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April 2, 2012

VIA E-MAIL

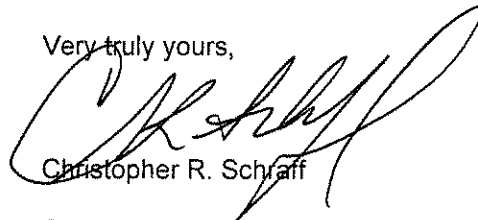
Ms. Betty McCauley, Chief
Docketing Division
Public Utilities Commission of Ohio
180 East Broad Street
Columbus, OH 43215

**RE: Application of Columbia Gas of Ohio, inc. for a
Certificate of Environmental Compatibility and Public
Need for the Construction of the Ackerman Road
Natural Gas Pipeline Project,
Ohio Power Siting Board Case No. 11-3534-GA-BTX**

Dear Ms. McCauley:

Enclosed for filing in the above-captioned proceeding are copies of: (1) the Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit (NWP) 12 for the certified route; (2) a copy of the stormwater discharge permit from Ohio EPA for the certified route; and (3) a copy of the City of Columbus letter approving construction in a floodplain.

Very truly yours,



Christopher R. Schraff

CRS:mkd
Enclosures

cc: Gary L. Estep
Brooke Leslie
Chris Cunningham

Attachment 1
Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit No. 12



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HUNTINGTON DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
502 EIGHTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA 25701-2070

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

JAN 30 2012

Operations and Readiness Division

Regulatory Branch

LRH-2012-00068-OLR-Olentangy River MP 4.7

Mr. Gary Estep
Columbia Gas of Ohio, Incorporated
1600 Dublin Road
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Dear Mr. Estep:

I refer to the information submitted on your behalf by URS Corporation regarding your proposal to install a utility line beneath the Olentangy River near Clinton Como Park in Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio. This proposal is referred to as the NiSource Ackerman Road Natural Gas Pipeline. The proposed utility line would each be installed via horizontal directional drill (HDD) beneath the river approximately 4.7 river miles upstream of its confluence with the Scioto River.

The Corps of Engineers authority to regulate waters of the United States is based, in part, on the definitions and limits of jurisdiction contained in 33 CFR 328 and 33 CFR 329. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires that a Department of the Army permit be obtained prior to the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 requires that a Department of the Army permit be obtained for any work in, on, over or under a navigable water.

The Olentangy River is a traditional navigable water of the United States subject to the permit requirements of Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Given the proposed project would not result in the placement of fill material into the Olentangy River, we have determined the proposed project does not require authorization under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. However, given the proposed project would require work under the Olentangy River, a navigable water, the proposal does require authorization under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

Based on the submitted information, it has been determined the proposal meets the criteria for Nationwide Permit Number (NWP) #12 (attached) under the March 12, 2007 Federal Register, Notice of Reissuance of Nationwide Permits (72 FR 11092) provided you comply with all terms and conditions of the enclosed material. A copy of this NWP can be found on our website at <http://www.lrh.usace.army.mil/permits/>.

This verification is valid until the NWP is modified, reissued, or revoked. All of the existing NWPs are scheduled to be modified, reissued, or revoked prior to March 18, 2012. It is incumbent upon you to remain informed of changes to the NWPs. We will issue a public notice when the NWPs are reissued. Furthermore, if you commence or are under contract to commence this activity before the date that the relevant nationwide permit is modified or revoked, you will have twelve (12) months from the date of the modification or revocation of the NWP to complete the activity under the present terms and conditions of this nationwide permit.

Please be aware this nationwide permit authorization does not obviate the requirement to obtain other Federal, state or local authorizations required by law. A copy of this NWP and verification letter must be supplied to your project engineer responsible for construction activities. A copy of the verification letter must be kept at the site during construction. Upon completion of the work, the attached certification must be signed and returned to this office.

If you have any questions concerning the above, please contact Ms. Susan A. Fields at (304) 399-5610 or by email at Susan.A.Fields@usace.army.mil.

Sincerely,



Richard Berkes
Regulatory Project Manager
Energy Resource Section

Enclosures

CF: (w/out enclosures)
Mr. Allan Hale
URS Corporation
36 East Seventh Street, Suite 2300
Cincinnati, OH 45202

Permit Number: LRH-2012-00068-OLR-Olentangy River MP 4.7

Name of Permittee: Columbia Gas of Ohio, Incorporated

Date of Issuance: January 30, 2012

Upon completion of the activity authorized by this permit and any mitigation required by the permit, sign this certification and return it to the following address:

Huntington District
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
502 8th Street
Huntington, West Virginia 25701-2070
Attn: OR-FE

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by an U. S. Army Corps of Engineers representative. If you fail to comply with this permit you are subject to permit suspension, modification, or revocation.

I hereby certify that the work authorized by the above referenced permit has been completed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said permit, and required mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions.

Signature of Permittee

Date

PM: S. Fields

NATIONWIDE PERMITS FOR THE STATE OF OHIO
CORPS OF ENGINEERS REGULATORY PROGRAM
ISSUANCE OF NATIONWIDE PERMITS
WITH OHIO EPA 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

A. Index of Nationwide Permits, Conditions, Further Information, and Definitions

Nationwide Permits

1. Aids to Navigation
2. Structures in Artificial Canals
3. Maintenance
4. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities
5. Scientific Measurement Devices
6. Survey Activities
7. Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures
8. Oil and Gas Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf
9. Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas
10. Mooring Buoys
11. Temporary Recreational Structures
- 12. Utility Line Activities**
13. Bank Stabilization
14. Linear Transportation Projects
15. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges
16. Return Water From Upland Contained Disposal Areas
17. Hydropower Projects
18. Minor Discharges
19. Minor Dredging
20. Oil Spill Cleanup
21. Surface Coal Mining Operations
22. Removal of Vessels
23. Approved Categorical Exclusions
24. Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Programs
25. Structural Discharges
26. [Reserved]
27. Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities
28. Modifications of Existing Marinas
29. Residential Developments
30. Moist Soil Management for Wildlife
31. Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities
32. Completed Enforcement Actions
33. Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering
34. Cranberry Production Activities
35. Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins
36. Boat Ramps
37. Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation
38. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste
39. Commercial and Institutional Developments

Further Information

Definitions

Best management practices (BMPs)

Compensatory mitigation

Currently serviceable

Discharge

Enhancement

Ephemeral stream

Establishment (creation)

Historic property

Independent utility

Intermittent stream

Loss of waters of the United States

Non-tidal wetland

Open water

Ordinary high water mark

Perennial stream

Practicable

Pre-construction notification

Preservation

Re-establishment

Rehabilitation

Restoration

Riffle and pool complex

Riparian areas

Shellfish seeding

Single and complete project

Stormwater management

Stormwater management facilities

Stream bed

Stream channelization

Structure

Tidal wetland

Vegetated shallows

Waterbody

This NWP may authorize utility lines in or affecting navigable waters of the United States even if there is no associated discharge of dredged or fill material (See 33 CFR Part 322). Overhead utility lines constructed over section 10 waters and utility lines that are routed in or under section 10 waters without a discharge of dredged or fill material require a section 10 permit.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work necessary to conduct the utility line activity. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if any of the following criteria are met: (1) the activity involves mechanized land clearing in a forested wetland for the utility line right-of-way; (2) a section 10 permit is required; (3) the utility line in waters of the United States, excluding overhead lines, exceeds 500 feet; (4) the utility line is placed within a jurisdictional area (i.e., water of the United States), and it runs parallel to a stream bed that is within that jurisdictional area; (5) discharges that result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States; (6) permanent access roads are constructed above grade in waters of the United States for a distance of more than 500 feet; or (7) permanent access roads are constructed in waters of the United States with impervious materials. (See general condition 27.) **(Sections 10 and 404)**

Note 1: Where the proposed utility line is constructed or installed in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters), copies of the pre-construction notification and NWP verification will be sent by the Corps to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), for charting the utility line to protect navigation.

Note 2: Access roads used for both construction and maintenance may be authorized, provided they meet the terms and conditions of this NWP. Access roads used solely for construction of the utility line must be removed upon completion of the work, accordance with the requirements for temporary fills.

Note 3: Pipes or pipelines used to transport gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substances over navigable waters of the United States are considered to be bridges, not utility lines, and may require a permit from the U.S. Coast Guard pursuant to Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. However, any discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with such pipelines will require a section 404 permit (see NWP 15).

Nationwide Permit 12 Specific Regional Conditions:

- a. Pre-Construction Notification: The permittee must notify the District Engineer in accordance with the "Pre-Construction Notification" Nationwide Permit General Condition for the following activities:
 - All work in waters of the U.S., including special aquatic sites, associated with utility line substations;

- of the crossing.
2. The Certification shall not authorize the physical disturbance of more than 500 linear feet of forested wetland soils (containing woody vegetation 6 meters or taller).
 3. Buried utility line stream crossings shall not exceed a total of three per stream mile per stream.
 4. The total width of any excavation, grading, or mechanized clearing of vegetation and soil shall not exceed 25 feet on either side of a utility line, or a total width of 50 feet on both sides of a utility line.
 5. All hydric soils up to 12 inches in depth within wetlands shall be stockpiled and replaced as the topmost backfill layer.
 6. This Certification shall not authorize the stockpiling of side cast dredged material in excess of 3 months. Dredged side cast material that will be stockpiled in excess of 45 days shall be stabilized in accordance with the conditions of the Construction General Storm Water Permit.
 7. Applicants who intend to use chemicals regulated by the Ohio Department of Agriculture in any waters of the State (including wetlands) shall comply with all Ohio Department of Agriculture requirements regarding the use and application of the chemicals.
 8. New buried utility lines crossing more than 1,500 feet (cumulative for the entire project) of surface waters (wetlands, and ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams) or with impacts located in three or more Ohio EPA 8-digit hydrologic units as defined in Ohio Administrative Code 3745-1-54(F) are not authorized.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources CZMA Federal Consistency Determination General Conditions apply to this nationwide permit.

C. Nationwide Permit General Conditions

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as appropriate, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP.

1. **Navigation.** (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.
- (b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.
- (c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

13. Removal of Temporary Fills. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety.

15. Wild and Scenic Rivers. No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency in the area (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

16. Tribal Rights. No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

17. Endangered Species. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed.

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

(c) Non-federal permittees shall notify the district engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that may be affected by the proposed work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity "may affect" or will have "no effect" to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification the proposed activities will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until Section 7 consultation has been completed.

(d) As a result of formal or informal consultation with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific regional endangered species conditions to the NWPs.

the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, explaining the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

19. Designated Critical Resource Waters. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-designated marine sanctuaries, National Estuarine Research Reserves, state natural heritage sites, and outstanding national resource waters or other waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance and identified by the district engineer after notice and opportunity for public comment. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for comment.

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWP's 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, and 50 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWP's 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, and 38, notification is required in accordance with general condition 27, for any activity proposed in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWP's only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

20. Mitigation. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal:

(a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).

(b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are minimal.

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10 acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate and provides a project-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10 acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, wetland restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered.

conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

24. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by the NWPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

25. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:

"When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

(Transferee)

(Date)

26. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who received an NWP verification from the Corps must submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation. The certification form must be forwarded by the Corps with the NWP verification letter and will include:

- (a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general or specific conditions;
- (b) A statement that any required mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions; and
- (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the work and mitigation.

27. Pre-Construction Notification. (a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, as a general rule, will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information

(5) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of wetlands and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

(6) If any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed work or utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act; and

(7) For an activity that may affect a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must state which historic property may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. Federal applicants must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

(c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is a PCN and must include all of the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (7) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used.

(d) Agency Coordination: (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP and the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level.

(2) For all NWP 48 activities requiring pre-construction notification and for other NWP activities requiring pre-construction notification to the district engineer that result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (U.S. FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will then have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the district engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame, but will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

28. *Single and Complete Project.* The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

D. Regional General Conditions

1. Nationwide Permits shall not authorize any activity which impact bogs and/or fens.

2. No Nationwide permit may be used in Lake Erie for purposes of diverting water from the Great Lakes.

3. *ODNR In-Water Work Exclusion Dates:* Any work associated with a Nationwide permit cannot take place during the restricted period of the following ODNR Division of Wildlife Statewide In-Water Work Restrictions unless the permittee notifies the District Engineer in accordance with the Nationwide Permit Pre-Construction Notification General Condition and receives written approval from the Corps:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Restricted Period</u>
Salmonid streams ¹	9/15 – 6/30
Percid streams ²	3/15 – 6/30
Other streams ³	4/15 – 6/30

1. Arcola Creek (entire reach), Ashtabula River (to Hadlock Rd.), Ashtabula Harbor, Chagrin River (to I-90), Cold Creek (entire reach), Conneaut Creek (entire reach), Conneaut Harbor, Cowles Creek (entire reach), Euclid Creek (entire reach), Grand River (to dam at Harpersfield Covered Bridge Park just upstream of the S.R. 534 bridge)/Fairport Harbor, Indian Creek (entire reach), Rocky River (to dam off Park Dr. just south of the I-90 bridge south of Rock River), Turkey Creek (entire reach), Vermillion River (to dam at Wakeman upstream of the S.R. 20/60 bridge), Wheeler Creek (entire reach), Whitman Creek (entire reach).

2. Cuyahoga River (to dam below the S.R. 82 bridge east of Brecksville (Chippewa Rd.)), Great Miami River (to dam south of New Baltimore), Hocking River (lower section), Little Miami River (lower section), Maumee River (to split dam at Mary Jane Thurston State Park and Providence Park in Grand Rapids), Maumee Bay, Muskingum River (to Devola Dam No. 2 off S.R. 60 north of Marietta), Ohio River (entire reach), Portage River (entire reach), Sandusky River (to Ballville Dam off River Road in Fremont), Sandusky Bay, Scioto River (lower section), Toussaint Rive (entire reach).

3. Class 3 primary headwater streams (watershed ≤ 1 mi²), EWH, CWH, WWH, or streams with T&E species. Includes Lake Erie & bays. Special conditions (such as occurrence of T&E species) may mandate local variation of restrictions.

Note: This condition does not apply to Ohio Department of Transportation projects that are covered under the "Memorandum of Agreement between Ohio Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service For Interagency Coordination For Highway Projects Which Involve

Scenic segment - from St. Rt. 322 bridge in Ashtabula County downstream to Harpersfield covered bridge. Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 33, Wild 23

Upper Cuyahoga River - Troy-Burton Township line in Geauga County to US Rt. 14. Miles designated (approximate): 25

Maumee River - Scenic segment - Ohio-Indiana line to St. Rt. 24 bridge west of Defiance.

Recreational segment - St. Rt. 24 bridge west of Defiance to US Rt. 25 bridge near Perrysburg. Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 43, Recreational 53

Stillwater River System - *Recreational segment* - Englewood dam to confluence with Great Miami River.

Scenic segments - Stillwater River from Riffle Road bridge in Darke Co. to Englewood dam. Greenville Creek from the Ohio-Indiana state line to the confluence with the Stillwater. Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 83, Recreational 10

Chagrin River - Aurora Branch from St. Rt. 82 bridge downstream to confluence with Chagrin. Chagrin River from confluence with Aurora Branch downstream to St. Rt. 6 bridge. East Branch from Heath Road bridge downstream to confluence with Chagrin. Miles designated (approximate): 49

Big and Little Darby Creeks - Big Darby Creek from the Champaign-Union County line downstream to the U.S. Rt. 40 Bridge, from the northern boundary of Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park to the confluence with the Little Darby Creek downstream to the Scioto River. Little Darby Creek from the Lafayette-Plain City Road Bridge downstream to the confluence with Big Darby Creek. Miles designated (approximate): 84

Kokosing River - Knox/Morrow County line to confluence with Mohican River. North Branch of Kokosing from confluence with East Branch downstream to confluence with main stem. Miles designated (approximate): 48

d. National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Pre-Construction Notification is required for all work in components of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The following are components of the **National Wild and Scenic River System**:

Big and Little Darby Creeks (National Wild and Scenic River System): Big Darby Creek from Champaign-Union County line downstream to the Conrail railroad trestle and from the confluence with the Little Darby Creek downstream to the Scioto River. Little Darby Creek from the Lafayette-Plain City Road Bridge downstream to within 0.8 mile from the confluence with Big Darby Creek. Total designation is approximately 82 miles.

Little Beaver Creek (National Wild and Scenic River System): Little Beaver Creek main stem, from the confluence of West Fork with Middle Fork near Williamsport to mouth; North Fork from confluence of Brush Run and North Fork to confluence of

Fulton		Fulton, Swan Creek
Gallia	Ohio River	
Geauga		Auburn, Burton, Munson, Troy
Greene	Little Miami River	Spring Valley, Bath
Guernsey		Jefferson
Hancock	Blanchard River	Amanda, Blanchard
Hamilton	Ohio River	
Hardin	Blanchard River	Blanchard, Dudley, Hale, Jackson
Harrison		Franklin, Stock
Henry		Flat Rock, Harrison, Liberty
Highland		Marshall, Paint
Holmes		Killbuck, Prairie, Washington,
Huron		Hartland, New Haven, Norwalk, Peru, Richmond, Sherman
Knox		Berlin, Butler, Union
Lake		Concord, Painesville, Willoughby
Lawrence	Ohio River	
Licking		Hanover, Newark, Union
Logan		Zane
Lorain		Brownhelm, Henrietta, Ridgeville, Russia
Lucas	Swan Creek	Adams, Jerusalem, Monclova, Oregon, Providence, Richfield, Spencer, Springfield, Swanton, Sylvania, Washington, Waterville
Madison	Big Darby Creek, Little Darby Creek	
Mahoning		Austintown, Beaver, Boardman, Jackson, Milton
Marion	Olentangy River	Big Island, Bowling Green, Green Camp
Medina		Harrisville
Meigs	Ohio River	
Mercer		Butler, Franklin, Jefferson
Miami	Stillwater River	
Montgomery		Mad River
Morgan	Muskingum River	Windsor
Morrow	Alum Creek	
Muskingum	Muskingum River	Blue Rock, Falls, Harrison, Hopewell, Madison, Muskingum
Noble		Beaver, Marion, Seneca, Wayne
Ottawa		Bay, Benton, Carroll, Clay, Erie, Danbury, Harris, North Bass Island (Put-in-Bay Twp.), Portage, Put-in- Bay, Riley, Salem
Paulding		Brown
Pickaway	Big Darby Creek, Scioto River,	Deer Creek, Monroe

North Latitude.

In Ohio, two areas have been designated critical habitat for the piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*) and are defined as lands 0.62 miles inland from normal high water line. Unit OH-1 extends from the mouth of Sawmill Creek to the western property boundary of Sheldon Marsh State Natural Area, Erie County, encompassing approximately 2.0 miles. Unit OH-2 extends from the eastern boundary line of Headland Dunes Nature Preserve to the western boundary of the Nature Preserve and Headland Dunes State Park, Lake County, encompassing approximately 0.5 mile.

g. Oak Openings: Pre-Construction Notification is required for all activities conducted in the Oak Openings Region of Northwest Ohio located in Lucas, Henry, and Fulton counties. For a map of the Oak Openings Region, visit <http://www.oakopen.org/maps/>.

5. Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) Submittals: In addition to the information required under the Nationwide Permit Pre-Construction Notification General Condition (GC 27), the following information is needed for all Pre-Construction Notifications:

a. Drawings: The PCN must include project drawings on 8 1/2" x 11" paper. Three types of illustrations are needed to properly depict the work to be undertaken. These illustrations or drawings are identified as a Vicinity Map (i.e. a location map such as a USGS topographical map), a Plan View and a Typical Cross-Section Map. Each illustration should identify the project, the applicant, and the type of illustration (vicinity map, plan view or cross-section. In addition, each illustration should be identified with a figure or attachment number.

b. Endangered Species: Prior to submitting notifications, it is recommended that the applicant contact the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) office in Reynoldsburg, Ohio, at (614) 469-6923 or by writing to United States Fish & Wildlife Service, 6950 Americana Parkway, Suite H, Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068-4127 for assistance in complying with Nationwide Permit General Condition 17. All relevant information obtained from the USFWS should be submitted with the notification.

c. Cultural Resources: The PCN must provide information concerning whether the proposed activity would affect any historic properties listed, determined to be eligible, or which you have reason to believe may be eligible, for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. This is necessary to ensure compliance with Nationwide Permit General Condition 18. To initiate efforts in identifying those properties on the project site which may be listed on the National Register or may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register, it is recommended that the applicant compile basic information about the general project area, as listed below, and submit this information to the District Engineer. This preliminary resource review should encompass a search radius of 2 miles and be centered on the project area. The following resources may be consulted during this review:

- 1) OHPO United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' series topographic maps;
- 2) Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) files;
- 3) Ohio Historic Inventory files (OHI);
- 4) OHPO Cultural Resources Management (CRM)/contract archaeology files;
- 5) National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files including Historic

for activities resulting in the loss of greater than ½ acre of waters of the US include five (5) copies of the notification package. Applicants are encouraged to submit this information in electronic format in order to minimize the use of paper.

g. Floodplain Coordination: All PCN's must include a copy of the applicable FIRM map.

You can get a FIRMette free from: <http://www.msc.fema.gov>. From this page select the "Product Catalog" tab at the top. Then select "FEMA Issued Flood Maps". The choices allow you to select a state and county. Then you follow the instructions to create a FIRMette. In addition, from the same web-site, you can obtain a FIRMette for a specific address. From <http://www.msc.fema.gov> conduct a "Product Search" for "Public Flood Map" and then follow the instructions to create a FIRMette.

Note 1: In circumstances where there is another lead federal agency with set procedures for addressing Endangered Species, Cultural Resources, and National Wild and Scenic River Coordination, the applicant can submit documentation showing the coordination has already been completed instead of submitting the additional PCN information requested above.

Note 2: Nationwide Permit General Condition 27 *Pre-construction Notification* requires the permittee to include a delineation of special aquatic sites and all other waters of the United States on the project site. Special aquatic sites include sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, mudflats, vegetated shallows, coral reefs, and riffle and pool complexes.

E. Ohio EPA Section 401 Water Quality Certification General Limitations and Conditions

A. STREAMS

1. Temporary or permanent impacts to streams are limited to 500 linear feet, of which no more than 200 linear feet can be impacts to intermittent or perennial streams [except for NWPs 3, 12, 13, 20, 21, 27, 32, 37, 38, 41, 45 and 47]. Impacts shall be measured linearly from upstream to downstream, including the length of permanent or temporary stream impoundments, when calculating the total length of stream impacts [except for NWP 12, for which impacts shall be measured bank-to-bank];
2. Temporary or permanent impacts to water bodies meeting any of the criteria set forth in a through d below, are prohibited [except for NWP 3, 20, 27, 32, 37, 38, 45, and 47 or maintenance activities covered under NWP 7 and 12]:
 - a. Exceptional Warmwater Habitat, Cold Water Habitat, Seasonal Salmonid, or any equivalent designation;
 - b. Water bodies with an antidegradation category of Superior High Quality Water, Outstanding National Resource Waters or Outstanding High Quality Waters; and,
 - c. General high quality water bodies, such as Killbuck Creek in Coshocton County and Pymatuning Creek in Ashtabula County, which harbor federally listed threatened and/or endangered species.

For an alphabetical listing of the Superior High Quality Waters, go to http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/rules/antidegHQlist_july03.pdf

- a. For an individual stream, the combined length of an existing culvert and culvert extension shall not exceed 500 linear feet, and the individual culvert extension shall not exceed 200 linear feet if installed on an intermittent or perennial stream, or 500 linear feet if installed on an ephemeral stream.
 - b. For new road construction, flood plain culverts shall be installed where the flood prone area is greater than twice the width of the stream at Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM).
 - c. New Culverts on Low Gradient Streams (<3% slope)
 - i. Culverts shall be installed at the existing streambed slope, not exceeding three percent, to allow for the natural movement of bedload and aquatic organisms.
 - ii. The culvert base or invert for intermittent and perennial streams with bottom substrate shall be installed below the sediment to allow natural channel bottom to develop and to be retained. The channel bottom substrate shall be similar to and contiguous with the immediate upstream and downstream reaches of the stream. The culvert shall be designed and sized to accommodate bankfull discharge and match the existing depth of flow to facilitate the passage of aquatic organisms.
 - iii. For perennial and intermittent streams, culverts with less than three percent grade or not installed on bedrock shall have the lower 10 percent of all culvert bottoms buried below the existing stream grade. Hydraulic design shall be based upon the remaining open portion of the culvert.
8. Compensatory mitigation for linear projects (e.g., highways) in streams may be mitigated for by the following, in descending order of practicability:
- a. Stream impacts associated with a linear project may be mitigated on-site, defined as within one mile of the linear project, and within the same 14-digit watershed as shown in OAC 3745-1-54(F)(2); or,
 - b. Stream impacts associated with a linear project may be mitigated at a single stream mitigation location or stream mitigation bank acceptable to the director, within each Ohio EPA 8-digit watershed in which such impacts occur; or,
 - c. If no stream mitigation bank, acceptable to the director, is located within one or more of the Ohio EPA 8-digit watersheds in which the impact occurs, then mitigation may occur in another Ohio EPA 8-digit watershed impacted by the linear project; at a single stream mitigation location, or a stream mitigation bank, acceptable to the director; or,
 - d. If no stream mitigation bank exists within any of the watersheds connected with the linear project, then mitigation should occur within the watershed in which the largest impacts (in terms of area) occur.

B. WETLANDS

- 1. Temporary or permanent impacts to Category 3 wetlands are prohibited [except for NWP 27].
- 2. Temporary or permanent impacts to Category 1 and 2 wetlands are limited to a maximum total of one-half acre [except for NWP 20, 21, 27, 32, 37, 38, 45, and 47].

3. Authorization under this Certification does not relieve the permittee from the responsibility of obtaining any other federal, state or local permits, approvals or authorizations required by law, including without limitation, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits including general or individual stormwater permits, or Permits to Install (PTIs).

4. In nationwide permits where the district engineer has been granted authority to waive certain requirements, the corresponding limitations and conditions of this certification shall apply unless written authorization from the director of Ohio EPA is obtained to authorize additional impacts.
5. To the extent that this condition does not conflict with the Construction General Storm Water Permit in effect at the time of application, peak rates of runoff from an area after development may be no greater than the peak rates of runoff from the same area before development for all twenty-four-hour storms from one to one-hundred-year frequency.
6. To the extent that this condition does not conflict with the Construction General Storm Water Permit in effect at the time of application, locally required post development stormwater ponds shall incorporate specific design features for water quality such as those listed in Ohio's Rainwater and Land Development, Ohio's Standards for Storm Water Management, Land Development and Urban Stream Protection, 3rd Edition (2006), available at <http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/soilandwater/Rainwater.htm>, to the extent allowed by local stormwater requirements. These features include, but are not limited to, infiltration trenches, extended detention, wet pools, forebays, aquatic benches and vegetated shallows, optimum flow length, reverse flow pipe, optimum pool depth, shading and buffer plants, and runoff reuse.
7. To the extent that this condition does not conflict with the Construction General Storm Water Permit in effect at the time of application, the Best Management Practices (BMPs) listed below shall be utilized with all NWP's when applicable.
 - a. Only suitable material, free of toxic contaminants in other than trace quantities, shall be used as fill material;
 - b. The use of asphalt and rubber tires as fill is prohibited under this permit;
 - c. Upon the cessation of temporary impacts authorized under a NWP, any hydric topsoil removed from a trench shall be separated and saved for later placement as the topmost back fill layer when the trench is refilled;
 - d. The stockpiling of side-cast dredged material in wetlands in excess of three months is not authorized;
 - e. The applicant shall comply with all final stabilization requirements contained in applicable NPDES construction stormwater permits for the site;
 - f. Construction equipment shall not be placed below the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of any surface water, except when no other alternative is practicable;
 - g. All dredged material placed at an upland site shall be controlled so that sediment runoff to adjacent surface waters is minimized to the maximum extent practicable; and,

Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected aquatic resource function(s), but may also lead to a decline in other aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Ephemeral stream: An ephemeral stream has flowing water only during, and for a short duration after, precipitation events in a typical year. Ephemeral stream beds are located above the water table year-round. Groundwater is not a source of water for the stream. Runoff from rainfall is the primary source of water for stream flow.

Establishment (creation): The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop an aquatic resource that did not previously exist at an upland site. Establishment results in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Historic Property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site (including archaeological site), building, structure, or other object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 60).

Independent utility: A test to determine what constitutes a single and complete project in the Corps regulatory program. A project is considered to have independent utility if it would be constructed absent the construction of other projects in the project area. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

Intermittent stream: An intermittent stream has flowing water during certain times of the year, when groundwater provides water for stream flow. During dry periods, intermittent streams may not have flowing water. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

Loss of waters of the United States: Waters of the United States that are permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody. The acreage of loss of waters of the United States is a threshold measurement of the impact to jurisdictional waters for determining whether a project may qualify for an NWP; it is not a net threshold that is calculated after considering compensatory mitigation that may be used to offset losses of aquatic functions and services. The loss of stream bed includes the linear feet of stream bed that is filled or excavated. Waters of the United States temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the United States. Impacts resulting from activities eligible for exemptions under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act are not considered when calculating the loss of waters of the United States.

Riffle and pool complex: Riffle and pool complexes are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. Riffle and pool complexes sometimes characterize steep gradient sections of streams. Such stream sections are recognizable by their hydraulic characteristics. The rapid movement of water over a coarse substrate in riffles results in a rough flow, a turbulent surface, and high dissolved oxygen levels in the water. Pools are deeper areas associated with riffles. A slower stream velocity, a streaming flow, a smooth surface, and a finer substrate characterize pools.

Riparian areas: Riparian areas are lands adjacent to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Riparian areas are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, through which surface and subsurface hydrology connects waterbodies with their adjacent uplands. Riparian areas provide a variety of ecological functions and services and help improve or maintain local water quality. (See general condition 20.)

Shellfish seeding: The placement of shellfish seed and/or suitable substrate to increase shellfish production. Shellfish seed consists of immature individual shellfish or individual shellfish attached to shells or shell fragments (i.e., spat on shell). Suitable substrate may consist of shellfish shells, shell fragments, or other appropriate materials placed into waters for shellfish habitat.

Single and complete project: The term “single and complete project” is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. A single and complete project must have independent utility (see definition). For linear projects, a “single and complete project” is all crossings of a single water of the United States (i.e., a single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single waterbody several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

Stormwater management: Stormwater management is the mechanism for controlling stormwater runoff for the purposes of reducing downstream erosion, water quality degradation, and flooding and mitigating the adverse effects of changes in land use on the aquatic environment.

Stormwater management facilities: Stormwater management facilities are those facilities, including but not limited to, stormwater retention and detention ponds and best management practices, which retain water for a period of time to control runoff and/or improve the quality (i.e., by reducing the concentration of nutrients, sediments, hazardous substances and other pollutants) of stormwater runoff.

Stream bed: The substrate of the stream channel between the ordinary high water marks. The substrate may be bedrock or inorganic particles that range in size from clay to boulders. Wetlands contiguous to the stream bed, but outside of the ordinary high water marks, are not considered part of the stream bed.

Stream channelization: The manipulation of a stream’s course, condition, capacity, or location that causes more than minimal interruption of normal stream processes. A channelized stream remains a water of the United States.

Structure: An object that is arranged in a definite pattern of organization. Examples of structures include, without limitation, any pier, boat dock, boat ramp, wharf, dolphin, weir, boom, breakwater,

Attachment 2
Ohio EPA Stormwater Discharge Permit



**Environmental
Protection Agency**

John A. Kasich, Jr. **Governor**
Mary Taylor **Lt. Governor**
Scott L. Walby **Director**

COLUMBIA GAS OF OHIO/NISOURCE CO
GARY ESTEP
1600 DUBLIN RD
COLUMBUS OH 43215

3/1/2012

RE: Approval for coverage under Ohio EPA General Permit OHC000003
STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.

Dear Applicant:

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has received a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the above referenced general permit for:

Facility Name: ACKERMAN ROAD

Facility Street / Location: ALONG ACKERMAN RD NO 3,000 FT THEN E TO W WEBER RD

County: Franklin

City(ies) and Township(s): COLUMBUS ;

Ohio EPA Facility Permit Number: 4GC03777*AG

This site/facility is approved for coverage under the above referenced Ohio EPA construction general permit (CGP). Please use your Ohio EPA facility permit number in all future correspondences. Please familiarize yourself with your permit. The permit contains requirements and prohibitions with which you must comply. Coverage remains in effect until a renewal general permit is issued and Ohio EPA has contacted you in writing instructing you to request continuing permit coverage.

Be aware that if more than one operator, as defined in the permit, will be engaged at a site, each operator shall seek coverage under the general permit. One operator shall submit an NOI and the additional operator(s) shall submit a Co-permittee NOI. Co-Permittees are covered under the same facility permit number. There is no fee associated with the Co-permittee NOI form.

Please be aware that this letter only authorizes discharges in accordance with the above referenced Storm Water Construction General Permit. The placement of fill into regulated waters of the state may require a 401 Water Quality Certification and/or Isolated Wetlands Permit from Ohio EPA. For further information on the 401/Isolated Wetlands Program please contact Mr. Jeff Boyles at: (614)644-2012 or at: Jeffrey.Boyles@epa.state.oh.us. Also a Permit-To-Install (PTI) is required for the construction of sanitary or industrial wastewater collection, conveyance, storage, treatment, or disposal facility; unless a specific exemption by rule exists. For more information on the PTI Program please contact the appropriate Division of Surface Water district office (the district within which the project is to be constructed) staff. Failure to obtain the required permits in advance is a violation of Ohio Revised Code 6111 and potentially subjects you to enforcement and civil penalties.

You may obtain additional information, copies of general permits and current forms/instructions from our web site at: <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/storm/stormform.html>

If you have any further questions, you should contact one of the following:

OHC000003 (Statewide CGP)

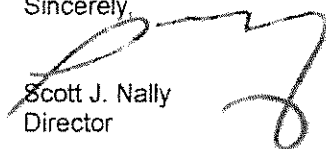
Mike Joseph (614) 752-0782 michael.joseph@epa.state.oh.us

OHCD00001 (Big Darby CGP) and OHCO00001 (Olentangy Permit)

Jason Fyffe (614) 728-1793 jason.fyffe@epa.state.oh.us

Or by calling (614) 644-2001 and asking to speak with a member of the Storm Water Unit

Sincerely,



Scott J. Nally
Director

CC: H KALLIPOLITIS

Attachment 3
City of Columbus Floodplain Letter



City of Columbus
Mayor Michael B. Coleman

Department of Public Utilities
Greg J. Davies, Director

February 27, 2012

**Ms. Michelle Kearns
Environmental Scientist
Stantec
1500 Lake Shore Drive, Suite 100
Columbus, OH 43204**

Re: Alternate route for Columbia Gas pipeline – Ackerman Road Project.

Dear Ms. Kearns:

The project listed above will consist of a horizontal directional drill (HDD) to drill under the Olentangy River. Since horizontal directional drilling will be used neither a "No-Rise" letter nor a HEC-RAS study is required.

The proposed pipeline staging area is in the floodway fringe section of the 100-year floodplain. In the site plan or somewhere on the plans there needs to be a statement that "All floatable materials must be secured or able to be moved or driven offsite in the event of a flood."

This project as proposed will meet the floodplain code requirements of the city of Columbus (Chapter 1150 of the Public Utilities Code).

Sincerely,

Renee VanSickle
Renee VanSickle, P.E., CFM
Floodplain Administrator
Stormwater Engineer II
City of Columbus
Stormwater & Regulatory Section
1250 Fairwood Ave.
Columbus, OH 43206-3372
phone (614)645-5642
fax (614)645-1506

pc: File

Utilities Complex	910 Dublin Road	Columbus, Ohio 43215
Director's Office	614/645-6141 FAX: 614/645-8019	TDD: 614/645-6454
Power and Water Division	614/645-7020 FAX: 614/645-8177	TDD: 614/645-7188
Fairwood Complex	1250 Fairwood Avenue	Columbus, Ohio 43206
Sewerage and Drainage Division	614/645-7175 FAX: 614/645-3801	TDD: 614/645-6338

This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities

Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on

4/2/2012 12:19:28 PM

in

Case No(s). 11-3534-GA-BTX

Summary: Notice Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc.'s Notice of Filing Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit (NWP), Stormwater Discharge Permit, and City of Columbus Correspondence Approving Construction in a Floodplain for Certified Route electronically filed by Ms. Christen M Moore on behalf of Columbia Gas of Ohio, Inc.