

SB945 – Wetlands and Waterways Program – Authorizations for Ecological Restoration Projects Testimony on Behalf of: Underwood and Associates Position: Support

Underwood & Associates, Inc. is an Annapolis-based small business committed to combining the needs of a developing society with an adjusting environment by restoring native ecosystems through our regenerative philosophy. Underwood & Associates, Inc. is a trusted expert that has invented the Regenerative Stream Channel (RSC), Step Pool Storm Conveyance (SPSC), and dynamic living shoreline approaches that have been adopted by many local, state, and federal agencies across the Chesapeake Bay Watershed and around the world.

The environment is suffering, and we must promptly restore failing ecosystems before things worsen. The current permit process is very general and primarily set up to delay development. However, and unfortunately, as the restoration projects go through the same process as development projects, restoration projects are unnecessarily delayed. Restoration is clearly necessary to the long term health of the ecosystems in Maryland, and as such, these types of projects should have a separate, informed, and more focused, permit and review process.

<u>1. We must define "ecological restoration" in the law.</u> The state is spending millions of dollars on ecological restoration projects; however, there is still a lot of ambiguity about what the term means. Groups are operating in Maryland claiming to be conducting "ecological restoration" but are not. Some of these companies are doing significant damage to Maryland's ecosystems at taxpayers' expense because the term is not well defined.

2. A separate and distinct permit and review track should be developed for restoration projects. This should consist of an application that reflects the areas of scrutiny explicitly needed for ecological restoration projects and different review criteria tailored explicitly to restoration. The current application (attached) is a significant impediment to restoring Maryland's ecosystems and needs an overhaul. The application and review should be well thought out, balanced, transparent and regimented so that all parties involved can be confident that appropriate projects are being conducted.

3. There must be a significant overhaul of all state statutes and regulations related to tidal and non-tidal wetland permitting to make the process more efficient, prevent projects that are unfit for the ecosystem, and solve conflicts between the various bodies of law and regulations. The Department must have the ability to permit restoration projects that are determined to be best for the holistic restoration of the ecosystem. They currently do not, which has lead to unwanted outcomes.

I appreciate the engagement the discussions with various stakeholders and MDE during this process and look forward to making continued progress.

Chris Becraft - Partner, Underwood, and Associates.

Joint Federal/State Application for the Alteration of any Floodplain, Waterway, Tidal or NonTidal Wetland in Maryland.



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Instructions for the JOINT FEDERAL/STATE APPLICATION FOR THE ALTERATION OF ANY FLOODPLAIN, WATERWAY, TIDAL OR NONTIDAL WETLAND IN MARYLAND

Please refer to the following question, located on the application under (2) Project Description, (a) Give written description of project:

Will there be temporary or permanent tree clearing occurring on the overall project site (i.e., uplands and wetlands), including but not limited to, tree clearing for ite development, road/highways, utilities, mining, stormwater management, restoration, energy production and transmission, etc.? Yes If yes, total estimated acres of tree clearing for the overall project site: acres

Instructions: Please indicate "Yes" or "No" if temporary or permanent tree clearing is proposed on the overall project site (i.e., uplands and wetlands). Tree clearing may be proposed as part of the overall project construction activities, including but not limited to site development, construction of roads or highways, stormwater management facilities and best management practices, aquatic resource restoration and enhancement, energy production

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Tree transition, which often occurs in restoration projects, is different than tree loss. Restoration projects change ecosystems from degraded to functioning. Often times, the means that the trees transition from upland trees to forested wetlands. This application has no consideration for tree transition.

activities and installation of utilities. If you checked "Yes" that permanent or temporary tree clearing is proposed as part of the overall project scope, please fill in the blank and identify the total estimated acres of tree clearing for the overall project site, including upland and wetland areas. If you need further clarification, please contact the Army Corps of Engineers at 410-962-3670.

Effective January 2021, new questions below have been added to the application.

i. Pile Driving for Category A Activities: For the protection of listed species, pile driving methods must maintain noise level thresholds not to exceed 150 db re 1 µPa RMS or 206 db peak re 1 µPA and must meet one of the following conditions:

(1) Plastic or concrete piles must be less than 12 inches when a cushioned impact hammer or vibratory hammer is utilized for installation.

(2) Timber piles must be 10 inches or less when a vibratory hammer is utilized for installation.

(3) Vinyl or timber sheet piles must be 24 inches or less in width, as measured from the outer edge of corrugation to the inner edge of corrugation, when a cushioned impact hammer or vibratory hammer is used.

(4) Pile driving activities must be located within freshwater tributaries or within tidal or nontidal wetlands.

(5) Piles of any size/type with any hammer method must be installed behind diversion structures or in the dry when the tide is out in the intertidal zone.

(6) Piles of any size/type with any hammer method must be installed between November 30 and March 15.

(Note: Any pile driving activity that does not meet one of the conditions above must be reviewed by the Corps as a Category B activity or an alternate Corps permit review process, as appropriate.

ii. Pile Driving for Category A and Category B Activities: For Category A and Category B activities, pile driving must be initiated with a soft start each day of pile driving, building up power slowly from a low energy start-up over a 20 minute period to allow for fish and other wildlife to leave the area.

Pile driving is not applicable in ecosystem restoration permitting.



Sample Plans and Checklists

1.

New

Other (explain)

2.

Maintenance

3.

Hydraulic

4.

Mechanical

Sample Plans and Checklists are provided at the end of this document. Please refer to the sample plans, as appropriate. Please include the information shown on the sample plan on your proposed plan.

Clearly show locations of impacts, on the plans.

Itemize each impact site with area of wetland or buffer impact, linear feet of stream and area of stream, cubic yards of floodplain disturbance.

Indicate whether the impact is temporary or permanent.

<u>Permanent Impacts</u>: Permanent impacts are those that result in a change to a wetland, wetland buffer, water, or floodplain that will not be reversed or removed.

<u>Temporary impacts</u>: Temporary impacts are those that are of short duration, and after the activity is completed, result in a restoration of the disturbed wetland, water, wetland buffer, or floodplain to its previous condition.

There is no discretion as to what is "permanent," and no consideration that permanence, to restore an ecosystem, is a positive.

Is it a permanent impact to reintroduce water to a wetland that has degraded over time?

	2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION a. GIVE WRITTEN DESCRIPTIO	N OF PROJECT:			
	Has any portion of the project been con		If Yes, explain:		
	Is this a residential subdivision or com development? Yes No	acres			
	If yes, yes, total number of acres on pr Will there be temporary or permanent tree c	operty	t site (i.e., uplands and wetland	ds), including but not limited to, tr	ee
ological	clearing for site development, road/highway Yes No		ement, restoration, energy prod	fuction and transmission, etc.)?	_
storation is	If yes, total estimated acres of tree clearing	for the overall project site:	acres		
t an option.	b. ACTIVITY: Check all activities t	hat are proposed in the wetland, w	aterway, floodplain, and no	ntidal wetland buffer as	
	appropriate.				
	A. filling B. dredging	D flooding or impour water	nding F. G.	grading removing or destroyi	ng
	C. excavating	E. draining	H.	vegetation building structures	Ecosystem restoration
	Area for item(s) checked: Wetland	(sq. ft.) Buffer	(Nontidal Wetland Only)	(sq. ft.)	techniques should be listed.
		Buffer (Nontidal Wetland Only)	(sq. ft.)		
	Area of stream impact Length of stream affected	(sq. ft.) (linear feet)			
	c. TYPE OF PROJECTS: Project I	Dimensions			
	For each activity, give overall length an				
The terms	square feet in column 3. For activities i ponds, give average depth (in feet) for t		Give the volume of fill or o	dredged material in column 6.	
restored" and		Length Width Area	Maximum/Average Channelward	Volume of fill/dree Pond material (cubic yar	ds)
enhanced"		(Ft.) (Ft.) (Sq. Ft. 1 2 3) Encroachment 4	Depth below MHW or O 5 6	Ecological restoration isn't
hould be	A. Bulkhead B. Revetment				even listed as a type of
vailable	C. Vegetative Stabilization D. Gabions				project. The state and local
	E. Groins				
	F. Jetties G. Boat Ramp				governments spend hundreds
	H. Pier I. Breakwater				of millions of dollars on these
	J. Repair & Maintenance K. Road Crossing				projects that are vitally
	L. Utility Line		_		important; however, from
	M. Outfall Construction N. Small Pond				the very beginning of the
	O. Dam P. Lot Fill		-		process, they are an
	Q. Building Structures R. Culvert				afterthought.
	S. Bridge				
	T. Stream Channelization U. Parking Area				
	V. Dredging				



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Water - Contractions

b. ACTIVITY LOCATION: Check one or more of the following as appropriate for the type of wetland/waterway where you are proposing an activity:

A.	Tidal	Waters	
D	 Tidal	Watlande	

Special Aquatic Site

vegetated shallows) Nontidal Wetland

25-foot buffer (nontidal

(e.g., mudflat,

wetlands only)

C.

D

- F.
 100-foot buffer (nontidal wetland of special State concern)

 G.
 In stream channel

 1.
 Tidal
 2.
- H. _____ 100-year floodplain (outside stream channel) I. _____ River, lake, pond J. _____ Other (Explain)

4

Ecological restoration projects typically have the check every one of these boxes. The reason is because a resilient project will restore each of areas. We are restoring these resources, not impacting them. However, every box checked means more conflicting statutes and regulations to navigate (which we can guess is not the intent).

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS REQUIRED BY THE STATE (blocks 4-7):

4. REDUCTION OF IMPACTS: Explain measures taken or considered to avoid or minimize wetland losses in F. Also check Items A-E if any of these apply to your project.

A.	Reduce disturb	ed the area of ance	B	Reduced size/scope of project		Relocated structures Redesigned project
E.	Other					
F.	Explanation					
_			_		_	

Describe reasons why impacts were not avoided or reduced in Q. Also check Items G-P that apply to your project.

G. H. I. J.	Cost Extensive wetlands on site Engineering/design constraints Other natural features	К. L. M.	Parcel size Other regulatory requirement Failure to accomplish project purpose	N. O. P.	In	afety/public welfare issue adequate zoning ther
Q.	Description					

Once again, the questions "what is an impact," and "are all impacts bad" become issues. Under current MDE regs and statute, introducing water to a floodplain is an "impact," and impacts are presumed to be negative. However, the science says that a floodplain must continuously have water added to it to function. This is a major issue.

There is no "ecological restoration" option available under the current law, or this permit, to explain why impacts are not being avoided or reduced. This oversight leads to projects that are designed to fit permit parameters, not the needs of the ecosystem.

1 site	B 2 - 4 sites	C. 5 or more sites	This section has absolutely nothir
	H. Greater wetlands impact I. Water dependency J. Inadequate zoning K. Engineering/design constraints	L. Other	to do with restoration, but still must be completed. Ecological restoration projects are
Economic Safety Description	C. Health/welfare D. Does not provide public benefits	E. Other	chosen for specif areas that have failing ecosystem
			This is not a development pla There is no alternative site.

UNDERWOOD & ASSOCIATES LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE + ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

B. FEDERALLY AUTHORIZED CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS: Does the project require permission from the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' federally authorized civil works project, structure, property, or easement (e.g., federal navigation channel, flood control levees, dams and reservoirs, lake property, etc.)?

Yes No

If yes, have you submitted a written request for Section 408 permission from the Corps district having jurisdiction over that project (i.e., Baltimore district in Maryland or Philadelphia district in C & D canal)? Yes _____No

This is a "Joint Federal/State Application" but still requires that a separate application be submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers. What part of this is "joint?"



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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED ON PLANS, DRAWINGS, OR VICINITY MAPS

In addition to the information indicated on the previous pages, you should include the following on the 8 $1/2 \ge 1/2 \ge 1/2$

- 1. Delineation of any wetland buffers or expanded buffers, clearly marked and differentiated.
- 2. Location of mitigation area, if proposed on the same site as the project.
- Note: If you are proposing a complex project you may wish to submit engineering blueprints of your project with the application form to expedite review.

Mitigation Location Map: If you are proposing that nontidal wetland mitigation be done at a different location than the proposed project, you should submit a map showing the location of the mitigation site in relation to the proposed nontidal wetland losses.

DELINEATION OF WETLANDS, OTHER SPECIAL AQUATIC SITES, AND OTHER WATERS

Applications must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and streams on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current wetland delineation manual and appropriate regional supplement published by the Corps. Wetlands must be shown on all plans submitted with the application. All wetlands on site must be delineated and shown on the overall site plan. 8½ x 11 inch plans with topography showing relation of the wetlands and project impacts must be submitted. Copies of the wetland reports and data sheets used in making the determination must be included with your application submitted. Ecological restoration projects should not have a "mitigation area."