



Fort Peck Tribes

Fort Peck Tribes Environmental Protection

P.O. BOX 1027 Poplar, MT 59255
FAX (406) 768-5363 Office (406) 768-2329

December 11, 2020

SENT VIA EMAIL

DIGITAL READ RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mark R. Himes, P.E.
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Commander
1616 Capital Avenue
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Re: Clean Water Act § 401 Certification of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers proposed 2020 Nationwide Permits for the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribe of Montana

Dear Colonel Himes:

The Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes received the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, request for water quality certification under § 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) for the proposed 2020 Nationwide Permits (NWPs) that may result in a discharge in waters of the United States on Indian country¹ lands within the state of Montana. We have reviewed the September 15, 2020, Federal Register notice announcing the reissuance of the NWPs, along with the regional conditions proposed for Omaha District. The Omaha District did not request certification on all of the proposed NWPs, if the permits where certification has not been requested are used, an individual certification will be required. This letter transmits our certifications for these general permits.

¹ Indian country is defined at 18 U.S.C. section 1151.

This certification applies to any potential point source discharges from potential projects authorized under the proposed 2020 NWP's into waters of the United States that occur within the Indian country lands of the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of Montana, or any lands covered as a state authorization, and all other areas that are Indian Country.²

Section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires applicants for Federal permits and licenses that may result in discharges into waters of the United States to obtain certification that potential discharges will comply with applicable provisions of the CWA, including Sections 301, 302, 303, 306 and 307. Where no state agency or tribe has authority to give such certification, EPA is the certifying authority. In this case, the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of Montana has the authority to provide CWA § 401 certification for discharges occurring within Indian country lands of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation ; therefore, the Fort Peck Tribes are making the certification decisions for discharges that may result from the proposed NWP's.³

In summary, The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes are certifying [34] of the 57 NWP's with general conditions, denying certification for [23] NWP's, and taking no action on [0] NWP's. Determinations for these NWP's are as follows: Deny certification for Nation-wide Permits 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 29, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, A, B, and E. Certify with General Conditions for Nation-wide Permits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 43, 45, 46, 48, 54 C, and D. These requirements will protect water quality and help ensure that the NWP program minimizes adverse impacts on the aquatic environment on tribal lands, both individually and cumulatively, as required by CWA Section 404(e). If a project is unable to meet the enclosed conditions, or if certification is denied for an applicable NWP, the applicant may request an individual certification from Fort Peck Tribes Office of Environmental Protection. An individual certification request must follow the requirements outlined in §121.5 of EPA's CWA § 401 Certification Rule, effective September 11, 2020.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Martina Wilson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Martina Wilson, Director
Fort Peck Tribes Office of Environmental Protection

Enclosure

² Indian country includes: (1) lands within the exterior boundaries of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation located within Montana. (2) any land held in trust by the United States for the Fort Peck Tribes; and (3) any other areas that are "Indian country" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. section 1151 held for the Fort Peck Tribes. The Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes have been approved by EPA to administer the Clean Water Act section 401 water quality certification program on all of the Fort Peck Tribe's tribal trust lands in the State of Montana, and therefore EPA is not the certifying authority on those lands.

³ It is the responsibility of the applicant to determine the proper CWA § 401 authority through coordination and recommendations of status through the Fort Peck Office of Environmental Protection or certification of land status by the U.S. Department of Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs.

CC:

Tribal Chairman
Tribal Environmental Director
Tribal Environmental Scientist
Tribal 401 Certification Program Staff
U.S. Corps of Engineers
USEPA Region 8 Clean Water Section

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

Fort Peck Tribes Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers CWA Section 404 2020 Nationwide Permits Reissuance

This Certification applies to any potential point source discharges from potential projects authorized under the proposed re-issuance of the following U.S. Army Corps of Engineers CWA 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP) into waters of the United States that occur within the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana within the Omaha Corps District. This Certification does not apply to the following NWPs: 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 29, 34, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, A, B, and E. If any activity authorized by these listed NWPs may result in a discharge into a water of the United States, the Corps must seek CWA section 401 certification from FPT directly for discharges that occur in the Fort Peck Indian Reservation in Montana within the Omaha District. In addition, this certification does not apply to NWPs applied “after-the-fact” (i.e., after the discharge has occurred) or to NWPs where a waiver on limits has been granted by the District or Division Engineer.

Section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act requires applicants for Federal permits and licenses that may result in discharges into waters of the United States to obtain certification that potential discharges will comply with applicable provisions of the CWA, including Sections 301, 302, 303, 306 and 307. The EPA has approved the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes (FPT) for Treatment as a State (TAS), authorizing the FPT to issue these certifications.

NWPs Granted with Conditions (121.7(d)(2))

CWA Section 401 certification is granted with the following conditions for NWPs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 38, 43, 45, 46, 48, 54, C, and D. FPT has determined that any discharge authorized under these proposed NWPs will comply with water quality requirements, including applicable provisions of Sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Clean Water Act, and tribal regulatory requirements for point source discharges into waters of the United States, subject to the following conditions pursuant to Section 401(d).

All conditionally certified NWPs, including those with additional permit-specific conditions, must comply with the following conditions:

Conditions Applicable to all NWPs	Why the condition is necessary to assure the proposed project will comply with water quality requirements	Citation that authorizes the condition
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Applicant and applicants for projects authorized under the NWPs should obtain all other permits, licenses, and certifications that may be required by federal, state, or tribal authority. Primary relevant tribal	These conditions will help ensure applicants comply with the terms and conditions of the CWA § 401 certifications of the NWPs on applicable FPT lands.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 1 Fort Peck Underground Storage Tank

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

<p>permits will be ALCO and/ or SPO permit (Ordinance 64a or 87a). Others may apply. It is the applicant’s responsibility to know the tribal and local ordinances and complete all necessary permissions before they can commence work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a project is unable to meet the enclosed conditions, or if certification is denied for an applicable NWP, the Applicant may request an individual certification from FPT. An individual certification request must follow the requirements outlined in 40 CFR 121.5 of EPA’s CWA § 401 Certification Rule, effective September 11, 2020. • Copies of this certification should be kept on the job site and readily available for reference. • If the project is constructed and/or operated in a manner not consistent with the applicable NWP, general conditions, or regional conditions, the permittee may be in violation of this certification. • FPT and EPA representatives may inspect the authorized activity and any mitigation areas to determine compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP. • This NWP Reissuance does not reduce Tribal authority under any other rule. 		<p>Code, Chapter 2 Underground Injection Control, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>
<p>All applicants, including federal agencies, must notify EPA and the FPT’s Natural Resources Department and water quality program of the use of all NWPs for which certification has been granted prior to commencing work on the project.</p> <p>Notifications must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project location (lat. Long., exact point on map); 	<p>Notification will ensure that the Tribes are aware of all Corps-authorized activities potentially affecting the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. It also will ensure the Corps and EPA can demonstrate that the NWP program has no more than minimal impacts to the aquatic environment, individually and cumulatively, and that the activities will not adversely impact cultural and historic uses of tribal waters.</p>	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307ⁱ</p> <p>40 CFR 121.11(a)</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 1 Fort Peck Underground</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWP that will be used and the specific activity that will be authorized under the NWP; • amount of permanent and temporary fills; • a short summary of the proposed activity, and all other federal, state, tribal or local permits or licenses required for the project; • complete contact information of both the applicant and contractor (name, name of the company or property if applicable, telephone, mobile, and email); and, • summary of best management practices that will be used. • A summary of communications with the affected Tribe's water quality staff regarding the project, including any concerns or issues. • Notify FPT and EPA at least 7 days before the completion of construction and operations begin. 	<p>In order to ensure that EPA and the FPT's Natural Resources Department and water quality program have the opportunity to inspect the project prior to the onset of operations, the applicant must notify FPT and EPA in a timely manner of the status of the project construction.</p>	<p>Storage Tank Code, Chapter 2 Underground Injection Control, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>
<p>Point source discharges may not occur: (1) in fens, bogs or other peatlands; (2) within 100 feet of the point of discharge of a known natural spring source; or (3) hanging gardens.</p>	<p>This condition is necessary to ensure activities that may result in point source discharges into waters of the United States do not degrade these unique and difficult to replace wetland types, which play an importation role in maintaining water quality and hydrologic function in mountain and prairie ecoregions.</p>	<p>40 CFR 230 Subpart E; 40 CFR 230.93(e)(3)</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 1 Fort Peck Underground Storage Tank Code, Chapter 2 Underground Injection Control, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>
<p>Except as specified in the application, no debris, silt, sand, cement, concrete, oil or petroleum, organic material, or other construction related materials or wastes shall be allowed to enter into or be stored where it may enter into waters of the U.S.</p>	<p>This condition is necessary to ensure water quality is not degraded by toxic pollutants in toxic amounts, raw materials, oil, grease, gasoline, or other types of fluids used to operate and maintain equipment used to complete the project.</p>	<p>40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.71</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 1 Fort Peck</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

		Underground Storage Tank Code, Chapter 2 Underground Injection Control, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
Silt fences, straw wattles, and other techniques shall be employed as appropriate to protect waters of the U.S. from sedimentation and other pollutants.	This condition minimizes turbidity and sediment caused by construction activities, minimizes equipment contact with water (and potential for oil, gas, invasive species, etc. contamination), and allows for clean-up of potential spills before entering waters. It is necessary to ensure that water quality is not degraded, and biology of the waters are not negatively impacted by the project.	40 CFR 230.10(d) and 230.72 FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
Water used in dust suppression shall not contain contaminants that could violate water quality standards.	This condition is necessary to ensure water quality is not degraded by toxic material in toxic amounts, raw materials, oil, grease, gasoline, or other types of fluids used to operate and maintain equipment used to complete the project.	40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.71 FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards.
Erosion control matting that is either biodegradable blankets or loose-weave mesh must be used to the maximum extent practicable.	Condition is necessary to provide clarity on how to meet “appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls,” as required by NWP’s General Condition 12. Use of other “appropriate” measures is not prohibited, but the inclusion of this condition ensures that water quality impacts of dredged or fill material are minimized.	40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.72 FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
All equipment used in waters of the U.S. must be inspected for fluid leaks and invasive species prior to use on a project. All fluid leaks shall be repaired and cleaned prior to use or when discovered, or if the fluid leak can't be repaired, the equipment shall not be used on site. Equipment used in waters with the possibility of aquatic nuisance species infestation must be thoroughly cleaned and effectively decontaminated before they are used on the project.	This condition is necessary to ensure water quality is not degraded by oil, grease, gasoline, or other types of fluids used to operate and maintain equipment used to complete the project. This condition helps protect the native biology of the impacted waters by preventing the spread of invasive or nuisance species.	40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.74 FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 1 Fort Peck Underground Storage Tank Code, Chapter 2 Underground Injection Control, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

<p>Vegetation should be protected except where its removal is necessary for completion of the work. Locations disturbed by construction activities should be revegetated with appropriate native vegetation in a manner that optimizes plant establishment for the specific site. Revegetation may include topsoil replacement, planting, seeding, fertilization, liming, and weed-free mulching, as necessary. Where practical, stockpile weed-seed-free topsoil and replace it on disturbed areas. All revegetation materials, including plants and plant seed shall be on site or scheduled for delivery prior to or upon completion of the earth moving activities.</p>	<p>Condition is necessary to provide the project proponent with clarity on what meets the requirement for appropriate revegetation as required by NWP's General Condition 13. Revegetation maintains and improves water quality because riparian vegetation acts as buffer to reduce the amount of sediment and pollutants that enter waterways. Native vegetation, because it is adapted to local conditions (e.g., soil types and temperature) provided this function most efficiently. Native vegetation also protects the biology of waters by providing habitat for semi-aquatic organisms and other organisms that are a food source to aquatic life.</p>	<p>40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.75</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>
<p>Activities may not result in any unconfined discharge of liquid cement into waters of the U.S. Grouting riprap must occur under dry conditions with no exposure of wet concrete to the waterbody.</p>	<p>This condition is necessary to ensure water quality is not degraded and the biology of the waters are not negatively impacted by toxic compounds.</p>	<p>40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.71; CWA 307 ("No toxics in toxic amounts")</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 1 Fort Peck Underground Storage Tank Code, Chapter 2 Underground Injection Control, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>
<p>Activities that may result in a point source discharge shall occur during seasonal low flow or no flow periods to the extent practicable.</p>	<p>This condition minimizes turbidity and sediment caused by construction activities, minimizes equipment contact with water (and potential for oil, gas, invasive species, etc. contamination), and allows for clean-up of potential spills before entering waters. It is necessary to ensure that water quality is not degraded, and biology of the waters are not negatively impacted by the project.</p>	<p>40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.72(d); 40 CFR 230.23; 40 CFR 230.24</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 1 Fort Peck Underground Storage Tank Code, Chapter 2 Underground Injection Control,</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

		Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
The placement of material (discharge) for the construction of new dams is not certified, except for stream restoration projects.	This condition is necessary to ensure impacts to water quality as a result of flow alterations are minimized to the maximum extent practicable, as required by NWPs General Condition 8.	40 CFR 230.23; 40 CFR 230.24; FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code

****SEE NEXT PAGE FOR LIST OF NWPS GRANTED WITH CONDITIONS****

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

NWPs Granted with Permit-Specific Conditions in addition to the Conditions listed above. (121.7(d)(2)):

NWP #	Permit-Specific Conditions	Why the condition is necessary to assure the proposed project will comply with water quality requirements	Citation that authorizes the condition
1. Aids to Navigation	General conditions only.	Given the lack of navigable waters on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, general conditions serve best in the unlikely event a change is made to a body of water for navigations purposes.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Sec. 114, Chapter 3: Sec. 103, Sec. 201, Sec. 302, Sec. 304, Sec. 501, Sec. 503, Sec. 819
2. Structures in Artificial Canals	General conditions only.	No such canals exist on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, but if an alteration was made to a canal, it could potentially result in a flow alteration which would need to be minimized to the maximum extent possible as required by general condition 8.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Sec. 103, Sec. 201, Sec. 302, Sec. 304, Sec. 814, Sec. 819
3. Maintenance	<p>1) No more than 25 cubic yards of new or additional riprap may be placed to protect the structure or fill;</p> <p>2) Bridge replacements must span the bankfull width and/or the ordinary highwater mark of the affected waters of the U.S.</p>	1) The placement of new or additional riprap without limiting the amount of impacts authorized could result in more than minimal adverse effects on water quality. Limiting the placement of additional riprap to no more than 25 cubic yards will help ensure that the placement provides localized erosion control without causing undesirable consequences to water quality and degradation of physical habitat.	<p>40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.73; 40 CFR 230.75</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

	<p>3) Fill or dredged material shall not result in an increase in land contour height beyond the original dimensions for the repair of low water crossings, or loss of stream cross section dimensions.</p> <p>4) Silt and sediment removal associated with low water crossings shall not exceed 50 linear feet.</p> <p>5) Silt and sediment removal associated with bridge crossings shall not exceed 100 linear feet.</p>	<p>2) The placement of a bridge/structure within bankfull width and/or the ordinary high water mark of a water of the U.S. would alter the hydrologic characteristics of the waterbody which could lead to an increased erosional force, scour around the bridge/structure during bankfull flows, high sediment loads to the waterbody, abandonment of the primary channel, and undermining of the structure itself.</p> <p>3) The discharge of dredged or fill material which alters the contours of a waterbody and/or its riparian zone can result in the loss or change of breeding and nesting areas, escape cover, travel corridors, and preferred food sources for resident and transient wildlife species associated with the aquatic ecosystem.</p> <p>Without a linear foot limit associated with silt and sediment removal in waters of the U.S., excess removal can result in varying degrees of change in the complex physical, chemical, and biological characteristics. Excess silt and sediment removal may alter the direction or velocity of water flow or otherwise change the dimensions of a water body which can result in adverse changes to structure and dynamics of aquatic communities, erosion rates, and increases in suspended particulates. This justification applies to conditions 4 and 5.</p>	<p>Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Sec. 114, Chapter 3: Solid Waste Code</p>
<p>4. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities</p>	<p>General conditions.</p>	<p>Net fishing does happen to some extent on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, and monitoring of species diversity in Rivers and Streams of the Fort Peck Indian reservation is done yearly. Requiring general conditions would allow for more careful monitoring of species diversity, an overall benchmark for river health, and ensure water quality.</p>	<p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

5. Scientific Measurement Devices	General conditions only	Justification in Table above	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
6. Survey Activities	General conditions only	Justification in Table above	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
7. Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures	General conditions only	Given the potential of altering the flow of waters on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, as well as the potential changes in aquatic ecosystem that would result in altering the flow of such waters, as well as the potential for chemical discharges in concentrations that could exceed the limits of dilution that would be considered safe for drinking.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 103, Sec. 105, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
9. Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas	General conditions only	Given the lack of navigable waters on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, general conditions serve best in the unlikely event a change is made to a body of water.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
10. Mooring Buoys	General conditions only	Given the lack of navigable waters on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, general conditions serve best in the unlikely event a change is made to a body of water.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, , Sec.

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

			107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
11. Temporary Recreational Structures	General conditions only	Given the lack of navigable waters on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, general conditions serve best in the unlikely event a change is made to a body of water.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, , Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
13. Bank Stabilization	General conditions only	Activity cannot impair surface water flow into or out of waters of the U.S. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. Native plant species appropriate for site conditions, including salinity, must be used for bioengineering or vegetative bank stabilization. Given these conditions for this NWP, additional monitoring before and after construction begins to ensure these conditions are complied with is necessary.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 103, Sec. 105, Sec. 106, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
14. Linear Transportation Projects	General conditions only	Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to preconstruction elevations. Given these conditions for this NWP, additional monitoring before and after construction begins to ensure these conditions are complied with is necessary.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 103, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, sec. 111, Sec. 112, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
15. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges	General conditions only	No large bodies of water exist on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, but in the unlikely event a bridge is built that would meet U.S. coast guard approval, the potential impact to the aquatic ecosystem as well as the potential for adverse impact on flow would need to be accounted	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 109, Sec. 111,

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

		for and monitored both before construction began, as well as afterwards.	Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
19. Minor Dredging	Dredged or fill materials must be placed in uplands and controlled such that it cannot return to waters of the U.S. Dredged or fill material may not be placed on temporary islet, islands, sandbars, landmass or other area of sediment accumulation within the banks of a stream, shore of lake, edge of wetland or other type of waterbody, unless the vegetation and geomorphology signify a long term stable configuration (e.g. areas of accumulation are not formed from temporary situations such as drought conditions or temporary upstream reservoir release conditions).	<p>Placement of dredged or fill material in these locations may be susceptible to being washed away by high flows, which would contribute to sedimentation and potential conveyance of pollutants downstream.</p> <p>This condition is necessary to ensure that physical habitat and hydrologic characteristics of waters are not degraded; maintain the habitat and biology of the waters and ensure the hydrogeomorphology is not negatively impacted by the project.</p>	<p>40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.70</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 103, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Sec. 114, Sec. 115, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>
20. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances	General conditions and immediate notification of potential contamination	Response operations for oil or hazardous substance removal does rely on speed above all else to ensure spread is minimal, but given the lack of notification without any sort of time frame for construction projects related to cleanup, requiring general conditions that would aid in monitoring as well as placing some limits on discharge related to construction activities associated with cleanup.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 101, Sec. 103, Sec. 105, Sec. 108, Sec. 114, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Sec. 203, Sec. 210, Sec. 211, Sec. 221, Sec. 231, Sec. 241, Sec. 242, Sec. 251
22. Removal of Vessels	General conditions only	Given the potential for cultural significance in the unlikely event a cultural artifact is contained in a vessel on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, the condition related to National register of historical sites would not apply to as of yet undiscovered cultural sites.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 105, Sec. 116

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

23. Approved Categorical Exclusions	General conditions only	Further monitoring and notification are required even for approved categorical exclusions as unforeseen discharges from construction as well as impact to water quality may not be fully determined without an environmental impact assessment.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 103, Sec. 107, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
25. Structural Discharges	General conditions only	Given the lack of limits placed on structural discharges, as well as the potential for contamination associated with construction, further monitoring and timely notification is needed.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Sec. 114, Sec. 115, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
27. Aquatic Habitat Restoration	Activities that may result in a discharge into waters of the United States shall not result in conversion of one habitat type to another (e.g. wetlands to open water).	<p>Aquatic habitat restorations that convert from one habitat type to another can alter the functions and services provided by the existing resources resulting in a functional loss.</p> <p>This condition is necessary to ensure that physical habitat and hydrologic characteristics of waters are not degraded; maintain the habitat and biology of the waters and ensure the hydrogeomorphology is not negatively impacted by the project.</p>	<p>Tribal WQR (see endnote ii-xiv); 40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.75</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>
28. Modifications of Existing Marinas	General conditions only	No marinas exist on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, but in the unlikely event one is constructed and then modified, conditions requiring the applicant to obtain all other permits, licenses, and certifications that may be required by federal, state, or tribal authority would ensure water quality standards and species protection and diversity are protected.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 105, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

30. Most Soil Management for Wildlife	General conditions only	While this NWP authorizes only on going activity, requiring the applicant to obtain all other permits, licenses, and certifications that may be required by federal, state, or tribal authority would ensure water quality standards and species protection and diversity are protected.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
31. Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities	General conditions only	Conditions requiring the applicant to obtain all other permits, licenses, and certifications that may be required by federal, state, or tribal authority would ensure water quality standards, species protection and diversity are protected.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
32. Completed Enforcement Actions	General conditions only	Requiring general conditions would ensure notification of ongoing and completed enforcement actions to ensure these actions do not interfere with efforts to maintain water quality standards.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
33. Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering	General conditions only	Conditions requiring the applicant to obtain all other permits, licenses, and certifications that may be required by federal, state, or tribal authority would ensure water quality standards, species protection and diversity are protected as a result of construction related activities, as well as the potential for flow alteration brought about by dewatering.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, , Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Sec. 114, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
35. Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins	General conditions only	Conditions requiring the applicant to obtain all other permits, licenses, and certifications that may be required by federal, state, or tribal authority would ensure water quality standards, species protection and diversity are protected to the maximum possible extent, while allowing for maintenance.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

36. Boat Ramps	General conditions only	Conditions requiring the applicant to obtain all other permits, licenses, and certifications that may be required by federal, state, or tribal authority would ensure water quality standards, species protection and diversity are protected should construction related discharge and sediment displacement exceed limits required by these permits, licenses, certifications etc.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Sec. 115, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
38. Cleanup of Hazardous Toxic Waste	General conditions and immediate notification of potential contamination	Requiring conditions related to location, contractor identity, conversation records, as well as applicable monitoring would ensure water quality standards are protected to the maximum degree possible in the event of discharge of hazardous toxic waste into the waters of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, while immediate notification would ensure minimal spread of contaminants to the smallest possible area.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 101, Sec. 105, Sec. 108, Sec. 115, Sec. 116, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Sec. 210, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
43. Stormwater Management Facilities	Certification is granted with conditions only for replacement and repair activities that impact (e.g., fill, relocate, realign or straighten) no more than 300 LF of stream or 1/10 acre of waters of the U.S.	<p>Activities with more than 300 LF or 1/10 acre of waters of the U.S. of stream impact could result in more than minimal adverse environmental effects to water quality.</p> <p>This condition is necessary to ensure that water quality is not degraded, the biology of the waters are not negatively impacted by the project, and that no toxic compounds in toxic amounts will be used.</p>	<p>40 CFR 230.10(d); 40 CFR 230.73; 40 CFR 230.75</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 115, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>
45. Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events	General conditions only	It is necessary to require conditions related to construction in the event cement is used to ensure water quality standards are maintained as well as the potential for any other discharge related to construction activities does not damage the aquatic ecosystem or impact water quality standards.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 107, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 114, Chapter 3

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

			Solid Waste Code
46. Discharges in Ditches	General conditions only	Given the unlikely event this would contaminate running water sources, but the likely event this could affect underground water sources should discharge include chemicals, further monitoring and notification is required above what is recommended without conditions.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 201, Sec. 203
48. Commercial Shellfish Mariculture Activities	General conditions only	The Fort Peck Indian Reservation currently has no commercial shellfish mariculture activities, but construction related to such activities would need to be monitored and approved as discharges associated with such activity could impact water quality standards as well as the aquatic ecosystem.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
54. Living Shorelines	General conditions only	Given the potential for contamination from construction related activities requiring the necessary permits, certifications, etc. from any applicable governing body would ensure the water quality standards of the Fort Peck Tribes to the maximum degree possible, while allowing for infrastructure improvement.	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code
C. Electric Utility Line and Telecom Activities	Construction activities shall not impact (e.g., fill, relocate, realign or straighten) more than 300 LF of stream for a single and complete project.	<p>Activities with more than 300 LF of stream impact could result in more than minimal adverse environmental effects to water quality.</p> <p>This condition is necessary to ensure that physical habitat and hydrologic characteristics of waters are not degraded; maintain the habitat and biology of the waters and ensure the hydrogeomorphology is not negatively impacted by the project.</p>	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>
D. Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substance	General conditions	General conditions required for all NWPs allowed with conditions is necessary to maintain water quality standards and the associated aquatic ecosystem that supports water quality against discharges associated with construction activities as well as minimal disruption of elevation to try and maintain pre construction	FPT Water Quality Standards, Sec. 109, Sec. 111, Sec. 112, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

		environment to the maximum degree possible, while allowing for infrastructure improvements.	
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NWPs Denied (121.7(e)(2))

For the reasons below, FPT has determined that the discharges from the following NWPs will not comply with water quality requirements. Therefore, CWA Section 401 certification is denied, and applicants must apply for an individual water quality certification. Denials apply to all FPT lands and waters of the Tribes.

*** Reviewer NOTE: For readability of the table we have removed the column with the heading, "The following water quality data or information would be needed to assure that the range of discharges from potential projects will comply with water quality requirements." This information follows the table and is the same for all NWPs where certification is denied. ***

NWP #	Water quality requirement with which discharges that could be authorized by the general license or permit will not comply	Brief statement explaining why discharges that could be authorized by the general license or permit will not comply with this water quality requirement
8. Oil and Gas Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf	CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C Section 311 and implementing regulations FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 203, Sec. 210, Sec. 211, Sec. 221, Sec. 231, Sec. 241, Sec. 242, Sec. 251, Chapter 3 solid waste code	Not applicable to this region of the United States.
12. O&G Pipeline Activities	CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C Section 311 and implementing regulations FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 203, Sec. 210, Sec. 211, Sec. 221, Sec. 231, Sec. 241, Sec. 242, Sec. 251, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code	The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse effects to water quality individually and cumulatively. In addition, the removal of the PCN requirement for activities that involve mechanized land clearing in forested wetlands does not allow the evaluation of the functional loss from conversion of wetland type from a forested wetland, which may modify habitat and alter water levels beyond normal water fluctuations, inhibiting the existing uses of the waterbody.

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

		<p>This NWP is denied because of historic issues with crossings. The two main construction methods for crossing aquatic resources are trenching and horizontal directional drilling (HDD). Trenching and HDD potential discharges and impacts to the aquatic resources are significantly different and require significantly different conditions to address the potential water quality impacts. There is a high percentage of failures for HDD, either complete or partial. Trenching also runs into significant issues that require reconsideration, re-permitting and, in the past, amended certifications. Both have been known to trigger scour and expose pipelines that can be addressed with certification conditions.</p> <p>Past projects have experienced many failures, such as blow outs, the inability to continue drilling due to rock blockages, sandy or fine silt conditions that lead to collapse and surface failures lost and other failure events. HDD introduces many additional compounds that are often released into the aquatic resources: drilling fluids often contain compounds that are toxic, harmful (caustic or acidic), anti-corrosives, drag-reducing agents, or drag-reducing polymers, welding residues. There is also the known impacts of leaks in high-pressure pipes after installation, which erode the soil above the bore hole.</p> <p>Failures are common in Region 8 for numerous reasons including drilling spec that include steep angles too steep for conditions, failure to address geology and hydrogeology characteristics (migrating streams and rivers), not addressing the issue with soils. Soil type greatly impacts the feasibility of an HDD installation fine and fragile soils, sandy soils, mixed soils such as disturbance sites, riparian and flood plains with glacial till, soils with blocking pebbles, boulders, gravelly soils require design and construction mitigation measures, or may make an HDD installation infeasible. Failure to have on site surveillance during drilling can increase the levels of impacts such as surface heave or humping. This is usually a result of excess pumping of drilling fluids after a loss of circulation.</p> <p>Trenching crossing on the other hand or a change from HDD construction to trenching leads to other concerns including sediment release during trenching, backfilling and stabilizing bed and bank, must divert waters, significantly disturbing the bank and bed, fishery life cycles, including breeding and migration, and passage issues; failures of diversion structures during high flows, failure to address</p>
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FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

		<p>the basic geological history of the area and the resulting natural resources. Trenching is much more difficult in areas of rock or frequent rock outcrops. Impacts and effect effects include alterations to streambed conditions and characteristics; reductions in the abundance and diversity of benthic invertebrate communities; and reductions in the abundance of fish populations and impacting life cycles due to imbedded sediment</p>
<p>16. Return Water from Upland Contained Disposal Areas</p>	<p>40 CFR § 230.23 307 toxics</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 101, Sec. 107, Sec. 108, Sec. 109, Sec. 112, Sec. 114, Sec. 115 Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>Return water from upland contained disposal areas can contain debris, sediment, and other pollutants which would be discharged into aquatic resources under this NWP. The return water itself can modify current patterns and dimensions of a waterbody while any debris or sediment in the return water can result in adverse impacts through sedimentation and oxygen depletion from nutrient adsorption of suspended material.</p>
<p>17. Hydropower Projects</p>	<p>40 CFR 230.23 40 CFR 230.24</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with hydropower projects having less than 10,000 kW of total generating capacity can alter the normal water-level fluctuation pattern of an area, resulting in prolonged periods of inundation, exaggerated extremes of high and low water, or a static, nonfluctuating water level. These alterations can change salinity patterns, alter erosion or sedimentation rates, alter water temperatures.</p>
<p>18. Minor Discharges</p>	<p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Sec. 203, Sec. 210, Sec. 211, Chapter 3 Solid waste code</p>	<p>Definition is too vague on what constitutes a minor discharge, which would make dilution standards for safe and drinkable water difficult to determine without a specific chemical/substance to test and analyze for.</p>
<p>21. Surface Coal Mining Activities</p>	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C, Subpart D</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Sec. 203, Sec. 210, Sec. 241, Sec. 242, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Discharges associated with surface coal mining activities can result in varying degrees of change in the complex physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the substrate. These changes can adversely effect the level of water quality such that existing instream water uses will no longer be maintained and protected.</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

<p>24. Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Programs</p>	<p>CWA 404(g) implementing regulations FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards.</p>	<p>These conditions will help ensure applicants comply with the terms and conditions of the CWA § 404 certifications of the NWP on applicable CSKT lands.</p>
<p>29. Residential Developments</p>	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C, Subpart D</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Discharges associated with residential developments under NWP 29 can result in significant losses to ecosystem services provided by existing aquatic resources. Adverse impacts may result from changes in water levels, flow, chemical content, substrate characteristics, or salinity and can result in losses to important breeding and nesting areas, food sources, and travel corridors for aquatic wildlife.</p>
<p>34. Cranberry Production</p>	<p>40 CFR 230.23 40 CFR 230.24</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with cranberry production can alter the normal water-level fluctuation pattern of an area, resulting in prolonged periods of inundation, exaggerated extremes of high and low water, or a static, nonfluctuating water level. These alterations can change salinity patterns, alter erosion or sedimentation rates, and alter water temperatures which can alter or destroy communities and populations of aquatic animals and vegetation, induce populations of nuisance organisms, modify habitat, reduce food supplies, restrict movement of aquatic fauna, destroy spawning areas, and change surrounding areas.</p>
<p>37. Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation</p>	<p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>Certification is denied for channelization of streams or sloughs or for removal of silt beyond what was deposited by the emergency.</p> <p><i>Channelization is defined, for this purpose, as the placement of excess material in a manner that modifies the bank alignment, and subsequently the channel alignment, from its present condition.</i></p> <p>Certification is denied for a discharge of fill or dredged material into special aquatic sites if a practicable alternative that does not involve discharge into a special aquatic site is available. If discharge into a special aquatic site is unavoidable, discharge must be minimized. The applicant must provide a delineation of any special aquatic sites that may be impacted by the project discharges.</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

		<p>A delineation of riparian areas to be cleared and an analysis of alternatives and necessity of such clearing must be submitted. The disturbing or clearing of riparian areas shall be minimized to enough space to provide equipment access.</p> <p>Construction of temporary structures or drains for the purpose of reducing or preventing flood damage is certified if the site is returned to pre-flood condition within 60 days following the emergency.</p> <p>Repair of permanent structures damaged by floodwaters is certified to the extent that it returns the structure to pre-flood condition.</p>
<p>39. Commercial Development</p>	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C, Subpart D</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with commercial development activities permitted under NWP 39 can result in degradation of water quality such that existing instream water uses are no longer maintained. These activities can result in changes to the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the aquatic ecosystem that may result in water quality which does not support the propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.</p>
<p>40. Agricultural Activities</p>	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C, Subpart D</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Agricultural activities under NWP 40 which may result in the discharge of dredged or fill material can change the material chemistry and physical characteristics of a waterbody through the introduction of chemical constituents in suspended or dissolved form. These changes may reduce or eliminate the suitability of waterbodies for aquatic organisms, human consumption, or recreation.</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

<p>41. Reshape Existing Drainage and Irrigation Ditches</p>	<p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Would be difficult to determine the impact to existing drinking water supply of Northeast Montana in terms of amount withdrawn as well as the amount that would eventually return due to runoff, and the amount lost due to evaporation.</p>
<p>42. Recreational Facilities</p>	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C, Subpart D</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with recreational facilities permitted under NWP 42 can result in degradation of water quality such that existing instream water uses are no longer maintained. These activities can result in changes to the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the aquatic ecosystem that may result in water quality which does not support the propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.</p>
<p>44. Mining Activities</p>	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C, Subpart D</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Sec. 203, Sec. 210, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Discharges associated with mining activities may result in an increase in turbidity to the extent which reduces the water quality necessary to support the propagation of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and recreation in and on the water. The biological and chemical context of the suspended material may also react with the dissolved oxygen in the water which can result in oxygen depletion. Toxic compounds absorbed or adsorbed to fine-grained particulates in suspended material may become biologically available to organisms either in the water column or on the substrate. Discharges from these activities may increase the</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

		availability of contaminants in the aquatic ecosystem which may lead to the bioaccumulation of such contaminants in wildlife.
49. Coal Remining	<p>40 CFR 230.23 40 CFR 230.24</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Sec. 203, Sec. 210, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	Discharges associated with the remining and reclamation of lands that were previously mined for coal may result in an increase in turbidity to the extent which reduces the water quality necessary to support the propagation of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and recreation in and on the water. The biological and chemical context of the suspended material may also react with the dissolved oxygen in the water which can result in oxygen depletion. Toxic compounds absorbed or adsorbed to fine-grained particulates in suspended material may become biologically available to organisms either in the water column or on the substrate.
50. Underground Coal Mining	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C, Subpart D</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Sec. 203, Sec. 210, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Discharges associated with underground coal mining activities may result in an increase in turbidity to the extent which reduces the water quality necessary to support the propagation of fish, shellfish, wildlife, and recreation in and on the water. The biological and chemical context of the suspended material may also react with the dissolved oxygen in the water which can result in oxygen depletion. Toxic compounds absorbed or adsorbed to fine-grained particulates in suspended material may become biologically available to organisms either in the water column or on the substrate. Discharges from these activities may increase the availability of contaminants in the aquatic ecosystem which may lead to the bioaccumulation of such contaminants in wildlife.</p>
51. Land-based Renewable Energy	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C, Subpart D</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

		Land-based renewable energy activities may result in an increase in suspended particulates entering waterbodies as a result of land runoff and direct dredging or filling. Suspended particulates may remain in the water column for varying amounts of time, reducing light penetration and lowering photosynthesis rates for aquatic vegetation.
52. Water-based Renewable Energy	<p>CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 (see endnote i); 40 CFR 230 Subpart C, Subpart D</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Discharges associated with water-based renewable resources can have adverse impacts on water-related recreation including both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. Impacts from these activities may impair or water use by changing turbidity, increasing suspended particulates, altering water temperature, changing habitat, and other changes to the aquatic ecosystem.</p>
53. Removal of Low Head Dams	<p>40 CFR 230.23 40 CFR 230.24</p> <p>FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code</p>	The removal of low head dams in the arid and semi-arid west, where natural recovery can be slow, many times requires active restoration to achieve a net increase in ecological functions and services. Otherwise, the removal of the dam can lead to adverse impacts including significant increases in suspended particulate levels and sedimentation downstream which may cause oxygen depletion and destruction of habitat.
A .Seaweed Mariculture Activities	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code	Not applicable in this region of the United States.
B .Finfish Mariculture Activities	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code	Not applicable in this region of the United States.
E. Water Reclamation and Reuse Facilities	FPT Tribal Water Quality Standards, Sec. 115, Sec. 118, Sec. 119, Chapter 3 Solid Waste Code	<p>The activities permitted under this NWP will not comply with this water quality requirement because there are no limits on the linear foot impacts to streams. Without the 300 linear foot limit in place, discharges permitted under this NWP would allow many thousands of linear feet of impacts resulting in more than minimal adverse water quality effects individually and cumulatively.</p> <p>Would be difficult to determine the impact to existing drinking water supply of Northeast Montana in terms of amount withdrawn as well as the amount that would eventually return due to runoff, and the amount lost due to evaporation.</p>

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

Water quality data or information would be needed to assure that the range of discharges from potential projects will comply with water quality requirements.

- the name or segment identifier for the receiving water, conditions and types of receiving waters and the quantities to be lost, impacts to known beneficial and current Tribal uses
- the exact and specific location of the project discharge and project site
- the project site to be impacted, primary discharge location of the project, any possible additional discharges, bypasses or fill locations. Locations should be submitted in a format that adequately shows the fill or discharge location: point, line or polygon
 - ArcGIS File Geodatabase with accompanying Feature Classes
 - ArcGIS Shapefile
 - CAD file, DXF or DWG file projected to WGS 84 Decimal Degrees
 - KMZ/KML (Google Earth)
 - Decimal Latitude/longitude for a discrete point, line or polygon
- any available site-specific baseline conditions or monitoring data for the project site (chemical, biological or physical characteristic assessments and data).
- Cultural and historic surveys, endangered and threatened species information, species of cultural concern information
- Downstream uses of the water, distance to a downstream or adjacent jurisdiction
- Construction methodology, including placement, trenching, directional drilling, use of temporary diversions, amount of fill, type of fill etc.
- Any potential for toxics in toxic amounts, any potential oil and gas discharges during construction or operation (narrative standards)
- Restoration and mitigation plans.

Any potential for toxics in toxic amounts, any potential oil and gas discharges during construction or operation (narrative standards)

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

FPT Ordinances Cited

Title 22 – Protection of the Environment

- Sec. 101 Fort Peck Underground Storage Tank Code
- Sec. 103 (6) Corrective action plan
- Sec. 105 Powers of Office of Environmental Protection
- Sec. 106 Administrative Rules
- Sec. 107 Compliance Monitoring
- Sec. 108 Unauthorized underground storage tanks
- Sec. 109 Permits Required
- Sec. 111 Permits: applications
- Sec. 112 Licensing
- Sec. 114 Inspections
- Sec. 115 Discharges
- Sec. 116 Administrative enforcement
- Sec. 118 Imminent Hazard
- Sec. 119 Cleanup orders
- Sec. 203 Regulations, Criteria, and Standards
- Sec. 210 General Underground Injection Control Program Requirements
- Sec. 211 Requirements
- Sec. 221 Permit Requirements
- Sec. 231 Permitting Procedures
- Sec. 241 Technical Criteria and Standard Requirements
- Sec. 242 Additional Requirements
- Sec. 251 Administrative Enforcement
- Chapter 3: Solid Waste Code
 - Sec. 103 Solid Waste Code Supremacy
 - Sec. 201 Responsibilities
 - Sec. 302 Compliance
 - Sec. 303 Inspections
 - Sec. 304 Issue Permits
 - Sec. 501 Operation and Maintenance Powers and Duties
 - Sec. 502 Contracts
 - Sec. 503 Studies, Investigations, and Information Systems
 - Sec. 504 Studies of Municipal Solid Waste
 - Sec. 601 Solid Waste Plan
 - Sec. 605 Guideline

FPT Water Quality Certification for the U.S. Corps of Engineers

- Sec. 814 Hazardous Waste
- Sec. 819 Construction and Demolition Wastes
- Sec. 820 Carcasses
- Subchapter 9 Permitting

FPT Treatment as a State (TAS). 1996. Decision Document: Approval of Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes Application for Treatment as a State Under Section 303 of the Clean Water Act.

ⁱ CWA sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 are listed in CWA section 401(a)(1) and, therefore, those sections and federal regulations implementing those sections can be considered water quality requirements and provide a legal basis for certification grants, denials or conditions. Section 303 and EPA's implementing regulations at Part 131 establish "existing uses" as "the absolute floor of water quality in all waters of the United States." 48 Fed. Reg. 51,400, 51,403 (Nov. 8, 1983). Existing uses are "those uses actually attained in the water body on or after November 28, 1975, *whether or not they are included in the water quality standards.*" 40 C.F.R. § 131.3(e) (emphasis added). As a result, States are prohibited from removing designated uses from a waterbody segment if they are existing uses unless establishing a use with even more stringent criteria, 40 C.F.R. § 131.10(h), and existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected even if degradation is allowed under a State antidegradation policy, 40 C.F.R. § 131.12(a)(1). As a result, regardless of what water quality standards may be applicable to a water of the US, no discharge may be authorized under the CWA that would be so extensive as to change or destroy an existing use of that waterbody. Additionally, Section 404 is incorporated by reference into section 401(a)(1) and 401(d) by virtue of section 301(a), which prohibits the discharge of any pollutant by any person "[e]xcept as in compliance with this section and section[] . . . 404 of this title..." Section 404(a) authorizes the permitting of discharges of dredge or fill material "into the navigable waters at specified disposal sites." Under Section 404(b), those sites must be specified "through the application of guidelines developed by the Administrator, in conjunction with the Secretary." These guidelines, the CWA 404(b)(1) Guidelines, are contained at 40 CFR Part 230, establish requirements for all permitted Section 404 discharges, including a requirement that such discharges must comply with all State water quality standards. 40 C.F.R. § 230.10(b)(1) & (2).