtain water quality certification, under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board. Section 401 requires that any applicant for an individual Section 404 permit provide proof of water quality certification to the Corps of Engineers prior to permit issuance. For any proposed activity on Tribal land that is subject to Section 404 jurisdiction, the applicant will be required to obtain water quality certification from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Coastal Zone Management- The applicant would need to be sure the project complies with and would be conducted in a manner that is consistent with the approved State Coastal Zone Management Program. For those projects in or affecting the coastal zone, the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act requires that prior to issuing the Corps authorization for the project, the applicant must obtain concurrence from the California Coastal Commission that the project is consistent with the State's Coastal Zone Management Plan. The District Engineer hereby requests the California Coastal Commission's concurrence or non-concurrence.

Essential Fish Habitat- Preliminary determinations indicate the proposed activity would adversely affect Essential Fish Habitat (EFH). Pursuant to Section 305(b)(2) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), the Los Angeles District hereby requests initiation of EFH consultation for the proposed project via Project Specific Abbreviated Consultation 50 CFR 600.920(h)(2)). Pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), pursuant to 50 CFR 600.920(e)(3), I am providing, enclosing, or otherwise identifying the following information:

1. Description of the proposed action: see project description on page #6 of this public notice.

2. On-site inspection information: see baseline information on page #5 of this public notice.
3. Analysis of the potential adverse effects on EFH: see attached EFH Assessment of this public notice.
4. Proposed minimization, conservation, or mitigation measures: The proposed discharge of fill into non-wetland and wetland waters of the United States, including EFH habitat and eelgrass would be permanent as a result of adding fill material and recontouring, however, it would be the minimum necessary to re-establish historical ecological conditions as proposed by the Bank. The activities proposed by establishment of the Bank would mitigate and compensate for any adverse impacts to EFH and eelgrass and exceed existing ecological baseline functions and values. Therefore, the project is inherently mitigation for any adverse impacts caused by the restoration plan. Because the project is expected to result in increased ecological functions and values, compensatory mitigation would not be required.
5. Conclusions regarding effects of the proposed project on EFH: Based on the project description and EFH assessment, the proposed project would result in direct loss of approximately 9.1 square feet (0.0002 acre) of eelgrass and permanent disturbance of approximately 10.41 acres of subtidal substrate and 2.14 acres of intertidal substrate. The affected substrate consists of soft-bottom sediments, with little or no hard rock substrate, and improved hydrologic conditions would promote improved ecological conditions, functions, and values.

Therefore, it is my initial determination the proposed activity may adversely affect EFH and federally managed fisheries in California waters. My final determination relative to project impacts and the need for mitigation measures is subject to review by and coordination with the NOAA Fisheries. If I do not receive written comments (regular mail or e-mail) within the 30-day notification period, I will assume concurrence by NOAA Fisheries that no mitigation measures are necessary.

Cultural Resources- The Long Beach Marine Stadium (CA-LAN-056) is listed on the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Historical Landmarks, and the California Points of Historical Interests but is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed Bank is located partially within the historic property area. Proposed construction would result in the removal of the culvert headwall and replacement with a natural open channel. The headwall structure is part of the historic property, Marine Stadium, but was installed in the 1960's and therefore is modern. Previous consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer for DA permit SPL-2009-00305 resulted in a No Adverse Effect to historic properties. Although the headwall would be adversely modified, the District Engineer has made a preliminary determination that there would be No Effect to Effect Historic Properties because the feature is modernized, and therefore consultation with SHPO would be required.

Endangered Species- My preliminary determination is the proposed activity may affect but is not likely to adversely affect federally-listed endangered or threatened species, specifically the California least tern (*Sterna antillarum browni*) that has been observed utilizing habitat for foraging on site. There would be no effect to critical habitat. Therefore, the Corps will initiate informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.

Public Hearing- Any person may request, in writing, within the comment period specified in this notice, that a public hearing be held to consider this application. Requests for public hearing shall state with particularity the reasons for holding a public hearing.

Proposed Activity for Which a Permit is Required

Basic Project Purpose- The basic project purpose comprises the fundamental, essential, or irreducible purpose of the proposed project, and is used by the Corps to determine whether the applicant's project is water dependent (i.e., requires access or proximity to or siting within the special aquatic site to fulfill its basic purpose). Establishment of the basic project purpose is necessary only when the proposed activity would discharge dredged or fill material in to a special aquatic site (e.g., wetlands, pool and riffle complex, mudflats, coral reefs). The basic project purpose for the proposed project is restoration. The project is water dependent.

Overall Project Purpose- The overall project purpose serves as the basis for the Corps' 404(b)(1) alternatives analysis and is determined by further defining the basic project purpose in a manner that more specifically describes the applicant's goals for the project, and which allows a reasonable range of alternatives to be analyzed. The overall project purpose for the proposed project is establishment of a mitigation bank and the associated restoration of approximately 26 acres of coastal aquatic resources (e.g., subtidal, intertidal, eelgrass, saltmarsh, mudflats) within the inland tidal Colorado Lagoon system.

Additional Project Information

Baseline information-

The proposed site, the Colorado Lagoon Mitigation Bank, is located in the City of Long Beach adjacent to Alamitos Bay and within the San Gabriel watershed and was once part of the vast Los Cerritos Wetlands estuarine complex prior to construction of Marine Stadium for the 1932 Los Angeles olympic trials. The site is owned and managed by the City of Long Beach and has been used for public recreation historically and in present day. The 900-foot underground box culvert connecting the north end of Marine Stadium to Colorado Lagoon was constructed in the late 1960's. In 2010 Colorado Lagoon underwent an initial (Phase I) restoration/remediation project involving installation of a low flow diversion system, trash separation devices, bioswales, removal of contaminated sediment, removal of a concrete parking lot and structure, removal of storm drains, cleaning of the underground culvert, removal of non-native vegetation, and recontouring of intertidal side slopes, which has resulted in significant improvements to multiple water quality parameters. Phase I is separate and not included in this Bank proposal nor any credit allocation.

The entire proposed project area is approximately 35.32 acres containing 18.17 acres waters of the United States (WOUS), (16.53 acres non-wetland and 1.63 acres wetland WOUS). A Biological Report prepared by Tidal Influence July 2013 identified all vegetative communities and found Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub, Southern Dune Scrub, subtidal marine, intertidal flat, Southern Coastal Salt Marsh, sandy beach, rocky shoreline, ruderal vegetation, ornamental, and developed land. The dominant vegetation that compose the plant community are *Batis maritima* (OBL), *Salicornia pacifica* (OBL), *Distichlis spicata* (FAC), *Suaeda esteroa* (FACW), *Jaumea carnosa* (OBL), *Spergularia marina* (FACW), and *Limonium californicum* (FACW). A Subtidal Biological Resources Survey Report prepared by Coastal Resources Management July 2013 used an echosounder and scuba dive surveys to map bathymetry and underwater habitats and biota.

Marine habitat recorded includes approximately 11.77 acres soft-bottom subtidal marine habitat, 0.06 acre rocky shoreline, and 4.4 acres intertidal flats, dominated by the red and green algae *Gracilariopsis ssp.* and *Ulva ssp.* and algal mats. Ten small patches of eelgrass (*Zostera marina*) were mapped in the southeastern portion of the lagoon with low densities. Eelgrass is extremely abundant in Marine Stadium down to -10 ft. MLLW, and in 2005 covered approximately 15 acres of shallow water habitat. The primary benthic-associated organisms at the lagoon include polychaetes, clams, crabs, snails, sea hares, bryzoans, octopus, ghost shrimp, sponges, oysters, mussels, and tunicates. Of particular interest is the presence of colonized native oysters (*Ostrea lurida*) at various locations. Dominant fish species include topsmelt (*Atherinops affinis*), round sting ray (*Urobatis halleri*), arrow goby (*Clevelandia ios*) and California killifish (*Fundulus parvipinnis*). Other species include black surfperch (*Embiotoca jacksoni*), barred sand bass (*Paralabrax nebulifer*), California halibut (*Paralichthys californicus*), and turbot (*Pleuronichthys sp.*), California needlefish (*Strongylura exilis*) and the non-native yellowfin goby (*Acanthogobius flavimanus*).

A California Rapid Assessment Methodology (CRAM) baseline assessment was conducted to characterize the existing vegetated marsh only at three assessment areas at the lagoon and two areas within Marina Vista Park (open tidal footprint). This resulted in overall scores of 37, 41, 0, 0, and 0 which is currently lower than other nearby wetland sites. Baseline Assessments for the subtidal and unvegetated intertidal areas would use a Habitat Evaluation Procedure (HEP) (or similar) methodology and selected indicator species to evaluate conditions.

Project description-

The project aims to: a) develop sustainable ecosystems, b) preserve, establish, and reestablish natural habitats, c) restore Colorado Lagoon as a recreational and ecological resource by improving water quality and circulation, d) maintain and establish sufficient quantity and quality of open space, e) limit structures within the park areas, and f) give special consideration to public access.

The proposed project would establish a mitigation bank (see attached draft Prospectus) by:

- constructing a 1,160 foot long open tidal channel between Colorado Lagoon and Marine Stadium by conversion of part of the existing grassy park (Marina Vista Park) and culvert. Construction would involve excavation, demolition of the existing underground culvert, and installation of two bridge road crossings. Excavated sediment would be disposed of at an upland or port facility or placed in the lagoon if suitable for shallow subtidal habitat creation, and
- placing sediment fill into the deeper subtidal areas of the lagoon to construct a shallow subtidal area for planting eelgrass. and
- recontouring the lagoon side slopes to establish additional tidal habitat area and bioswales. Recontouring would involve landside and/or waterside excavation whereby excess material would be used to create shallower subtidal areas in the lagoon. In addition, the existing retaining wall (approx. 380 linear feet), paved access road (approx. 650 linear feet) and non-native palm trees would be removed and the existing walk bridge would be lengthened on the north shore side.

Lagoon fill sediment sources have not yet been identified but would result in discharge of approximately 64,000 cubic yards of clean characterized silty sand or fine sand onto approximately 10.41 acres of subtidal non-wetland waters of the United States. All discharge of fill and work within approximately 18.17 acres of both wetland and non-wetland waters of the United States would also require a Corps Standard Individual Permit (SIP).

The proposed project would be implemented in two phases - Phase 2a and Phase 2b. Phase 2a includes establishing new tidal and buffer/transitional habitat within the open channel footprint, establishing new intertidal habitat at the lagoon by increasing its tidal range, and enhancing existing lagoon habitat by improving water circulation via converting the underground culvert into an open natural channel. Phase 2b includes establishing new tidal habitat at the lagoon by recontouring the side slopes that are currently upland, establishing new buffer/transitional habitat by grading and planting, and establishing new eelgrass and soft-bottom shallow subtidal habitat by fill of deeper subtidal areas to restore the lagoon's historic (shallower) condition. Phase 2b may be constructed prior to Phase 2a.

The proposed construction would result in the following habitats and areas: Phase 2a Open Channel: approximately 2.4 acres tidal habitat and 2.3 acres buffer within the open channel (Marina Vista Park) footprint and 0.4 acre intertidal and 18 acre enhancement at Colorado Lagoon. Phase 2b Lagoon Recontouring: approximately 1.8 acres subtidal eelgrass, 1.5 acres intertidal and shallow soft-bottom subtidal, 4.5 acres shallow subtidal for potential suitable eelgrass recruitment, and 1.8 acre buffer.

Proposed monitoring methods include: vegetation transect surveys, hydrographic sonar surveys, tide gauge measurements, sediment core analysis, grab samples tests, bird counts, invertebrate pitfall traps, diver transect surveys, beach seines, trawls, hook-and-line fishing, and underwater chlorophyll, light transmittance, water temperature, salinity, pH, and texture measurements. Success criteria would be determined following proposed Army Corps Performance Standards and other appropriate metrics.

The proposed Bank is located in the coastal region of the San Gabriel Watershed and therefore the general Service Area may include coastal regions from Palos Verdes peninsula (Los Angeles County) to Bolsa Chica Wetlands (Orange County) expanded to the appropriate ecoregions. The Service Area subregion is proposed as the appropriate Service Area for eelgrass mitigation, extending from the Port of Los Angeles to Dana Point Harbor.

Bank crediting and transfer ratio and allocations have been proposed by the applicant and would be discussed in more detail with the Interagency Review Team (IRT) following the addition of Baseline Condition Assessment data for all habitat types.

Proposed Mitigation– The proposed mitigation may change as a result of comments received in response to this public notice, the applicant's response to those comments, and/or the need for the project to comply with the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. In consideration of the above, the proposed mitigation sequence (avoidance/minimization/compensation), as applied to the proposed project is summarized below:

The project has been designed to maximize restoration of natural conditions and avoid adverse impacts to existing resources. Therefore, no compensatory mitigation is proposed as the project would result in a net increase in ecological functions and values to WOUS. In addition, The City of Long Beach has proposed to place a conservation easement over the proposed Bank property (35.32 acres) in perpetuity including the Colorado Lagoon and Marine Stadium Channel Public Trust Parcels. The easement holder options are the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California State Lands Commission, a local stakeholder group, or an already-established land trust. The City's Tidelands Fund would functionally serve as an endowment and the City would fund, manage, monitor, and maintain all costs associated with the proposed Bank and properties.

Proposed Special Conditions: None proposed at this time.

For additional information please call Bonnie Rogers of my staff at 213-452-3372 or via e-mail at Bonnie.L.Rogers@usace.army.mil . This public notice is issued by the Chief, Regulatory Division.



Regulatory Program Goals:

- To provide strong protection of the nation's aquatic environment, including wetlands.
- To ensure the Corps provides the regulated public with fair and reasonable decisions.
- To enhance the efficiency of the Corps' administration of its regulatory program.

The City of Long Beach is proposing a new mitigation bank in Colorado Lagoon and Marine Stadium, an estuarine waterway of the San Gabriel watershed with tidal influence. Below is an EFH Assessment for your review. Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

The City of Long Beach submitted a proposal for the Colorado Lagoon Mitigation Bank ('Bank') located at approximately 33.7699, -118.13367 in Long Beach, California (refer to attached figures).

The entire project area is approximately 35.32 acres containing 18.16 waters of the United States (WOUS), inclusive of 11.77 acres soft-bottom subtidal marine habitat, 0.06 acre rocky shoreline, and 4.4 acres intertidal flats, dominated by red (*Gracilariopsis* spp.) and green algae (*Ulva* spp.). The proposed project would be implemented in two phases - Phase 2a and Phase 2b to recontour part of the lagoon, daylight the culvert between Marine Stadium and the lagoon, re-establish new tidal areas and shallower subtidal areas in the lagoon by placement of fill material, transplant eelgrass to subtidal habitat, install a bioswale(s), and vegetate intertidal, southern dune scrub, coastal salt marsh, and coastal sage scrub habitats. In addition to the proposed Bank, a Standard Individual Permit would be required for discharge of fill into WOUS.

NMFS ESA SPECIES:

No federally listed aquatic endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, dependent on EFH, are known to be present on-site. Future habitat would likely result in a higher potential for green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) to occur. Future habitat would also likely support a suite of other NOAA-managed species, which utilize EFH waters and substrate and have been recorded on-site (46 fish species recorded in 4 surveys between 1968 - 2004). The expected conditions would therefore likely provide resources for a number of EFH and possibly ESA listed aquatic species.

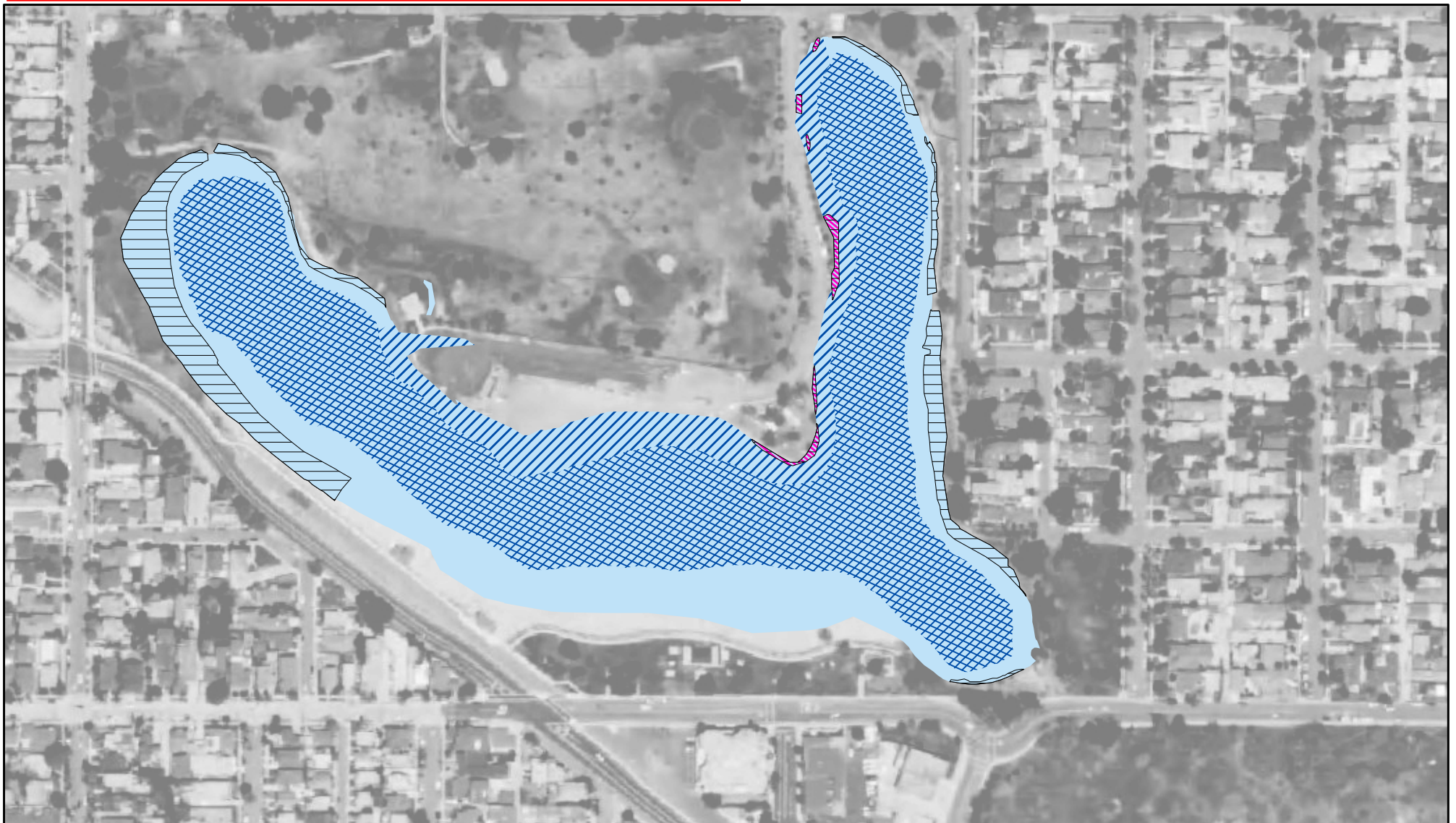
EFH ASSESSMENT:

The lagoon and Marine Stadium waterways are located approximately 1 mile inland from the Pacific Ocean within the San Gabriel River watershed and receive marine tidal influence, thus providing Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) for various species managed by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act such as sand bass and flatfish. Existing eelgrass within the lagoon is considered to be present but sparse as observed during subtidal habitat and eelgrass surveys conducted by Coastal Resource Management in May 2013. Existing eelgrass is limited to the southeastern one-fourth of the lagoon and includes 3 small patches in the central lagoon swimming area, 1 small patch in the eastern bank of the north arm, and 6 small patches in the vicinity of the culvert connection, with each patch size less than 0.1 square meter in size and densities of less than 12 turions per square meter, with a cumulative cover of 9.1 square feet (0.0002 acre). As a result of proposed recontouring and filling the lagoon (up to approx. 74,000 cubic yards), the proposed project and bank would impact existing EFH habitat communities by impacting existing substrate including subtidal and intertidal communities (10.41 acres and 2.14 acres respectively), directly impacting eelgrass (9.1 square feet; 0.0002-acre), and temporarily modifying water quality, altering flow regimes, and increasing noise. Although the above






impacts would adversely impact EFH, the solitary purpose of the impacts is to provide improved future biotic and abiotic conditions to increase ecological functions and values within the lagoon system. In addition, Phase 2a of the proposed mitigation bank would restore an open tidal channel to Marine Stadium, level the height of the incoming tide to increase water residence time in the lagoon and thereby result in more consistent and natural tidal influx patterns. These changes, in addition to proposed transplantation of eelgrass (approx. 1.8 acres; 8,744 planting units) in the north arm of the lagoon would result in long-term increased functions for EFH. Furthermore, natural colonization of eelgrass is expected within the north and west arm (3.7 acres potential eelgrass habitat) of the lagoon and within the channel at depths between -3.5 and -7.0 feet (NGVD) as a result of the above proposed work. The north end of Marine Stadium is the site of three eelgrass bed areas, either naturally established or transplanted for mitigation, however, the proposed Bank would design and construct the new open channel to avoid impacting these existing eelgrass areas. Based on the above information, adverse individual impacts to EFH are significant, but would result in improved EFH habitat by significantly improving long-term ecological conditions. In addition, any impacts would be more than compensated for by implementation of the Phase 2 construction.

INITIATION OF CONSULTATION:

The Corps has determined the proposed project would result in adverse effects to EFH and federally managed fisheries in California waters, and the Corps requests initiation of an abbreviated EFH consultation (50 CFR 600.920(h)(2)) pursuant to the MSA. If no response is received within 10 days of this notification, the Corps will assume NOAA concurrence with our determination.



COLORADO LAGOON – WOUS IMPACTS

-  Waters of the U.S. (WOUS)
-  Wetland WOUS
-  Permanent Impacts (Fill/Restoration) to Subtidal Non-Wetland WOUS
-  Permanent Impacts (Grading/Restoration) to Intertidal Non-Wetland WOUS
-  Permanent Impacts (Grading/Restoration) to Wetland WOUS