



Tazewell County Highway Department

AUTHORIZATION TO BID FORM

Addenda will be published to our Bid Letting page in the same manner as the plans and specifications. It is the sole responsibility of the plan holders to periodically check the website for plan addenda.

ALL BIDDERS PLANNING TO PLACE A BID MUST FILL OUT THIS FORM TO BE AUTHORIZED TO BID.

- This form must be completed, signed and either faxed to (309) 925-5533 or emailed to jsciortino@tazewell-il.gov.
- Failure to submit this completed form will result in the bid not being accepted.
- Contractors may verify we have received their Authorization to Bid form by checking the **Plan Holders List** found under the corresponding letting date.
- If an email address is provided, a Notice of Addenda will be sent when updates are available.
- Bid results are typically posted by noon on the day of the letting and are preliminary until approved by the County Board on the last Wednesday of the month.

Company Name:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
Email:	
Bid Letting Date:	

Projects Intending to Bid on:

Section Number:	Description:



COVER SHEET

Proposal Submitted By:

Contractor's Name

Contractor's Address

City

State

Zip Code

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Local Public Agency

County

Section Number

Route(s) (Street/Road Name)

Type of Funds

Proposal Only Proposal and Plans Proposal only, plans are separate

Submitted/Approved

For Local Public Agency:

For a County and Road District Project

Submitted/Approved

Highway Commissioner Signature & Date

Submitted/Approved

County Engineer/Superintendent of Highways Signature & Date

Dan Parr Digitally signed by Dan Parr
Date: 2024.10.11 12:29:55
-05'00'

For a Municipal Project

Submitted/Approved/Passed

Signature & Date

Official Title

Department of Transportation

Released for bid based on limited review

Regional Engineer Signature & Date

Note: All proposal documents, including Proposal Guaranty Checks or Proposal Bid Bonds, should be stapled together to prevent loss when bids are processed.

Local Public Agency	County	Section Number	Route(s) (Street/Road Name)
Tazewell County	Tazewell	19-00025-00-BR	CH 7 (Townline Rd.)

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Sealed proposals for the project described below will be received at the office of the Tazewell County Engineer

21308 IL Route 9, Tremont, IL 61568 until 1:30 PM on 11/07/24
Address Time Date

Sealed proposals will be opened and read publicly at the office of the Tazewell County Engineer

21308 IL Route 9, Tremont, IL 61568 at 1:30 PM on 11/07/24
Address Time Date

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

Location	Project Length
CH 7 (Townline Road) over Prairie Creek	490 FT (0.093 MI)

Proposed Improvement
 Remove existing steel beam bridge and replace with a single-span PPC IL-beam bridge on concrete integral abutments and other collateral work.

1. Plans and proposal forms will be available in the office of
Tazewell County Engineer
21308 IL Route 9, Tremont, IL 61568

2. Prequalification
 If checked, the 2 apparent as read low bidders must file within 24 hours after the letting an "Affidavit of Availability" (Form BC 57) in triplicate, showing all uncompleted contracts awarded to them and all low bids pending award for Federal, State, County, Municipal and private work. One original shall be filed with the Awarding Authority and two originals with the IDOT District Office.
3. The Awarding Authority reserves the right to waive technicalities and to reject any or all proposals as provided in BLRS Special Provision for Bidding Requirements and Conditions for Contract Proposals.
4. The following BLR Forms shall be returned by the bidder to the Awarding Authority:
 - a. Local Public Agency Formal Contract Proposal (BLR 12200)
 - b. Schedule of Prices (BLR 12201)
 - c. Proposal Bid Bond (BLR 12230) (if applicable)
 - d. Apprenticeship or Training Program Certification (BLR 12325) (do not use for project with Federal funds.)
 - e. Affidavit of Illinois Business Office (BLR 12326) (do not use for project with Federal funds)
5. The quantities appearing in the bid schedule are approximate and are prepared for the comparison of bids. Payment to the Contractor will be made only for the actual quantities of work performed and accepted or materials furnished according to the contract. The scheduled quantities of work to be done and materials to be furnished may be increased, decreased or omitted as hereinafter provided.
6. Submission of a bid shall be conclusive assurance and warranty the bidder has examined the plans and understands all requirements for the performance of work. The bidder will be responsible for all errors in the proposal resulting from failure or neglect to conduct an in depth examination. The Awarding Authority will, in no case, be responsible for any costs, expenses, losses or changes in anticipated profits resulting from such failure or neglect of the bidder.
7. The bidder shall take no advantage of any error or omission in the proposal and advertised contract.
8. If a special envelope is supplied by the Awarding Authority, each proposal should be submitted in that envelope furnished by the Awarding Agency and the blank spaces on the envelope shall be filled in correctly to clearly indicate its contents. When an envelope other than the special one furnished by the Awarding Authority is used, it shall be marked to clearly indicate its contents. When sent by mail, the sealed proposal shall be addressed to the Awarding Authority at the address and in care of the official in whose office the bids are to be received. All proposals shall be filed prior to the time and at the place specified in the Notice to Bidders. Proposals received after the time specified will be returned to the bidder unopened.
9. Permission will be given to a bidder to withdraw a proposal if the bidder makes the request in writing or in person before the time for opening proposals.

Local Public Agency	County	Section Number	Route(s) (Street/Road Name)
Tazewell County	Tazewell	19-00025-00-BR	CH 7 (Townline Rd.)

PROPOSAL

1. Proposal of _____ Contractor's Name _____

Contractor's Address _____

2. The plans for the proposed work are those prepared by WHKS & Co., 3501 Constitution Dr, Ste B, Springfield, IL 62711 and approved by the Department of Transportation on _____.

3. The specifications referred to herein are those prepared by the Department of Transportation and designated as "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction" and the " Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions" thereto, adopted and in effect on the date of invitation for bids.

4. The undersigned agrees to accept, as part of the contract, the applicable Special Provisions indicated on the "Check Sheet for Recurring Special Provisions" contained in this proposal.

5. The undersigned agrees to complete the work within 85 working days or by _____ unless additional time is granted in accordance with the specifications.

6. The successful bidder at the time of execution of the contract will be required to deposit a contract bond for the full amount of the award. When a contract bond is not required, the proposal guaranty check will be held in lieu thereof. If this proposal is accepted and the undersigned fails to execute a contract and contract bond as required, it is hereby agreed that the Bid Bond of check shall be forfeited to the Awarding Authority.

7. Each pay item should have a unit price and a total price. If no total price is shown or if there is a discrepancy between the products of the unit price multiplied by the quantity, the unit price shall govern. If a unit price is omitted, the total price will be divided by the quantity in order to establish a unit price. A bid may be declared unacceptable if neither a unit price nor a total price is shown.

8. The undersigned submits herewith the schedule of prices on BLR 12201 covering the work to be performed under this contract.

9. The undersigned further agrees that if awarded the contract for the sections contained in the combinations on BLR 12201, the work shall be in accordance with the requirements of each individual proposal for the multiple bid specified in the Schedule for Multiple Bids below.

10. A proposal guaranty in the proper amount, as specified in BLRS Special Provision for Bidding Requirements and Conditions for Contract Proposals, will be required. Bid Bonds will be allowed as a proposal guaranty. Accompanying this proposal is either a bid bond, if allowed, on Department form BLR 12230 or a proposal guaranty check, complying with the specifications, made payable to: County Treasurer of Tazewell County.

The amount of the check is _____ (_____).

Attach Cashier's Check or Certified Check Here

In the event that one proposal guaranty check is intended to cover two or more bid proposals, the amount must be equal to the sum of the proposal guaranties which would be required for each individual bid proposal. If the proposal guaranty check is placed in another bid proposal, state below where it may be found.

The proposal guaranty check will be found in the bid proposal for: Section Number _____.

Local Public Agency	County	Section Number	Route(s) (Street/Road Name)
Tazewell County	Tazewell	19-00025-00-BR	CH 7 (Townline Rd.)

CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS

The certifications hereinafter made by the bidder are each a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed should the Department enter into the contract with the bidder.

1. **Debt Delinquency.** The bidder or contractor or subcontractor, respectively, certifies that it is not delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Department of Revenue unless the individual or other entity is contesting, in accordance with the procedure established by the appropriate Revenue Act, its liability for the tax or the amount of the tax. Making a false statement voids the contract and allows the Department to recover all amounts paid to the individual or entity under the contract in a civil action.
2. **Bid-Rigging or Bid Rotating.** The bidder or contractor or subcontractor, respectively, certifies that it is not barred from contracting with the Department by reason of a violation of either 720 ILCS 5/33E-3 or 720 ILCS 5/33E-4.

A violation of section 33E-3 would be represented by a conviction of the crime of bid-rigging which, in addition to Class 3 felony sentencing, provides that any person convicted of this offense, or any similar offense of any state or the United States which contains the same elements as this offense shall be barred for 5 years from the date of conviction from contracting with any unit of State or local government. No corporation shall be barred from contracting with any unit of State or local government as a result of a conviction under this Section of any employee or agent of such corporation if the employee so convicted is no longer employed by the corporation: (1) it has been finally adjudicated not guilty or (2) if it demonstrates to the governmental entity with which it seeks to contract that entity finds that the commission of the offense was neither authorized, requested, commanded, nor performed by a director, officer or a high managerial agent on behalf of the corporation.

A violation of Section 33E-4 would be represented by a conviction of the crime of bid-rotating which, in addition to Class 2 felony sentencing, provides that any person convicted of this offense or any similar offense of any state or the United States which contains the same elements as this offense shall be permanently barred from contracting with any unit of State of Local government. No corporation shall be barred from contracting with any unit of State or Local government as a result of a conviction under this Section of any employee or agent of such corporation if the employee so convicted is no longer employed by the corporation and: (1) it has been finally adjudicated not guilty or (2) if it demonstrates to the governmental entity with which it seeks to contract and that entity finds that the commission of the offense was neither authorized, requested, commanded, nor performed by a director, officer or a high managerial agent on behalf of the corporation.

3. **Bribery.** The bidder or contractor or subcontractor, respectively, certifies that, it has not been convicted of bribery or attempting to bribe an officer or employee of the State of Illinois or any unit of local government, nor has the firm made an admission of guilt of such conduct which is a matter or record, nor has an official, agent, or employee of the firm committed bribery or attempted bribery on behalf of the firm and pursuant to the direction or authorization of a responsible official of the firm.
4. **Interim Suspension or Suspension.** The bidder or contractor or subcontractor, respectively, certifies that it is not currently under a suspension as defined in Subpart I of Title 44 Subtitle A Chapter III Part 6 of the Illinois Administrative code. Furthermore, if suspended prior to completion of this work, the contract or contracts executed for the completion of this work may be canceled.

Local Public Agency	County	Section Number	Route(s) (Street/Road Name)
Tazewell County	Tazewell	19-00025-00-BR	CH 7 (Townline Rd.)

SIGNATURES

(If an individual)

Bidder Signature & Date

Business Address

City

State

Zip Code

(If a partnership)

Firm Name

Signature & Date

Title

Business Address

City

State

Zip Code

Insert the Names and Addresses of all Partners

(If a corporation)

Corporate Name

Signature & Date

Title

Business Address

City

State

Zip Code

Insert Names of Officers

President

Attest:

Secretary

Secretary

Treasurer



Contractor's Name

Contractor's Address

City

State

Zip Code

Local Public Agency

County

Section Number

Route(s) (Street/Road Name)

Schedule for Multiple Bids

Combination Letter	Section Included in Combinations	Total

Schedule for Single Bid

(For complete information covering these items, see plans and specifications.)

Item Number	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
20100500	TREE REMOVAL, ACRES	ACRE	0.1		
20200100	EARTH EXCAVATION	CU YD	285		
20300100	CHANNEL EXCAVATION	CU YD	1028		
28000250	TEMP EROS CONTR SEED	POUND	84		
28000400	PERIMETER EROS BAR	FOOT	675		
28100209	STONE RIPRAP, CLASS A5	TON	1092		
28200200	FILTER FABRIC	SQ YD	813		
35102400	AGG BASE CSE B 12	SQ YD	630		
40600290	BIT MATLS TACK CT	POUND	408		
40701801	HMA PAVT FD 6	SQ YD	582		
42000070	PVT CON HMA BR APP SL	SQ YD	66		
44000100	PAVEMENT REMOVAL	SQ YD	780		
48101200	AGGREGATE SHLDS B	TON	127		
50100100	REM EXIST STRUCT	EACH	1		
50200100	STRUCTURE EXCAVATION	CU YD	265		
50300225	CONCRETE STRUCTURES	CU YD	60.7		
50300255	CONC SUP-STR	CU YD	123.9		
50300260	BRIDGE DECK GROOVING	SQ YD	504		
50300300	PROTECTIVE COAT	SQ YD	540		
50301350	CONC SUPSTR APP SLAB	CU YD	85.2		

Local Public Agency	County	Section Number	Route(s) (Street/Road Name)
Tazewell County	Tazewell	19-00025-00-BR	CH 7 (Townline Rd.)

Item Number	Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total
50401325	F&E PP CON BEAM IL45N	FOOT	507		
50800205	REINF BARS, EPOXY CTD	POUND	66380		
50901050	STEEL RAILING, TYPE SM	FOOT	264		
51200957	FUR M S PILE 12X0.250	FOOT	1072		
51202305	DRIVING PILES	FOOT	1072		
51203200	TEST PILE METAL SHELLS	EACH	2		
51500100	NAME PLATES	EACH	1		
58600101	GRANULAR BACKFILL STR	CU YD	123		
59100100	GEOCOMPOSITE WALL DR	SQ YD	72		
60146304	P UNDR FOR STRUCT 4	FOOT	140		
63000001	SPBGR TY A 6FT POSTS	FOOT	138		
63100087	TRAF BAR TERM T6A	EACH	4		
63100167	TR BAR TRM T1 SPL TAN	EACH	4		
63200310	GUARDRAIL REMOVAL	FOOT	518		
78001110	PAINT PVT MK LINE 4	FOOT	1503		
78200005	GRDRAIL REF TYPE A	EACH	8		
X2501000	SEEDING CL 2 SPL	ACRE	0.25		
X5080530	BAR TERMINATORS	EACH	338		
X7011800	TRAF CONT-PROT BLR 21	L SUM	1		
Z0013798	CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT	L SUM	1		
Bidder's Total Proposal					

1. Each pay item should have a unit price and a total price.
2. If no total price is shown or if there is a discrepancy between the product of the unit price multiplied by the quantity, the unit price shall govern.
3. If a unit price is omitted, the total price will be divided by the quantity in order to establish a unit price.
4. A bid may be declared unacceptable if neither a unit price or total price is shown.



Local Public Agency Proposal Bid Bond

Local Public Agency: Tazewell County, County: Tazewell, Section Number: 19-00025-00-BR

WE, _____ as PRINCIPAL, and _____ as SURETY, are held jointly, severally and firmly bound unto the above Local Public Agency (hereafter referred to as "LPA") in the penal sum of 5% of the total bid price, or for the amount specified in the proposal documents in effect on the date of invitation for bids, whichever is the lesser sum. We bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly pay to the LPA this sum under the conditions of this instrument.

WHEREAS THE CONDITION OF THE FOREGOING OBLIGATION IS SUCH that, the said PRINCIPAL is submitting a written proposal to the LPA acting through its awarding authority for the construction of the work designated as the above section.

THEREFORE if the proposal is accepted and a contract awarded to the PRINCIPAL by the LPA for the above designated section and the PRINCIPAL shall within fifteen (15) days after award enter into a formal contract, furnish surety guaranteeing the faithful performance of the work, and furnish evidence of the required insurance coverage, all as provided in the "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction" and applicable Supplemental Specifications, then this obligation shall become void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

IN THE EVENT the LPA determines the PRINCIPAL has failed to enter into a formal contract in compliance with any requirements set forth in the preceding paragraph, then the LPA acting through its awarding authority shall immediately be entitled to recover the full penal sum set out above, together with all court costs, all attorney fees, and any other expense of recovery.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said PRINCIPAL and the said SURETY have caused this instrument to be signed by their respective officers this _____ of _____ Day Month and Year

Principal signature block: Company Name, Signature & Date, Title

Principal signature block: Company Name, Signature & Date, Title

(If Principal is a joint venture of two or more contractors, the company names, and authorized signatures of each contractor must be affixed.)

Surety signature block: Name of Surety

Surety signature block: Signature of Attorney-in-Fact Signature & Date

STATE OF IL
COUNTY OF

I _____, a Notary Public in and for said county do hereby certify that

(Insert names of individuals signing on behalf of PRINCIPAL & SURETY)

who are each personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument on behalf of PRINCIPAL and SURETY, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged respectively, that they signed and delivered said instruments as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this _____ day of _____ Month and Year

(SEAL, if required by the LPA)

Notary Public Signature & Date

Date commission expires _____

Local Public Agency

County

Section Number

Tazewell County

Tazewell

19-00025-00-BR

ELECTRONIC BID BOND

Electronic bid bond is allowed (box must be checked by LPA if electronic bid bond is allowed)

The Principal may submit an electronic bid bond, in lieu of completing the above section of the Proposal Bid Bond Form. By providing an electronic bid bond ID code and signing below, the Principal is ensuring the identified electronic bid bond has been executed and the Principal and Surety are firmly bound unto the LPA under the conditions of the bid bond as shown above. (If PRINCIPAL is a joint venture of two or more contractors, an electronic bid bond ID code, company/Bidder name title and date must be affixed for each contractor in the venture.)

Electronic Bid Bond ID Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Company/Bidder Name

--

Signature & Date

--

Title

--



Bureau of Construction
2300 South Dirksen Parkway/Room 322
Springfield, IL 62764

Instructions: Complete this form by either typing or using black ink. "Authorization to Bid" will not be issued unless both sides of this form are completed in detail. Use additional forms as needed to list all work.

Part I. Work Under Contract

List below all work you have under contract as either a prime contractor or a subcontractor. It is required to include all pending low bids not yet awarded or rejected. In a joint venture, list only that portion of the work which is the responsibility of your company. The uncompleted dollar value is to be based upon the most recent engineer's or owners estimate, and must include work subcontracted to others. If no work is contracted, show NONE.

	1	2	3	4	Awards Pending	Accumulated Totals
Contract Number						
Contract With						
Estimated Completion Date						
Total Contract Price						
Uncompleted Dollar Value if Firm is the Prime Contractor						
Uncompleted Dollar Value if Firm is the Subcontractor						
Total Value of All Work						

Part II. Awards Pending and Uncompleted Work to be done with your own forces.

List below the uncompleted dollar value of work for each contract and awards pending to be completed with your own forces. All work subcontracted to others will be listed on the reverse of this form. In a joint venture, list only that portion of the work to be done by your company. If no work is contracted, show NONE.

Earthwork						
Portland Cement Concrete Paving						
HMA Plant Mix						
HMA Paving						
Clean & Seal Cracks/Joints						
Aggregate Bases, Surfaces						
Highway, R.R., Waterway Struc.						
Drainage						
Electrical						
Cover and Seal Coats						
Concrete Construction						
Landscaping						
Fencing						
Guardrail						
Painting						
Signing						
Cold Milling, Planning, Rotomilling						
Demolition						
Pavement Markings (Paint)						
Other Construction (List)						
Totals						

Disclosure of this information is REQUIRED to accomplish the statutory purpose as outlined in the "Illinois Procurement Code." Failure to comply will result in non-issuance of an "Authorization To Bid." This form has been approved by the State Forms Management Center.

Part III. Work Subcontracted to Others.

For each contract described in Part I, list all the work you have subcontracted to others.

	1	2	3	4	Awards Pending
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Total Uncompleted					

Notary

I, being duly sworn, do hereby declare this affidavit is a true and correct statement relating to ALL uncompleted contracts of the undersigned for Federal, State, County, City and private work, including ALL subcontract work, ALL pending low bids not yet awarded or rejected and ALL estimated completion dates.

Officer or Director

Title

Signature

Date

Company

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this _____ day of _____, _____

(Signature of Notary Public)

My commission expires _____

(Notary Seal)

Add pages for additional contracts



Local Public Agency	County	Street Name/Road Name	Section Number
Tazewell County	Tazewell	CH 7 (Townline Rd.)	19-00025-00-BR

All contractors are required to complete the following certification

- For this contract proposal or for all bidding groups in this deliver and install proposal.
- For the following deliver and install bidding groups in this material proposal.

Illinois Department of Transportation policy, adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Highway Code, requires this contract to be awarded to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. The award decision is subject to approval by the Department. In addition to all other responsibility factors, this contract or deliver and install proposal requires all bidders and all bidder's subcontractors to disclose participation in apprenticeship or training programs that are (1) approved by and registered with the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, and (2) applicable to the work of the above indicated proposals or groups. Therefore, all bidders are required to complete the following certification:

1. Except as provided in paragraph 4 below, the undersigned bidder certifies that it is a participant, either as an individual or as part of a group program, in an approved apprenticeship or training program applicable to each type of work or craft that the bidder will perform with its own employees.
2. The undersigned bidder further certifies, for work to be performed by subcontract, that each of its subcontractors either (A) is, at the time of such bid, participating in an approved, applicable apprenticeship or training program; or (B) will, prior to commencement of performance of work pursuant to this contract, establish participation in an approved apprenticeship or training program applicable to the work of the subcontract.
3. The undersigned bidder, by inclusion in the list in the space below, certifies the official name of each program sponsor holding the Certificate of Registration for all of the types of work or crafts in which the bidder is a participant and that will be performed with the bidder's employees. Types of work or craft that will be subcontracted shall be included and listed as subcontract work. The list shall also indicate any type of work or craft job category for which there is no applicable apprenticeship or training program available.

4. Except for any work identified above, if any bidder or subcontractor shall perform all or part of the work of the contract or deliver and install proposal solely by individual owners, partners or members and not by employees to whom the payment of prevailing rates of wages would be required, check the following box, and identify the owner/operator workforces and positions of ownership.

The requirements of this certification and disclosure are a material part of the contract, and the contractor shall require this certification provision to be included in all approved subcontracts. The bidder is responsible for making a complete report and shall make certain that each type of work or craft job category that will be utilized on the project is accounted for and listed. The Department at any time before or afterward may require the production of a copy of each applicable Certificate of Registration issued by the United States Department of Labor evidencing such participation by the contractor and any or all of its subcontractors. In order to fulfill the participation requirement, it shall not be necessary that any applicable program sponsor be currently taking or that it will take applications for apprenticeship, training or employment during the performance of the work of this contract or deliver and install proposal.

Bidder	Signature & Date		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px;"></div>		
Title			
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>			
Address	City	State	Zip Code
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>



Affidavit of Illinois Business Office

Local Public Agency	County	Street Name/Road Name	Section Number
Tazewell County	Tazewell	CH 7 (Townline Rd.)	19-00025-00-BR

I, _____ of _____, _____,
Name of Affiant City of Affiant State of Affiant
 being first duly sworn upon oath, state as follows:

1. That I am the _____ of _____.
Officer or Position Bidder
2. That I have personal knowledge of the facts herein stated.
3. That, if selected under the proposal described above, _____, will maintain a business office in the
Bidder
 State of Illinois, which will be located in _____ County, Illinois.
County
4. That this business office will serve as the primary place of employment for any persons employed in the construction contemplated by this proposal.
5. That this Affidavit is given as a requirement of state law as provided in Section 30-22(8) of the Illinois Procurement Code.

Signature & Date

Print Name of Affiant

Notary Public

State of IL
 County _____

Signed (or subscribed or attested) before me on _____ by
(date)

_____, authorized agent(s) of
(name/s of person/s)

Bidder

(SEAL)

Notary Public Signature & Date

My commission expires _____

INDEX
FOR
SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS
AND RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Adopted January 1, 2024

This index contains a listing of SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, frequently used RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS, and LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ERRATA Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction
(Adopted 1-1-22) (Revised 1-1-24)

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

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420 Portland Cement Concrete Pavement	6
502 Excavation for Structures	7
509 Metal Railings	8
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630 Steel Plate Beam Guardrail	35
644 High Tension Cable Median Barrier	36
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821 Roadway Luminaires	43
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Print With Instructions

Reset Form

Local Public Agency

County

Section Number

Tazewell County

Tazewell

19-00025-00-BR

Check this box for lettings prior to 01/01/2024.

The Following Recurring Special Provisions Indicated By An "X" Are Applicable To This Contract And Are Included By Reference:

Recurring Special Provisions

	Check Sheet #		Page No.
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Additional State Requirements for Federal-Aid Construction Contracts	59
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Subletting of Contracts (Federal-Aid Contracts)	62
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	EEO	63
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Specific EEO Responsibilities Non Federal-Aid Contracts	73
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Required Provisions - State Contracts	78
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asbestos Bearing Pad Removal	84
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asbestos Waterproofing Membrane and Asbestos HMA Surface Removal	85
8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Temporary Stream Crossings and In-Stream Work Pads	86
9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Construction Layout Stakes	87
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Tazewell County

Tazewell

19-00025-00-BR

The Following Local Roads And Streets Recurring Special Provisions Indicated By An "X" Are Applicable To This Contract And Are Included By Reference:

Local Roads And Streets Recurring Special Provisions

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SPECIAL PROVISIONS

CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS

The following Special Provisions supplement the "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction", adopted January 1, 2022; the latest edition of the "Illinois Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways" and the "Manual of Test Procedures for Materials" in effect on the date of invitation for bids, and the Supplemental Specifications adopted January 1, 2024 and the Recurring Special Provisions indicated on the Check Sheet included herein which apply to and govern the construction of CH 7 (Townline Rd.) over Prairie Creek in Tazewell County, Section 19-00025-00-BR, and in case of conflict with any part, or parts, of said specifications, the Special Provisions shall take precedence and shall govern.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

The work included in this contract consists of: (1) The complete removal of the existing single-span steel beam bridge and replacement with a single-span PPC IL I- beam bridge, (2) variable depth pavement removal (3) poly HMA binder and surface with aggregate subgrade improvement (4) aggregate shoulders and guardrail installation (5) riprap, filter fabric, seeding and other collateral work necessary to complete the improvement in accordance with the plans and as specified herein.

PREQUALIFICATION OF BIDDERS

Each prospective bidder shall be prequalified with the Illinois Department of Transportation.

PREVAILING WAGE

This contract calls for the construction of a "public work", within the meaning of the Illinois Prevailing Wage Act, 820 ILCS 130/.01 et seq. ("the Act"). The Act requires contractors and subcontractor to pay laborers, workers and mechanics performing services on public works projects no less than the current "prevailing rate of wages" (hourly cash wages plus amount for fringe benefits) in the county where the work is performed.

For information regarding current prevailing wage rates, please refer to the Illinois Department of Labor (IDOL) website at <https://www2.illinois.gov/idol/Pages/default.aspx>.

The Illinois Department of Labor revises the prevailing wage rates and the contractor/subcontractor has an obligation to check the Department's web site for revisions to prevailing wage rates.

PROJECT MAINTENANCE

Should the County determine that an unsafe condition exists within the scope of this project; the County will attempt to contact the Contractor to resolve the unsafe condition. However, if the County is unable to contact the Contractor's designated representative or if the Contractor fails to respond within a four (4) hour period, the County may perform the necessary operations and the cost for time and materials will be deducted from the contract.

CONTRACTOR AVAILABILITY

At all times when work is being performed (by Contractor or subcontractor), the prime Contractor shall have on the job site someone in his/her direct employ who is capable of meeting with the Engineer and making decisions. If authorized by the Engineer, this condition may be satisfied by having a telephone number of someone who satisfies the above requirements.

CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITY

The contract plans indicate the location and elevations of the proposed work. Minor changes in the locations and elevations may be directed by the Engineer. Minor changes requested by the Engineer will be made without additional compensation to the Contractor.

Any inconveniences, delays or additional expenses incurred by the Contractor in complying with Special Provisions shall not be a basis for additional payment and shall be considered included in the contract.

UTILITIES

The Contractor shall take all precautions necessary to protect the property of the various public and private utilities which may be located underground or above ground, at or adjacent to the site of this improvement. The Contractor shall repair or replace at his/her own expense, or bear the cost to repair or replace, any utility property that has been damaged through his/her actions. The procedures and specifications of repair will be in accordance with the regulation of and/or policy of the affected utility.

The adjustment and/or relocation of the private utilities will be the responsibility of the utility companies involved. It is possible that such adjustments may be underway during the construction of this contract. In such an event, the Contractor shall cooperate with the various agencies involved in accordance with Article 105.07 of the Standard Specifications.

The Contractor's attention is directed to the fact that there exists within the State of Illinois Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators (J.U.L.I.E.) System. All utility companies and municipalities, which have gas mains, and a number of others, are a part of this system.

The Contractor shall contact the Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators System (J.U.L.I.E.) (800) 892-0123 a minimum of forty-eight hours in advance of any excavation work. The political name of the township where the work is located, as shown on the cover sheet, along with other location information such as the land section and quarter section will be required by J.U.L.I.E. at the time of the call.

It is understood and agreed the Contractor has considered in his bid all the permanent and temporary utility appurtenances in their present or relocated positions.

STATUS OF UTILITIES

Name and Contact of Utility	Type	Location	Estimated Date Relocation Complete
CORN BELT ENERGY CORPORATION PHONE: (309)-662-5330 CONTACT: ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT JULIE@CORNBELTENERGY.COM	Electric / Power	North & West	Monitor During Construction
FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS PHONE: (815)-895-1515 CONTACT: KALIN HINSHAW KALIN.HINSHAW@FTR.COM	Telephone	South	Not Anticipated
<hr/>			
J.U.L.I.E. 1-800-892-0123			

The above represents the best information of the Department and is included solely for the convenience of the bidder. The applicable provisions of Articles 105.07 and 107.20 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction shall apply.

The Contractor should notify the Engineer, in writing, of any utility adjustment or removal, which has not been completed as required for the Contractor’s operations. A request, for an extension of time only, will be considered to the extent the Contractor’s operations were affected.

PROTECTION AND RESTORATION OF TRAFFIC SIGNS

The work of this item shall be performed in accordance with Article 107.25 of the Standard Specifications and the following provisions:

Replace the second sentence in the second paragraph with the following:

Signs that are not to be re-erected shall become the property of the Tazewell County Highway Department and shall be stored in a secure location on the jobsite for removal by Township / County forces.

REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES

The work for this item shall be performed in accordance with Section 501 of the Standard Specifications and as directed by the Engineer.

The existing structure to be removed consists of: single-span, steel beam bridge on concrete pile bent abutments with timber lagging and timber wing piles. Removal of the existing structure shall include removal of all signs and appurtenances. Excavation of earth necessary to perform the removal of existing structures will not be measured for payment. Backfilling shall consist of placing and compacting the necessary fill within the space excavated for a structure below the ground surface, as it existed before any excavation was made. Any fill necessary to fill a void from removal of existing structure shall be placed according to Article 502.10 and shall be considered included in the unit price for REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES. No additional compensation will be allowed because of variation from the assumed thickness or dimensions shown on the plans.

The existing structures shall be disposed of by the Contractor, in accordance with all applicable State and Federal laws and at a site outside the Right-of-Way in accordance with Section 501 of the Standard Specifications.

The work for this item, including excavation and utility coordination, will not be paid for separately but shall be considered as included in the contract unit price per EACH for REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES and no additional compensation will be allowed.

TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING

Should the Contractor elect to construct a temporary stream crossing of any nature, the Contractor shall adhere to all applicable permit and certificate requirements and conditions as well as the conditions contained in Check Sheet Item 8 of the Illinois Department of Transportation Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions adopted January 1, 2024.

No additional time will be allowed under the contract for the work of this item.

This work will not be paid for separately but shall be considered as included in the contract unit prices of the various pay items in the contract.

REMOVAL OF UNCLASSIFIED MATERIALS

Unclassified materials shall be removed at the locations shown on the plans or designated by the Engineer. The removed materials shall be disposed of outside the Right-Of-Way in accordance with Article 202.03 of the Standard Specifications and as directed by the Engineer.

This work will not be paid for separately but shall be considered as included in the contract unit

price per CUBIC YARD for EARTH EXCAVATION.

SEEDING, CLASS 2 (SPECIAL)

The work shall be performed in accordance with Section 250 and 251 of the Standard Specifications and the following provisions.

Replace the third paragraph of Article 250.04 with the following:

“Fertilizer nutrients shall be applied at a rate of 270 lb of actual fertilizer nutrients per acre. The fertilizer shall be applied at the rate of 1:1:1 as follows:

Nitrogen Fertilizer Nutrients	90 lb/Ac
Phosphorus Fertilizer Nutrients	90 lb/Ac
Potassium Fertilizer Nutrients	90 lb/Ac

Revise the first sentence of the first paragraph of Article 1081.08 to read as follows:

“The fertilizer furnished shall be a ready mixed material having a ratio of (1-1-1).”

Revise the first sentence of Article 250.06 to read as follows:

"No seeding will be permitted during high winds, when the ground is frozen or wet, or when the ground is otherwise not in a proper condition for seeding, nor shall any seed be sown until the purity test has been completed for the seeds to be used, and shows that the seed meets the noxious weed seed requirements."

Revise the sixth sentence of the first paragraph of Article 250.06 to read as follows:

“When seed or fertilizer is applied with a hydraulic seeder the rate of application shall not be less than 570 gallons of slurry per acre.”

All seeded areas shall be mulched in accordance with Article 251.03 (b) Method 2.

Revise Articles 250.10 and 251.07 so that the following applies:

This work shall be paid for at the contract unit price per acre for SEEDING, CLASS 2 (SPECIAL). The items of Mulch and Fertilizer Nutrients will not be paid for separately but shall be considered as included to the contract unit price per acre for SEEDING CLASS 2 (SPECIAL).

MEASUREMENTS OF GRANULAR MATERIALS

When any granular material is to be measured in tons in the plans or specifications, it will be mandatory for the Contractor to furnish truck scale tickets. All granular materials shall be weighed on certified scales.

Any costs incurred due to furnishing approved scales and weighing the various aggregates as

described herein will not be paid for separately but shall be considered as included in the contract unit price per ton for the various items in which the granular material is incorporated.

TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN

Traffic Control shall be in accordance with the applicable sections of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, the applicable guidelines contained in the Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, these special provisions, and any special details and Highway Standards contained herein and in the plans. Layout and maintenance of the traffic control devices shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. The appropriate traffic control devices shall be utilized for the various construction activities being performed by the Contractor.

Special attention is called to Articles 107.09 and 107.14 and Section 701 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, other special provisions relating to traffic control and the following Highway Standards:

Standard 701901
Standard BLR-21
Standard BLR-22

The project shall remain open to traffic and road closure will not be allowed until April 1, 2025.

CH 7 (Townline Rd.) shall be closed to all traffic at the east and west project limits. Levy Road shall be closed to through traffic. Local residents shall be allowed access in accordance with the provisions of Articles 107.09 and 107.14 of the Standard Specifications.

All advance warning signs shall be in new or like new condition at the start of the project.

The contractor shall be responsible for the condition and placement of traffic control devices at all times during construction activities and throughout shutdown periods.

Type III barricades conforming to Standard 701901 shall be erected pursuant to Standard BLR 21 and shall extend from shoulder break to shoulder break at the construction limits of the closed area as directed by the Engineer except that two (2) Type A Flashing Lights shall be located above each Type III barricade. Advance warning signs conforming to Standard 701901 shall be erected pursuant to Standard BLR 21 as directed by the Engineer except that One (1) Type A Flashing Light shall be located above each advance warning sign.

The Contractor shall be responsible for preventing public use of any temporary low water crossings.

This work will not be paid for separately but shall be considered in the contract unit price, LUMP SUM, for TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION, STANDARD, BLR 21, which includes all labor, equipment and materials necessary to perform the work for the duration of the project.

STANDARDS IN THE PLANS

The standards with revision number listed on the cover sheet of the Plans shall hold precedence

over revision numbers listed in these Special Provisions.

RIGHT-OF-WAY

Any fences, enclosures, buildings or other structures on the existing right-of-way shall be removed by the Contractor, as directed by the Engineer, and disposed of by the Contractor at his expense unless noted otherwise in the plans. This work shall be considered as included in the contract and no additional compensation shall be allowed.

If the Engineer directs the Contractor to construct any temporary or permanent fences or enclosures, the work shall be performed by agreed unit price or extra work in accordance with Article 109.04 of the Standard Specifications.

SHOP DRAWINGS

The Contractor shall be required to submit shop drawings to the Engineer in accordance with Section 105.04 of the Standard Specifications. The Contractor shall also concurrently submit two sets of shop drawings to WHKS & Co., 3501 Constitution Drive, Suite B Springfield, IL 62711 for preliminary review. Shop drawings will be reviewed and returned to the Contractor. The Contractor shall have nine (9) sets of corrected shop drawings submitted for final review. Eight (8) sets of the final reviewed shop drawings will be returned to the Contractor for distribution. The Contractor shall be responsible for the final distribution of the reviewed shop drawings in accordance with the Standard Specifications. Any work completed or materials ordered prior to the final approval of such shop drawings shall be at the Contractor's own risk. The cost of this work shall be considered as included with the contract.

AGGREGATE BASE COURSE, TYPE B 12"

This work shall consist of the placement of aggregate base course as shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. This work shall be in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 351 of the Standard Specifications.

Any necessary subgrade preparation work shall be considered included in the contract unit price per Square Yard for AGGREGATE BASE COURSE, TYPE B 12" and no additional compensation will be allowed.

This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per SQUARE YARD for AGGREGATE BASE COURSE, TYPE B 12", which price shall include all labor, equipment and materials necessary to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

EMBANKMENT (RESTRICTIONS)

Effective: January 21, 2005 Revised: August 5, 2022

Replace the sixth and seventh paragraphs of Article 205.04 with the following:

Alternating layers of suitable soil and restricted-use material will not be permitted. Restricted-use materials may only be incorporated into the embankment by using one of the following procedures:

a. Restricted-use materials shall be placed in 4" lifts and disked with the underlying lift material until a uniform and homogenous material is formed having more than 35% passing the number 200 sieve.

b. Sand, gravel or crushed stone embankment when placed on the existing ground surface will be drained using a 10' (3 m) by 10' (3 m) French drain consisting of nonwoven geotechnical fabric with 12" (0.3 m) of B-3 riprap. This shall be constructed on both sides of the embankment at the toe of the foreslope spaced 150' (46 m) apart. At locations requiring a French drain the 3' (1 m) cohesive cap shall not be installed within the 10' by 10' riprap area. If the Engineer determines that the existing ground is a granular free draining soil, the French drain may be deleted.

c. Sand, gravel or crushed stone embankment when placed on top of a cohesive embankment will be drained with a permanent 4" (100 mm) underdrain system. The underdrain system shall consist of a longitudinal underdrain on both sides of the embankment and transverse underdrains spaced at 250' (75 m) centers. The underdrain shall consist of a 2' (0.6 m) deep by 1' (0.3 m) wide trench, backfilled with FA4 sand and a 4" (100 mm) diameter underdrain. In addition, both sides of the embankment will have a 6" (150 mm) diameter pipe drain which will drain the underdrain system and outletted into a permanent drainage structure or outletted by a headwall at the toe of the embankment.

The above work will not be paid for separately but shall be included in the cost of EARTH EXCAVATION, FURNISHED EXCAVATION, or BORROW EXCAVATION.

GRANULAR BACKFILL FOR STRUCTURES

Effective August 4, 2017 Revised November 6, 2020

The aggregate shall be one of the following gradations:
CA7, CA11, or CA13 thru CA16, according to Sections 1003 and 1004 of the Standard Specifications.

PCC PLACEMENT BY PUMP REQUIREMENTS

Effective: January 1, 2022

These provisions are required for concrete structures and drilled shaft construction.
Revise the 7th paragraph of Article 503.07 to read:

"When air entrained concrete is pumped, a reduction hose at point of placement will be utilized. In addition, the pump shall be operated with sufficient minimum pressure and flow rate to create a steady stream of material at the point of placement. The maximum allowable air loss caused by the

pumping operation shall be 3.0 percent with the minimum air content at the point of discharge meeting the requirements of Article 1020.04. The initial air test utilized to determine the air content correction factor shall not be conducted within the confines of the pour. A pneumatic or mechanical shut-off device shall be incorporated in the pump apparatus as close as practical to point of placement; the device shall be utilized to maintain a full surcharge of material in the pump during pump stoppage."

Revise the 4th paragraph of Article 503.08 to read:

"At the Contractor's option, pumping equipment may be used in lieu of a tremie to deposit concrete underwater. The Engineer will approve the concrete pumping equipment and its piping before the work is started. If pumping equipment is used to deliver concrete to a tremie and hopper, a reduction hose at point of placement will be utilized. In addition, the pump shall be operated with sufficient minimum pressure and flow rate to create a steady stream of material at the point of placement. The maximum allowable air loss caused by the pumping operation shall be 3.0 percent with the minimum air content at the point of discharge meeting the requirements of Article 1020.04. The initial air test utilized to determine the air content correction factor shall not be conducted within the confines of the pour. A pneumatic or mechanical shut-off device shall be incorporated in the pump apparatus as close as practical to point of placement; the device shall be utilized to maintain a full surcharge of material in the pump during pump stoppage."

PCC SUPERSTRUCTURE AGGREGATE OPTIMIZATION

Effective: August 4, 2006 Revised: January 1, 2022

Delete Note 7/ of Article 1004.01(c) and replace Article 1004.02(d)(1) with the following:

For the bridge superstructure and bridge approach slab, the Class BS concrete shall be uniformly graded.

This may be accomplished by using a uniformly graded single coarse aggregate, or by blending two or more coarse aggregate sizes. As a minimum for multiple coarse aggregate sizes, CA 7 or CA 11 shall be blended with CA 13, CA 14, or CA 16. The final single coarse aggregate or combined coarse aggregate gradation shall have minimum 45 percent and maximum 60 percent passing the 1/2 in. (12.5 mm) sieve. However, the Contractor may propose for approval by the Engineer an alternate uniformly graded concrete mixture using the information in the "Portland Cement Concrete Level III Technician Course – Manual of Instructions for Design of Concrete Mixtures".

For bridge decks and bridge approach slabs, the as-placed water cement ratio shall be between 0.39 and 0.41. The coarse aggregate shall be listed on the Department's Bureau of Materials and Physical Research "Freeze Thaw Rating List".

Concrete Superstructures Aggregate Optimization will not be paid for separately but shall be considered as included in the unit cost of CONCRETE SUPERSTRUCTURES.

PCC QMP ELECTRONIC REPORT SUBMITTALS

Effective: January 13, 2022

The Contractor's QC personnel shall be responsible for electronically submitting the following reports to the Department: PRO and IND data for BMPR MI654 "Air, Slump, & Quantity"; PRO data for BMPR MI655 "PCC Strength"; and PRO data for BMPR MI504 "Field/Lab Gradation". The format for the electronic submittals will be the "QMP" reporting program which will be provided by the Department. Microsoft Office 2007 or newer is required for this program which must be provided by the Contractor.

PCC AUTOMATIC BATCHING EQUIPMENT

Effective: April 23, 2010 Revised: August 1, 2023

Portland cement concrete provided shall be produced from batch plants that conform to the requirements of Article 1103.03 (a) and (b) of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. Semi-automatic batching will not be allowed.

Plants shall have computerized batching interfaced with a printer. IDOT Producer Number, IDOT Concrete Material Code, batch weights, aggregate mixtures, water added, amount of each admixture or additive, and percent variance from design shall be printed for each batch. The ticket shall state the actual water-cement ratio as batched, and the amount of water that can be added to the batch without exceeding the maximum water-cement ratio. Truck delivery tickets will still be required as per Article 1020.11 (a)(7) of the Standard Specifications.

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS STATEMENT OF EXEMPTION

This project is covered under the US Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit Condition (Illinois) 14 for Linear Transportation Projects, as effective on March 15, 2021. The project will result in a loss of waters less than a 0.1-acre. In addition, the project disturbs less 0.03-acre of streambed, which is not considered a special aquatic site, wetland or navigable waterway.

There is no record of threatened or endangered species near the project location. The property does not involve a historic structure or property.

Since the project meets the criteria above, the project is exempt from coordination with the Corps of Engineers and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The work is to be completed in accordance with the Nationwide Permit Conditions included herein and shall be certified by the Contractor.

The Contractor shall return a signed copy of the Completed Work Certification, included in these Special Provisions, to the County Engineer upon completion of the work.

From: Hedeem, Tyler H CIV USARMY CEMVR (USA) <Tyler.H.Hedeem@usace.army.mil>
Sent: Wednesday, December 27, 2023 1:41 PM
To: dparr@tazewell-il.gov; Craig Fink
Cc: Milner, Bill
Subject: [EXTERNAL] CEMVR-RD-2023-1506: Bridge Replacement Tazewell County IL

Regulatory Division

SUBJECT: CEMVR-RD-2023-1506

Daniel Parr
Tazewell Co. Highway Department
21308 IL Route 9
Tremont, IL 61568

Dear Mr. Parr-

The Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District received your application on, October 2nd, 2023, concerning the proposed Bridge Replacement project in Tazewell County, IL. This project will affect ~0.03 acres of bed and bank of Prairie Creek in Section 2, Township 66 North, Range 7 West (lat. 40.4822, long. -89.4492)

Certain minor activities are eligible for authorization by general permits, which include Nationwide Permits and Regional General Permits. These permits have already been issued for use under Department of the Army (DA) authorization. The work that you describe appears to fit the category of activities described in NWP #14 for Linear Transportation Projects. Based on the information submitted to our agency, it appears that no application, nor notification to our office is required for your project provided you meet the General Permit terms and conditions. The Illinois Fact Sheet, that include all information related to General Permits for states within the Rock Island District, can be found on the MVR Regulatory webpage:

<https://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/Portals/48/docs/regulatory/2022%20Nationwide%20Permits/Illinois%20Fact%20Sheet%209.pdf?ver=9XE8dTX6LeXU1WpOK3hE3A%3d%3d>

This email is not a verification of DA authorization, but an indication that your project may qualify for authorization under NWP #14 for Linear Transportation Projects. It is your responsibility to ensure that the work is performed in accordance with all General Conditions, Regional Conditions, and the Section 401 Water Quality Certification before any discharge of dredged or fill materials are placed into waters of the U.S., including wetlands (WUS). Failure to comply with any of the listed conditions could result in the Corps initiating an enforcement action.

We did not determine whether wetlands or other waters in the site are subject to Corps jurisdiction. You may request a jurisdictional determination from the Corps contact indicated below. You are not required to request a jurisdictional determination.

This authorization does not eliminate the requirement that you must still obtain other applicable Federal, state, and local permits. If you have not already coordinated your project with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (ILDNR), please contact them by telephone at 217/782-6302 or bill.milner@illinois.gov to determine if a floodplain development permit is required for your project. Also contact the ILDNR at 217/785-5500 or <https://dnr2.illinois.gov/EcoPublic/> to consult on potential impacts to state listed species or other state protected natural resources. You may contact the IEPA Facility Evaluation Unit at 217/782-3397 to determine whether additional authorizations are required from the IEPA. Please send any electronic correspondence to EPA.401.bow@illinois.gov.

If you have any questions, or if you still wish to request an official DA review and permit verification for your project, please contact me. In any correspondence or inquiries, please refer to the subject number shown above.

Best-

Tyler Hedeem
Regulatory Specialist
Regulatory Division
US Army Corp of Engineers
Rock Island District
309-794-5651

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

COMPLETED WORK CERTIFICATION

Permit Number: _____

Name of Permittee: Tazewell County Highway Department

Date of Issuance: _____

County/State: Tazewell/ Illinois

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:

U.S. Army Engineer District,
Rock Island
ATTN: Regulatory Branch
Clock Tower Building
Post Office Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

Please note that your permitted activity is subject to a compliance inspection by a 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 reference 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

Signature of Contractor

Date



US Army Corps
of Engineers
Rock Island District

FACT SHEET NO. 9(IL)

NATIONWIDE PERMITS IN ILLINOIS

EFFECTIVE DATE: February 25, 2022

On January 13, 2021, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) published a final rule in the Federal Register (86 FR 2744) for the Nationwide Permits Program under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. This final rule announced the reissuance of 12 existing nationwide permits (NWP) and four new NWPs, as well as the reissuance of NWP general conditions and definitions with some modifications. These 16 Nationwide Permits became effective on **March 15, 2021**, and will expire on **March 14, 2026**:

- NWP 12 - Oil or Natural Gas Pipeline Activities
- NWP 21 - Surface Coal Mining Activities
- NWP 29 - Residential Developments
- NWP 39 - Commercial and Institutional Developments
- NWP 40 - Agricultural Activities
- NWP 42 - Recreational Facilities
- NWP 43 - Stormwater Management Facilities
- NWP 44 - Mining Activities
- NWP 48 - Commercial Shellfish Mariculture Activities
- NWP 50 - Underground Coal Mining Activities
- NWP 51 - Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities
- NWP 52 - Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects
- NWP 55 - Seaweed Mariculture Activities
- NWP 56 - Finfish Mariculture Activities
- NWP 57 - Electric Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities
- NWP 58 - Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances

On December 27, 2021, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) published a final rule in the Federal Register (86 FR 245) for the Nationwide Permits Program under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. In this final rule, the Corps is reissuing the remaining 40 existing NWPs and issuing the remaining one new NWP. The NWP general conditions and definitions published in the January 13, 2021, issue of the Federal Register apply to the 41 NWPs reissued or issued in the December 27, 2021 final rule.

The 41 NWPs in this final rule (listed below) go into effect on **February 25, 2022**. The 41 NWPs in this final rule expire on **March 14, 2026**.

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
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. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances
22. Removal of Vessels
23. Approved Categorical Exclusions
24. Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Programs
25. Structural Discharges
27. Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities
28. Modifications of Existing Marinas
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
41. Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches
45. Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events
46. Discharges in Ditches
49. Coal Remining Activities
53. Removal of Low-Head Dams
54. Living Shorelines
59. Water Reclamation and Reuse Facilities

The Nationwide Permit Program is an integral part of the Corps' Regulatory Program. The Nationwide Permits are a form of general permits issued by the Chief of Engineers and are intended to apply throughout the entire United States and its territories. A listing of the 16 nationwide permits and general conditions is included herein. We encourage prospective permit applicants to consider the advantages of nationwide permit authorization during the preliminary design of their projects. Assistance and further information regarding all aspects of the Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program may be obtained by contacting the appropriate Corps of Engineers District at the address and/or telephone number listed on page 2 of this Fact Sheet.

Regional Conditions: To ensure that projects authorized by a Nationwide Permit will result in minimal adverse effects to the aquatic environment, the following **Regional Conditions** were developed for projects proposed within the state of Illinois:

- 1) For NWP 12, 57, and 58: pre-construction notification is required in accordance with General Condition 32 for the following activities; (a) activities that involve mechanized land clearing in a forested wetland for the utility line right-of-way; (b) utility lines placed within, and parallel to or along a jurisdictional stream bed.
- 2) For Nationwide Permit 14, all proposed projects that result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of streambed located within Waters of the U.S., requires a Pre-Construction Notice in accordance with General Condition No. 32.
- 3) Any bank stabilization activity involving a method that protrudes from the bank contours, such as jetties, stream barbs, and/or weirs, will require a pre-construction notification in accordance with General Condition 32.

State Water Quality Certification: Permits, issued by the Corps of Engineers, under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may not be issued until the state (where the discharge will occur) certifies, under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, that the discharge will comply with the water quality standards of the State. On October 8, 2021, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) issued their final Section 401 Water Quality Certification decision for the 2021 Nationwide Permits. Of the original 16 NWPs authorized on March 15, 2021, Water Quality Certification was issued with Special Conditions for NWP 12, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 51, 52, 57 and 58. Of the additional 40 NWPs authorized on February 25, 2022, Water Quality Certification was issued with Special Conditions for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, and 58.

The full text of the IEPA Water Quality Certification is available on the Rock Island District Regulatory website at:

<https://www.mvr.usace.army.mil/Portals/48/docs/regulatory/Permits/NW-IL/IL%20401%20WQC.pdf?ver=u4N4MpokxjrcVeQ4hGzhzw%3d%3d>

Nationwide Permits 21, 34, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 59 have been denied Section 401 Water Quality Certification and will require Individual certification from IEPA. New Permits 55 and 56 were not denied nor granted and therefore water quality certification in Illinois will be waived (though the Illinois Corps' Districts cannot foresee their utilization).

The following NWPs require notification to the District Engineer 45-days prior to commencing work in Waters of the U.S.:

- 7, 8, 17, 21, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59

The following NWPs, under certain circumstances, require notification to the District Engineer 45-days prior to commencing work in Waters of the U.S.:

- 3, 12, 13, 14, 18, 22, 23, 27, 33, 36, 43, 48, 51, 54, 57, 58

The following NWPs do not require notification to the District Engineer:

- 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 19, 20, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 35, 41

Specific instructions for these notifications are contained in Nationwide Permit General Condition 32.

COMMENTS

The Nationwide permits provide a simplified, expeditious means of project authorization under the various authorities of the Corps of Engineers. We encourage prospective permit applicants to consider the advantages of nationwide permit authorization during the preliminary design of their projects. Assistance and further information regarding all aspects of the Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program may be obtained by contacting the appropriate Corps of Engineers District in Illinois: The Rock Island District, St. Louis Regulatory District, Chicago Regulatory District, Louisville Regulatory District, and Memphis Regulatory District.

US Army Engineer District, Rock Island
Clock Tower Building - Regulatory Division
Post Office Box 2004
Rock Island, Illinois 61204-2004

US Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District
ATTN: Regulatory Branch
1222 Spruce St.
St. Louis, MO 63103-2833

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Chicago District
ATTN: Regulatory Branch
111 North Canal, Suite 600
Chicago, IL 60606-7206

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Louisville District
ATTN: Regulatory Division
P.O. BOX 59
Louisville, KY 40201-0059

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Memphis District
ATTN: Regulatory Branch
167 North Main, B-202
Memphis, TN 38103-1894

Nationwide Permits and Conditions

The following is a list of the nationwide permits, authorized by the Chief of Engineers, and published in the Federal Register (86 FR 2744). Permittees wishing to conduct activities under the nationwide permits must comply with the Nationwide Permit General Conditions found in Section C and contained within this Fact Sheet. The parenthetical references (Section 10, Section 404) following each nationwide permit indicate specific authorities under which that permit is issued.

B. Nationwide Permits

1. Aids to Navigation. The placement of aids to navigation and regulatory markers that are approved by and installed in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard (see 33 CFR, chapter I, subchapter C, part 66). (Authority: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (Section 10))

2. Structures in Artificial Canals. Structures constructed in artificial canals within principally residential developments where the connection of the canal to a navigable water of the United States has been previously authorized (see 33 CFR 322.5(g)). (Authority: Section 10)

3. Maintenance.

- (a) The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable structure or fill, or of any currently serviceable structure or fill authorized by 33 CFR 330.3, provided that the structure or fill is not to be put to uses differing from those uses specified or contemplated for it in the original permit or the most recently authorized modification. Minor deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, requirements of other regulatory agencies, or current construction codes or safety standards that are necessary to make the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are authorized. This NWP also authorizes the removal of previously authorized structures or fills. Any stream channel modification is limited to the minimum necessary for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the structure or fill; such modifications, including the removal of material from the stream channel, must be immediately adjacent to the project. This NWP also authorizes the removal of accumulated sediment and debris within, and in the immediate vicinity of, the structure or fill. This NWP also authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events, provided the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. In cases of catastrophic events, such as hurricanes or tornadoes, this two-year limit may be waived by the district engineer, provided the permittee can demonstrate funding, contract, or other similar delays.
- (b) This NWP also authorizes the removal of accumulated sediments and debris outside the immediate vicinity of existing structures (e.g., bridges, culverted road crossings, water intake structures, etc.). The removal of sediment is limited to the minimum necessary to restore the waterway in the vicinity of the structure to the approximate dimensions that existed when the structure was built but cannot extend farther than 200 feet in any direction from the structure. This 200-foot limit does not apply to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments blocking or restricting outfall and intake structures or to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments from canals associated with outfall and intake structures. All dredged or excavated materials must be deposited and retained in an area that has no waters of the United States unless otherwise specifically

approved by the district engineer under separate authorization.

- (c) This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to conduct the maintenance 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 of dredged or fill material, 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. After conducting the maintenance activity, 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.
- (d) This NWP does not authorize maintenance dredging for the primary purpose of navigation. This NWP does not authorize beach restoration. This NWP does not authorize new stream channelization or stream relocation projects.

Notification: For activities authorized by paragraph (b) of this NWP, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 32). The pre-construction notification must include information regarding the original design capacities and configurations of the outfalls, intakes, small impoundments, and canals. (Authorities: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Sections 10 and 404))

Note: This NWP authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized structure or fill that does not qualify for the Clean Water Act Section 404(f) exemption for maintenance.

4. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities. Fish and wildlife harvesting devices and activities such as pound nets, crab traps, crab dredging, eel pots, lobster traps, duck blinds, and clam and oyster digging, fish aggregating devices, and small fish attraction devices such as open water fish concentrators (sea kites, etc.). This NWP does not authorize artificial reefs or impoundments and semi-impoundments of waters of the United States for the culture or holding of motile species such as lobster, or the use of covered oyster trays or clam racks. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

5. Scientific Measurement Devices. Devices, whose purpose is to measure and record scientific data, such as staff gages, tide and current gages, meteorological stations, water recording and biological observation devices, water quality testing and improvement devices, and similar structures. Small weirs and flumes constructed primarily to record water quantity and velocity are also authorized provided the discharge of dredged or fill material is limited to 25 cubic yards. Upon completion of the use of the device to measure and record scientific data, the measuring device and any other structures or fills associated with that device (e.g., foundations, anchors, buoys, lines, etc.) must be removed to the maximum extent practicable and the site restored to pre-construction elevations. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

6. Survey Activities. Survey activities, such as core sampling, seismic exploratory operations, plugging of seismic shot holes and other exploratory type bore holes, exploratory trenching, soil surveys, sampling, sample plots or transects for wetland delineations, and historic resources surveys. For the purposes of this NWP, the term "exploratory trenching" means mechanical land clearing of the upper soil profile to expose bedrock or substrate, for the purpose of mapping or sampling the exposed material. The area in which the exploratory trench is dug must be restored to its pre-construction elevation upon completion of the work and must not drain a water of the United States. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench. This NWP authorizes the construction of temporary pads, provided the discharge of dredged or fill material does not exceed 1/10-acre in waters of the U.S. Discharges of dredged or fill material and structures associated with the recovery of historic resources are not authorized by this NWP. Drilling and the discharge of excavated material from test wells for oil and gas exploration are not authorized by this NWP; the plugging of such wells is authorized. Fill placed for roads and other similar activities is not authorized by this NWP. The NWP does not authorize any permanent structures. The discharge of drilling mud and cuttings may require a permit under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

7. Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures. Activities related to the construction or modification of outfall structures and associated intake structures, where the effluent from the outfall is authorized, conditionally authorized, or specifically exempted by, or otherwise in compliance with regulations issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act). The construction of intake structures is not authorized by this NWP unless they are directly associated with an authorized outfall structure.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

8. Oil and Gas Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf. Structures for the exploration, production, and transportation of oil, gas, and minerals on the outer continental shelf within areas leased for such purposes by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Such structures shall not be placed within the limits of any designated shipping

safety fairway or traffic separation scheme, except temporary anchors that comply with the fairway regulations in 33 CFR 322.5(l). The district engineer will review such proposals to ensure compliance with the provisions of the fairway regulations in 33 CFR 322.5(l). Any Corps review under this NWP will be limited to the effects on navigation and national security in accordance with 33 CFR 322.5(f), as well as 33 CFR 322.5(l) and 33 CFR part 334. Such structures will not be placed in established danger zones or restricted areas as designated in 33 CFR part 334, nor will such structures be permitted in EPA or Corps-designated dredged material disposal areas.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authority: Section 10)

9. Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas. Structures, buoys, floats, and other devices placed within anchorage or fleeting areas to facilitate moorage of vessels where such areas have been established for that purpose. (Authority: Section 10)

10. Mooring Buoys. Non-commercial, single boat, mooring buoys. (Authority: Section 10)

11. Temporary Recreational Structures. Temporary buoys, markers, small floating docks, and similar structures placed for recreational use during specific events such as water-skiing competitions and boat races or seasonal use, provided that such structures are removed within 30 days after use has been discontinued. At Corps of Engineers reservoirs, the reservoir managers must approve each buoy or marker individually. (Authority: Section 10)

12. Oil or Natural Gas Pipeline Activities. Activities required for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of oil and natural gas pipelines and associated facilities in waters of the United States, provided the activity does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States for each single and complete project.

Oil or natural gas pipelines: This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States and structures or work in navigable waters for crossings of those waters associated with the construction, maintenance, or repair of oil and natural gas pipelines. There must be no change in pre-construction contours of waters of the United States. An "oil or natural gas pipeline" is defined as any pipe or pipeline for the transportation of any form of oil or natural gas, including products derived from oil or natural gas, such as gasoline, jet fuel, diesel fuel, heating oil, petrochemical feedstocks, waxes, lubricating oils, and asphalt.

Material resulting from trench excavation may be temporarily sidecast into waters of the United States for no more than three months, provided the material is not placed in such a manner that it is dispersed by currents or other forces. The district engineer may extend the period of temporary side casting for no more than a total of 180 days, where appropriate. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench. The trench cannot be constructed or backfilled in such a manner as to drain waters of the United States (e.g., backfilling with extensive gravel layers, creating a french drain effect). Any exposed slopes and stream banks must be stabilized immediately upon completion of the utility line crossing of each waterbody.

Oil or natural gas pipeline substations: This NWP authorizes the construction, maintenance, or expansion of substation facilities (e.g., oil or natural gas or gaseous fuel custody transfer stations, boosting stations, compression stations, metering stations, pressure regulating stations) associated with an oil or natural gas pipeline in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters of the United States to construct, maintain, or expand substation facilities.

Foundations for above-ground oil or natural gas pipelines: This NWP authorizes the construction or maintenance of foundations for above-ground oil or natural gas pipelines in all waters of the United States, provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary.

Access roads: This NWP authorizes the construction of access roads for the construction and maintenance of oil or natural gas pipelines, in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters for access roads. Access roads must be the minimum width necessary (see Note 2, below). Access roads must be constructed so that the length of the road minimizes any adverse effects on waters of the United States and must be as near as possible to pre-construction contours and elevations (e.g., at grade corduroy roads or geotextile/gravel roads). Access roads constructed above pre-construction contours and elevations in waters of the United States must be properly bridged or culverted to maintain surface flows.

This NWP may authorize oil or natural gas pipelines 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). Oil or natural gas pipelines routed in, over, or under section 10 waters without a discharge of dredged or fill material may require a section 10 permit.

This NWP authorizes, to the extent that Department of the Army authorization is required, temporary structures, fills, and work necessary for the remediation of inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States through sub-soil fissures or fractures that might occur during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing oil or natural gas pipelines. These remediation activities must be done as soon as practicable, to restore the affected waterbody. District engineers may add special conditions to this NWP to require a remediation plan for addressing inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing oil or natural gas pipelines.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to conduct the oil or natural gas pipeline 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 of dredged or fill material, 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. After construction, 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: (1) a section 10 permit is required; (2) the discharge will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States; or (3) the proposed oil or natural gas pipeline activity is associated with an overall project that is greater than 250 miles in length and the project purpose is to install new pipeline (vs. conduct repair or maintenance activities) along the majority of the distance of the overall project length. If the proposed oil or gas pipeline is greater than 250 miles in length, the pre-construction notification must include the locations and proposed impacts (in acres or other appropriate unit of measure) for all crossings of waters of the United States that require DA authorization, including those crossings authorized by an NWP would not otherwise require pre-construction notification. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Where the oil or natural gas pipeline is constructed, installed, or maintained in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters) within the coastal United States, the Great Lakes, and United States territories, a copy of the NWP verification will be sent by the Corps to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), for charting the oil or natural gas pipeline to protect navigation.

Note 2: For oil or natural gas pipeline activities crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Oil or natural gas pipeline activities must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

Note 3: 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 oil or natural gas pipeline must be removed upon completion of the work, in accordance with the requirements for temporary fills.

Note 4: Pipes or pipelines used to transport gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substances over navigable waters of the United States are considered to be bridges and may require a permit from the U.S. Coast Guard pursuant to the General Bridge Act of 1946. However, any discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with such oil or natural gas pipelines will require a section 404 permit (see NWP 15).

Note 5: This NWP authorizes oil or natural gas pipeline maintenance and repair activities that do not qualify for the Clean Water Act section 404(f) exemption for maintenance of currently serviceable fills or fill structures.

Note 6: For NWP 12 activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b)(4) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, "District Engineer's Decision." The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

13. Bank Stabilization. Bank stabilization activities necessary for erosion control or prevention, such as vegetative stabilization, bioengineering, sills, rip rap, revetment, gabion baskets, stream barbs, and bulkheads, or combinations of bank stabilization techniques, provided the activity meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) No material is placed in excess of the minimum needed for erosion protection.
- (b) The activity is no more than 500 feet in length along the bank, unless the district engineer waives this criterion by making a written determination concluding that the

discharge of dredged or fill material will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects (an exception is for bulkheads - the district engineer cannot issue a waiver for a bulkhead that is greater than 1,000 feet in length along the bank);

- (c) The activity will not exceed an average of one cubic yard per running foot, as measured along the length of the treated bank, below the plane of the ordinary high-water mark or the high tide line, unless the district engineer waives this criterion by making a written determination concluding that the discharge of dredged or fill material will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects;
- (d) The activity does not involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites, unless the district engineer waives this criterion by making a written determination concluding that the discharge of dredged or fill material will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects;
- (e) No material is of a type, or is placed in any location, or in any manner, that will impair surface water flow into or out of any waters of the United States;
- (f) No material is placed in a manner that will be eroded by normal or expected high flows (properly anchored native trees and treetops may be used in low energy areas);
- (g) Native plants appropriate for current site conditions, including salinity, must be used for bioengineering or vegetative bank stabilization;
- (h) The activity is not a stream channelization activity; and
- (i) The activity must be properly maintained, which may require repairing it after severe storms or erosion events. This NWP authorizes those maintenance and repair activities if they require authorization.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to construct the bank stabilization 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 of dredged or fill material, 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. After construction, 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 the bank stabilization activity: (1) involves discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites; or (2) is in excess of 500 feet in length; or (3) will involve the discharge of dredged or fill material of greater than an average of one cubic yard per running foot as measured along the length of the treated bank, below the plane of the ordinary high water mark or the high tide line. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: In coastal waters and the Great Lakes, living shorelines may be an appropriate option for bank stabilization, and may be authorized by NWP 54.

14. Linear Transportation Projects. Activities required for crossings of waters of the United States associated with the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, driveways, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge of dredged or fill material cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in tidal waters, the discharge of dredged or fill material cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/3-acre of waters of the United States. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to construct the linear transportation project. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, 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.

This NWP cannot be used to authorize non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, train stations, or aircraft hangars.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer

prior to commencing the activity if: (1) the loss of waters of the United States exceeds 1/10-acre; or (2) there is a discharge of dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: For linear transportation projects crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Linear transportation projects must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

Note 2: Some discharges of dredged or fill material for the construction of farm roads or forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining equipment, may qualify for an exemption under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4).

Note 3: For NWP 14 activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b)(4) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, "District Engineer's Decision." The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

15. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges. Discharges of dredged or fill material incidental to the construction of a bridge across navigable waters of the United States, including cofferdams, abutments, foundation seals, piers, and temporary construction and access fills, provided the construction of the bridge structure has been authorized by the U.S. Coast Guard under Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 or other applicable laws. Causeways and approach fills are not included in this NWP and will require a separate Clean Water Act Section 404 permit. (Authority: Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Section 404))

16. Return Water from Upland Contained Disposal Areas. Return water from an upland contained dredged material disposal area. The return water from a contained disposal area is administratively defined as a discharge of dredged material by 33 CFR 323.2(d), even though the disposal itself occurs in an area that has no waters of the United States and does not require a section 404 permit. This NWP satisfies the technical requirement for a section 404 permit for the return water where the quality of the return water is controlled by the state through the Clean Water Act Section 401 certification procedures. The dredging activity may require a section 404 permit (33 CFR 323.2(d)) and will require a section 10 permit if located in navigable waters of the United States. (Authority: Section 404)

17. Hydropower Projects. Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with hydropower projects having: (a) Less than 10,000 kW of total generating capacity at existing reservoirs, where the project, including the fill, is licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) under the Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended; or (b) a licensing exemption granted by the FERC pursuant to Section 408 of the Energy Security Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 2705 and 2708) and Section 30 of the Federal Power Act, as amended.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authority: Section 404)

18. Minor Discharges. Minor discharges of dredged or fill material into all waters of the United States, provided the activity meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) The quantity of discharged dredged or fill material and the volume of area excavated do not exceed 25 cubic yards below the plane of the ordinary high water mark or the high tide line;
- (b) The discharge of dredged or fill material will not cause the loss of more than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States; and
- (c) The discharge of dredged or fill material is not placed for the purpose of a stream diversion.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) the discharge of dredged or fill material or the volume of area excavated exceeds 10 cubic yards below the plane of the ordinary high water mark or the high tide line, or (2) the discharge of dredged or fill material is in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

19. Minor Dredging. Dredging of no more than 25 cubic yards below the plane of the ordinary high water mark or the mean high water mark from navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters). This NWP does not authorize the dredging or degradation through siltation of coral reefs, sites that support submerged aquatic vegetation (including sites where submerged aquatic vegetation is documented to exist but may not be present in a given year), anadromous fish spawning areas, or wetlands, or the connection of canals or other artificial waterways to navigable waters of the United States (see 33 CFR 322.5(g)). All dredged material must be deposited and retained in an area

that has no waters of the United States unless otherwise specifically approved by the district engineer under separate authorization. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

20. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances. Activities conducted in response to a discharge or release of oil or hazardous substances that are subject to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300) including containment, cleanup, and mitigation efforts, provided that the activities are done under either: (1) the Spill Control and Countermeasure Plan required by 40 CFR 112.3; (2) the direction or oversight of the federal on-scene coordinator designated by 40 CFR part 300; or (3) any approved existing state, regional or local contingency plan provided that the Regional Response Team (if one exists in the area) concurs with the proposed response efforts. This NWP also authorizes activities required for the cleanup of oil releases in waters of the United States from electrical equipment that are governed by EPA's polychlorinated biphenyl spill response regulations at 40 CFR part 761. This NWP also authorizes the use of temporary structures and fills in waters of the U.S. for spill response training exercises. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

21. Surface Coal Mining Activities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with surface coal mining and reclamation operations, provided the following criteria are met:

- (a) The activities are already authorized, or are currently being processed by states with approved programs under Title V of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 or by the Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement;
- (b) The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into tidal waters or non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters; and
- (c) The discharge is not associated with the construction of valley fills. A "valley fill" is a fill structure that is typically constructed within valleys associated with steep, mountainous terrain, associated with surface coal mining activities.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

22. Removal of Vessels. Temporary structures or minor discharges of dredged or fill material required for the removal of wrecked, abandoned, or disabled vessels, or the removal of man-made obstructions to navigation. This NWP does not authorize maintenance dredging, shoal removal, or riverbank snagging.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) the vessel is listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; or (2) the activity is conducted in a special aquatic site, including coral reefs and wetlands. (See general condition 32.) If the vessel is listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the permittee cannot commence the activity until informed by the district engineer that compliance with the "Historic Properties" general condition is completed. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Intentional Ocean disposal of vessels at sea requires a permit from the U.S. EPA under the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, which specifies that ocean disposal should only be pursued when land-based alternatives are not available. If a Department of the Army permit is required for vessel disposal in waters of the United States, separate authorization will be required.

Note 2: Compliance with general condition 18, Endangered Species, and general condition 20, Historic Properties, is required for all NWPs. The concern with historic properties is emphasized in the notification requirements for this NWP because of the possibility that shipwrecks may be historic properties

23. Approved Categorical Exclusions. Activities undertaken, assisted, authorized, regulated, funded, or financed, in whole or in part, by another Federal agency or department where:

- (a) That agency or department has determined, pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality's implementing regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR part 1500 et seq.), that the activity is categorically excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment analysis, because it is included within a category of actions which neither individually nor cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment; and
- (b) The Office of the Chief of Engineers (Attn: CECW-CO) has concurred with that agency's or department's determination that the activity is categorically excluded and approved the activity for authorization under NWP 23.

The Office of the Chief of Engineers may require additional conditions, including pre-construction notification, for authorization of an agency's categorical exclusions under this

NWP.

Notification: Certain categorical exclusions approved for authorization under this NWP require the permittee to submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 32). The activities that require pre-construction notification are listed in the appropriate Regulatory Guidance Letter(s). (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: The agency or department may submit an application for an activity believed to be categorically excluded to the Office of the Chief of Engineers (Attn: CECW-CO). Prior to approval for authorization under this NWP of any agency's activity, the Office of the Chief of Engineers will solicit public comment. As of the date of issuance of this NWP, agencies with approved categorical exclusions are: the Bureau of Reclamation, Federal Highway Administration, and U.S. Coast Guard. Activities approved for authorization under this NWP as of the date of this notice are found in Corps Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-07. Any future approved categorical exclusions will be announced in Regulatory Guidance Letters and posted on this same web site.

24. Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Programs. Any activity permitted by a state or Indian Tribe administering its own section 404 permit program pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1344(g)-(1) is permitted pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. (Authority: Section 10)

Note 1: As of the date of the promulgation of this NWP, only Florida, New Jersey and Michigan administer their own Clean Water Act Section 404 permit programs.

Note 2: Those activities that do not involve an Indian Tribe or State Clean Water Act Section 404 permit are not included in this NWP, but certain structures will be exempted by Section 154 of Pub. L. 94-587, 90 Stat. 2917 (33 U.S.C. 591) (see 33 CFR 322.4(b)).

25. Structural Discharges. Discharges of dredged or fill material such as concrete, sand, rock, etc., into tightly sealed forms or cells where the material will be used as a structural member for standard pile supported structures, such as bridges, transmission line footings, and walkways, or for general navigation, such as mooring cells, including the excavation of bottom material from within the form prior to the discharge of concrete, sand, rock, etc. This NWP does not authorize filled structural members that would support buildings, building pads, homes, house pads, parking areas, storage areas and other such structures. The structure itself may require a separate section 10 permit if located in navigable waters of the United States. (Authority: Section 404)

26. [Reserved]

27. Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Enhancement, and Establishment Activities. Activities in waters of the United States associated with the restoration, enhancement, and establishment of tidal and non-tidal wetlands and riparian areas, the restoration and enhancement of non-tidal streams and other non-tidal open waters, and the rehabilitation or enhancement of tidal streams, tidal wetlands, and tidal open waters, provided those activities result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

To be authorized by this NWP, the aquatic habitat restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity must be planned, designed, and implemented so that it results in aquatic habitat that resembles an ecological reference. An ecological reference may be based on the characteristics of one or more intact aquatic habitats or riparian areas of the same type that exist in the region. An ecological reference may be based on a conceptual model developed from regional ecological knowledge of the target aquatic habitat type or riparian area.

To the extent that a Corps permit is required, activities authorized by this NWP include, but are not limited to the removal of accumulated sediments; releases of sediment from reservoirs to maintain sediment transport continuity to restore downstream habitats; the installation, removal, and maintenance of small water control structures, dikes, and berms, as well as discharges of dredged or fill material to restore appropriate stream channel configurations after small water control structures, dikes, and berms are removed; the installation of current deflectors; the enhancement, rehabilitation, or re-establishment of riffle and pool stream structure; the placement of in-stream habitat structures; modifications of the stream bed and/or banks to enhance, rehabilitate, or re-establish stream meanders; the removal of stream barriers, such as undersized culverts, fords, and grade control structures; the backfilling of artificial channels; the removal of existing drainage structures, such as drain tiles, and the filling, blocking, or reshaping of drainage ditches to restore wetland hydrology; the installation of structures or fills necessary to restore or enhance wetland or stream hydrology; the construction of small nesting islands; the construction of open water areas; the construction of oyster habitat over unvegetated bottom in tidal waters; coral restoration or relocation activities; shellfish seeding; activities needed to reestablish vegetation, including plowing or discing for seed bed preparation and the planting of appropriate wetland species; re-establishment of submerged aquatic vegetation in areas where those plant communities previously existed; re-establishment of tidal wetlands in tidal waters where those wetlands previously existed; mechanized land clearing to remove non-native invasive, exotic, or nuisance vegetation; and other related activities. Only native plant species should be planted at the site.

This NWP authorizes the relocation of non-tidal waters, including non-tidal wetlands and streams,

on the project site provided there are net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

Except for the relocation of non-tidal waters on the project site, this NWP does not authorize the conversion of a stream or natural wetlands to another aquatic habitat type (e.g., the conversion of a stream to wetland or vice versa) or uplands. Changes in wetland plant communities that occur when wetland hydrology is more fully restored during wetland rehabilitation activities are not considered a conversion to another aquatic habitat type. This NWP does not authorize stream channelization. This NWP does not authorize the relocation of tidal waters or the conversion of tidal waters, including tidal wetlands, to other aquatic uses, such as the conversion of tidal wetlands into open water impoundments.

Compensatory mitigation is not required for activities authorized by this NWP since these activities must result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

Reversion. For enhancement, restoration, and establishment activities conducted: (1) In accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding stream or wetland enhancement or restoration agreement, or a wetland establishment agreement, between the landowner and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the National Ocean Service (NOS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), or their designated state cooperating agencies; (2) as voluntary wetland restoration, enhancement, and establishment actions documented by the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider pursuant to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards; or (3) on reclaimed surface coal mine lands, in accordance with a Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act permit issued by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) or the applicable state agency, this NWP also authorizes any future discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the reversion of the area to its documented prior condition and use (i.e., prior to the restoration, enhancement, or establishment activities). The reversion must occur within five years after expiration of a limited term wetland restoration or establishment agreement or permit and is authorized in these circumstances even if the discharge of dredged or fill material occurs after this NWP expires. The five-year reversion limit does not apply to agreements without time limits reached between the landowner and the FWS, NRCS, FSA, NMFS, NOS, USFS, or an appropriate state cooperating agency. This NWP also authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material in waters of the United States for the reversion of wetlands that were restored, enhanced, or established on prior-converted cropland or on uplands, in accordance with a binding agreement between the landowner and NRCS, FSA, FWS, or their designated state cooperating agencies (even though the restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity did not require a section 404 permit). The prior condition will be documented in the original agreement or permit, and the determination of return to prior conditions will be made by the Federal agency or appropriate state agency executing the agreement or permit. Before conducting any reversion activity, the permittee or the appropriate Federal or state agency must notify the district engineer and include the documentation of the prior condition. Once an area has reverted to its prior physical condition, it will be subject to whatever the Corps Regulatory requirements are applicable to that type of land at the time. The requirement that the activity results in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services does not apply to reversion activities meeting the above conditions. Except for the activities described above, this NWP does not authorize any future discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the reversion of the area to its prior condition. In such cases a separate permit would be required for any reversion.

Reporting. For those activities that do not require pre-construction notification, the permittee must submit to the district engineer a copy of: (1) the binding stream enhancement or restoration agreement or wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement, or a project description, including project plans and location map; (2) the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider documentation for the voluntary stream enhancement or restoration action or wetland restoration, enhancement, or establishment action; or (3) the SMCRA permit issued by OSMRE or the applicable state agency. The report must also include information on baseline ecological conditions on the project site, such as a delineation of wetlands, streams, and/or other aquatic habitats. These documents must be submitted to the district engineer at least 30 days prior to commencing activities in waters of the United States authorized by this NWP.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing any activity (see general condition 32), except for the following activities:

- (1) Activities conducted on non-Federal public lands and private lands, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding stream enhancement or restoration agreement or wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement between the landowner and the FWS, NRCS, FSA, NMFS, NOS, USFS or their designated state cooperating agencies;
- (2) Activities conducted in accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding coral restoration or relocation agreement between the project proponent and the NMFS or any of its designated state cooperating agencies;
- (3) Voluntary stream or wetland restoration or enhancement action, or wetland establishment action, documented by the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider pursuant to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards; or
- (4) The reclamation of surface coal mine lands, in accordance with an SMCRA permit issued by the OSMRE or the applicable state agency.

However, the permittee must submit a copy of the appropriate documentation to the district engineer to fulfill the reporting requirement. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: This NWP can be used to authorize compensatory mitigation projects, including mitigation banks and in-lieu fee projects. However, this NWP does not authorize the reversion of an area used for a compensatory mitigation project to its prior condition, since compensatory mitigation is generally intended to be permanent.

28. Modifications of Existing Marinas. Reconfiguration of existing docking facilities within an authorized marina area. No dredging, additional slips, dock spaces, or expansion of any kind within waters of the United States is authorized by this NWP. (Authority: Section 10)

29. Residential Developments. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction or expansion of a single residence, a multiple unit residential development, or a residential subdivision. This NWP authorizes the construction of building foundations and building pads and attendant features that are necessary for the use of the residence or residential development. Attendant features may include but are not limited to roads, parking lots, garages, yards, utility lines, storm water management facilities, septic fields, and recreation facilities such as playgrounds, playing fields, and golf courses (provided the golf course is an integral part of the residential development).

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Subdivisions: For residential subdivisions, the aggregate total loss of waters of United States authorized by this NWP cannot exceed 1/2-acre. This includes any loss of waters of the United States associated with development of individual subdivision lots.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

30. Moist Soil Management for Wildlife. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States and maintenance activities that are associated with moist soil management for wildlife for the purpose of continuing ongoing, site-specific, wildlife management activities where soil manipulation is used to manage habitat and feeding areas for wildlife. Such activities include, but are not limited to, plowing or discing to impede succession, preparing seed beds, or establishing fire breaks. Sufficient riparian areas must be maintained adjacent to all open water bodies, including streams, to preclude water quality degradation due to erosion and sedimentation. This NWP does not authorize the construction of new dikes, roads, water control structures, or similar features associated with the management areas. The activity must not result in a net loss of aquatic resource functions and services. This NWP does not authorize the conversion of wetlands to uplands, impoundments, or other open water bodies. (Authority: Section 404)

Note: The repair, maintenance, or replacement of existing water control structures or the repair or maintenance of dikes may be authorized by NWP 3. Some such activities may qualify for an exemption under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4).

31. Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities. Discharges of dredged or fill material resulting from activities associated with the maintenance of existing flood control facilities, including debris basins, retention/detention basins, levees, and channels that: (i) were previously authorized by the Corps by individual permit, general permit, or 33 CFR 330.3, or did not require a permit at the time they were constructed, or (ii) were constructed by the Corps and transferred to a non-Federal sponsor for operation and maintenance. Activities authorized by this NWP are limited to those resulting from maintenance activities that are conducted within the "maintenance baseline," as described in the definition below. Discharges of dredged or fill materials associated with maintenance activities in flood control facilities in any watercourse that have previously been determined to be within the maintenance baseline are authorized under this NWP. To the extent that a Corps permit is required, this NWP authorizes the removal of vegetation from levees associated with the flood control project. This NWP does not authorize the removal of sediment and associated vegetation from natural water courses except when these activities have been included in the maintenance baseline. All dredged and excavated material must be deposited and retained in an area that has no waters of the United States unless otherwise specifically approved by the district engineer under separate authorization. Proper sediment controls must be used.

Maintenance Baseline: The maintenance baseline is a description of the physical characteristics (e.g., depth, width, length, location, configuration, or design flood capacity, etc.) of a flood control project within which maintenance activities are normally authorized by NWP 31, subject to any case-specific conditions required by the district engineer. The district engineer will approve the maintenance baseline based on the approved or constructed capacity of the flood control facility, whichever is smaller, including any areas where there are no constructed channels but which are part of the facility. The prospective permittee will provide documentation of the physical characteristics of the flood control facility (which will normally consist of as-built or approved drawings) and documentation of the approved and constructed design capacities of the flood control facility. If no evidence of the constructed capacity exists, the approved capacity will be used. The documentation will also include best management practices to ensure that the adverse

environmental impacts caused by the maintenance activities are no more than minimal, especially in maintenance areas where there are no constructed channels. (The Corps may request maintenance records in areas where there has not been recent maintenance.) Revocation or modification of the final determination of the maintenance baseline can only be done in accordance with 33 CFR 330.5. Except in emergencies as described below, this NWP cannot be used until the district engineer approves the maintenance baseline and determines the need for mitigation and any regional or activity-specific conditions. Once determined, the maintenance baseline will remain valid for any subsequent reissuance of this NWP. This NWP does not authorize maintenance of a flood control facility that has been abandoned. A flood control facility will be considered abandoned if it has operated at a significantly reduced capacity without needed maintenance being accomplished in a timely manner. A flood control facility will not be considered abandoned if the prospective permittee is in the process of obtaining other authorizations or approvals required for maintenance activities and is experiencing delays in obtaining those authorizations or approvals.

Mitigation: The district engineer will determine any required mitigation one-time only for impacts associated with maintenance work at the same time that the maintenance baseline is approved. Such one-time mitigation will be required when necessary to ensure that adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal, both individually and cumulatively. Such mitigation will only be required once for any specific reach of a flood control project. However, if one-time mitigation is required for impacts associated with maintenance activities, the district engineer will not delay needed maintenance, provided the district engineer and the permittee establish a schedule for identification, approval, development, construction and completion of any such required mitigation. Once the one-time mitigation described above has been completed, or a determination made that mitigation is not required, no further mitigation will be required for maintenance activities within the maintenance baseline (see Note, below). In determining appropriate mitigation, the district engineer will give special consideration to natural water courses that have been included in the maintenance baseline and require mitigation and/or best management practices as appropriate.

Emergency Situations: In emergency situations, this NWP may be used to authorize maintenance activities in flood control facilities for which no maintenance baseline has been approved. Emergency situations are those which would result in an unacceptable hazard to life, a significant loss of property, or an immediate, unforeseen, and significant economic hardship if action is not taken before a maintenance baseline can be approved. In such situations, the determination of mitigation requirements, if any, may be deferred until the emergency has been resolved. Once the emergency has ended, a maintenance baseline must be established expeditiously, and mitigation, including mitigation for maintenance conducted during the emergency, must be required as appropriate.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer before any maintenance work is conducted (see general condition 32). The pre-construction notification may be for activity-specific maintenance or for maintenance of the entire flood control facility by submitting a five-year (or less) maintenance plan. The pre-construction notification must include a description of the maintenance baseline and the disposal site for dredged or excavated material. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: If the maintenance baseline was approved by the district engineer under a prior version of NWP 31, and the district engineer imposed the one-time compensatory mitigation requirement on maintenance for a specific reach of a flood control project authorized by that prior version of NWP 31, during the period this version of NWP 31 is in effect, the district engineer will not require additional compensatory mitigation for maintenance activities authorized by this NWP in that specific reach of the flood control project.

32. Completed Enforcement Actions. Any structure, work, or discharge of dredged or fill material remaining in place or undertaken for mitigation, restoration, or environmental benefit in compliance with either:

(i) The terms of a final written Corps non-judicial settlement agreement resolving a violation of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899; or the terms of an EPA 309(a) order on consent resolving a violation of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, provided that:

- (a) The activities authorized by this NWP cannot adversely affect more than 5 acres of non-tidal waters or 1 acre of tidal waters;
- (b) The settlement agreement provides for environmental benefits, to an equal or greater degree, than the environmental detriments caused by the unauthorized activity that is authorized by this NWP; and
- (c) The district engineer issues a verification letter authorizing the activity subject to the terms and conditions of this NWP and the settlement agreement, including a specified completion date; or

(ii) The terms of a final Federal court decision, consent decree, or settlement agreement resulting from an enforcement action brought by the United States under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899; or

(iii) The terms of a final court decision, consent decree, settlement agreement, or non-judicial

settlement agreement resulting from a natural resource damage claim brought by a trustee or trustees for natural resources (as defined by the National Contingency Plan at 40 CFR subpart G) under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, Section 107 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, Section 312 of the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, Section 1002 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or the Park System Resource Protection Act at 16 U.S.C. 19jj, to the extent that a Corps permit is required.

Compliance is a condition of the NWP itself; non-compliance of the terms and conditions of an NWP 32 authorization may result in an additional enforcement action (e.g., a Class I civil administrative penalty). Any authorization under this NWP is automatically revoked if the permittee does not comply with the terms of this NWP or the terms of the court decision, consent decree, or judicial/non-judicial settlement agreement. This NWP does not apply to any activities occurring after the date of the decision, decree, or agreement that are not for the purpose of mitigation, restoration, or environmental benefit. Before reaching any settlement agreement, the Corps will ensure compliance with the provisions of 33 CFR part 326 and 33 CFR 330.6(d) (2) and (e). (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

33. Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering. Temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, including cofferdams, necessary for construction activities or access fills or dewatering of construction sites, provided that the associated primary activity is authorized by the Corps of Engineers or the U.S. Coast Guard. This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, including cofferdams, necessary for construction activities not otherwise subject to the Corps or U.S. Coast Guard permit requirements. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain near normal downstream flows and to minimize flooding. Fill must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. The use of dredged material may be allowed if the district engineer determines that it will not cause more than minimal adverse environmental effects. Following completion of construction, temporary fill must be entirely removed to an area that has no waters of the United States, dredged material must be returned to its original location, and the affected areas must be restored to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must also be revegetated, as appropriate. This permit does not authorize the use of cofferdams to dewater wetlands or other aquatic areas to change their use. Structures left in place after construction is completed require a separate section 10 permit if located in navigable waters of the United States. (See 33 CFR part 322.)

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if the activity is conducted in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters) (see general condition 32). The pre-construction notification must include a restoration plan showing how all temporary fills and structures will be removed and the area restored to pre-project conditions. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

34. Cranberry Production Activities. Discharges of dredged or fill material for dikes, berms, pumps, water control structures or leveling of cranberry beds associated with expansion, enhancement, or modification activities at existing cranberry production operations. The cumulative total acreage of disturbance per cranberry production operation, including but not limited to, filling, flooding, ditching, or clearing, must not exceed 10 acres of waters of the United States, including wetlands. The activity must not result in a net loss of wetland acreage. This NWP does not authorize any discharge of dredged or fill material related to other cranberry production activities such as warehouses, processing facilities, or parking areas. For the purposes of this NWP, the cumulative total of 10 acres will be measured over the period that this NWP is valid.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer once during the period that this NWP is valid, and the NWP will then authorize discharges of dredge or fill material at an existing operation for the permit term, provided the 10-acre limit is not exceeded. (See general condition 32.) (Authority: Section 404)

35. Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins. The removal of accumulated sediment for maintenance of existing marina basins, access channels to marinas or boat slips, and boat slips to previously authorized depths or controlling depths for ingress/egress, whichever is less. All dredged material must be deposited and retained in an area that has no waters of the United States unless otherwise specifically approved by the district engineer under separate authorization. Proper sediment controls must be used for the disposal site. (Authority: Section 10)

36. Boat Ramps. Activities required for the construction, repair, or replacement of boat ramps, provided the activity meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) The discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States does not exceed 50 cubic yards of concrete, rock, crushed stone or gravel into forms, or in the form of pre-cast concrete planks or slabs, unless the district engineer waives the 50 cubic yard limit by making a written determination concluding that the discharge of dredged or fill material will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects;
- (b) The boat ramp does not exceed 20 feet in width, unless the district engineer waives this criterion by making a written determination concluding that the discharge of dredged or fill material will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects;
- (c) The base material is crushed stone, gravel or other suitable material;

- (d) The excavation is limited to the area necessary for site preparation and all excavated material is removed to an area that has no waters of the United States; and,
- (e) No material is placed in special aquatic sites, including wetlands.

The use of unsuitable material that is structurally unstable is not authorized. If dredging in navigable waters of the United States is necessary to provide access to the boat ramp, the dredging must be authorized by another NWP, a regional general permit, or an individual permit.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States exceeds 50 cubic yards, or (2) the boat ramp exceeds 20 feet in width. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

37. Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation. Work done by or funded by:

- (a) The Natural Resources Conservation Service for a situation requiring immediate action under its emergency Watershed Protection Program (7 CFR part 624);
- (b) The U.S. Forest Service under its Burned-Area Emergency Rehabilitation Handbook (FSH 2509.13);
- (c) The Department of the Interior for wildland fire management burned area emergency stabilization and rehabilitation (DOI Manual part 620, Ch. 3);
- (d) The Office of Surface Mining, or states with approved programs, for abandoned mine land reclamation activities under Title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (30 CFR subchapter R), where the activity does not involve coal extraction; or
- (e) The Farm Service Agency under its Emergency Conservation Program (7 CFR part 701).

In general, the permittee should wait until the district engineer issues an NWP verification or 45 calendar days have passed before proceeding with the watershed protection and rehabilitation activity. However, in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately and the district engineer will consider the information in the pre-construction notification and any comments received as a result of agency coordination to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

Notification: Except in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 32). (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

38. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste. Specific activities required to effect the containment, stabilization, or removal of hazardous or toxic waste materials that are performed, ordered, or sponsored by a government agency with established legal or regulatory authority. Court ordered remedial action plans or related settlements are also authorized by this NWP. This NWP does not authorize the establishment of new disposal sites or the expansion of existing sites used for the disposal of hazardous or toxic waste.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: Activities undertaken entirely on a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) site by authority of CERCLA as approved or required by EPA, are not required to obtain permits under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

39. Commercial and Institutional Developments. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction or expansion of commercial and institutional building foundations and building pads and attendant features that are necessary for the use and maintenance of the structures. Attendant features may include, but are not limited to, roads, parking lots, garages, yards, utility lines, storm water management facilities, wastewater treatment facilities, and recreation facilities such as playgrounds and playing fields. Examples of commercial developments include retail stores, industrial facilities, restaurants, business parks, and shopping centers. Examples of institutional developments include schools, fire stations, government office buildings, judicial buildings, public works buildings, libraries, hospitals, and places of worship. The construction of new golf courses and new ski areas is not authorized by this NWP.

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: For any activity that involves the construction of a wind energy generating structure, solar tower, or overhead transmission line, a copy of the PCN and NWP verification will be provided by the Corps to the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse, which will evaluate potential effects on military activities.

40. Agricultural Activities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for agricultural activities, including the construction of building pads for farm buildings. Authorized activities include the installation, placement, or construction of drainage tiles, ditches, or levees; mechanized land clearing; land leveling; the relocation of existing serviceable drainage ditches constructed in waters of the United States; and similar activities.

This NWP also authorizes the construction of farm ponds in non-tidal waters of the United States, excluding perennial streams, provided the farm pond is used solely for agricultural purposes. This NWP does not authorize the construction of aquaculture ponds.

This NWP also authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal jurisdictional waters of the United States to relocate existing serviceable drainage ditches constructed in non-tidal streams.

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authority: Section 404)

Note: Some discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States for agricultural activities may qualify for an exemption under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4). This NWP authorizes the construction of farm ponds that do not qualify for the Clean Water Act section 404(f)(1)(C) exemption because of the recapture provision at section 404(f)(2).

41. Reshaping Existing Drainage and Irrigation Ditches. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States, excluding non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters, to modify the cross-sectional configuration of currently serviceable drainage and irrigation ditches constructed in waters of the United States, for the purpose of improving water quality by regrading the drainage or irrigation ditch with gentler slopes, which can reduce erosion, increase growth of vegetation, and increase uptake of nutrients and other substances by vegetation. The reshaping of the drainage ditch cannot increase drainage capacity beyond the original as-built capacity nor can it expand the area drained by the drainage ditch as originally constructed (i.e., the capacity of the drainage ditch must be the same as originally constructed and it cannot drain additional wetlands or other waters of the United States). Compensatory mitigation is not required because the work is designed to improve water quality.

This NWP does not authorize the relocation of drainage or irrigation ditches constructed in waters of the United States; the location of the centerline of the reshaped drainage or irrigation ditch must be approximately the same as the location of the centerline of the original drainage or irrigation ditch. This NWP does not authorize stream channelization or stream relocation projects. (Authority: Section 404)

42. Recreational Facilities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction or expansion of recreational facilities. Examples of recreational facilities that may be authorized by this NWP include playing fields (e.g., football fields, baseball fields), basketball courts, tennis courts, hiking trails, bike paths, golf courses, ski areas, horse paths, nature centers, and campgrounds (excluding recreational vehicle parks). This NWP also authorizes the construction or expansion of small support facilities, such as maintenance and storage buildings and stables that are directly related to the recreational activity, but it does not authorize the construction of hotels, restaurants, racetracks, stadiums, arenas, or similar facilities.

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authority: Section 404)

43. Stormwater Management Facilities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction of stormwater management facilities, including stormwater detention basins and retention basins and other stormwater management facilities; the construction of water control structures, outfall structures and emergency spillways; the construction of low impact development integrated management features such as bioretention facilities (e.g., rain gardens), vegetated filter strips, grassed swales, and infiltration

trenches; and the construction of pollutant reduction green infrastructure features designed to reduce inputs of sediments, nutrients, and other pollutants into waters, such as features needed to meet reduction targets established under Total Maximum Daily Loads set under the Clean Water Act.

This NWP authorizes, to the extent that a section 404 permit is required, discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the maintenance of stormwater management facilities, low impact development integrated management features, and pollutant reduction green infrastructure features. The maintenance of stormwater management facilities, low impact development integrated management features, and pollutant reduction green infrastructure features that are not waters of the United States does not require a section 404 permit.

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material for the construction of new stormwater management facilities in perennial streams.

Notification: For discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction of new stormwater management facilities or pollutant reduction green infrastructure features, or the expansion of existing stormwater management facilities or pollutant reduction green infrastructure features, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) Maintenance activities do not require pre-construction notification if they are limited to restoring the original design capacities of the stormwater management facility or pollutant reduction green infrastructure feature. (Authority: Section 404)

44. **Mining Activities.** Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for mining activities, except for coal mining activities, provided the activity meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) For mining activities involving discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal jurisdictional wetlands, the discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal jurisdictional wetlands;
- (b) For mining activities involving discharges of dredged or fill material in non-tidal jurisdictional open waters (e.g., rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds) or work in non-tidal navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters), the mined area, including permanent and temporary impacts due to discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional waters, must not exceed 1/2-acre; and
- (c) The acreage loss under paragraph (a) plus the acreage impact under paragraph (b) does not exceed 1/2-acre.

This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) If reclamation is required by other statutes, then a copy of the final reclamation plan must be submitted with the pre-construction notification. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

45. **Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events.** This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material, including dredging or excavation, into all waters of the United States for activities associated with the restoration of upland areas damaged by storms, floods, or other discrete events. This NWP authorizes bank stabilization to protect the restored uplands. The restoration of the damaged areas, including any bank stabilization, must not exceed the contours, or ordinary high water mark, that existed before the damage occurred. The district engineer retains the right to determine the extent of the pre-existing conditions and the extent of any restoration work authorized by this NWP. The work must commence, or be under contract to commence, within two years of the date of damage, unless this condition is waived in writing by the district engineer. This NWP cannot be used to reclaim lands lost to normal erosion processes over an extended period.

This NWP does not authorize beach restoration or nourishment.

Minor dredging is limited to the amount necessary to restore the damaged upland area and should not significantly alter the pre-existing bottom contours of the waterbody.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer (see general condition 32) within 12 months of the date of the damage; for major storms, floods, or other discrete events, the district engineer may waive the 12-month limit for submitting a pre-construction notification if the permittee can demonstrate funding, contract, or other similar delays. The pre-construction notification must include documentation, such as a recent topographic survey or photographs, to justify the extent of the proposed restoration. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: The uplands themselves that are lost as a result of a storm, flood, or other discrete

event can be replaced without a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit, if the uplands are restored to the ordinary high water mark (in non-tidal waters) or high tide line (in tidal waters). (See also 33 CFR 328.5.) This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with the restoration of uplands.

46. Discharges in Ditches. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal ditches that are (1) constructed in uplands, (2) receive water from an area determined to be a water of the United States prior to the construction of the ditch, (3) divert water to an area determined to be a water of the United States prior to the construction of the ditch, and (4) determined to be waters of the United States. The discharge of dredged or fill material must not cause the loss of greater than one acre of waters of the United States.

This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into ditches constructed in streams or other waters of the United States, or in streams that have been relocated in uplands. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material that increase the capacity of the ditch and drain those areas determined to be waters of the United States prior to construction of the ditch.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authority: Section 404)

47. [Reserved]

48. Commercial Shellfish Mariculture Activities. Structures or work in navigable waters of the United States and discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States necessary for new and continuing commercial shellfish mariculture operations (i.e., the cultivation of bivalve mollusks such as oysters, mussels, clams, and scallops) in authorized project areas. For the purposes of this NWP, the project area is the area in which the operator is authorized to conduct commercial shellfish mariculture activities, as identified through a lease or permit issued by an appropriate state or local government agency, a treaty, or any easement, lease, deed, contract, or other legally binding agreement that establishes an enforceable property interest for the operator.

This NWP authorizes the installation of buoys, floats, racks, trays, nets, lines, tubes, containers, and other structures into navigable waters of the United States. This NWP also authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States necessary for shellfish seeding, rearing, cultivating, transplanting, and harvesting activities. Rafts and other floating structures must be securely anchored and clearly marked.

This NWP does not authorize:

- (a) The cultivation of a nonindigenous species unless that species has been previously cultivated in the waterbody;
- (b) The cultivation of an aquatic nuisance species as defined in the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990; or
- (c) Attendant features such as docks, piers, boat ramps, stockpiles, or staging areas, or the deposition of shell material back into waters of the United States as waste.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the activity directly affects more than 1/2-acre of submerged aquatic vegetation. If the operator will be conducting commercial shellfish mariculture activities in multiple contiguous project areas, he or she can either submit one PCN for those contiguous project areas or submit a separate PCN for each project area. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: The permittee should notify the applicable U.S. Coast Guard office regarding the project.

Note 2: To prevent introduction of aquatic nuisance species, no material that has been taken from a different waterbody may be reused in the current project area, unless it has been treated in accordance with the applicable regional aquatic nuisance species management plan.

Note 3: The Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 defines "aquatic nuisance species" as "a nonindigenous species that threatens the diversity or abundance of native species or the ecological stability of infested waters, or commercial, agricultural, aquacultural, or recreational activities dependent on such waters."

An individual water quality certification from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources will be required for this nationwide permit.

49. Coal Remining Activities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States associated with the remining and reclamation of lands that were previously mined for coal. The activities must already be authorized, or they must currently be in process by the Department of the Interior Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, or by states with approved programs under Title IV or Title V of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). Areas previously mined include reclaimed mine sites, abandoned mine land areas, or lands under bond forfeiture contracts.

As part of the project, the permittee may conduct new coal mining activities in conjunction with the remining activities when he or she clearly demonstrates to the district engineer that the overall mining plan will result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions. The Corps will consider the SMCRA agency's decision regarding the amount of currently undisturbed adjacent lands needed to facilitate the remining and reclamation of the previously mined area. The total area disturbed by new mining must not exceed 40 percent of the total acreage covered by both the remined area and the additional area necessary to carry out the reclamation of the previously mined area.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification and a document describing how the overall mining plan will result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions to the district engineer and receive written authorization prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

50. Underground Coal Mining Activities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States associated with underground coal mining and reclamation operations provided the activities are authorized, or are currently being processed by the Department of the Interior, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, or by states with approved programs under Title V of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters. This NWP does not authorize coal preparation and processing activities outside of the mine site.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer. (See general condition 32.) If reclamation is required by other statutes, then a copy of the reclamation plan must be submitted with the pre-construction notification. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

51. Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction, expansion, or modification of land-based renewable energy production facilities, including attendant features. Such facilities include infrastructure to collect solar (concentrating solar power and photovoltaic), wind, biomass, or geothermal energy. Attendant features may include, but are not limited to roads, parking lots, and stormwater management facilities within the land-based renewable energy generation facility.

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if the discharge results in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Electric utility lines constructed to transfer the energy from the land-based renewable energy generation facility to a distribution system, regional grid, or other facility are generally considered to be linear projects and each separate and distant crossing of a waterbody is eligible for treatment as a separate single and complete linear project. Those electric utility lines may be authorized by NWP 57 or another Department of the Army authorization.

Note 2: If the only activities associated with the construction, expansion, or modification of a land-based renewable energy generation facility that require Department of the Army authorization are discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States to construct, maintain, repair, and/or remove electric utility lines and/or road crossings, then NWP 57 and/or NWP 14 shall be used if those activities meet the terms and conditions of NWPs 57 and 14, including any applicable regional conditions and any case-specific conditions imposed by the district engineer.

Note 3: For any activity that involves the construction of a wind energy generating structure, solar tower, or overhead transmission line, a copy of the PCN and NWP verification will be provided by the Corps to the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse, which will evaluate potential effects on military activities.

An individual water quality certification from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources will be required for this nationwide permit.

52. Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects. Structures and work in navigable waters of the United States and discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States for the construction, expansion, modification, or removal of water-based wind, water-based solar, wave energy, or hydrokinetic renewable energy generation pilot projects and their attendant features. Attendant features may include, but are not limited to, land-based collection and distribution facilities, control facilities, roads, parking lots, and stormwater management facilities.

For the purposes of this NWP, the term "pilot project" means an experimental project where the water-based renewable energy generation units will be monitored to collect information on their performance and environmental effects at the project site.

The placement of a transmission line on the bed of a navigable water of the United States from the renewable energy generation unit(s) to a land-based collection and distribution facility is considered a structure under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (see 33 CFR 322.2(b)), and the placement of the transmission line on the bed of a navigable water of the United States is not a loss of waters of the United States for the purposes of applying the 1/2-acre limit.

For each single and complete project, no more than 10 generation units (e.g., wind turbines, wave energy devices, or hydrokinetic devices) are authorized. For floating solar panels in navigable waters of the United States, each single and complete project cannot exceed 1/2-acre in water surface area covered by the floating solar panels.

This NWP does not authorize activities in coral reefs. Structures in an anchorage area established by the U.S. Coast Guard must comply with the requirements in 33 CFR 322.5(l)(2). Structures may not be placed in established danger zones or restricted areas designated in 33 CFR part 334, Federal navigation channels, shipping safety fairways or traffic separation schemes established by the U.S. Coast Guard (see 33 CFR 322.5(l)(1)), or EPA or Corps designated open water dredged material disposal areas.

Upon completion of the pilot project, the generation units, transmission lines, and other structures or fills associated with the pilot project must be removed to the maximum extent practicable unless they are authorized by a separate Department of the Army authorization, such as another NWP, an individual permit, or a regional general permit. Completion of the pilot project will be identified as the date of expiration of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license, or the expiration date of the NWP authorization if no FERC license is required.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Electric utility lines constructed to transfer the energy from the land-based collection facility to a distribution system, regional grid, or other facility are generally considered to be linear projects and each separate and distant crossing of a waterbody is eligible for treatment as a separate single and complete linear project. Those electric utility lines may be authorized by NWP 57 or another Department of the Army authorization.

Note 2: An activity that is located on an existing locally or federally maintained U.S. Army Corps of Engineers project requires separate review and/or approval from the Corps under 33 U.S.C. 408.

Note 3: If the pilot project generation units, including any transmission lines, are placed in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters) within the coastal United States, the Great Lakes, and United States territories, copies of the NWP verification will be sent by the Corps to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Ocean Service, for charting the generation units and associated transmission line(s) to protect navigation.

Note 4: Hydrokinetic renewable energy generation projects that require authorization by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under the Federal Power Act of 1920 do not require separate authorization from the Corps under section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

Note 5: For any activity that involves the construction of a wind energy generating structure, solar tower, or overhead transmission line, a copy of the PCN and NWP verification will be provided by the Corps to the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse, which will evaluate potential effects on military activities.

An individual water quality certification from the Iowa Department of Natural Resources will be required for this nationwide permit.

53. Removal of Low-Head Dams. Structures and work in navigable waters of the United States and discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with the removal of low-head dams.

For the purposes of this NWP, the term "low-head dam" is generally defined as a dam or weir built across a stream to pass flows from upstream over all, or nearly all, of the width of the dam crest and does not have a separate spillway or spillway gates, but it may have an uncontrolled spillway. The dam crest is the top of the dam from left abutment to right abutment. A low-head dam may have been built for a range of purposes (e.g., check dam, mill dam, irrigation, water supply, recreation, hydroelectric, or cooling pond), but in all cases, it provides little or no storage function.

The removed low-head dam structure must be deposited and retained in an area that has no waters of

the United States unless otherwise specifically approved by the district engineer under separate authorization.

Because the removal of the low-head dam will result in a net increase in ecological functions and services provided by the stream, as a general rule compensatory mitigation is not required for activities authorized by this NWP. However, the district engineer may determine for a particular low-head dam removal activity that compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States or structures or work in navigable waters to restore the stream in the vicinity of the low-head dam, including the former impoundment area. Nationwide permit 27 or other Department of the Army permits may authorize such activities. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States or structures or work in navigable waters to stabilize stream banks. Bank stabilization activities may be authorized by NWP 13 or other Department of the Army permits.

54. Living Shorelines. Structures and work in navigable waters of the United States and discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States for the construction and maintenance of living shorelines to stabilize banks and shores in coastal waters, which includes the Great Lakes, along shores with small fetch and gentle slopes that are subject to low- to mid-energy waves. A living shoreline has a footprint that is made up mostly of native material. It incorporates vegetation or other living, natural "soft" elements alone or in combination with some type of harder shoreline structure (e.g., oyster or mussel reefs or rock sills) for added protection and stability. Living shorelines should maintain the natural continuity of the land-water interface, and retain or enhance shoreline ecological processes. Living shorelines must have a substantial biological component, either tidal or lacustrine fringe wetlands or oyster or mussel reef structures. The following conditions must be met:

- (a) The structures and fill area, including sand fills, sills, breakwaters, or reefs, cannot extend into the waterbody more than 30 feet from the mean low water line in tidal waters or the ordinary high water mark in the Great Lakes, unless the district engineer waives this criterion by making a written determination concluding that the activity will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects;
- (b) The activity is no more than 500 feet in length along the bank, unless the district engineer waives this criterion by making a written determination concluding that the activity will result in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects;
- (c) Coir logs, coir mats, stone, native oyster shell, native wood debris, and other structural materials must be adequately anchored, of sufficient weight, or installed in a manner that prevents relocation in most wave action or water flow conditions, except for extremely severe storms;
- (d) For living shorelines consisting of tidal or lacustrine fringe wetlands, native plants appropriate for current site conditions, including salinity and elevation, must be used if the site is planted by the permittee;
- (e) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, and oyster or mussel reef structures in navigable waters, must be the minimum necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the living shoreline;
- (f) If sills, breakwaters, or other structures must be constructed to protect fringe wetlands for the living shoreline, those structures must be the minimum size necessary to protect those fringe wetlands;
- (g) The activity must be designed, constructed, and maintained so that it has no more than minimal adverse effects on water movement between the waterbody and the shore and the movement of aquatic organisms between the waterbody and the shore; and
- (h) The living shoreline must be properly maintained, which may require periodic repair of sills, breakwaters, or reefs, or replacing sand fills after severe storms or erosion events. Vegetation may be replanted to maintain the living shoreline. This NWP authorizes those maintenance and repair activities, including any minor deviations necessary to address changing environmental conditions.

This NWP does not authorize beach nourishment or land reclamation activities.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the construction of the living shoreline. (See general condition 32.) The pre-construction notification must include a delineation of special aquatic sites (see paragraph (b) (4) of general condition 32). Pre-construction notification is not required for maintenance and repair activities for living shorelines unless required by applicable NWP general conditions or regional

conditions. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note: In waters outside of coastal waters, nature-based bank stabilization techniques, such as bioengineering and vegetative stabilization, may be authorized by NWP 13.

55. Seaweed Mariculture Activities. Structures in marine and estuarine waters, including structures anchored to the seabed in waters overlying the outer continental shelf, for seaweed mariculture activities. This NWP also authorizes structures for bivalve shellfish mariculture if shellfish production is a component of an integrated multi-trophic mariculture system (e.g., the production of seaweed and bivalve shellfish on the same structure or a nearby mariculture structure that is part of the single and complete project).

This NWP authorizes the installation of buoys, long-lines, floats, anchors, rafts, racks, and other similar structures into navigable waters of the United States. Rafts, racks and other floating structures must be securely anchored and clearly marked. To the maximum extent practicable, the permittee must remove these structures from navigable waters of the United States if they will no longer be used for seaweed mariculture activities or multi-trophic mariculture activities.

Structures in an anchorage area established by the U.S. Coast Guard must comply with the requirements in 33 CFR 322.5(1)(2). Structures may not be placed in established danger zones or restricted areas designated in 33 CFR part 334, Federal navigation channels, shipping safety fairways or traffic separation schemes established by the U.S. Coast Guard (see 33 CFR 322.5(1)(1)), or EPA or Corps designated open water dredged material disposal areas.

This NWP does not authorize:

- (a) The cultivation of an aquatic nuisance species as defined in the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 or the cultivation of a nonindigenous species unless that species has been previously cultivated in the waterbody; or
- (b) Attendant features such as docks, piers, boat ramps, stockpiles, or staging areas.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer. (See general condition 32.)

In addition to the information required by paragraph (b) of general condition 32, the preconstruction notification must also include the following information: (1) a map showing the locations and dimensions of the structure(s); (2) the name(s) of the species that will be cultivated during the period this NWP is in effect; and (3) general water depths in the project area(s) (a detailed survey is not required). No more than one pre-construction notification per structure or group of structures should be submitted for the seaweed mariculture operation during the effective period of this NWP. The pre-construction notification should describe all species and culture activities the operator expects to undertake during the effective period of this NWP. (Authority: Section 10)

Note 1: The permittee should notify the applicable U.S. Coast Guard office regarding the project.

Note 2: To prevent introduction of aquatic nuisance species, no material that has been taken from a different waterbody may be reused in the current project area, unless it has been treated in accordance with the applicable regional aquatic nuisance species management plan.

Note 3: The Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 defines "aquatic nuisance species" as "a nonindigenous species that threatens the diversity or abundance of nativespecies or the ecological stability of infested waters, or commercial, agricultural, aquacultural, or recreational activities dependent on such waters."

56. Finfish Mariculture Activities. Structures in marine and estuarine waters, including structures anchored to the seabed in waters overlying the outer continental shelf, for finfish mariculture activities. This NWP also authorizes structures for bivalve shellfish mariculture and/or seaweed mariculture if the structures for bivalve shellfish and/or seaweed production are a component of an integrated multi-trophic mariculture structure (e.g., the production of bivalve shellfish or seaweed on the structure used for finfish mariculture, or a nearby mariculture structure that is part of the single and complete project).

This NWP authorizes the installation of cages, net pens, anchors, floats, buoys, and other similar structures into navigable waters of the United States. Net pens, cages, and other floating structures must be securely anchored and clearly marked. To the maximum extent practicable, the permittee must remove these structures from navigable waters of the United States if they will no longer be used for finfish mariculture activities or multi-trophic mariculture activities.

This NWP does not authorize the construction of land-based fish hatcheries or other attendant features.

Structures in an anchorage area established by the U.S. Coast Guard must comply with the requirements in 33 CFR 322.5(1)(2). Structures may not be placed in established danger zones or

restricted areas designated in 33 CFR part 334, Federal navigation channels, shipping safety fairways or traffic separation schemes established by the U.S. Coast Guard (see 33 CFR 322.5(l)(1)), or EPA or Corps designated open water dredged material disposal areas.

This NWP does not authorize:

- (a) The cultivation of an aquatic nuisance species as defined in the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 or the cultivation of a nonindigenous species unless that species has been previously cultivated in the waterbody; or
- (b) Attendant features such as docks, piers, boat ramps, stockpiles, or staging areas.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer. (See general condition 32.)

In addition to the information required by paragraph (b) of general condition 32, the pre-construction notification must also include the following information: (1) a map showing the locations and dimensions of the structure(s); (2) the name(s) of the species that will be cultivated during the period this NWP is in effect; and (3) general water depths in the project area(s) (a detailed survey is not required). No more than one pre-construction notification per structure or group of structures should be submitted for the finfish mariculture operation during the effective period of this NWP. The pre-construction notification should describe all species and culture activities the operator expects to undertake during the effective period of this NWP. (Authority: Section 10)

Note 1: The permittee should notify the applicable U.S. Coast Guard office regarding the finfish mariculture activity.

Note 2: To prevent introduction of aquatic nuisance species, no material that has been taken from a different waterbody may be reused in the current project area, unless it has been treated in accordance with the applicable regional aquatic nuisance species management plan.

Note 3: The Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 defines "aquatic nuisance species" as "a nonindigenous species that threatens the diversity or abundance of native species or the ecological stability of infested waters, or commercial, agricultural, aquacultural, or recreational activities dependent on such waters."

57. Electric Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities. Activities required for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of electric utility lines, telecommunication lines, and associated facilities in waters of the United States, provided the activity does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States for each single and complete project.

Electric utility lines and telecommunication lines: This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States and structures or work in navigable waters for crossings of those waters associated with the construction, maintenance, or repair of electric utility lines and telecommunication lines. There must be no change in pre-construction contours of waters of the United States. An "electric utility line and telecommunication line" is defined as any cable, line, fiber optic line, or wire for the transmission for any purpose of electrical energy, telephone, and telegraph messages, and internet, radio, and television communication.

Material resulting from trench excavation may be temporarily sidecast into waters of the United States for no more than three months, provided the material is not placed in such a manner that it is dispersed by currents or other forces. The district engineer may extend the period of temporary side casting for no more than a total of 180 days, where appropriate. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench. The trench cannot be constructed or backfilled in such a manner as to drain waters of the United States (e.g., backfilling with extensive gravel layers, creating a french drain effect). Any exposed slopes and stream banks must be stabilized immediately upon completion of the electric utility line or telecommunication line crossing of each waterbody.

Electric utility line and telecommunications substations: This NWP authorizes the construction, maintenance, or expansion of substation facilities associated with an electric utility line or telecommunication line in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters of the United States to construct, maintain, or expand substation facilities.

Foundations for overhead electric utility line or telecommunication line towers, poles, and anchors: This NWP authorizes the construction or maintenance of foundations for overhead electric utility line or telecommunication line towers, poles, and anchors in all waters of the United States, provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary and separate footings for each tower leg (rather than a larger single pad) are used where feasible.

Access roads: This NWP authorizes the construction of access roads for the construction and maintenance of electric utility lines or telecommunication lines, including overhead lines and

substations, in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters for access roads. Access roads must be the minimum width necessary (see Note 2, below). Access roads must be constructed so that the length of the road minimizes any adverse effects on waters of the United States and must be as near as possible to pre-construction contours and elevations (e.g., at grade corduroy roads or geotextile/gravel roads). Access roads constructed above pre-construction contours and elevations in waters of the United States must be properly bridged or culverted to maintain surface flows.

This NWP may authorize electric utility lines or telecommunication 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). Electric utility lines or telecommunication lines constructed over section 10 waters and electric utility lines or telecommunication 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 authorizes, to the extent that Department of the Army authorization is required, temporary structures, fills, and work necessary for the remediation of inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States through sub-soil fissures or fractures that might occur during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing electric utility lines or telecommunication lines. These remediation activities must be done as soon as practicable, to restore the affected waterbody. District engineers may add special conditions to this NWP to require a remediation plan for addressing inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing electric utility lines or telecommunication lines.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to conduct the electric 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 of dredged or fill material, 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. After construction, 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: (1) a section 10 permit is required; or (2) the discharge will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Where the electric utility line is constructed, installed, or maintained in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters) within the coastal United States, the Great Lakes, and United States territories, a copy of the NWP verification will be sent by the Corps to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), for charting the electric utility line to protect navigation.

Note 2: For electric utility line or telecommunications activities crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Electric utility line and telecommunications activities must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

Note 3: Electric utility lines or telecommunication lines consisting of aerial electric power transmission lines crossing navigable waters of the United States (which are defined at 33 CFR part 329) must comply with the applicable minimum clearances specified in 33 CFR 322.5(i).

Note 4: 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 electric utility line or telecommunication line must be removed upon completion of the work, in accordance with the requirements for temporary fills.

Note 5: This NWP authorizes electric utility line and telecommunication line maintenance and repair activities that do not qualify for the Clean Water Act section 404(f) exemption for maintenance of currently serviceable fills or fill structures.

Note 6: For overhead electric utility lines and telecommunication lines authorized by this NWP, a copy of the PCN and NWP verification will be provided by the Corps to the Department of Defense Siting Clearinghouse, which will evaluate potential effects on military activities.

Note 7: For activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b)(4) of general condition 32). The district engineer

will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, "District Engineer's Decision." The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

58. Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances. Activities required for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of utility lines for water and other substances, excluding oil, natural gas, products derived from oil or natural gas, and electricity. Oil or natural gas pipeline activities or electric utility line and telecommunications activities may be authorized by NWP 12 or 57, respectively. This NWP also authorizes associated utility line facilities in waters of the United States, provided the activity does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States for each single and complete project.

Utility lines: This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States and structures or work in navigable waters for crossings of those waters associated with the construction, maintenance, or repair of utility lines for water and other substances, including outfall and intake structures. There must be no change in pre-construction contours of waters of the United States. A "utility line" is defined as any pipe or pipeline for the transportation of any gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substance, for any purpose that is not oil, natural gas, or petrochemicals. Examples of activities authorized by this NWP include utility lines that convey water, sewage, stormwater, wastewater, brine, irrigation water, and industrial products that are not petrochemicals. The term "utility line" does not include activities that drain a water of the United States, such as drainage tile or french drains, but it does apply to pipes conveying drainage from another area.

Material resulting from trench excavation may be temporarily sidecast into waters of the United States for no more than three months, provided the material is not placed in such a manner that it is dispersed by currents or other forces. The district engineer may extend the period of temporary side casting for no more than a total of 180 days, where appropriate. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench. The trench cannot be constructed or backfilled in such a manner as to drain waters of the United States (e.g., backfilling with extensive gravel layers, creating a french drain effect). Any exposed slopes and stream banks must be stabilized immediately upon completion of the utility line crossing of each waterbody.

Utility line substations: This NWP authorizes the construction, maintenance, or expansion of substation facilities associated with a utility line in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters of the United States to construct, maintain, or expand substation facilities.

Foundations for above-ground utility lines: This NWP authorizes the construction or maintenance of foundations for above-ground utility lines in all waters of the United States, provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary.

Access roads: This NWP authorizes the construction of access roads for the construction and maintenance of utility lines, including utility line substations, in non-tidal waters of the United States, provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project, does not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters for access roads. Access roads must be the minimum width necessary (see Note 2, below). Access roads must be constructed so that the length of the road minimizes any adverse effects on waters of the United States and must be as near as possible to pre-construction contours and elevations (e.g., at grade corduroy roads or geotextile/gravel roads). Access roads constructed above pre-construction contours and elevations in waters of the United States must be properly bridged or culverted to maintain surface flows.

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 authorizes, to the extent that Department of the Army authorization is required, temporary structures, fills, and work necessary for the remediation of inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States through sub-soil fissures or fractures that might occur during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing utility lines. These remediation activities must be done as soon as practicable, to restore the affected waterbody. District engineers may add special conditions to this NWP to require a remediation plan for addressing inadvertent returns of drilling fluids to waters of the United States during horizontal directional drilling activities conducted for the purpose of installing or replacing utility lines.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, 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 of dredged or fill material, 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. After construction, 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: (1) a section 10 permit is required; or (2) the discharge will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of waters of the United States. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: Where the utility line is constructed, installed, or maintained in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters) within the coastal United States, the Great Lakes, and United States territories, a copy of the 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: For utility line activities crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Utility line activities must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d)

Note 3: 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, in accordance with the requirements for temporary fills.

Note 4: 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 the General Bridge Act of 1946. 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).

Note 5: This NWP authorizes utility line maintenance and repair activities that do not qualify for the Clean Water Act section 404(f) exemption for maintenance of currently serviceable fills or fill structures.

Note 6: For activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b)(4) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, "District Engineer's Decision." The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

59. Water reclamation and reuse facilities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction, expansion, and maintenance of water reclamation and reuse facilities, including vegetated areas enhanced to improve water infiltration and constructed wetlands to improve water quality.

The discharge of dredged or fill material must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

This NWP also authorizes temporary fills, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to construct the water reuse project and attendant features. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, 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. After construction, 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. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

C. Nationwide Permit General Conditions

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, 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. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of 33 CFR 330.1 through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially 33 CFR 330.5 relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

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 or her 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.

2. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species. If a bottomless culvert cannot be used, then the crossing should be designed and constructed to minimize adverse effects to aquatic life movements.

3. Spawning Areas. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWPs 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. Water Supply Intakes. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. Adverse Effects From Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization, storm water management activities, and temporary and permanent road crossings, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow, or during low tides.

13. Removal of Temporary Structures and Fills. Temporary structures must be removed, to the maximum extent practicable, after their use has been discontinued. 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 and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.

15. 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.

16. Wild and Scenic Rivers.

- (a) No NWP 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.
- (b) If a proposed NWP activity will 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, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification (see general condition 32). The district engineer will coordinate the PCN with the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river. Permittees shall not begin the NWP activity until notified by the district engineer that the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river has determined in writing that the proposed NWP activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.
- (c) Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Information on these rivers is also available at:
<http://www.rivers.gov/>.

17. 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.

18. Endangered Species.

- (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly 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 directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the consequences of the proposed activity on listed species or critical habitat has been completed. See 50 CFR 402.02 for the definition of "effects of the action" for the purposes of ESA section 7 consultation, as well as 50 CFR 402.17, which provides further explanation under ESA section 7 regarding "activities that are reasonably certain to occur" and "consequences caused by the proposed action."
- (b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation has not been submitted, additional ESA section 7 consultation may be necessary for the activity and the respective federal agency would be responsible for fulfilling its obligation under section 7 of the ESA.
- (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation, 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 species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. 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. For activities

where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification that the proposed activity will have "no effect" on listed species (or species proposed for listing or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), or until ESA section 7 consultation or conference has been completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

- (d) As a result of formal or informal consultation or conference with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific permit conditions to the NWP's.
- (e) Authorization of an activity by an NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the FWS or the NMFS, the Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.
- (f) If the non-federal permittee has a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan for a project or a group of projects that includes the proposed NWP activity, the non-federal applicant should provide a copy of that ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition. The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required.
- (g) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the FWS and NMFS or their world wide web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipac> and <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/> respectively.

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that an action authorized by an NWP complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine what measures, if any, are necessary or appropriate to reduce adverse effects to migratory birds or eagles, including whether "incidental take" permits are necessary and available under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act for a particular activity.

20. Historic Properties.

- (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which may have the potential to cause effects to properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.
- (b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed NWP activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation is not submitted, then additional consultation under section 106 may be necessary. The respective federal agency is responsible for fulfilling its obligation to comply with section 106.
- (c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties might have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance

regarding information on the location of, or potential for, the presence of historic properties can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or designated tribal representative, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts commensurate with potential impacts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and/or field survey. Based on the information submitted in the PCN and these identification efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed NWP activity has the potential to cause effects on the historic properties. Section 106 consultation is not required when the district engineer determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). Section 106 consultation is required when the district engineer determines that the activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. The district engineer will conduct consultation with consulting parties identified under 36 CFR 800.2(c) when he or she makes any of the following effect determinations for the purposes of section 106 of the NHPA: no historic properties affected, no adverse effect, or adverse effect.

- (d) Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the proposed NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects and has so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects to historic properties or that NHPA section 106 consultation has been completed. For non-federal permittees, the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA section 106 consultation is required. If NHPA section 106 consultation is required, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin the activity until section 106 consultation is completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.
- (e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306113) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite 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, 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.

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts. Permittees that discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by an NWP, they must immediately notify the district engineer of what they have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal, and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

- (a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57 and 58 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.
- (b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity proposed by permittees in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after she or he determines that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be

no more than minimal.

23. Mitigation. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than 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 for resource losses) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than 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 either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-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 only minimal adverse environmental effects.
- (d) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. This compensatory mitigation requirement may be satisfied through the restoration or enhancement of riparian areas next to streams in accordance with paragraph (e) of this general condition. For losses of stream bed of 3/100-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 only minimal adverse environmental effects. Compensatory mitigation for losses of streams should be provided, if practicable, through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, since streams are difficult-to-replace resources (see 33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)).
- (e) Compensatory mitigation plans for NWP activities in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or enhancement, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, the restoration or maintenance/protection of riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. If restoring riparian areas involves planting vegetation, only native species should be planted. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to restore or maintain/protect a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or maintaining/protecting a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of minimization or compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.
- (f) Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332.
 - (1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. For the NWPs, the preferred mechanism for providing compensatory mitigation is mitigation bank credits or in-lieu fee program credits (see 33 CFR 332.3(b)(2) and (3)). However, if an appropriate number and type of mitigation bank or in-lieu credits are not available at the time the PCN is submitted to the district engineer, the district engineer may approve the use of permittee-responsible mitigation.
 - (2) The amount of compensatory mitigation required by the district engineer must be sufficient to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see 33 CFR 330.1(e)(3)). (See also 33 CFR 332.3(f).)
 - (3) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, aquatic resource restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered for permittee-responsible mitigation.
 - (4) If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective

permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the district engineer to make the decision on the NWP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) through (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)). If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, and the proposed compensatory mitigation site is located on land in which another federal agency holds an easement, the district engineer will coordinate with that federal agency to determine if proposed compensatory mitigation project is compatible with the terms of the easement.

(5) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan needs to address only the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

(6) Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the NWP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

(g) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any NWP activity resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that an NWP activity already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the no more than minimal impact requirement for the NWPs.

(h) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or permittee-responsible mitigation. When developing a compensatory mitigation proposal, the permittee must consider appropriate and practicable options consistent with the framework at 33 CFR 332.3(b). For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible mitigation may be environmentally preferable if there are no mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs in the area that have marine or estuarine credits available for sale or transfer to the permittee. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the special conditions of the NWP verification must clearly indicate the party or parties responsible for the implementation and performance of the compensatory mitigation project, and, if required, its long-term management.

(i) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected by a regulated activity, such as discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that will convert a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse environmental effects of the activity to the no more than minimal level.

24. Safety of Impoundment Structures. To ensure that all impoundment structures are safely designed, the district engineer may require non-Federal applicants to demonstrate that the structures comply with established state or federal, dam safety criteria or have been designed by qualified persons. The district engineer may also require documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons, and appropriate modifications made to ensure safety.

25. Water Quality.

(a) Where the certifying authority (state, authorized tribe, or EPA, as appropriate) has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, a CWA section 401 water quality certification for the proposed discharge must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a water quality certification previously issued by certifying authority for the issuance of the NWP, then the permittee must obtain a water quality certification or waiver for the proposed discharge in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP.

(b) If the NWP activity requires pre-construction notification and the certifying authority has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, the proposed discharge is not authorized by an NWP until water quality certification is obtained or waived. If the certifying authority issues a water quality certification for the proposed discharge, the permittee must submit a copy of the certification to the district engineer. The discharge is not authorized by an NWP until the district engineer has notified the permittee that the water quality certification requirement has been satisfied by the issuance of a water quality certification or a waiver.

(c) The district engineer or certifying authority may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality.

26. Coastal Zone Management. In coastal states where an NWP has not previously received a state

coastal zone management consistency concurrence, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a coastal zone management consistency concurrence previously issued by the state, then the permittee must obtain an individual coastal zone management consistency concurrence or presumption of concurrence in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP. The district engineer or a state may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

27. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its CWA section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

28. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is authorized, subject to the following restrictions:

- (a) If only one of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has a specified acreage limit, the acreage loss of waters of the United States cannot 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.
- (b) If one or more of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has specified acreage limits, the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by those NWPs cannot exceed their respective specified acreage limits. For example, if a commercial development is constructed under NWP 39, and the single and complete project includes the filling of an upland ditch authorized by NWP 46, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the commercial development under NWP 39 cannot exceed 1/2-acre, and the total acreage loss of waters of United States due to the NWP 39 and 46 activities cannot exceed 1 acre.

29. 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)

30. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and implementation of any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include:

- (a) A statement that the authorized activity was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions;
- (b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(1)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and
- (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the activity and mitigation.

The completed certification document must be submitted to the district engineer within 30 days of completion of the authorized activity or the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation, whichever occurs later.

31. Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States. If an NWP activity also requires review by, or permission from, the Corps pursuant to 33U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) federally authorized Civil Works project (a "USACE project"), the prospective permittee must submit a pre-construction notification. See paragraph (b)(10) of general condition 32. An activity that requires section 408 permission and/or review is not authorized by an NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission or completes its review to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

32. 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, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers 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 has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

(1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; Or

(2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity might have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

(b) *Contents of Pre-Construction Notification:* The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;

(2) Location of the proposed activity;

(3) Identify the specific NWP or NWP(s) the prospective permittee wants to use to authorize the proposed activity;

(4) (i) A description of the proposed activity; the activity's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; a description of any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed activity; and any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings for linear projects that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification. The description of the proposed activity and any proposed mitigation measures should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures.

(ii) For linear projects where one or more single and complete crossings require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include the quantity of anticipated losses of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters for each single and complete crossing of those wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters (including those single and complete crossings authorized by an NWP but do not require PCNs). This

information will be used by the district engineer to evaluate the cumulative adverse environmental effects of the proposed linear project, and does not change those non-PCN NWP activities into NWP PCNs.

(iii) Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the activity and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans);

- (5) The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial and intermittent streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Furthermore, the 45-day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;
 - (6) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.
 - (7) For non-federal permittees, if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act;
 - (8) For non-federal permittees, if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, the PCN must state which historic property might have the potential to be affected by the proposed activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;
 - (9) For an activity that will 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, the PCN must identify the Wild and Scenic River or the "study river" (see general condition 16); and
 - (10) For an NWP activity that requires permission from, or review by, 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, the pre-construction notification must include a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from, or review by, the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.
- (c) Form of Pre-Construction Notification: The nationwide permit pre-construction notification form (Form ENG 6082) should be used for NWP PCNs. A letter containing the required information may also be used. Applicants may provide electronic files of PCNs and supporting materials if the district engineer has established tools and procedures for electronic submittals.
- (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 NWPs and then proceed for mitigation to reduce the activity's adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal.
 - (2) Agency coordination is required for:
 - (i) all NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States;
 - (ii) NWP 13 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, fills greater than one cubic yard per running foot, or involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites; and

(iii) NWP 54 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, or that extend into the waterbody more than 30 feet from the mean low water line in tidal waters or the ordinary high-water mark in the GreatLakes.

- (3) When agency coordination is required, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via e-mail, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (FWS, state natural resource or waterquality agency, EPA, and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to notify the district engineer via telephone, facsimile transmission, or e-mail that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse environmental effects will be more than minimal. 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 concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs, including the need for mitigation to ensure that the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The district engineer 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.
- (4) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
- (5) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

D. District Engineer's Decision

1. In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If a project proponent requests authorization by a specific NWP, the district engineer should issue the NWP verification for that activity if it meets the terms and conditions of that NWP, unless he or she determines, after considering mitigation, that the proposed activity will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and other aspects of the public interest and exercises discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the single and complete crossings of waters of the United States that require PCNs to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings of waters of the United States authorized by an NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of an applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 36, or 54, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects.
2. When making minimal adverse environmental effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. He or she will also consider the cumulative adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by an NWP and whether those cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional or condition assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse environmental effects determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.
3. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for NWP activities with smaller impacts, or for impacts to other types of waters. The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed.

If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure that the NWP activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. If the net adverse environmental effects of the NWP activity (after consideration of the mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be no more than minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the NWP activity can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.

4. If the district engineer determines that the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) that the activity does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (b) that the activity is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal; or (c) that the activity is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period (unless additional time is required to comply with general conditions 18, 20, and/or 31), with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation plan or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal. When compensatory mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan or has determined that prior approval of a final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation.

E. Further Information

1. District engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.
2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.
3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project (see general condition 31).

F. Definitions

Best management practices (BMPs): Policies, practices, procedures, or structures implemented to mitigate the adverse environmental effects on surface water quality resulting from development. BMPs are categorized as structural or non-structural.

Compensatory mitigation: The restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances preservation of aquatic resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

Currently serviceable: Useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.

Direct effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and occur at the same time and place.

Discharge: The term "discharge" means any discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.

Ecological reference: A model used to plan and design an aquatic habitat and riparian area restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity under NWP 27. An ecological reference may be based on the structure, functions, and dynamics of an aquatic habitat type or a riparian area type that currently exists in the region where the proposed NWP 27 activity is located. Alternatively, an ecological reference may be based on a conceptual model for the aquatic habitat type or

riparian area type to be restored, enhanced, or established as a result of the proposed NWP 27 activity. An ecological reference takes into account the range of variation of the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type in the region.

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.

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.

High Tide Line: The line of intersection of the land with the water's surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gages, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.

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 non-linear 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.

Indirect effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable.

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. The loss of stream bed includes the acres of stream bed that are permanently adversely affected by filling or excavation 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 or wetlands 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. 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 that do not require Department of the Army authorization, such as 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.

Navigable waters: Waters subject to section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. These waters are defined at 33 CFR part 329.

Non-tidal wetland: A non-tidal wetland is a wetland that is not subject to the ebb and flow of tidal waters. Non-tidal wetlands contiguous to tidal waters are located landward of the high tide line (i.e., spring high tide line).

Open water: For purposes of the NWPs, an open water is any area that in a year with normal patterns of precipitation has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that an ordinary high-water mark can be determined. Aquatic vegetation within the area of flowing or standing water is either non-emergent, sparse, or absent. Vegetated shallows are considered to be open waters. Examples of "open waters" include rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

Ordinary High Water Mark: The term ordinary high water mark means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Perennial stream: A perennial stream has surface water flowing continuously year-round during a

typical year.

Practicable: Available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

Pre-construction notification (PCN): A request submitted by the project proponent to the Corps for confirmation that a particular activity is authorized by nationwide permit. The request may be a permit application, letter, or similar document that includes information about the proposed work and its anticipated environmental effects. Pre-construction notification may be required by the terms and conditions of a nationwide permit, or by regional conditions. A pre-construction notification may be voluntarily submitted in cases where pre-construction notification is not required and the project proponent wants confirmation that the activity is authorized by nationwide permit.

Preservation: The removal of a threat to, or preventing the decline of, aquatic resources by an action in or near those aquatic resources. This term includes activities commonly associated with the protection and maintenance of aquatic resources through the implementation of appropriate legal and physical mechanisms. Preservation does not result in a gain of aquatic resource area or functions.

Re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former aquatic resource. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former aquatic resource and results in a gain in aquatic resource area and functions.

Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource. Rehabilitation results in a gain in aquatic resource function, but does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Restoration: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former or degraded aquatic resource. For the purpose of tracking net gains in aquatic resource area, restoration is divided into two categories: re-establishment and rehabilitation.

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 next to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Riparian areas are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, through which surface and subsurface hydrology connects riverine, lacustrine, estuarine, and marine waters with their adjacent wetlands, non-wetland waters, or uplands. Riparian areas provide a variety of ecological functions and services and help improve or maintain local water quality. (See general condition 23.)

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 linear project: A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point, which often involves multiple crossings of one or more waterbodies at separate and distant locations. The term "single and complete project" is defined as that portion of the total linear project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers that includes 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 or multiple waterbodies several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. 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.

Single and complete non-linear project: For non-linear projects, 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 non-linear project must have independent utility (see definition of "independent utility"). Single and complete non-linear projects may not be "piecemealed" to avoid the limits in an NWP authorization.

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 jurisdictional 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, bulkhead, revetment, riprap, jetty, artificial island, artificial reef, permanent mooring structure, power transmission line, permanently moored floating vessel, piling, aid to navigation, or any other manmade obstacle or obstruction.

Tidal wetland: A tidal wetland is a jurisdictional wetland that is inundated by tidal waters. Tidal waters rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by other waters, wind, or other effects. Tidal wetlands are located channel ward of the high.

Tribal lands: Any lands title to which is either: 1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual; or 2) held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation.

Tribal rights: Those rights legally accruing to a tribe or tribes by virtue of inherent sovereign authority, unextinguished aboriginal title, treaty, statute, judicial decisions, executive order or agreement, and that give rise to legally enforceable remedies.

Vegetated shallows: Vegetated shallows are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. They are areas that are permanently inundated and under normal circumstances have rooted aquatic vegetation, such as seagrasses in marine and estuarine systems and a variety of vascular rooted plants in freshwater systems.

Waterbody: For purposes of the NWP, a waterbody is a "water of the United States." If a wetland is adjacent to a waterbody determined to be a water of the United States, that waterbody and any adjacent wetlands are considered together as a single aquatic unit (see 33 CFR 328.4(c)(2)).

BDE SPECIAL PROVISIONS
For the August 2 and September 20, 2024 Lettings

The following special provisions indicated by a "check mark" are applicable to this contract and will be included by the Project Coordination and Implementation Section of the Bureau of Design & Environment (BDE).

File Name	#		Special Provision Title	Effective	Revised
	80099	1	<input type="checkbox"/> Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS)	April 1, 2003	Jan. 1, 2022
	80274	2	<input type="checkbox"/> Aggregate Subgrade Improvement	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2022
	80192	3	<input type="checkbox"/> Automated Flagger Assistance Devices	Jan. 1, 2008	April 1, 2023
	80173	4	<input type="checkbox"/> Bituminous Materials Cost Adjustments	Nov. 2, 2006	Aug. 1, 2017
	80426	5	<input type="checkbox"/> Bituminous Surface Treatment with Fog Seal	Jan. 1, 2020	Jan. 1, 2022
*	80241	6	<input type="checkbox"/> Bridge Demolition Debris	July 1, 2009	
*	50531	7	<input type="checkbox"/> Building Removal	Sept. 1, 1990	Aug. 1, 2022
*	50261	8	<input type="checkbox"/> Building Removal with Asbestos Abatement	Sept. 1, 1990	Aug. 1, 2022
	80449	9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cement, Type II	Aug. 1, 2023	
	80384	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compensable Delay Costs	June 2, 2017	April 1, 2019
*	80198	11	<input type="checkbox"/> Completion Date (via calendar days)	April 1, 2008	
*	80199	12	<input type="checkbox"/> Completion Date (via calendar days) Plus Working Days	April 1, 2008	
	80453	13	<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Sealer	Nov. 1, 2023	
	80261	14	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction Air Quality – Diesel Retrofit	June 1, 2010	Nov. 1, 2014
	80434	15	<input type="checkbox"/> Corrugated Plastic Pipe (Culvert and Storm Sewer)	Jan. 1, 2021	
*	80029	16	<input type="checkbox"/> Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Participation	Sept. 1, 2000	Mar. 2, 2019
	80229	17	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuel Cost Adjustment	April 1, 2009	Aug. 1, 2017
	80452	18	<input type="checkbox"/> Full Lane Sealant Waterproofing System	Nov. 1, 2023	
	80447	19	<input type="checkbox"/> Grading and Shaping Ditches	Jan. 1, 2023	
	80433	20	<input type="checkbox"/> Green Preformed Thermoplastic Pavement Markings	Jan. 1, 2021	Jan. 1, 2022
	80443	21	<input type="checkbox"/> High Tension Cable Median Barrier Removal	April 1, 2022	
	80456	22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hot-Mix Asphalt	Jan. 1, 2024	
	80446	23	<input type="checkbox"/> Hot-Mix Asphalt - Longitudinal Joint Sealant	Nov. 1, 2022	Aug. 1, 2023
	80438	24	<input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Works Apprenticeship Initiative – State Funded Contracts	June 2, 2021	April 2, 2024
	80045	25	<input type="checkbox"/> Material Transfer Device	June 15, 1999	Jan. 1, 2022
	80450	26	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanically Stabilized Earth Retaining Walls	Aug. 1, 2023	
	80441	27	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Performance Graded Asphalt Binder	Jan. 1, 2023	
	80451	28	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portland Cement Concrete	Aug. 1, 2023	
	80459	29	<input type="checkbox"/> Preformed Plastic Pavement Marking	June 2, 2024	
*	34261	30	<input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Protective Liability Insurance	Dec. 1, 1986	Jan. 1, 2022
	80455	31	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Removal and Disposal of Regulated Substances	Jan. 1, 2024	April 1, 2024
	80445	32	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seeding	Nov. 1, 2022	
	80457	33	<input type="checkbox"/> Short Term and Temporary Pavement Markings	April 1, 2024	April 2, 2024
	80448	34	<input type="checkbox"/> Source of Supply and Quality Requirements	Jan. 2, 2023	
	80340	35	<input type="checkbox"/> Speed Display Trailer	April 2, 2014	Jan. 1, 2022
	80127	36	<input type="checkbox"/> Steel Cost Adjustment	April 2, 2004	Jan. 1, 2022
	80397	37	<input type="checkbox"/> Subcontractor and DBE Payment Reporting	April 2, 2018	
	80391	38	<input type="checkbox"/> Subcontractor Mobilization Payments	Nov. 2, 2017	April 1, 2019
	80437	39	<input type="checkbox"/> Submission of Payroll Records	April 1, 2021	Nov. 2, 2023
	80435	40	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Testing of Pavements – IRI	Jan. 1, 2021	Jan. 1, 2023
	80410	41	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Spotters	Jan. 1, 2019	
*	20338	42	<input type="checkbox"/> Training Special Provisions	Oct. 15, 1975	Sept. 2, 2021
	80429	43	<input type="checkbox"/> Ultra-Thin Bonded Wearing Course	April 1, 2020	Jan. 1, 2022
	80439	44	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle and Equipment Warning Lights	Nov. 1, 2021	Nov. 1, 2022
	80458	45	<input type="checkbox"/> Waterproofing Membrane System	Aug. 1, 2024	
	80302	46	<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly DBE Trucking Reports	June 2, 2012	Nov. 1, 2021
	80454	47	<input type="checkbox"/> Wood Sign Support	Nov. 1, 2023	
	80427	48	<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone Traffic Control Devices	Mar. 2, 2020	
*	80071	49	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Working Days	Jan. 1, 2002	

Highlighted items indicate a new or revised special provision for the letting.

An * indicates the special provision requires additional information from the designer, which needs to be submitted separately. The Project Coordination and Implementation Section will then include the information in the applicable special provision.

The following special provisions are in the 2024 Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions.

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>New Location(s)</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80436	Blended Finely Divided Minerals	Articles 1010.01 & 1010.06	April 1, 2021	
80440	Waterproofing Membrane System	Article 1061.05	Nov. 1, 2021	

CEMENT, TYPE IL (BDE)

Effective: August 1, 2023

Add the following to Article 302.02 of the Standard Specifications:

“(k) Type IL Portland-Limestone Cement1001”

Revise Note 2 of Article 352.02 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Note 2. Either Type I or Type IA portland cement or Type IL portland-limestone cement shall be used.”

Revise Note 1 of Article 404.02 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Note 1. The cement shall be Type I portland cement or Type IL portland-limestone cement.”

Revise Article 1019.02(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(a) Cement, Type I or IL1001”

COMPENSABLE DELAY COSTS (BDE)

Effective: June 2, 2017

Revised: April 1, 2019

Revise Article 107.40(b) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(b) Compensation. Compensation will not be allowed for delays, inconveniences, or damages sustained by the Contractor from conflicts with facilities not meeting the above definition; or if a conflict with a utility in an unanticipated location does not cause a shutdown of the work or a documentable reduction in the rate of progress exceeding the limits set herein. The provisions of Article 104.03 notwithstanding, compensation for delays caused by a utility in an unanticipated location will be paid according to the provisions of this Article governing minor and major delays or reduced rate of production which are defined as follows.

- (1) Minor Delay. A minor delay occurs when the work in conflict with the utility in an unanticipated location is completely stopped for more than two hours, but not to exceed two weeks.
- (2) Major Delay. A major delay occurs when the work in conflict with the utility in an unanticipated location is completely stopped for more than two weeks.
- (3) Reduced Rate of Production Delay. A reduced rate of production delay occurs when the rate of production on the work in conflict with the utility in an unanticipated location decreases by more than 25 percent and lasts longer than seven calendar days.”

Revise Article 107.40(c) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(c) Payment. Payment for Minor, Major, and Reduced Rate of Production Delays will be made as follows.

- (1) Minor Delay. Labor idled which cannot be used on other work will be paid for according to Article 109.04(b)(1) and (2) for the time between start of the delay and the minimum remaining hours in the work shift required by the prevailing practice in the area.

Equipment idled which cannot be used on other work, and which is authorized to standby on the project site by the Engineer, will be paid for according to Article 109.04(b)(4).

- (2) Major Delay. Labor will be the same as for a minor delay.

Equipment will be the same as for a minor delay, except Contractor-owned equipment will be limited to two weeks plus the cost of move-out to either the

Contractor's yard or another job and the cost to re-mobilize, whichever is less. Rental equipment may be paid for longer than two weeks provided the Contractor presents adequate support to the Department (including lease agreement) to show retaining equipment on the job is the most economical course to follow and in the public interest.

- (3) Reduced Rate of Production Delay. The Contractor will be compensated for the reduced productivity for labor and equipment time in excess of the 25 percent threshold for that portion of the delay in excess of seven calendar days. Determination of compensation will be in accordance with Article 104.02, except labor and material additives will not be permitted.

Payment for escalated material costs, escalated labor costs, extended project overhead, and extended traffic control will be determined according to Article 109.13."

Revise Article 108.04(b) of the Standard Specifications to read:

"(b) No working day will be charged under the following conditions.

- (1) When adverse weather prevents work on the controlling item.
- (2) When job conditions due to recent weather prevent work on the controlling item.
- (3) When conduct or lack of conduct by the Department or its consultants, representatives, officers, agents, or employees; delay by the Department in making the site available; or delay in furnishing any items required to be furnished to the Contractor by the Department prevents work on the controlling item.
- (4) When delays caused by utility or railroad adjustments prevent work on the controlling item.
- (5) When strikes, lock-outs, extraordinary delays in transportation, or inability to procure critical materials prevent work on the controlling item, as long as these delays are not due to any fault of the Contractor.
- (6) When any condition over which the Contractor has no control prevents work on the controlling item."

Revise Article 109.09(f) of the Standard Specifications to read:

"(f) Basis of Payment. After resolution of a claim in favor of the Contractor, any adjustment in time required for the work will be made according to Section 108. Any adjustment in the costs to be paid will be made for direct labor, direct materials, direct equipment, direct jobsite overhead, direct offsite overhead, and other direct costs allowed by the resolution. Adjustments in costs will not be made for interest charges, loss of anticipated profit, undocumented loss of efficiency, home office overhead and unabsorbed overhead

other than as allowed by Article 109.13, lost opportunity, preparation of claim expenses and other consequential indirect costs regardless of method of calculation.

The above Basis of Payment is an essential element of the contract and the claim cost recovery of the Contractor shall be so limited.”

Add the following to Section 109 of the Standard Specifications.

“109.13 Payment for Contract Delay. Compensation for escalated material costs, escalated labor costs, extended project overhead, and extended traffic control will be allowed when such costs result from a delay meeting the criteria in the following table.

Contract Type	Cause of Delay	Length of Delay
Working Days	Article 108.04(b)(3) or Article 108.04(b)(4)	No working days have been charged for two consecutive weeks.
Completion Date	Article 108.08(b)(1) or Article 108.08(b)(7)	The Contractor has been granted a minimum two week extension of contract time, according to Article 108.08.

Payment for each of the various costs will be according to the following.

- (a) Escalated Material and/or Labor Costs. When the delay causes work, which would have otherwise been completed, to be done after material and/or labor costs have increased, such increases will be paid. Payment for escalated material costs will be limited to the increased costs substantiated by documentation furnished by the Contractor. Payment for escalated labor costs will be limited to those items in Article 109.04(b)(1) and (2), except the 35 percent and 10 percent additives will not be permitted.
- (b) Extended Project Overhead. For the duration of the delay, payment for extended project overhead will be paid as follows.
 - (1) Direct Jobsite and Offsite Overhead. Payment for documented direct jobsite overhead and documented direct offsite overhead, including onsite supervisory and administrative personnel, will be allowed according to the following table.

Original Contract Amount	Supervisory and Administrative Personnel
Up to \$5,000,000	One Project Superintendent
Over \$ 5,000,000 - up to \$25,000,000	One Project Manager, One Project Superintendent or Engineer, and One Clerk
Over \$25,000,000 - up to \$50,000,000	One Project Manager, One Project Superintendent, One Engineer, and

	One Clerk
Over \$50,000,000	One Project Manager, Two Project Superintendents, One Engineer, and One Clerk

(2) Home Office and Unabsorbed Overhead. Payment for home office and unabsorbed overhead will be calculated as 8 percent of the total delay cost.

(c) Extended Traffic Control. Traffic control required for an extended period of time due to the delay will be paid for according to Article 109.04.

When an extended traffic control adjustment is paid under this provision, an adjusted unit price as provided for in Article 701.20(a) for increase or decrease in the value of work by more than ten percent will not be paid.

Upon payment for a contract delay under this provision, the Contractor shall assign subrogation rights to the Department for the Department's efforts of recovery from any other party for monies paid by the Department as a result of any claim under this provision. The Contractor shall fully cooperate with the Department in its efforts to recover from another party any money paid to the Contractor for delay damages under this provision."

HOT-MIX ASPHALT (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2024

Revise the second paragraph of Articles 1030.07(a)(11) and 1030.08(a)(9) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“When establishing the target density, the HMA maximum theoretical specific gravity (G_{mm}) will be based on the running average of four available Department test results for that project. If less than four G_{mm} test results are available, an average of all available Department test results for that project will be used. The initial G_{mm} will be the last available Department test result from a QMP project. If there is no available Department test result from a QMP project, the Department mix design verification test result will be used as the initial G_{mm} .”

In the Supplemental Specifications, replace the revision for the end of the third paragraph of Article 1030.09(h)(2) with the following:

“When establishing the target density, the HMA maximum theoretical specific gravity (G_{mm}) will be the Department mix design verification test result.”

Revise the tenth paragraph of Article 1030.10 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Production is not required to stop after a test strip has been constructed.”

80456

PERFORMANCE GRADED ASPHALT BINDER (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2023

Revise Article 1032.05 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“1032.05 Performance Graded Asphalt Binder. These materials will be accepted according to the Bureau of Materials Policy Memorandum, “Performance Graded Asphalt Binder Qualification Procedure.” The Department will maintain a qualified producer list. These materials shall be free from water and shall not foam when heated to any temperature below the actual flash point. Air blown asphalt, recycle engine oil bottoms (ReOB), and polyphosphoric acid (PPA) modification shall not be used.

When requested, producers shall provide the Engineer with viscosity/temperature relationships for the performance graded asphalt binders delivered and incorporated in the work.

- (a) Performance Graded (PG) Asphalt Binder. The asphalt binder shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 320, Table 1 “Standard Specification for Performance Graded Asphalt Binder” for the grade shown on the plans and the following.

Test	Parameter
Small Strain Parameter (AASHTO PP 113) BBR, ΔT_c , 40 hrs PAV (40 hrs continuous or 2 PAV at 20 hrs)	-5 °C min.

- (b) Modified Performance Graded (PG) Asphalt Binder. The asphalt binder shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 320, Table 1 “Standard Specification for Performance Graded Asphalt Binder” for the grade shown on the plans.

Asphalt binder modification shall be performed at the source, as defined in the Bureau of Materials Policy Memorandum, “Performance Graded Asphalt Binder Qualification Procedure.”

Modified asphalt binder shall be safe to handle at asphalt binder production and storage temperatures or HMA construction temperatures. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) shall be provided for all asphalt modifiers.

- (1) Polymer Modification (SB/SBS or SBR). Elastomers shall be added to the base asphalt binder to achieve the specified performance grade and shall be either a styrene-butadiene diblock, triblock copolymer without oil extension, or a styrene-butadiene rubber. The polymer modified asphalt binder shall be smooth, homogeneous, and be according to the requirements shown in Table 1 or 2 for the grade shown on the plans.

Table 1 - Requirements for Styrene-Butadiene Copolymer (SB/SBS) Modified Asphalt Binders		
Test	Asphalt Grade SB/SBS PG 64-28 SB/SBS PG 70-22	Asphalt Grade SB/SBS PG 64-34 SB/SBS PG 70-28 SB/SBS PG 76-22 SB/SBS PG 76-28
Separation of Polymer ITP, "Separation of Polymer from Asphalt Binder" Difference in °F (°C) of the softening point between top and bottom portions	4 (2) max.	4 (2) max.
TESTS ON RESIDUE FROM ROLLING THIN FILM OVEN TEST (AASHTO T 240)		
Elastic Recovery ASTM D 6084, Procedure A, 77 °F (25 °C), 100 mm elongation, %	60 min.	70 min.

Table 2 - Requirements for Styrene-Butadiene Rubber (SBR) Modified Asphalt Binders		
Test	Asphalt Grade SBR PG 64-28 SBR PG 70-22	Asphalt Grade SB/SBS PG 64-34 SB/SBS PG 70-28 SBR PG 76-22 SBR PG 76-28
Separation of Polymer ITP, "Separation of Polymer from Asphalt Binder" Difference in °F (°C) of the softening point between top and bottom portions	4 (2) max.	4 (2) max.
Toughness ASTM D 5801, 77 °F (25 °C), 20 in./min. (500 mm/min.), in.-lbs (N-m)	110 (12.5) min.	110 (12.5) min.
Tenacity ASTM D 5801, 77 °F (25 °C), 20 in./min. (500 mm/min.), in.-lbs (N-m)	75 (8.5) min.	75 (8.5) min.
TESTS ON RESIDUE FROM ROLLING THIN FILM OVEN TEST (AASHTO T 240)		
Elastic Recovery ASTM D 6084, Procedure A, 77 °F (25 °C), 100 mm elongation, %	40 min.	50 min.

- (2) Ground Tire Rubber (GTR) Modification. GTR modification is the addition of recycled ground tire rubber to liquid asphalt binder to achieve the specified performance grade. GTR shall be produced from processing automobile and/or truck tires by the ambient

grinding method or micronizing through a cryogenic process. GTR shall not exceed 1/16 in. (2 mm) in any dimension and shall not contain free metal particles, moisture that would cause foaming of the asphalt, or other foreign materials. A mineral powder (such as talc) meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 17 may be added, up to a maximum of four percent by weight of GTR to reduce sticking and caking of the GTR particles. When tested in accordance with Illinois Modified AASHTO T 27 “Standard Method of Test for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates” or AASHTO PP 74 “Standard Practice for Determination of Size and Shape of Glass Beads Used in Traffic Markings by Means of Computerized Optical Method”, a 50 g sample of the GTR shall conform to the following gradation requirements.

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	100
No. 30 (600 µm)	95 ± 5
No. 50 (300 µm)	> 20

GTR modified asphalt binder shall be tested for rotational viscosity according to AASHTO T 316 using spindle S27. GTR modified asphalt binder shall be tested for original dynamic shear and RTFO dynamic shear according to AASHTO T 315 using a gap of 2 mm.

The GTR modified asphalt binder shall meet the requirements of Table 3.

Table 3 - Requirements for Ground Tire Rubber (GTR) Modified Asphalt Binders		
Test	Asphalt Grade GTR PG 64-28 GTR PG 70-22	Asphalt Grade GTR PG 76-22 GTR PG 76-28 GTR PG 70-28
TESTS ON RESIDUE FROM ROLLING THIN FILM OVEN TEST (AASHTO T 240)		
Elastic Recovery ASTM D 6084, Procedure A, 77 °F (25 °C), 100 mm elongation, %	60 min.	70 min.

- (3) Softener Modification (SM). Softener modification is the addition of organic compounds, such as engineered flux, bio-oil blends, modified vegetable oils, glycol amines, and fatty acid derivatives, to the base asphalt binder to achieve the specified performance grade. Softeners shall be dissolved, dispersed, or reacted in the asphalt binder to enhance its performance and shall remain compatible with the asphalt binder with no separation. Softeners shall not be added to modified PG asphalt binder as defined in Articles 1032.05(b)(1) or 1032.05(b)(2).

An Attenuated Total Reflectance-Fourier Transform Infrared spectrum (ATR-FTIR) shall be collected for both the softening compound as well as the softener modified

asphalt binder at the dose intended for qualification. The ATR-FTIR spectra shall be collected on unaged softener modified binder, 20-hour Pressurized Aging Vessel (PAV) aged softener modified binder, and 40-hour PAV aged softener modified binder. The ATR-FTIR shall be collected in accordance with Illinois Test Procedure 601. The electronic files spectral files (in one of the following extensions or equivalent: *.SPA, *.SPG, *.IRD, *.IFG, *.CSV, *.SP, *.IRS, *.GAML, *. [0-9], *.IGM, *.ABS, *.DRT, *.SBM, *.RAS) shall be submitted to the Central Bureau of Materials.

Softener modified asphalt binders shall meet the requirements in Table 4.

Test	Asphalt Grade	
	SM PG 46-28	SM PG 46-34
	SM PG 52-28	SM PG 52-34
	SM PG 58-22	SM PG 58-28
	SM PG 64-22	
Small Strain Parameter (AASHTO PP 113) BBR, ΔT_c , 40 hrs PAV (40 hrs continuous or 2 PAV at 20 hrs)	-5°C min.	
Large Strain Parameter (Illinois Modified AASHTO T 391) DSR/LAS Fatigue Property, $\Delta G^* _{peak}$, 40 hrs PAV (40 hrs continuous or 2 PAV at 20 hrs)	≥ 54 %	

The following grades may be specified as tack coats.

Asphalt Grade	Use
PG 58-22, PG 58-28, PG 64-22	Tack Coat

Revise Article 1031.06(c)(1) and 1031.06(c)(2) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(1) RAP/RAS. When RAP is used alone or RAP is used in conjunction with RAS, the percentage of virgin ABR shall not exceed the amounts listed in the following table.

Ndesign	Binder	Surface	Polymer Modified Binder or Surface ^{3/}
30	30	30	10
50	25	15	10
70	15	10	10
90	10	10	10

1/ For Low ESAL HMA shoulder and stabilized subbase, the RAP/RAS ABR shall not exceed 50 percent of the mixture.

- 2/ When RAP/RAS ABR exceeds 20 percent, the high and low virgin asphalt binder grades shall each be reduced by one grade (i.e. 25 percent ABR would require a virgin asphalt binder grade of PG 64-22 to be reduced to a PG 58-28).
 - 3/ The maximum ABR percentages for ground tire rubber (GTR) modified mixes shall be equivalent to the percentages specified for SBS/SBR polymer modified mixes.
- (2) FRAP/RAS. When FRAP is used alone or FRAP is used in conjunction with RAS, the percentage of virgin asphalt binder replacement shall not exceed the amounts listed in the following table.

HMA Mixtures - FRAP/RAS Maximum ABR % ^{1/2/}			
Ndesign	Binder	Surface	Polymer Modified Binder or Surface ^{3/}
30	55	45	15
50	45	40	15
70	45	35	15
90	45	35	15
SMA	--	--	25
IL-4.75	--	--	35

- 1/ For Low ESAL HMA shoulder and stabilized subbase, the FRAP/RAS ABR shall not exceed 50 percent of the mixture.
- 2/ When FRAP/RAS ABR exceeds 20 percent for all mixes, the high and low virgin asphalt binder grades shall each be reduced by one grade (i.e. 25 percent ABR would require a virgin asphalt binder grade of PG 64-22 to be reduced to a PG 58-28).
- 3/ The maximum ABR percentages for GTR modified mixes shall be equivalent to the percentages specified for SBS/SBR polymer modified mixes.”

Add the following to the end of Note 2 of Article 1030.03 of the Standard Specifications.

“A dedicated storage tank for the ground tire rubber (GTR) modified asphalt binder shall be provided. This tank shall be capable of providing continuous mechanical mixing throughout and/or recirculation of the asphalt binder to provide a uniform mixture. The tank shall be heated and capable of maintaining the temperature of the asphalt binder at 300 °F to 350 °F (149 °C to 177 °C). The asphalt binder metering systems of dryer drum plants shall be calibrated with the actual GTR modified asphalt binder material with an accuracy of ±0.40 percent.”

PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE (BDE)

Effective: August 1, 2023

Revise the second paragraph of Article 1103.03(a)(4) the Standard Specifications to read:

“The dispenser system shall provide a visual indication that the liquid admixture is actually entering the batch, such as via a transparent or translucent section of tubing or by independent check with an integrated secondary metering device. If approved by the Engineer, an alternate indicator may be used for admixtures dosed at rates of 25 oz/cwt (1630 mL/100 kg) or greater, such as accelerating admixtures, corrosion inhibitors, and viscosity modifying admixtures.”

80451

REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2024

Revised: April 1, 2024

Revise the first paragraph of Article 669.04 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“669.04 Regulated Substances Monitoring. Regulated substances monitoring includes environmental observation and field screening during regulated substances management activities. The excavated soil and groundwater within the work areas shall be managed as either uncontaminated soil, hazardous waste, special waste, or non-special waste.

As part of the regulated substances monitoring, the monitoring personnel shall perform and document the applicable duties listed on form BDE 2732 “Regulated Substances Monitoring Daily Record (RSM DR)”.”

Revise the first two sentences of the nineteenth paragraph of Article 669.05 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“The Contractor shall coordinate waste disposal approvals with the disposal facility and provide the specific analytical testing requirements of that facility. The Contractor shall make all arrangements for collection, transportation, and analysis of landfill acceptance testing.”

Revise the last paragraph of Article 669.05 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“The Contractor shall select a permitted landfill facility or CCDD/USFO facility meeting the requirements of 35 Ill. Admin. Code Parts 810-814 or Part 1100, respectively. The Department will review and approve or reject the facility proposed by the Contractor based upon information provided in BDE 2730. The Contractor shall verify whether the selected facility is compliant with those applicable standards as mandated by their permit and whether the facility is presently, has previously been, or has never been, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) National Priorities List or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) List of Violating Facilities. The use of a Contractor selected facility shall in no manner delay the construction schedule or alter the Contractor's responsibilities as set forth.”

Revise the first paragraph of Article 669.07 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“669.07 Temporary Staging. Soil classified according to Articles 669.05(a)(2), (b)(1), or (c) may be temporarily staged at the Contractor's option. All other soil classified according to Articles 669.05(a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), or (b)(2) shall be managed and disposed of without temporary staging to the greatest extent practicable. If circumstances beyond the Contractor's control require temporary staging of these latter materials, the Contractor shall request approval from the Engineer in writing.

Topsoil for re-use as final cover which has been field screened and found not to exhibit PID readings over daily background readings as documented on the BDE 2732, visual staining or

odors, and is classified according to Articles 669.05(a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (b)(1), or (c) may be temporarily staged at the Contractor's option."

Add the following paragraph after the sixth paragraph of Article 669.11 of the Standard Specifications.

"The sampling and testing of effluent water derived from dewatering discharges for priority pollutants volatile organic compounds (VOCs), priority pollutants semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), or priority pollutants metals, will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for VOCS GROUNDWATER ANALYSIS using EPA Method 8260B, SVOCS GROUNDWATER ANALYSIS using EPA Method 8270C, or RCRA METALS GROUNDWATER ANALYSIS using EPA Methods 6010B and 7471A. This price shall include transporting the sample from the job site to the laboratory."

Revise the first sentence of the eight paragraph of Article 669.11 of the Standard Specifications to read:

"Payment for temporary staging of soil classified according to Articles 669.05(a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), or (b)(2) to be managed and disposed of, if required and approved by the Engineer, will be paid according to Article 109.04."

80455

SEEDING (BDE)

Effective: November 1, 2022

Revise Article 250.07 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“250.07 Seeding Mixtures. The classes of seeding mixtures and combinations of mixtures will be designated in the plans.

When an area is to be seeded with two or more seeding classes, those mixtures shall be applied separately on the designated area within a seven day period. Seeding shall occur prior to placement of mulch cover. A Class 7 mixture can be applied at any time prior to applying any seeding class or added to them and applied at the same time.

TABLE 1 - SEEDING MIXTURES

Class - Type	Seeds	lb/acre (kg/hectare)
1 Lawn Mixture 1/	Kentucky Bluegrass	100 (110)
	Perennial Ryegrass	60 (70)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	40 (50)
1A Salt Tolerant Lawn Mixture 1/	Kentucky Bluegrass	60 (70)
	Perennial Ryegrass	20 (20)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	20 (20)
	<i>Festuca brevipilla</i> (Hard Fescue)	20 (20)
	<i>Puccinellia distans</i> (Fulfs Saltgrass or Salty Alkaligrass)	60 (70)
1B Low Maintenance Lawn Mixture 1/	Turf-Type Fine Fescue 3/	150 (170)
	Perennial Ryegrass	20 (20)
	Red Top	10 (10)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	20 (20)
2 Roadside Mixture 1/	<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> (Tall Fescue)	100 (110)
	Perennial Ryegrass	50 (55)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	40 (50)
	Red Top	10 (10)
2A Salt Tolerant Roadside Mixture 1/	<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> (Tall Fescue)	60 (70)
	Perennial Ryegrass	20 (20)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	30 (20)
	<i>Festuca brevipila</i> (Hard Fescue)	30 (20)
	<i>Puccinellia distans</i> (Fulfs Saltgrass or Salty Alkaligrass)	60 (70)
3 Northern Illinois Slope Mixture 1/	<i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/	5 (5)
	Perennial Ryegrass	20 (20)
	Alsike Clover 4/	5 (5)
	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i> (Illinois Bundleflower) 4/ 5/	2 (2)
	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Bluestem) 5/	12 (12)
	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Side-Oats Grama) 5/	10 (10)
	<i>Puccinellia distans</i> (Fulfs Saltgrass or Salty Alkaligrass)	30 (35)
	Oats, Spring	50 (55)
	Slender Wheat Grass 5/	15 (15)
	Buffalo Grass 5/ 7/	5 (5)
	3A Southern Illinois Slope Mixture 1/	Perennial Ryegrass
<i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/		20 (20)
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> (Switchgrass) 5/		10 (10)
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/		12 (12)
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Side-Oats Grama) 5/		10 (10)
<i>Dalea candida</i> (White Prairie Clover) 4/ 5/		5 (5)
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> (Black-Eyed Susan) 5/		5 (5)
Oats, Spring		50 (55)

Class – Type	Seeds	lb/acre (kg/hectare)
4 Native Grass 2/ 6/	<i>Andropogon gerardi</i> (Big Blue Stem) 5/	4 (4)
	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/	5 (5)
	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Side-Oats Grama) 5/	5 (5)
	<i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/	1 (1)
	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> (Switch Grass) 5/	1 (1)
	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> (Indian Grass) 5/	2 (2)
	Annual Ryegrass	25 (25)
	Oats, Spring	25 (25)
	Perennial Ryegrass	15 (15)
	4A Low Profile Native Grass 2/ 6/	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Side-Oats Grama) 5/		5 (5)
<i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/		1 (1)
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> (Prairie Dropseed) 5/		0.5 (0.5)
Annual Ryegrass		25 (25)
Oats, Spring		25 (25)
Perennial Ryegrass		15 (15)
4B Wetland Grass and Sedge Mixture 2/ 6/	Annual Ryegrass	25 (25)
	Oats, Spring	25 (25)
	Wetland Grasses (species below) 5/	6 (6)
<u>Species:</u>		<u>% By Weight</u>
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> (Blue Joint Grass)		12
<i>Carex lacustris</i> (Lake-Bank Sedge)		6
<i>Carex slipata</i> (Awl-Fruited Sedge)		6
<i>Carex stricta</i> (Tussock Sedge)		6
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> (Fox Sedge)		6
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> (Needle Spike Rush)		3
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> (Blunt Spike Rush)		3
<i>Glyceria striata</i> (Fowl Manna Grass)		14
<i>Juncus effusus</i> (Common Rush)		6
<i>Juncus tenuis</i> (Slender Rush)		6
<i>Juncus torreyi</i> (Torrey's Rush)		6
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i> (Rice Cut Grass)		10
<i>Scirpus acutus</i> (Hard-Stemmed Bulrush)		3
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> (Dark Green Rush)		3
<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i> (River Bulrush)		3
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> (Softstem Bulrush)		3
<i>Spartina pectinata</i> (Cord Grass)		4

Class – Type	Seeds	lb/acre (kg/hectare)	
5	Forb with Annuals Mixture 2/ 5/ 6/	Annuals Mixture (Below) Forb Mixture (Below)	1 (1) 10 (10)
Annuals Mixture - Mixture not exceeding 25 % by weight of any one species, of the following:			
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> (Sand Coreopsis) <i>Leucanthemum maximum</i> (Shasta Daisy) <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> (Blanket Flower) <i>Ratibida columnifera</i> (Prairie Coneflower) <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> (Black-Eyed Susan)			
Forb Mixture - Mixture not exceeding 5 % by weight PLS of any one species, of the following:			
<i>Amorpha canescens</i> (Lead Plant) 4/ <i>Anemone cylindrica</i> (Thimble Weed) <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> (Butterfly Weed) <i>Aster azureus</i> (Sky Blue Aster) <i>Symphotrichum leave</i> (Smooth Aster) <i>Aster novae-angliae</i> (New England Aster) <i>Baptisia leucantha</i> (White Wild Indigo) 4/ <i>Coreopsis palmata</i> (Prairie Coreopsis) <i>Echinacea pallida</i> (Pale Purple Coneflower) <i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> (Rattlesnake Master) <i>Helianthus mollis</i> (Downy Sunflower) <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> (Ox-Eye) <i>Liatris aspera</i> (Rough Blazing Star) <i>Liatris pycnostachya</i> (Prairie Blazing Star) <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> (Prairie Bergamot) <i>Parthenium integrifolium</i> (Wild Quinine) <i>Dalea candida</i> (White Prairie Clover) 4/ <i>Dalea purpurea</i> (Purple Prairie Clover) 4/ <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (False Dragonhead) <i>Potentilla arguta</i> (Prairie Cinquefoil) <i>Ratibida pinnata</i> (Yellow Coneflower) <i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> (Fragrant Coneflower) <i>Silphium laciniatum</i> (Compass Plant) <i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i> (Prairie Dock) <i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i> (Rigid Goldenrod) <i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> (Spiderwort) <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> (Culver's Root)			

Class – Type	Seeds	lb/acre (kg/hectare)
5A Large Flower Native Forb Mixture 2/ 5/ 6/	Forb Mixture (see below)	5 (5)
	<u>Species:</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> (New England Aster)	5
	<i>Echinacea pallida</i> (Pale Purple Coneflower)	10
	<i>Helianthus mollis</i> (Downy Sunflower)	10
	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> (Ox-Eye)	10
	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i> (Prairie Blazing Star)	10
	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i> (Yellow Coneflower)	5
	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> (Black-Eyed Susan)	10
	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> (Compass Plant)	10
	<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i> (Prairie Dock)	20
	<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i> (Rigid Goldenrod)	10
5B Wetland Forb 2/ 5/ 6/	Forb Mixture (see below)	2 (2)
	<u>Species:</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	<i>Acorus calamus</i> (Sweet Flag)	3
	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> (Angelica)	6
	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> (Swamp Milkweed)	2
	<i>Aster puniceus</i> (Purple Stemmed Aster)	10
	<i>Bidens cernua</i> (Beggarticks)	7
	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> (Spotted Joe Pye Weed)	7
	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> (Boneset)	7
	<i>Helenium autumnale</i> (Autumn Sneezeweed)	2
	<i>Iris virginica shrevei</i> (Blue Flag Iris)	2
	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> (Cardinal Flower)	5
	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> (Great Blue Lobelia)	5
	<i>Lythrum alatum</i> (Winged Loosestrife)	2
	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (False Dragonhead)	5
	<i>Persicaria pensylvanica</i> (Pennsylvania Smartweed)	10
	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Curlytop Knotweed)	10
	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> (Mountain Mint)	5
	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> (Cut-leaf Coneflower)	5
	<i>Oligoneuron riddellii</i> (Riddell Goldenrod)	2
	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i> (Giant Burreed)	5
6 Conservation Mixture 2/ 6/	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/ <i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/ Buffalo Grass 5/ 7/ Vernal Alfalfa 4/ Oats, Spring	5 (5) 2 (2) 5 (5) 15 (15) 48 (55)
6A Salt Tolerant Conservation Mixture 2/ 6/	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/ <i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/ Buffalo Grass 5/ 7/ Vernal Alfalfa 4/ Oats, Spring <i>Puccinellia distans</i> (Fults Saltgrass or Salty Alkaligrass)	5 (5) 2 (2) 5 (5) 15 (15) 48 (55) 20 (20)
7 Temporary Turf Cover Mixture	Perennial Ryegrass Oats, Spring	50 (55) 64 (70)

Notes:

- 1/ Seeding shall be performed when the ambient temperature has been between 45 °F (7 °C) and 80 °F (27 °C) for a minimum of seven (7) consecutive days and is forecasted to be the same for the next five (5) days according to the National Weather Service.
- 2/ Seeding shall be performed in late fall through spring beginning when the ambient temperature has been below 45 °F (7 °C) for a minimum of seven (7) consecutive days and ending when the ambient temperature exceeds 80 °F (27 °C) according to the National Weather Service.
- 3/ Specific variety as shown in the plans or approved by the Engineer.
- 4/ Inoculation required.
- 5/ Pure Live Seed (PLS) shall be used.
- 6/ Fertilizer shall not be used.
- 7/ Seed shall be primed with KNO_3 to break dormancy and dyed to indicate such.

Seeding will be inspected after a period of establishment. The period of establishment shall be six (6) months minimum, but not to exceed nine (9) months. After the period of establishment, areas not exhibiting 75 percent uniform growth shall be interseeded or reseeded, as determined by the Engineer, at no additional cost to the Department.”

80445

VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WARNING LIGHTS (BDE)

Effective: November 1, 2021

Revised: November 1, 2022

Add the following paragraph after the first paragraph of Article 701.08 of the Standard Specifications:

“The Contractor shall equip all vehicles and equipment with high-intensity oscillating, rotating, or flashing, amber or amber-and-white, warning lights which are visible from all directions. In accordance with 625 ILCS 5/12-215, the lights may only be in operation while the vehicle or equipment is engaged in construction operations.”

80439

WORKING DAYS (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2002

The Contractor shall complete the work within 85 working days.

80071

State of Illinois
Department of Transportation
Bureau of Local Roads and Streets

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
INSURANCE

Effective: February 1, 2007
Revised: August 1, 2007

All references to Sections or Articles in this specification shall be construed to mean specific Section or Article of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, adopted by the Department of Transportation.

The Contractor shall name the following entities as additional insured under the Contractor's general liability insurance policy in accordance with Article 107.27:

Tazewell County

The entities listed above and their officers, employees, and agents shall be indemnified and held harmless in accordance with Article 107.26.

State of Illinois
Department of Transportation
Bureau of Local Roads and Streets
SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE SIGNS

Effective: January 1, 2004
Revised: June 1, 2007

All references to Sections or Articles in this specification shall be construed to mean a specific Section or Article of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, adopted by the Department of Transportation.

701.14. Signs. Add the following paragraph to Article 701.14:

All warning signs shall have minimum dimensions of 1200 mm x 1200 mm (48" x 48") and have a black legend on a fluorescent orange reflectorized background, meeting, as a minimum, Type AP reflectivity requirements of Table 1091-2 in Article 1091.02.

State of Illinois
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
Bureau of Local Roads & Streets
SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
LOCAL QUALITY ASSURANCE/ QUALITY MANAGEMENT QC/QA
Effective: January 1, 2022

Replace the first five paragraphs of Article 1030.06 of the Standard Specifications with the following:

“1030.06 Quality Management Program. The Quality Management Program (QMP) will be Quality Control / Quality Assurance (QC/QA) according to the following.”

Delete Article 1030.06(d)(1) of the Standard Specifications.

Revise Article 1030.09(g)(3) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(3) If core testing is the density verification method, the Contractor shall provide personnel and equipment to collect density verification cores for the Engineer. Core locations will be determined by the Engineer following the document “Hot-Mix Asphalt QC/QA Procedure for Determining Random Density Locations” at density verification intervals defined in Article 1030.09(b). After the Engineer identifies a density verification location and prior to opening to traffic, the Contractor shall cut a 4 in. (100 mm) diameter core. With the approval of the Engineer, the cores may be cut at a later time.”

Revise Article 1030.09(h)(2) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(2) After final rolling and prior to paving subsequent lifts, the Engineer will identify the random density verification test locations. Cores or nuclear density gauge testing will be used for density verification. The method used for density verification will be as selected below.

Density Verification Method	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cores
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Density Gauge (Correlated when paving \geq 3,000 tons per mixture)

Density verification test locations will be determined according to the document “Hot-Mix Asphalt QC/QA Procedure for Determining Random Density Locations”. The density testing interval for paving wider than or equal to 3 ft (1 m) will be 0.5 miles (800 m) for lift thicknesses of 3 in. (75 mm) or less and 0.2 miles (320 m) for lift thicknesses greater than 3 in. (75 mm). The density testing interval for paving less than 3 ft (1 m) wide will be 1 mile (1,600 m). If a day’s paving will be less than the prescribed density testing interval, the length of the day’s paving will be the interval for that day. The density testing interval for mixtures used for patching will be 50 patches with a minimum of one test per mixture per project.

If core testing is the density verification method, the Engineer will witness the Contractor coring, and secure and take possession of all density samples at the

density verification locations. The Engineer will test the cores collected by the Contractor for density according to Illinois Modified AASHTO T 166 or AASHTO T 275.

If nuclear density gauge testing is the density verification method, the Engineer will conduct nuclear density gauge tests. The Engineer will follow the density testing procedure detailed in the document "Illinois Modified ASTM D 2950, Standard Test Method for Density of Bituminous Concrete In-Place by Nuclear Method".

A density verification test will be the result of a single core or the average of the nuclear density tests at one location. The results of each density test must be within acceptable limits. The Engineer will promptly notify the Contractor of observed deficiencies."

Revise the seventh paragraph and all subsequent paragraphs in Section D. of the document "Hot-Mix Asphalt QC/QA Initial Daily Plant and Random Samples" to read:

"Mixtures shall be sampled from the truck at the plant by the Contractor following the same procedure used to collect QC mixture samples (Section A). This process will be witnessed by the Engineer who will take custody of the verification sample. Each sample bag with a verification mixture sample will be secured by the Engineer using a locking ID tag. Sample boxes containing the verification mixture sample will be sealed/taped by the Engineer using a security ID label."

GUIDE BRIDGE SPECIAL PROVISION INDEX/CHECK SHEET

Effective as of the: November 8, 2024 Letting

√	File Name	Title	Effective	Revised
	GBSP4	Polymer Modified Portland Cement Mortar	June 7, 1994	April 1, 2016
	GBSP13	High-Load Multi-Rotational Bearings	Oct 13, 1988	June 28, 2024
	GBSP14	Jack and Remove Existing Bearings	Apr 20, 1994	April 13, 2018
	GBSP16	Jacking Existing Superstructure	Jan 11, 1993	April 13, 2018
	GBSP18	Modular Expansion Joint	May 19, 1994	Oct 27, 2023
	GBSP21	Cleaning and Painting Contact Surface Areas of Existing Steel Structures	Jun 30, 2003	Oct 23, 2020
	GBSP25	Cleaning and Painting Existing Steel Structures	Oct 2, 2001	April 15, 2022
	GBSP26	Containment and Disposal of Lead Paint Cleaning Residues	Oct 2, 2001	Apr 22, 2016
	GBSP28	Deck Slab Repair	May 15, 1995	Feb 2, 2024
	GBSP29	Bridge Deck Microsilica Concrete Overlay	May 15, 1995	April 30, 2021
	GBSP30	Bridge Deck Latex Concrete Overlay	May 15, 1995	April 30, 2021
	GBSP31	Bridge Deck High-Reactivity Metakaolin (HRM) Conc Overlay	Jan 21, 2000	April 30, 2021
	GBSP33	Pedestrian Truss Superstructure	Jan 13, 1998	Oct 27, 2023
	GBSP34	Concrete Wearing Surface	Jun 23, 1994	Oct 4, 2016
	GBSP45	Bridge Deck Thin Polymer Overlay	May 7, 1997	June 28, 2024
	GBSP53	Structural Repair of Concrete	Mar 15, 2006	Aug 9, 2019
	GBSP55	Erection of Curved Steel Structures	Jun 1, 2007	
	GBSP59	Diamond Grinding and Surface Testing Bridge Sections	Dec 6, 2004	April 15, 2022
	GBSP60	Containment and Disposal of Non-Lead Paint Cleaning Residues	Nov 25, 2004	April 22, 2016
	GBSP61	Slipform Parapet	Jun 1, 2007	April 15, 2022
	GBSP67	Structural Assessment Reports for Contractor's Means and Methods	Mar 6, 2009	Oct 5, 2015
	GBSP71	Aggregate Column Ground Improvement	Jan 15, 2009	Oct 15, 2011
	GBSP72	Bridge Deck Fly Ash or GGBF Slag Concrete Overlay	Jan 18, 2011	April 30, 2021
√	GBSP78	Bridge Deck Construction	Oct 22, 2013	Dec 21, 2016
	GBSP79	Bridge Deck Grooving (Longitudinal)	Dec 29, 2014	Mar 29, 2017
	GBSP81	Membrane Waterproofing for Buried Structures	Oct 4, 2016	March 1, 2019
	GBSP82	Metallizing of Structural Steel	Oct 4, 2016	Oct 20, 2017
	GBSP83	Hot Dip Galvanizing For Structural Steel	Oct 4, 2016	June 28, 2024
	GBSP85	Micropiles	Apr 19, 1996	Oct 23, 2020
	GBSP86	Drilled Shafts	Oct 5, 2015	Oct 27, 2023
	GBSP87	Lightweight Cellular Concrete Fill	Nov 11, 2001	Apr 1, 2016
	GBSP88	Corrugated Structural Plate Structures	Apr 22, 2016	April 13, 2018
	GBSP89	Preformed Pavement Joint Seal	Oct 4, 2016	March 24, 2023
	GBSP90	Three Sided Precast Concrete Structure (Special)	Dec 21, 2016	March 22, 2024
	GBSP91	Crosshole Sonic Logging Testing of Drilled Shafts	Apr 20, 2016	March 24, 2023
	GBSP92	Thermal Integrity Profile Testing of Drilled Shafts	Apr 20, 2016	March 24, 2023
	GBSP93	Preformed Bridge Joint Seal	Dec 21, 2016	June 28, 2024
	GBSP94	Warranty for Cleaning and Painting Steel Structures	Mar 3, 2000	Nov 24, 2004
	GBSP96	Erection of Bridge Girders Over or Adjacent to Railroads	Aug 9, 2019	
	GBSP97	Folded/Formed PVC Pipeliner	April 15, 2022	
	GBSP98	Cured-in-Place Pipe Liner	April 15, 2022	
	GBSP99	Spray-Applied Pipe Liner	April 15, 2022	
√	GBSP100	Bar Splicers, Headed Reinforcement	Sept 2, 2022	Oct. 27, 2023
	GBSP101	Noise Abatement Wall, Ground Mounted	Dec 9, 2022	June 28, 2024
	GBSP102	Noise Abatement Wall, Structure Mounted	Dec 9, 2022	June 28, 2024
	GBSP103	Noise Abatement Wall Anchor Rod Assembly	Dec 9, 2022	

LIST ADDITIONAL SPECIAL PROVISIONS BELOW

The following Guide Bridge Special Provisions have been incorporated into other specifications:

File Name	Title	Location
GBSP12	Drainage System	SSRBC 523
GBSP15	Three Sided Precast Concrete Structure	Superseded by GBSP90
GBSP51	Pipe Underdrain for Structures	SSRBC 601
GBSP56	Setting Piles in Rock	SSRBC 512
GBSP75	Bond Breaker for Prestressed Concrete Bulb-T Beams	SSRBC 504

BRIDGE DECK CONSTRUCTION

Effective: October 22, 2013

Revised: December 21, 2016

When Diamond Grinding of Bridge Sections is specified, hand finishing of the deck surface shall be limited to areas not finished by the finishing machine and to address surface corrections according to Article 503.16(a)(2). Hand finishing shall be limited as previously stated solely for the purpose of facilitating a more timely application of the curing protection. In addition the requirements of 503.16(a)(3)a. and 503.16(a)(4) will be waived.

Revise the Second Paragraph of Article 503.06(b) to read as follows.

“When the Contractor uses cantilever forming brackets on exterior beams or girders, additional requirements shall be as follows.”

Revise Article 503.06(b)(1) to read as follows.

- “(1) Bracket Placement. The spacing of brackets shall be per the manufacturer’s published design specifications for the size of the overhang and the construction loads anticipated. The resulting force of the leg brace of the cantilever bracket shall bear on the web within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange of the beam or girder.”

Revise Article 503.06(b)(2) to read as follows.

- “(2) Beam Ties. The top flange of exterior steel beams or girders supporting the cantilever forming brackets shall be tied to the bottom flange of the next interior beam. The top flange of exterior concrete beams supporting the cantilever forming brackets shall be tied to the top flange of the next interior beam. The ties shall be spaced at 4 ft (1.2 m) centers. Permanent cross frames on steel girders may be considered a tie. Ties shall be a minimum of 1/2 inch (13 mm) diameter threaded rod with an adjusting mechanism for drawing the tie taut. The ties shall utilize hanger brackets or clips which hook onto the flange of steel beams. No welding will be permitted to the structural steel or stud shear connectors, or to reinforcement bars of concrete beams, for the installation of the tie bar system. After installation of the ties and blocking, the tie shall be drawn taut until the tie does not vary from a straight line from beam to beam. The tie system shall be approved by the Engineer.”

Revise Article 503.06(b)(3) to read as follows.

- “(3) Beam Blocks. Suitable beam blocks of 4 in x 4 in (100 x 100 mm) timbers or metal structural shapes of equivalent strength or better, acceptable to the Engineer, shall be wedged between the webs of the two beams tied together, within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange at each location where they are tied. When it is not feasible to have

the resulting force from the leg brace of the cantilever brackets transmitted to the web within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange, then additional blocking shall be placed at each bracket to transmit the resulting force to within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange of the next interior beam or girder.”

Delete the last paragraph of Article 503.06(b).

BAR SPLICERS, HEADED REINFORCEMENT

Effective: September 2, 2022

Revised: October 27, 2023

Add the following to Article 508.08(b):

When bar splicers are epoxy-coated, all damaged or uncoated areas near the threaded ends shall be coated with a two-part epoxy according to ASTM D 3963 (D 3963M). All threaded ends of Stage II construction threaded splicer bars shall be coated according to ASTM D 3963 or dipped in an epoxy-mastic primer prior to joining the Stage II construction threaded splicer bar to the threaded coupler.

Add the following Article 508.02 (d)

Bar Terminators1006.10(a)(1)h

Add the following paragraph after Article 508.08 (c):

Bar terminators are threaded, headed attachments to reinforcement to form headed reinforcement. When specified on the plans, a bar terminator shall be attached to the designated reinforcement for development.

Add the following 4th paragraph to Article 508.11:

Bar Terminators will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for BAR TERMINATORS.

Add the following to Article 1006.10(a)(1)g:


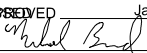
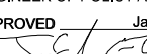
For bar splicers with welded connections between the threaded coupler and threaded rod, the Stage I construction threaded splicer bar shall be welded to the threaded coupler using an all-around fillet weld.

Add the following Article 1006.10(a)(1)h:

Bar Terminators. Designated bars shall use a bar terminator to form headed reinforcement. Headed reinforcement shall conform to ASTM A970 with threaded attachment; Class HA; and reinforcement bars conforming to ASTM A706, except the connection strength of the bar terminator to the reinforcement bar shall meet, in tension, at least 125 percent of the specified yield strength of the reinforcement bar. The bar terminator shall be on the Department’s qualified product list.

When the reinforcement bar to receive the bar terminator is epoxy coated, the bar terminator shall also be epoxy coated according to ASTM A 775 (A 775M)

ABV	ABOVE	CU YD	CUBIC YARD	HATCH	HATCHING	PM	PAVEMENT MARKING	STD	STANDARD
A/C	ACCESS CONTROL	CULV	CULVERT	HD	HEAD	PED	PEDESTAL	SBI	STATE BOND ISSUE
AC	ACRE	C&G	CURB & GUTTER	HDW	HEADWALL	PNT	POINT	SR	STATE ROUTE
ADJ	ADJUST	D	DEGREE OF CURVE	HDUTY	HEAVY DUTY	PC	POINT OF CURVATURE	STA	STATION
AS	AERIAL SURVEYS	DC	DEPRESSED CURVE	ha	HECTARE	PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION OF HORIZONTAL CURVE	SPBGR	STEEL PLATE BEAM GUARDRAIL
AGG	AGGREGATE	DET	DETECTOR	HMA	HOT MIX ASPHALT	PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVE	SS	STORM SEWER
AH	AHEAD	DIA	DIAMETER	HWY	HIGHWAY	PT	POINT OF TANGENCY	STY	STORY
APT	APARTMENT	DIST	DISTRICT	HORIZ	HORIZONTAL	POT	POINT ON TANGENT	ST	STREET
ASPH	ASPHALT	DOM	DOMESTIC	HSE	HOUSE	POLYETH	POLYETHYLENE	STR	STRUCTURE
AUX	AUXILIARY	DBL	DOUBLE	IL	ILLINOIS	PCC	PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE	e	SUPERELEVATION RATE
AGS	AUXILIARY GAS VALVE (SERVICE)	DSEL	DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION	IMP	IMPROVEMENT	PP	POWER POLE OR PRINCIPAL POINT	S.E. RUN.	SUPERELEVATION RUNOFF LENGTH
AVE	AVENUE	DSFL	DOWNSTREAM FLOWLINE	IN DIA	INCH DIAMETER	PRM	PRIME	SURF	SURFACE
AX	AXIS OF ROTATION	DR	DRAINAGE OR DRIVE	INL	INLET	PE	PRIVATE ENTRANCE	SMK	SURVEY MARKER
BK	BACK	DI	DRAINAGE INLET OR DROP INLET	INST	INSTALLATION	PROF	PROFILE	T	TANGENT DISTANCE
B-B	BACK TO BACK	DRV	DRIVEWAY	IDS	INTERSECTION DESIGN STUDY	PGL	PROFILE GRADELINE	T.R.	TANGENT RUNOUT DISTANCE
BKPL	BACKPLATE	DCT	DUCT	INV	INVERT	PROJ	PROJECT	TEL	TELEPHONE
B	BARN	EA	EACH	IP	IRON PIPE	P.C.	PROPERTY CORNER	TB	TELEPHONE BOX
BARR	BARRICADE	EB	EASTBOUND	IR	IRON ROD	PL	PROPERTY LINE	TP	TELEPHONE POLE
BL	BASELINE	EOP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	JT	JOINT	PR	PROPOSED	TEMP	TEMPORARY
BGN	BEGIN	E-CL	EDGE TO CENTERLINE	kg	KILOGRAM	R	RADIUS or RESIDENTUAL	TBM	TEMPORARY BENCH MARK
BM	BENCHMARK	E-E	EDGE TO EDGE	km	KILOMETER	RR	RAILROAD	TD	TILE DRAIN
BIND	BINDER	ELEC	ELECTRICAL	LS	LANDSCAPING	RRS	RAILROAD SPIKE	TBE	TO BE EXTENDED
BIT	BITUMINOUS	EL	ELEVATION	LN	LANE	RPS	REFERENCE POINT STAKE	TBR	TO BE REMOVED
BTM	BOTTOM	ENTR	ENTRANCE	LT	LEFT	REF	REFLECTIVE	TBS	TO BE SAVED
BLVD	BOULEVARD	EXC	EXCAVATION	LIDAR	LIGHT DETECTION AND RANGING	REIN	REINFORCED CONCRETE CULVERT PIPE	TWP	TOWNSHIP
BRK	BRICK	EX	EXISTING	LP	LIGHT POLE	REMF	REINFORCEMENT	TR	TOWNSHIP ROAD
BBOX	BUFFALO BOX	EXPWAY	EXPRESSWAY	LGT	LIGHTING	REM	REMOVAL	TS	TRAFFIC SIGNAL
BLDG	BUILDING	E	EXTERNAL DISTANCE OF HORIZONTAL CURVE	LF	LINEAL FEET OR LINEAR FEET	RC	REMOVE CROWN	TSCB	TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONTROL BOX
CATV	CABLE	E	OFFSET DISTANCE TO VERTICAL CURVE	L	LITER OR CURVE LENGTH	REP	REPLACEMENT	TSC	TRAFFIC SYSTEMS CENTER
CIP	CAST IRON PIPE	F-F	FACE TO FACE	LC	LONG CHORD	REST	RESTAURANT	TRVS	TRANSVERSE
CB	CATCH BASIN	FA	FEDERAL AID	LNG	LONGITUDINAL	RESURF	RESURFACING	TRVL	TRAVEL
C-C	CENTER TO CENTER	FAI	FEDERAL AID INTERSTATE	L SUM	LUMP SUM	RET	RETAINING	TRN	TURN
CL	CENTERLINE OR CLEARANCE	FAP	FEDERAL AID PRIMARY	MACH	MACHINE	RT	RIGHT	TY	TYPE
CL-E	CENTERLINE TO EDGE	FAS	FEDERAL AID SECONDARY	MB	MAIL BOX	ROW	RIGHT-OF-WAY	T-A	TYPE A
CL-F	CENTERLINE TO FACE	FAUS	FEDERAL AID URBAN SECONDARY	MH	MANHOLE	RD	ROAD	TYP	TYPICAL
CTS	CENTERS	FP	FENCE POST	MATL	MATERIAL	RDWY	ROADWAY	UNDGND	UNDERGROUND
CERT	CERTIFIED	OPT	FIBER OPTIC	MED	MEDIAN	RTE	ROUTE	USGS	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHSLD	CHISELED	FE	FIELD ENTRANCE	m	METER	SAN	SANITARY	USEL	UPSTREAM ELEVATION
CS	CITY STREET	FH	FIRE HYDRANT	METH	METHOD	SANS	SANITARY SEWER	USFL	UPSTREAM FLOWLINE
CP	CLAY PIPE	FL	FLOW LINE	M	MID-ORDINATE	SEC	SECTION	UTIL	UTILITY
CLSD	CLOSED	FB	FOOT BRIDGE	mm	MILLIMETER	SEED	SEEDING	VBOX	VALVE BOX
CLID	CLOSED LID	FDN	FOUNDATION	mm DIA	MILLIMETER DIAMETER	SHAP	SHAPING	VV	VALVE VAULT
CT	COAT OR COURT	FR	FRAME	MIX	MIXTURE	S	SHED	VLT	VAULT
COMB	COMBINATION	F&G	FRAME & GRATE	MBH	MOBILE HOME	SH	SHEET	VEH	VEHICLE
C	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	FRWAY	FREEWAY	MOD	MODIFIED	SHLD	SHOULDER	VP	VENT PIPE
CE	COMMERCIAL ENTRANCE	GAL	GALLON	MFT	MOTOR FUEL TAX	SW	SIDEWALK OR SOUTHWEST	VERT	VERTICAL
CONC	CONCRETE	GALV	GALVANIZED	N & BC	NAIL & BOTTLE CAP	SIG	SIGNAL	VC	VERTICAL CURVE
CONST	CONSTRUCT	G	GARAGE	N & C	NAIL & CAP	SOD	SODDING	VPC	VERTICAL POINT OF CURVATURE
CONTD	CONTINUED	GM	GAS METER	N & W	NAIL & WASHER	SM	SOLID MEDIUM	VPI	VERTICAL POINT OF INTERSECTION
CONT	CONTINUOUS	GV	GAS VALVE	NC	NORMAL CROWN	SB	SOUTHBOUND	VPT	VERTICAL POINT OF TANGENCY
COR	CORNER	GIS	GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	NB	NORTHBOUND	SE	SOUTHEAST	WM	WATER METER
CORR	CORRUGATED	GRAN	GRANULAR	NE	NORTHEAST	SPL	SPECIAL	WV	WATER VALVE
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	GR	GRATE	NW	NORTHWEST	SD	SPECIAL DITCH	WMAIN	WATER MAIN
CNTY	COUNTY	GRVL	GRAVEL	O/S	OFFSET	SQ FT	SQUARE FEET	WB	WESTBOUND
CH	COUNTY HIGHWAY	GND	GROUND	O&C	OIL AND CHIP	m ²	SQUARE METER	WILDFL	WILDFLOWERS
CSE	COURSE	GUT	GUTTER	OLID	OPEN LID	mm ²	SQUARE MILLIMETER	W	WITH
XSECT	CROSS SECTION	GP	GUY POLE	PAT	PATTERN	SQ YD	SQUARE YARD	WO	WITHOUT
m ³	CUBIC METER	GW	GUY WIRE	PVD	PAVED	STB	STABILIZED		
mm ³	CUBIC MILLIMETER	HH	HANDHOLE	PVMT	PAVEMENT				



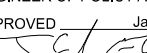
 Illinois Department of Transportation
 RECEIVED January 1, 2021

 ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES
 APPROVED January 1, 2021

 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-21	Updated fonts, abbreviations, and symbols.
1-1-19	Added new symbols.

**STANDARD SYMBOLS,
 ABBREVIATIONS,
 AND PATTERNS**
 (Sheet 1 of 9)
STANDARD 000001-08

<u>ADJUSTMENT ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>ALIGNMENT ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>DRAINAGE ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>
Structure To Be Adjusted			ADJ	Baseline	_____	_____		Channel or Stream Line	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Cleaned			C	Centerline	-----	-----		Culvert Line	-----	-----	
Main Structure To Be Filled			FM	Centerline Break Circle	○	⊙		Grading & Shaping Ditches	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Filled			F	Baseline Symbol	⊥	⊥		Drainage Boundary Line	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Filled Special			FSP	Centerline Symbol		⊥		Paved Ditch	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Removed			R	PI Indicator	△	△		Aggregate Ditch	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Reconstructed			REC	Point Indicator	○	○		Pipe Underdrain	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Reconstructed Special			RSP	Horizontal Curve Data (Half Size)	EX. CURVE P.I. STA= Δ= D= R= T= L= E= e= T.R.= S.E. RUN= P.C. STA= P.T. STA=	CURVE P.I. STA= Δ= D= R= T= L= E= e= T.R.= S.E. RUN= P.C. STA= P.T. STA=		Storm Sewer	-----	-----	
Frame and Grate To Be Adjusted			A	<u>BOUNDARIES ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>	Flowline	⊥	⊥	
Frame and Lid To Be Adjusted			A	Dashed Property Line	-----	-----		Ditch Check	⊥	⊥	
Domestic Service Box To Be Adjusted			A	Solid Property/Lot Line	_____	_____		Headwall	—	—	
Valve Vault To Be Adjusted			A	Section/Grant Line	-----	-----		Inlet	□	□	
Special Adjustment			SP	Quarter Section Line	-----	-----		Manhole	⊙	⊙	
Item To Be Abandoned			AB	Quarter/Quarter Section Line	-----	-----		Summit	↔	↔	
Item To Be Moved			M	County/Township Line	-----	-----		Roadway Ditch Flow	~→	~→	
Item To Be Relocated			REL	State Line	-----	-----		Swale	→	→	
Pavement Removal and Replacement				Chiseled Square Found	□	□		Catch Basin	○	●	
				Iron Pipe Found	○	●		Culvert End Section	◁	◁	
				Iron Pipe Set	●	●		Water Surface Indicator	▽	▽	
				Survey Marker	⊙	⊙		Riprap	▒	▒	
				Property Line Symbol	⊥	⊥		<u>HYDRAULICS ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>
				Same Ownership Symbol (Half Size)	↗	↗		Overflow	→	→	
				Northwest Quarter Corner (Half Size)	⊙	⊙		Sheet Flow	→	→	
				Section Corner (Half Size)	⊙	⊙		Hydrant Outlet	→	→	
				Southeast Quarter Corner (Half Size)	⊙	⊙		STANDARD SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND PATTERNS (Sheet 2 of 9) STANDARD 000001-08			


 Illinois Department of Transportation
 APPROVED January 1, 2021

 ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES
 APPROVED January 1, 2021

 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

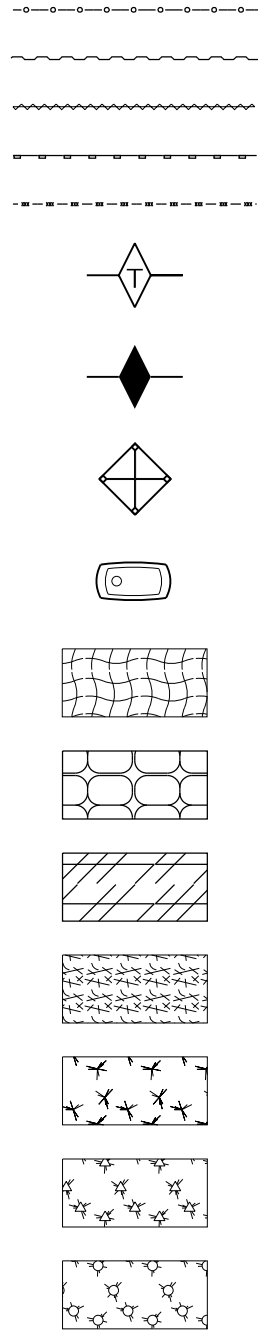
ISSUED 1-1-97

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL ITEMS

EX

PR

- Cleaning & Grading Limits
- Dike
- Erosion Control Fence
- Perimeter Erosion Barrier
- Temporary Fence
- Ditch Check Temporary
- Ditch Check Permanent
- Inlet & Pipe Protection
- Sediment Basin
- Erosion Control Blanket
- Fabric Formed Concrete Revetment Mat
- Turf Reinforcement Mat
- Mulch Temporary
- Mulch Method 1
- Mulch Method 2 Stabilized
- Mulch Method 3 Hydraulic

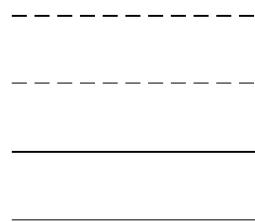


CONTOUR ITEMS

EX

PR

- Approx. Index Line
- Approx. Intermediate Line
- Index Contour
- Intermediate Contour

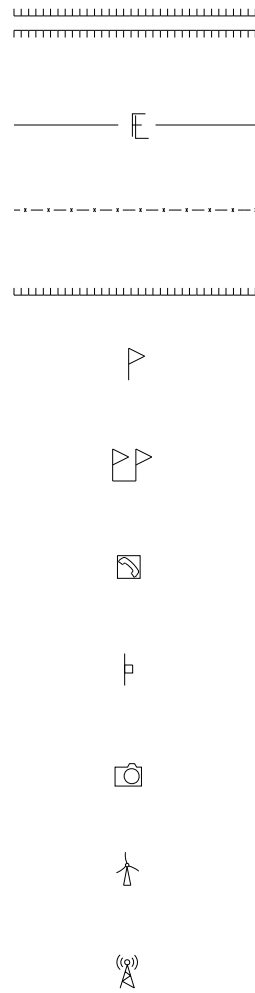


NON-HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ITEMS

EX

PR

- Noise Attn./Levee
- Field Line
- Fence
- Base of Levee
- Mailbox
- Multiple Mailboxes
- Pay Telephone
- Advertising Sign
- *ITS Camera
- Wind Turbine
- Cellular Tower
- *Intelligent Transportation Systems

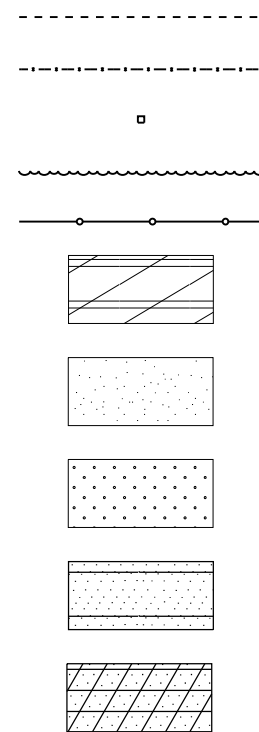


LANDSCAPING ITEMS

EX

PR

- Contour Mounding Line
- Fence
- Fence Post
- Shrubs
- Mowline
- Perennial Plants
- Seeding Class 2
- Seeding Class 2A
- Seeding Class 4
- Seeding Class 4 & 5 Combined

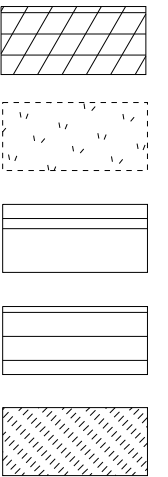


EXISTING LANDSCAPING ITEMS (contd.)

EX

PR

- Seeding Class 5
- Seeding Class 7
- Seedlings Type 1
- Seedlings Type 2
- Sodding
- Mowstake w/Sign
- Tree Trunk Protection
- Evergreen Tree
- Shade Tree

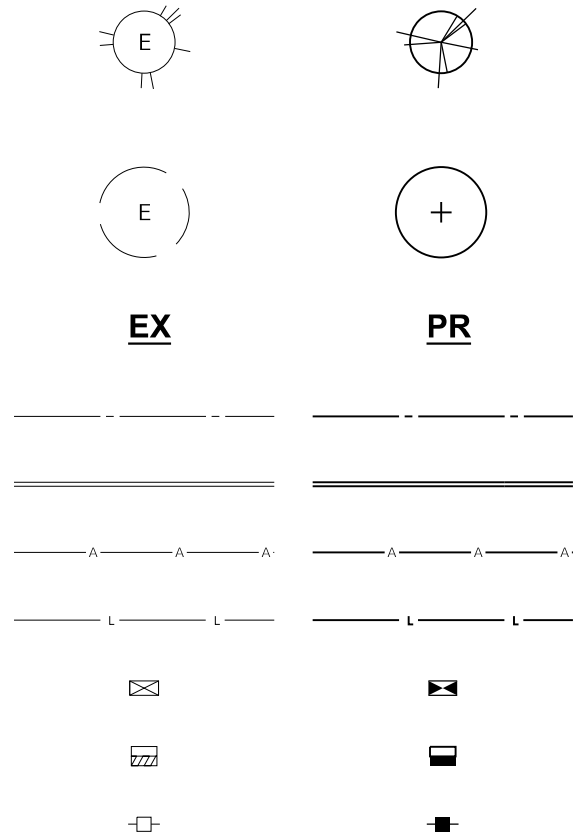


LIGHTING

EX

PR



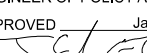
- Duct
- Conduit
- Electrical Aerial Cable
- Electrical Buried Cable
- Controller
- Underpass Luminaire
- Power Pole



STANDARD SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND PATTERNS

(Sheet 3 of 9)

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**LIGHTING
(contd.)**

EX

PR

Pull Point



Handhole



Heavy Duty Handhole



Junction Box



Light Unit Comb.



Electrical Ground



Traffic Flow Arrow



High Mast Pole
(Half Size)



Light Unit-1

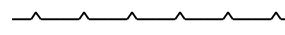


PAVEMENT (MISC.)

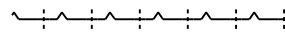
EX

PR

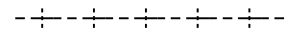
Keyed Long. Joint



Keyed Long. Joint w/Tie Bars



Sawed Long. Joint w/Tie Bars



Bituminous Shoulder



Bituminous Taper



Stabilized Driveway



Widening



PAVEMENT MARKINGS

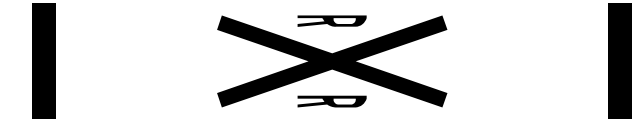
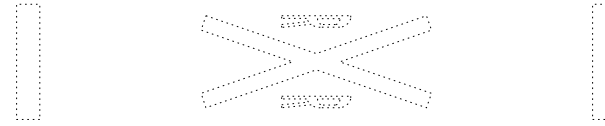
EX

PR

Handicap Symbol



RR Crossing



Raised Marker Amber 1 Way



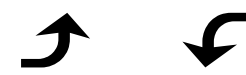
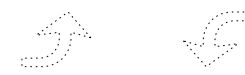
Raised Marker Amber 2 Way



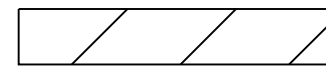
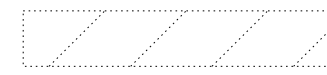
Raised Marker Crystal 1 Way



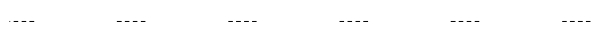
Two Way Turn Left



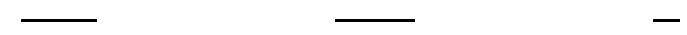
Shoulder Diag. Pattern



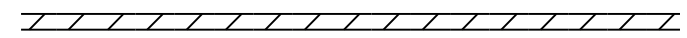
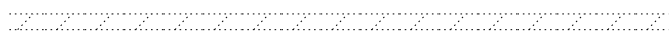
Skip-Dash White



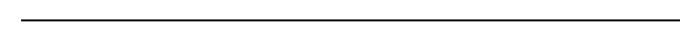
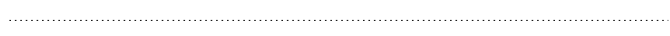
Skip-Dash Yellow



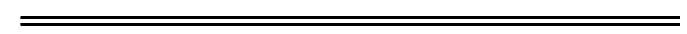
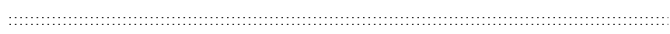
Stop Line



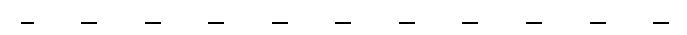
Solid Line


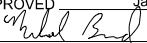
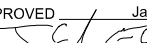


Double Centerline



Dotted Lines



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PAVEMENT MARKINGS
(contd.)

CL 2Ln 2Way
RRPM 12.2 m (40') o.c.

CL 2Ln 2Way
RRPM 80' (24.4 m) o.c.

CL Multilane Div.
RRPM 40' (12.2 m) o.c.

CL Multilane Div.
RRPM 80' (24.4 m) o.c.

CL Multilane Div. Dbl.
RRPM 80' (24.4 m) o.c.

CL Multilane Undiv.

Two Way Turn Left Line

Urban Combination Left

Urban Combination Right

Urban Left Turn Arrow

Urban Right Turn Arrow

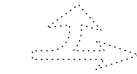
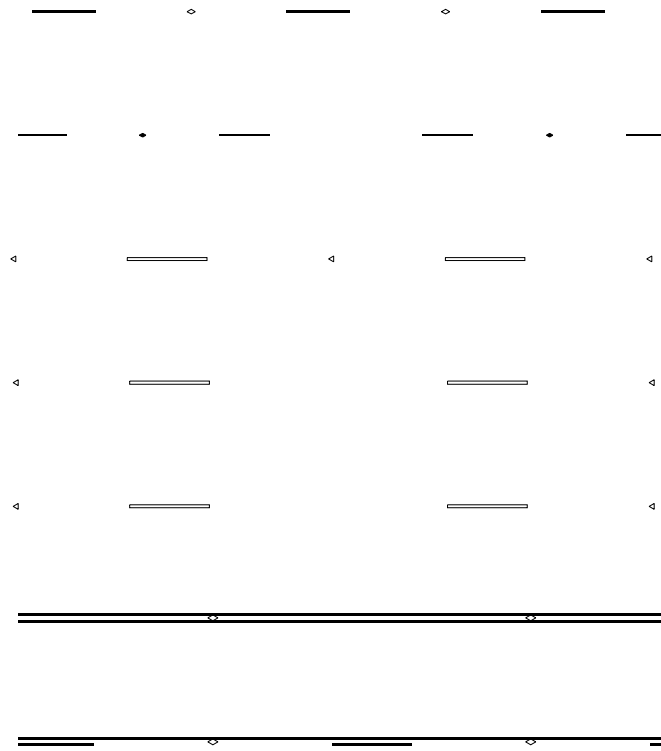
Urban Left Turn Only

Urban Right Turn Only

Urban Thru Only

EX

PR



ONLY



ONLY



ONLY



Urban LT & RT Turn Arrow

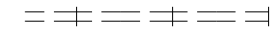
Urban Thru Arrow

RAILROAD ITEMS

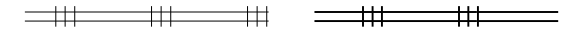
EX

PR

Abandoned Railroad



Railroad



Railroad Point



Control Box



Crossing Gate



Flashing Signal



Railroad Cant. Mast Arm



Crossbuck

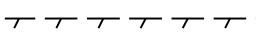


REMOVAL ITEMS

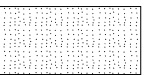
EX

PR

Removal Tic



Bituminous Removal



Hatch Pattern



Tree Removal Single



RIGHT OF WAY ITEMS

EX

PR

Future ROW Corner Monument



ROW Marker



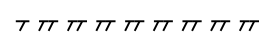
ROW Line



Easement



Temporary Easement



**STANDARD SYMBOLS,
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STANDARD 000001-08

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PAVEMENT MARKINGS
(contd.)

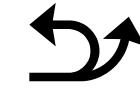
EX

PR

Urban U-Turn



Urban Combined U-Turn



Rural Combination Left



Rural Combination Right



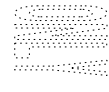
Rural Left Turn Arrow



Rural Right Turn Arrow



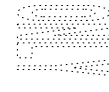
Rural Left Turn Only



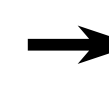
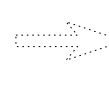
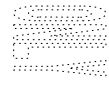
ONLY ONLY ONLY



Rural Right Turn Only



Rural Thru Only



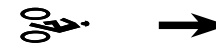
Rural Thru Arrow



Rural Lt & Rt Turn Arrow



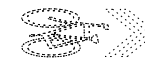
Bike Lane Symbol



Bike Lane Text



Bike Path Shared



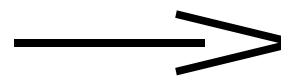
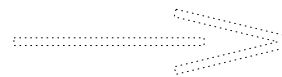
Bike Shared Roadway



Lane Drop Symbol



Wrong Way Arrow



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**RIGHT OF WAY ITEMS
(contd.)**

	EX	PR
Access Control Line		
Access Control Line & ROW		
Access Control Line & ROW with Fence		
Excess ROW Line		

**ROADWAY PLAN
ITEMS**

	EX	PR
Cable Barrier		
Concrete Barrier		
Edge of Pavement		
Bit Shoulders, Medians and C&G Line		
Aggregate Shoulder		
Sidewalks, Driveways		
Guardrail		
Guardrail Post		
Traffic Sign		
Corrugated Median		
Impact Attenuator		
North Arrow with District Office (Half Size)		
Match Line		
Slope Limit Line		
Typical Cross-Section Line		

ROADWAY PROFILES

	EX	PR
P.I. Indicator		
Point Indicator		
Earthworks Balance Point		
Begin Point		
Vert. Curve Data	VPI = ELEV = L = E =	VPI = ELEV = L = E =
Ditch Profile Left Side		
Ditch Profile Right Side		
Roadway Profile Line		
Storm Sewer Profile Left Side		
Storm Sewer Profile Right Side		

SIGNING ITEMS

	EX	PR
Cone, Drum or Barricade		
Barricade Type II		
Barricade Type III		
Barricade With Edge Line		
Flashing Light Sign		
Panels I		
Panels II		
Direction of Traffic		
Sign Flag (Half Size)		

**SIGNING ITEMS
(contd.)**

	EX	PR
Reverse Left W1-4L (Half Size)		
Reverse Right W1-4R (Half Size)		
Two Way Traffic Sign W6-3 (Half Size)		
Detour Ahead W20-2(O) (Half Size)		
Left Lane Closed Ahead W20-5L(O) (Half Size)		
Right Lane Closed Ahead W20-5R(O) (Half Size)		
Road Closed Ahead W20-3(O) (Half Size)		
Road Construction Ahead W20-1(O) (Half Size)		
Single Lane Ahead (Half Size)		
Transition Left W4-2L (Half Size)		
Transition Right W4-2R (Half Size)		

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SIGNING ITEMS
(contd.)

EX

PR

One Way Arrow Lrg. W1-6-(O)
(Half Size)



Two Way Arrow Large W1-7-(O)
(Half Size)



Detour M4-10L-(O)
(Half Size)



Detour M4-10R-(O)
(Half Size)



One Way Left R6-1L
(Half Size)



One Way Right R6-1R
(Half Size)



Left Turn Lane R3-I100L
(Half Size)



Keep Left R4-7AL
(Half Size)



Keep Left R4-7BL
(Half Size)



Keep Right R4-7AR
(Half Size)



Keep Right R4-7BR
(Half Size)



Stop Here On Red R10-6-AL
(Half Size)



Stop Here On Red R10-6-AR
(Half Size)



No Left Turn R3-2
(Half Size)



No Right Turn R3-1
(Half Size)



Road Closed R11-2
(Half Size)



Road Closed Thru Traffic R11-2
(Half Size)



STRUCTURES ITEMS

EX

PR

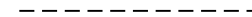
Box Culvert Barrel



Box Culvert Headwall



Bridge Pier



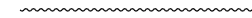
Bridge



Retaining Wall



Temporary Sheet Piling



TRAFFIC SHEET ITEMS

EX

PR

Cable Number



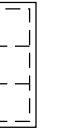
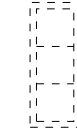
Left Turn Green



Left Turn Yellow



Signal Backplate



Signal Section 8" (200 mm)



Signal Section 12" (300 mm)



Walk/Don't Walk Letters



Walk/Don't Walk Symbols

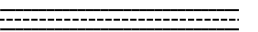
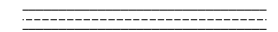


TRAFFIC SIGNAL ITEMS

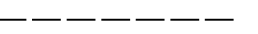
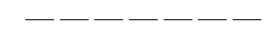
EX

PR

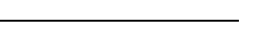
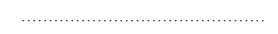
Galv. Steel Conduit



Underground Cable



Detector Loop Line



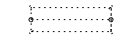
Detector Loop Large



Detector Loop Small



Detector Loop Quadrapole



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ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED January 1, 2021
Scott E. ...
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TRAFFIC SIGNAL ITEMS (contd.)

EX

PR

Detector Raceway



Aluminum Mast Arm



Steel Mast Arm



Veh. Detector Magnetic



Conduit Splice



Controller



Gulfbox Junction



Wood Pole



Temp. Signal Head



Handhole



Double Handhole



Heavy Duty Handhole



Junction Box



Ped. Pushbutton Detector



Ped. Signal Head



Power Pole Service



Priority Veh. Detector



Signal Head



Signal Head w/Backplate



Signal Post



Closed Circuit TV



Video Detector System



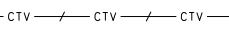
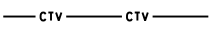
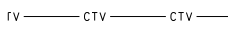
UNDERGROUND UTILITY ITEMS

EX

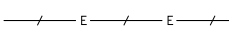
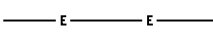
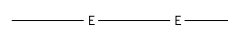
PR

ABANDONED

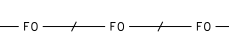
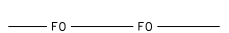
Cable TV



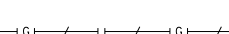
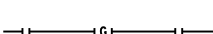
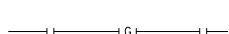
Electric Cable



Fiber Optic



Gas Pipe



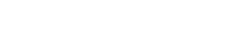
Oil Pipe



Sanitary Sewer



Telephone Cable



Water Pipe



UTILITIES ITEMS

EX

PR

Controller



Double Handhole



Fire Hydrant



GuyWire or Deadman Anchor



Handhole



Heavy Duty Handhole



Junction Box



Light Pole



Manhole



Monitoring Well (Gasoline)



Pipeline Warning Sign



Power Pole



Power Pole with Light



Sanitary Sewer Cleanout



Splice Box Above Ground



Telephone Splice Box Above Ground



Telephone Pole



UTILITY ITEMS (contd.)

EX

PR

Traffic Signal



Traffic Signal Control Box



Water Meter



Water Meter Valve Box



Profile Line



Aerial Power Line



VEGETATION ITEMS

EX

PR

Deciduous Tree



Bush or Shrub



Evergreen Tree



Stump



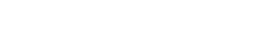
Orchard/Nursery Line



Vegetation Line



Woods & Bush Line



WATER FEATURE ITEMS

EX

PR

Stream or Drainage Ditch



Waters Edge



Water Surface Indicator



Water Point



Disappearing Ditch



Marsh



Marsh/Swamp Boundary



Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2021

ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED January 1, 2021

ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

STANDARD SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND PATTERNS

(Sheet 9 of 9)

STANDARD 000001-08

REINFORCEMENT BARS - ENGLISH (METRIC)

Bar Size English (metric)	Dia. in. (mm)	Cross- Sectional Area sq. in. (sq. mm)	Weight lbs./ft. (kg/m)	SPACING, in. (mm)													
				4 (100)	4½ (115)	5 (125)	5½ (140)	6 (150)	6½ (165)	7 (175)	7½ (190)	8 (200)	8½ (215)	9 (225)	10 (250)	11 (275)	12 (300)
				AREA OF STEEL PER FOOT (METER), sq. in. (sq. mm)													
3 (10)	0.375 (9.5)	0.110 (71)	0.376 (0.560)	0.330 (710)	0.293 (617)	0.264 (568)	0.240 (507)	0.220 (473)	0.203 (430)	0.189 (406)	0.176 (374)	0.165 (355)	0.155 (330)	0.147 (316)	0.132 (284)	0.120 (258)	0.110 (237)
4 (13)	0.500 (12.7)	0.196 (129)	0.668 (0.944)	0.588 (1290)	0.523 (1122)	0.470 (1032)	0.428 (921)	0.392 (860)	0.362 (782)	0.336 (737)	0.314 (679)	0.294 (645)	0.277 (600)	0.261 (573)	0.235 (516)	0.214 (469)	0.196 (430)
5 (16)	0.625 (15.9)	0.307 (199)	1.043 (1.552)	0.921 (1990)	0.819 (1730)	0.737 (1592)	0.670 (1421)	0.614 (1327)	0.567 (1206)	0.526 (1137)	0.491 (1047)	0.461 (995)	0.433 (926)	0.409 (884)	0.368 (796)	0.335 (724)	0.307 (663)
6 (19)	0.750 (19.1)	0.442 (284)	1.502 (2.235)	1.326 (2840)	1.179 (2470)	1.061 (2272)	0.964 (2029)	0.884 (1893)	0.816 (1721)	0.758 (1623)	0.707 (1495)	0.663 (1420)	0.624 (1321)	0.589 (1262)	0.530 (1136)	0.482 (1033)	0.442 (947)
7 (22)	0.875 (22.2)	0.601 (387)	2.044 (3.042)	1.803 (3870)	1.603 (3365)	1.442 (3096)	1.311 (2764)	1.202 (2580)	1.110 (2345)	1.030 (2211)	0.962 (2037)	0.902 (1935)	0.848 (1800)	0.801 (1720)	0.721 (1548)	0.656 (1407)	0.601 (1290)
8 (25)	1.000 (25.4)	0.785 (510)	2.670 (3.973)	2.355 (5100)	2.093 (4435)	1.884 (4080)	1.713 (3543)	1.570 (3400)	1.449 (3091)	1.346 (2914)	1.256 (2684)	1.178 (2550)	1.108 (2372)	1.047 (2267)	0.942 (2040)	0.856 (1855)	0.785 (1700)
9 (29)	1.128 (28.7)	1.000 (645)	3.400 (5.060)	3.000 (6450)	2.667 (5609)	2.400 (5160)	2.182 (4607)	2.000 (4300)	1.846 (3909)	1.714 (3686)	1.600 (3395)	1.500 (3225)	1.412 (3000)	1.333 (2867)	1.200 (2580)	1.091 (2345)	1.000 (2150)
10 (32)	1.270 (32.3)	1.267 (819)	4.303 (6.404)	3.801 (8190)	3.379 (7122)	3.041 (6552)	2.764 (5850)	2.534 (5460)	2.339 (4964)	2.172 (4680)	2.027 (4311)	1.901 (4095)	1.789 (3809)	1.689 (3640)	1.520 (3276)	1.382 (2978)	1.267 (2730)
11 (36)	1.410 (35.8)	1.561 (1006)	5.313 (7.907)	4.683 (10060)	4.163 (8748)	3.746 (8048)	3.406 (7186)	3.122 (6707)	2.882 (6097)	2.676 (5749)	2.498 (5295)	2.342 (5030)	2.204 (4679)	2.081 (4471)	1.873 (4024)	1.703 (3658)	1.561 (3353)

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2009

Scott Smith
ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED January 1, 2009

Eric S. Han
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-09	Switched units to English (metric).
1-1-07	Deleted metric table. Soft converted English table.

**AREAS OF
REINFORCEMENT BARS**


STANDARD 001001-02

DECIMAL OF AN INCH AND OF A FOOT

A		B		A		B		A		B		A		B			
1/64	0.0052	1/16	11/64	0.171875	2 1/16	11/32	0.3385	4 1/16	33/64	0.5052	6 1/16	43/64	0.671875	8 1/16	27/32	0.8385	10 1/16
	0.0104	1/8		0.1771	2 1/8		0.34375	4 1/8		0.5104	6 1/8		0.6771	8 1/8		0.84375	10 1/8
	0.015625	3/16		0.1823	2 3/16		0.3490	4 3/16		0.515625	6 3/16		0.6823	8 3/16		0.8490	10 3/16
	0.0208	1/4		0.1875	2 1/4		0.3542	4 1/4		0.5208	6 1/4		0.6875	8 1/4		0.8542	10 1/4
1/32	0.0260	5/16	13/64	0.1927	2 5/16	23/64	0.359375	4 5/16	17/32	0.5260	6 5/16	45/64	0.6927	8 5/16	55/64	0.859375	10 5/16
	0.03125	3/8		0.1979	2 3/8		0.3646	4 3/8		0.53125	6 3/8		0.6979	8 3/8		0.8646	10 3/8
	0.0365	7/16		0.203125	2 7/16		0.3698	4 7/16		0.5365	6 7/16		0.703125	8 7/16		0.8698	10 7/16
	0.0417	1/2		0.2083	2 1/2		0.3750	4 1/2		0.5417	6 1/2		0.7083	8 1/2		0.8750	10 1/2
3/64	0.046875	9/16	7/32	0.2135	2 9/16	25/64	0.3802	4 9/16	35/64	0.546875	6 9/16	23/32	0.7135	8 9/16	57/64	0.8802	10 9/16
	0.0521	5/8		0.21875	2 5/8		0.3854	4 5/8		0.5521	6 5/8		0.71875	8 5/8		0.8854	10 5/8
	0.0573	1 1/16		0.2240	2 1 1/16		0.390625	4 1 1/16		0.5573	6 1 1/16		0.7240	8 1 1/16		0.890625	10 1 1/16
	0.0625	3/4		0.2292	2 3/4		0.3958	4 3/4		0.5625	6 3/4		0.7292	8 3/4		0.8958	10 3/4
1/16	0.0677	13/16	15/64	0.234375	2 13/16	13/32	0.4010	4 13/16	9/16	0.5677	6 13/16	47/64	0.734375	8 13/16	29/32	0.9010	10 13/16
	0.0729	7/8		0.2396	2 7/8		0.40625	4 7/8		0.5729	6 7/8		0.7396	8 7/8		0.90625	10 7/8
	0.078125	15/16		0.2448	2 15/16		0.4115	4 15/16		0.578125	6 15/16		0.7448	8 15/16		0.9115	10 15/16
	0.0833	1		0.2500	3		0.4167	5		0.5833	7		0.7500	9		0.9167	11
3/32	0.0885	1 1/16	17/64	0.2552	3 1/16	27/64	0.421875	5 1/16	19/32	0.5885	7 1/16	49/64	0.7552	9 1/16	59/64	0.921875	11 1/16
	0.09375	1 1/8		0.2604	3 1/8		0.4271	5 1/8		0.59375	7 1/8		0.7604	9 1/8		0.9271	11 1/8
	0.0990	1 3/16		0.265625	3 3/16		0.4323	5 3/16		0.5990	7 3/16		0.765625	9 3/16		0.9323	11 3/16
	0.1042	1 1/4		0.2708	3 1/4		0.4375	5 1/4		0.6042	7 1/4		0.7708	9 1/4		0.9375	11 1/4
7/64	0.109375	1 5/16	9/32	0.2760	3 5/16	29/64	0.4427	5 5/16	39/64	0.609375	7 5/16	25/32	0.7760	9 5/16	61/64	0.9427	11 5/16
	0.1146	1 3/8		0.28125	3 3/8		0.4479	5 3/8		0.6146	7 3/8		0.78125	9 3/8		0.9479	11 3/8
	0.1198	1 7/16		0.2865	3 7/16		0.453125	5 7/16		0.6198	7 7/16		0.7865	9 7/16		0.953125	11 7/16
	0.1250	1 1/2		0.2917	3 1/2		0.4583	5 1/2		0.6250	7 1/2		0.7917	9 1/2		0.9583	11 1/2
9/64	0.1302	1 9/16	19/64	0.296875	3 9/16	15/32	0.4635	5 9/16	41/64	0.6302	7 9/16	51/64	0.796875	9 9/16	31/32	0.9635	11 9/16
	0.1354	1 5/8		0.3021	3 5/8		0.46875	5 5/8		0.6354	7 5/8		0.8021	9 5/8		0.96875	11 5/8
	0.140625	1 11/16		0.3073	3 11/16		0.4740	5 11/16		0.640625	7 11/16		0.8073	9 11/16		0.9740	11 11/16
	0.1458	1 3/4		0.3125	3 3/4		0.4792	5 3/4		0.6458	7 3/4		0.8125	9 3/4		0.9792	11 3/4
5/32	0.1510	1 13/16	21/64	0.3177	3 13/16	31/64	0.484375	5 13/16	21/32	0.6510	7 13/16	53/64	0.8177	9 13/16	63/64	0.984375	11 13/16
	0.15625	1 7/8		0.3229	3 7/8		0.4896	5 7/8		0.65625	7 7/8		0.8229	9 7/8		0.9896	11 7/8
	0.1615	1 15/16		0.328125	3 15/16		0.4948	5 15/16		0.6615	7 15/16		0.828125	9 15/16		0.9948	11 15/16
	0.1667	2		0.3333	4		0.5000	6		0.6667	8		0.8333	10		1.0000	12

A = Fractions of Inch or Foot

B = Inch Equivalents to Foot Fractions

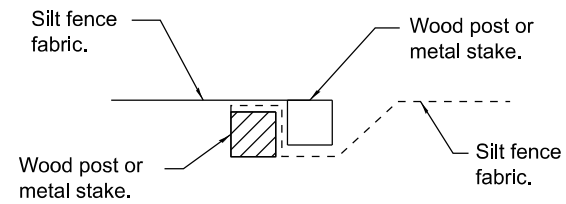
 Illinois Department of Transportation
 APPROVED January 1, 1997
Garry C. Atkey
 ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES
 APPROVED January 1, 1997
Garry L. Gould
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-97	New Standard.

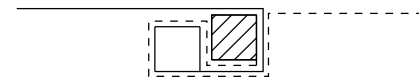
**DECIMAL OF AN INCH
AND OF A FOOT**

STANDARD 001006



Place end-post (stake) of first silt fence adjacent to end-post (stake) of second silt fence with fabric positioned as shown.

STEP 1

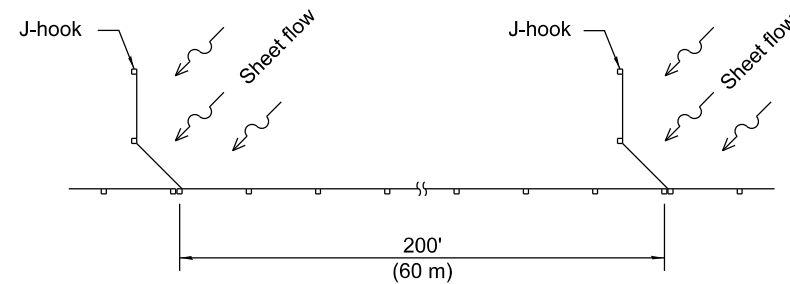


Rotate posts (stakes) together 180° clockwise and drive both posts (stakes) 18 (450) into ground.

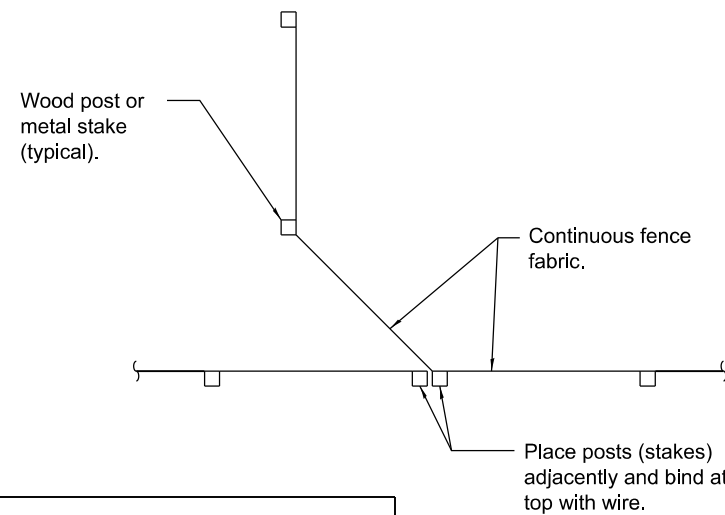
STEP 2

ATTACHING TWO SILT FILTER FENCES

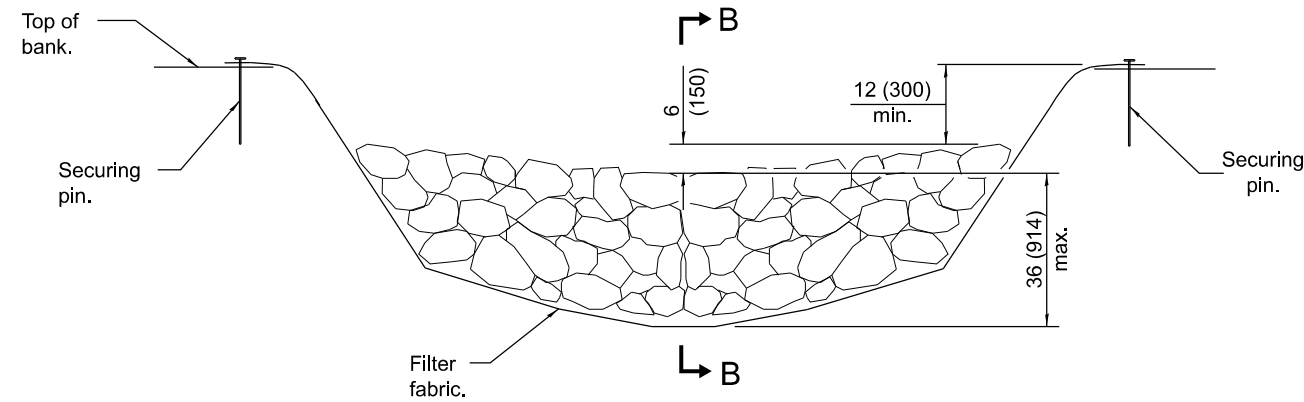
(Not applicable for J-hooks)



SILT FILTER J-HOOK PLACEMENT

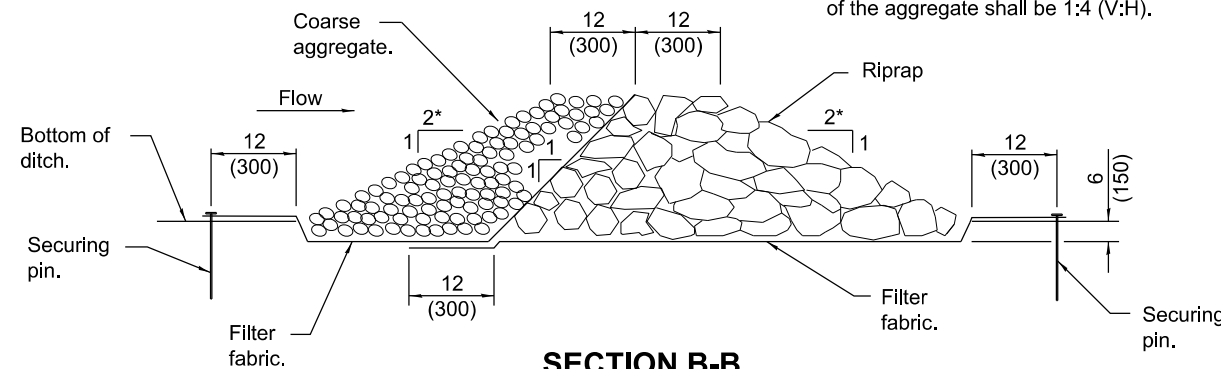


J-HOOK



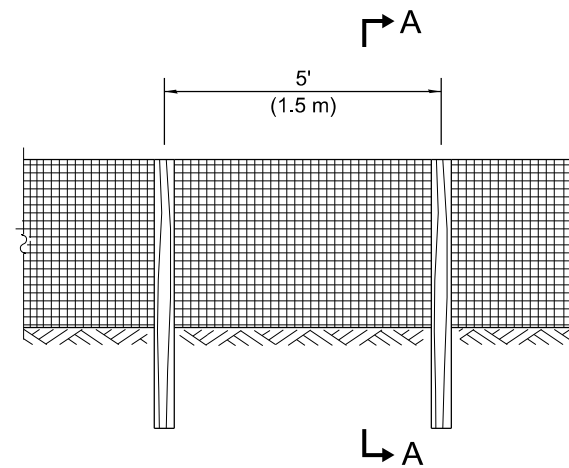
ELEVATION

* When the ditch check is within the clear zone and the road is open to traffic, the traffic approach slope of the aggregate shall be 1:4 (V:H).



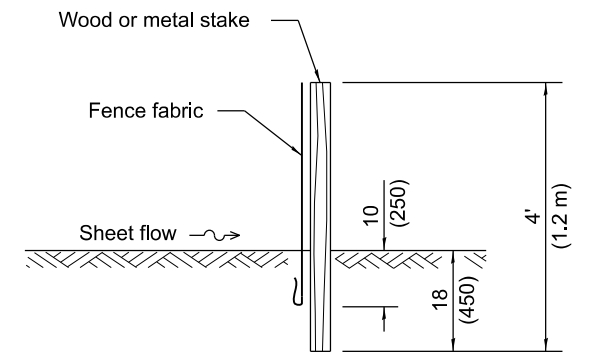
SECTION B-B

AGGREGATE DITCH CHECK

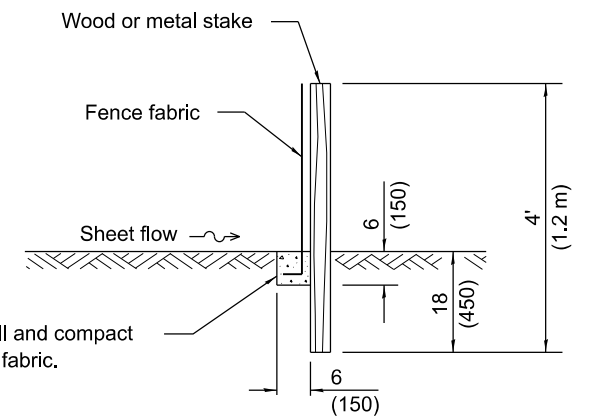


ELEVATION

SILT FILTER FENCE AS A PERIMETER EROSION BARRIER



SLICE METHOD



TRENCH METHOD

SECTION A-A

Excavate, backfill and compact trench to secure fabric.

GENERAL NOTES

The installation details and dimensions shown for perimeter erosion barriers shall also apply for inlet and pipe protection.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2013
Michael Beard
 ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED January 1, 2013
[Signature]
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

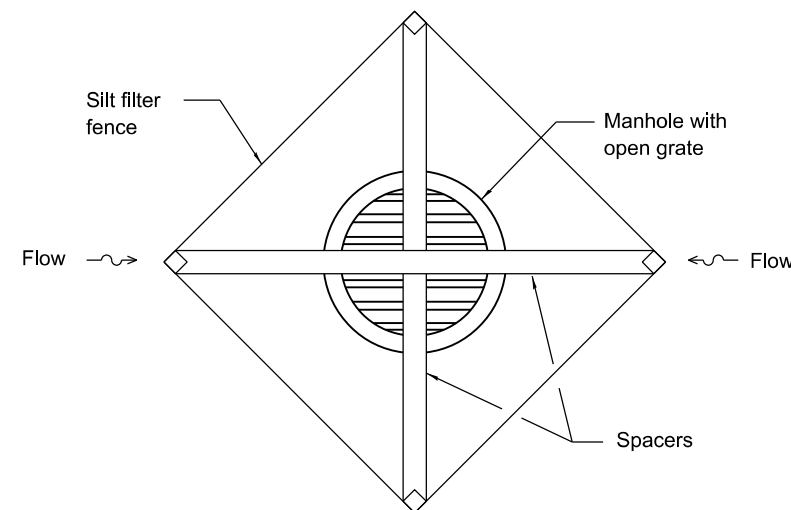
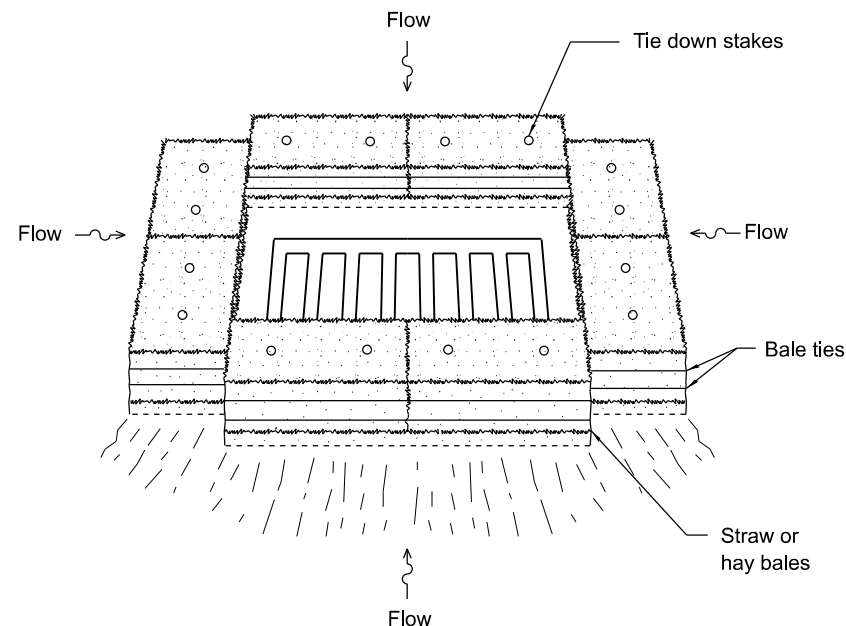
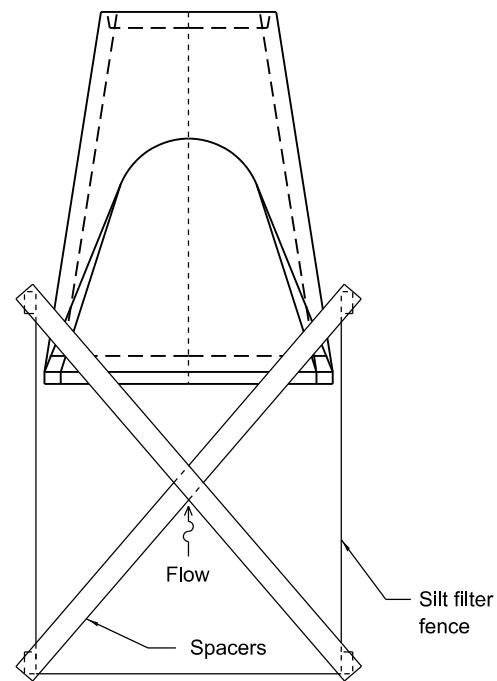
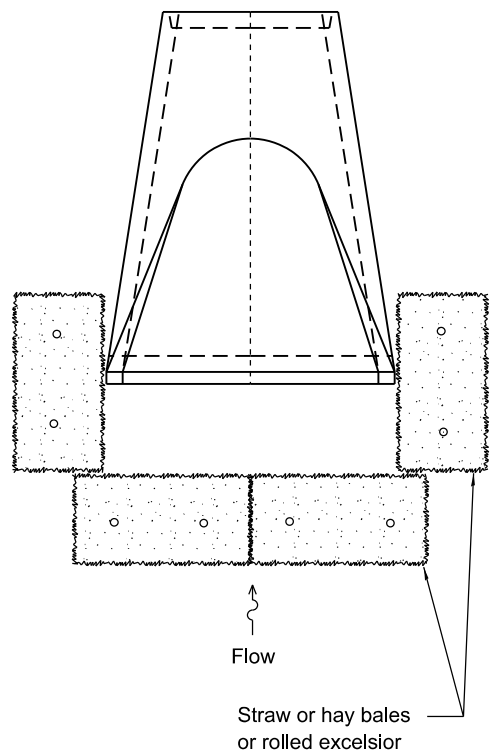
ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-13	Corrected notation for flowline (f) on SEDIMENT BASIN ELEVATION
1-1-12	Omitted hay/straw perimeter barrier. Added SLICE METHOD to SECTION A-A

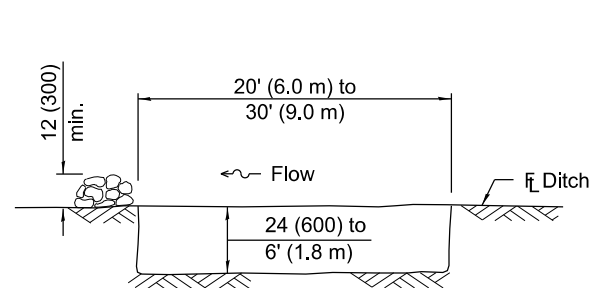
TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

(Sheet 1 of 2)

STANDARD 280001-07

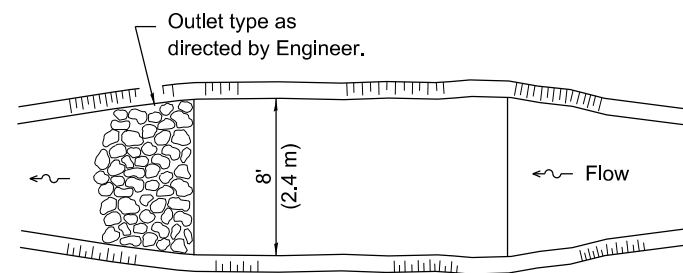


INLET AND PIPE PROTECTION



The performance of the basin will improve if put into a series.

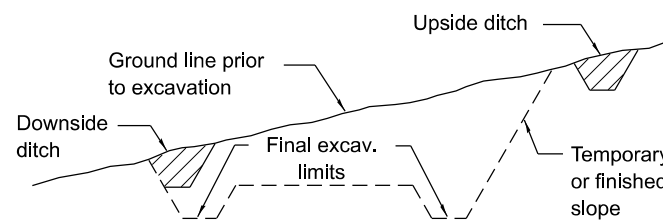
ELEVATION



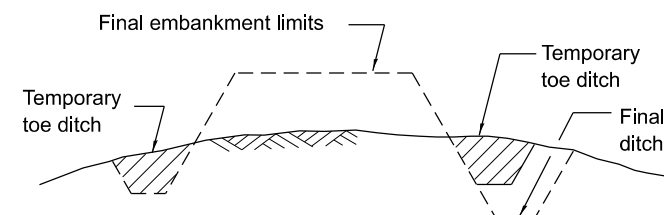
The long dimension should be parallel with the direction of the flow. Accumulated silt shall be removed anytime the basins become 75% filled.

PLAN

SEDIMENT BASIN



TYPICAL CUT CROSS-SECTION



TYPICAL FILL CROSS-SECTION

TEMPORARY DITCHES FOR CUT & FILL SECTIONS

TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL SYSTEMS

(Sheet 2 of 2)

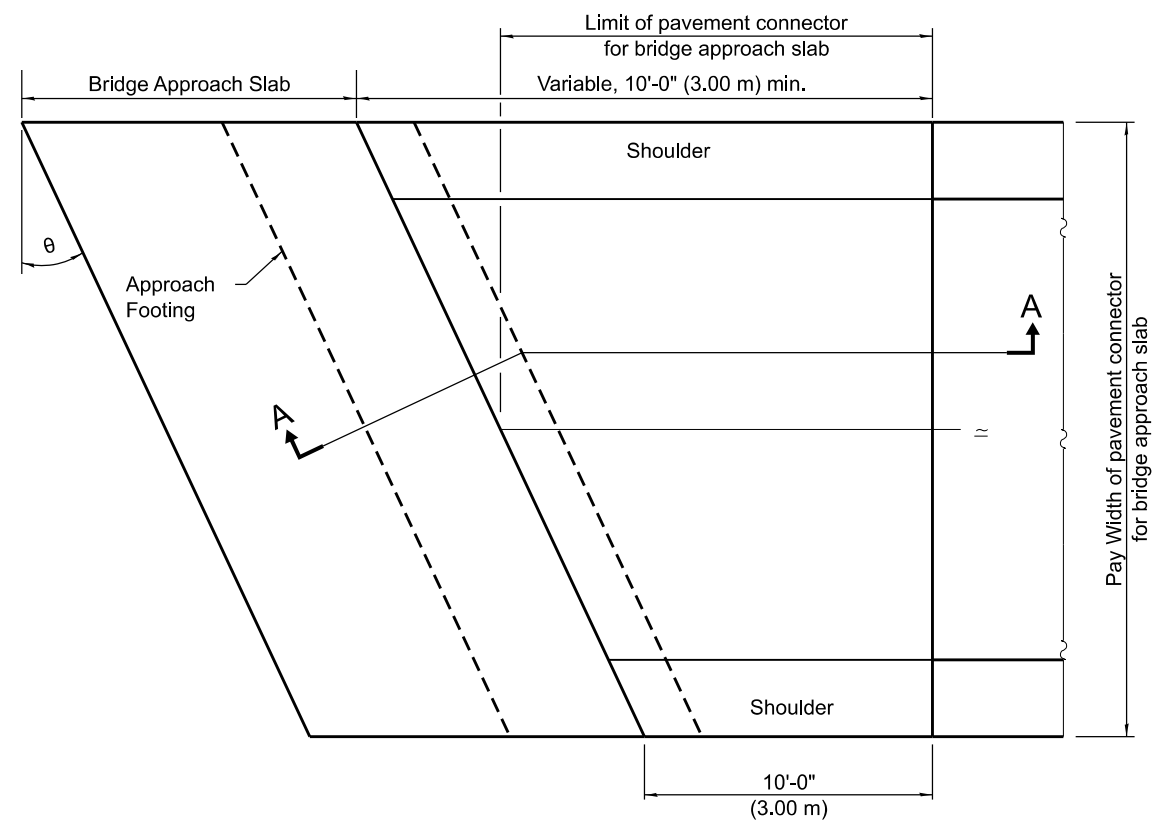
STANDARD 280001-07

Illinois Department of Transportation

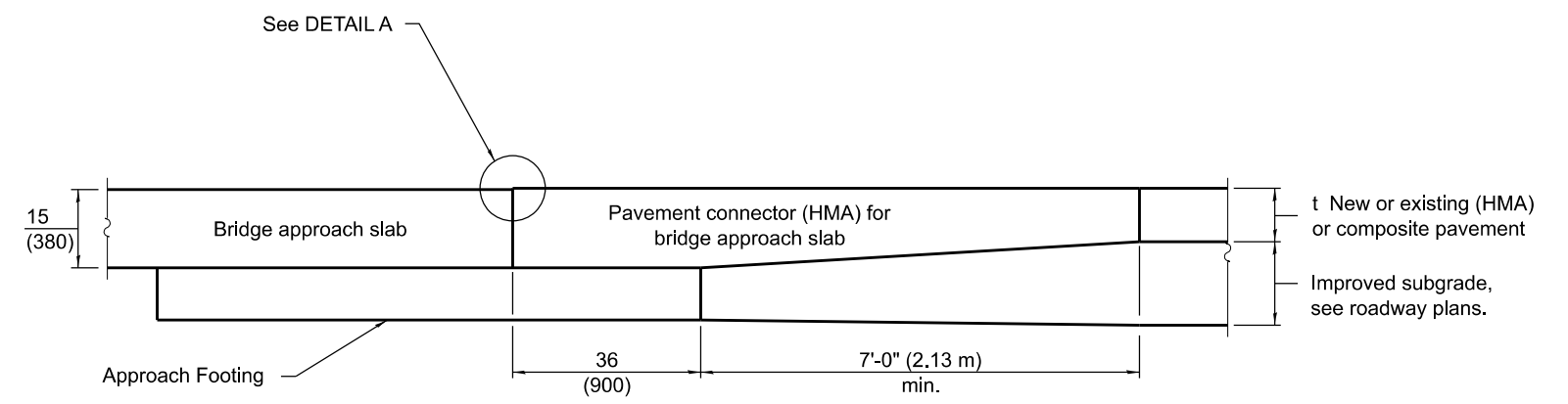
APPROVED January 1, 2013
Michael Brand
 ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED January 1, 2013
[Signature]
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

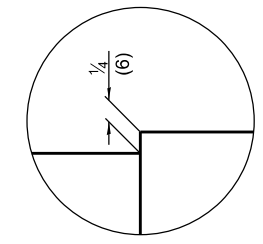
ISSUED 1-1-97



PLAN
(New or existing construction)



SECTION A-A



DETAIL A

GENERAL NOTES

- THICKNESS-"t"=Thickness of Pavement.
- See Standard 610001 for shoulder inlet with curb when required.
- See plans for details of bridge approach slab and approach footing.
- All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED Michael Beard April 1, 2016
ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

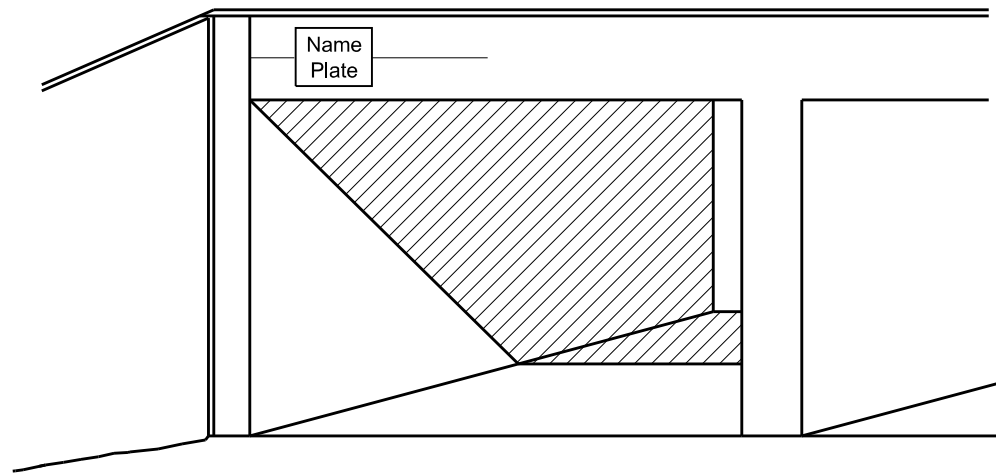
APPROVED [Signature] April 1, 2016
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
4-1-16	New Standard.

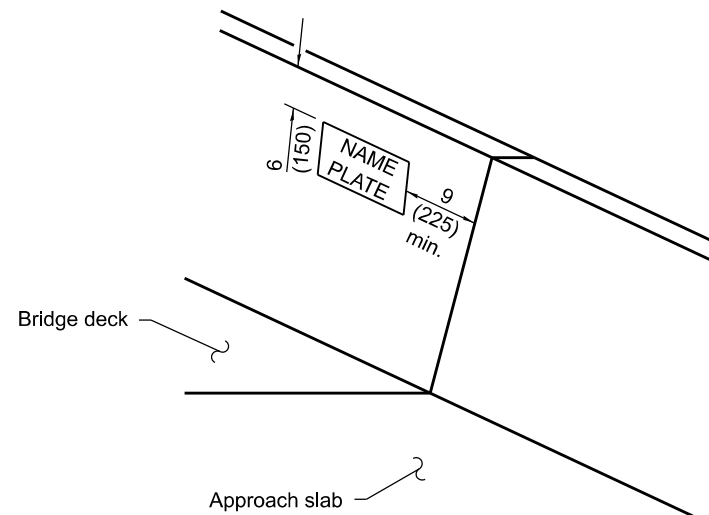
**PAVEMENT CONNECTOR (HMA)
FOR BRIDGE APPROACH SLAB**

STANDARD 420406

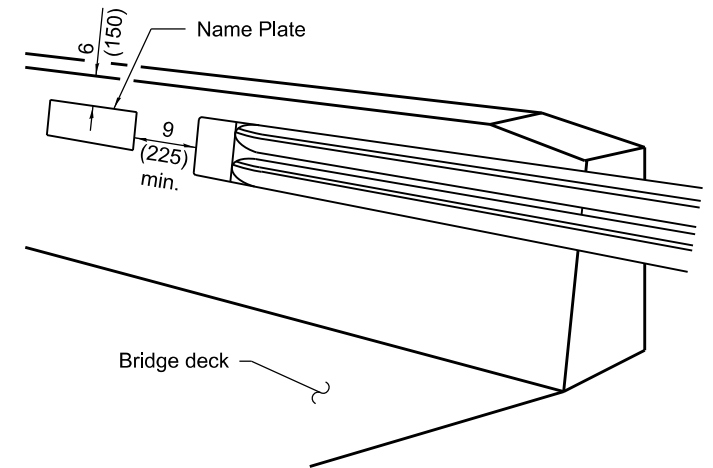


MULTI-SPAN CULVERTS

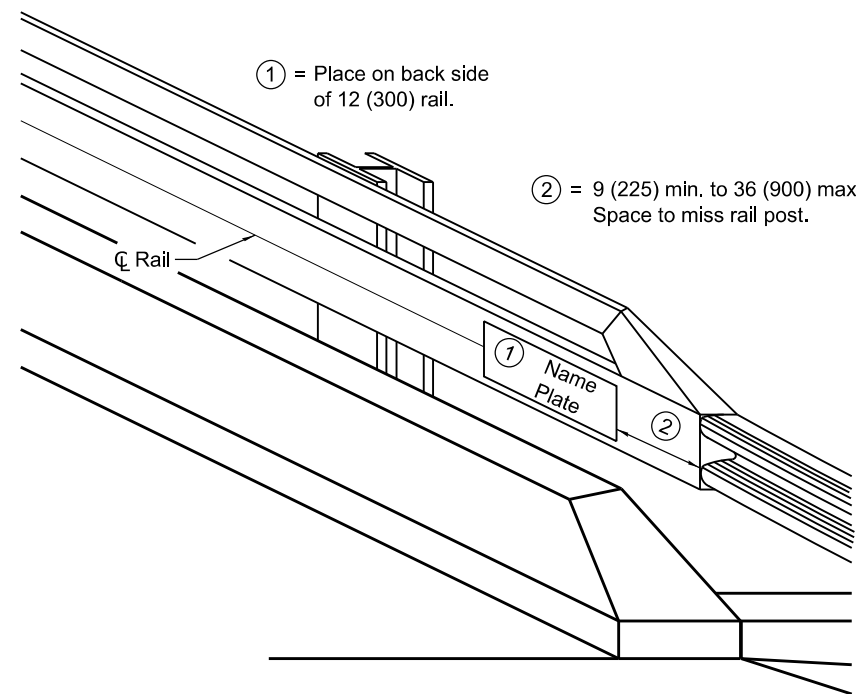
(Unless otherwise noted on the plans, name plates are not required for structures less than 20' (6.1 m) in length)



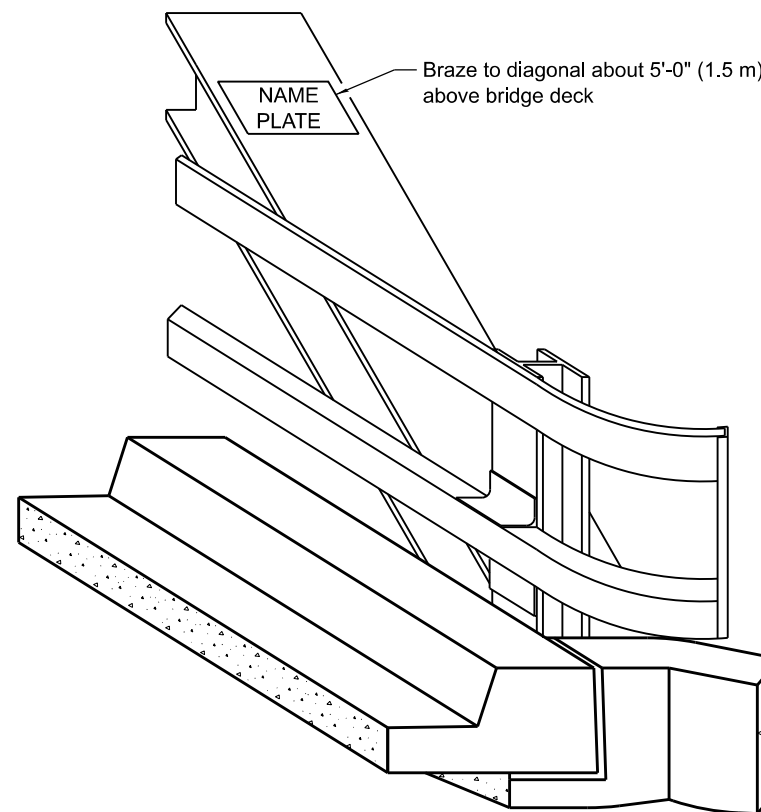
PARAPET
(Typical)



PARAPET
(Terminated at end of bridge)



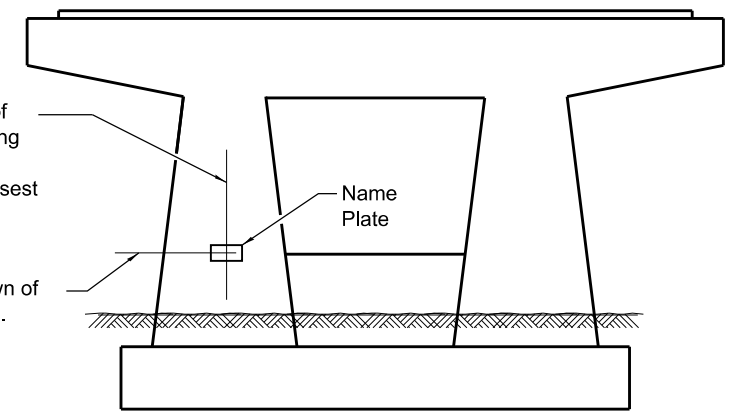
STEEL RAILS



TRUSSES

For column type piers, $\text{C}\ell$ of column nearest approaching traffic. For solid piers, 3'-0" \pm from end of pier closest to approaching traffic.

4'-0" \pm above crown of roadway elevation.



PIERS ON FAI ROUTES

GENERAL NOTES

On one-way traffic structures, place name plate on right side of approach end. On two-way traffic structures, place name plate on right side of approach end while looking in the direction of increasing stationing.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2020
[Signature]
 ENGINEER OF BRIDGES AND STRUCTURES

APPROVED January 1, 2020
[Signature]
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

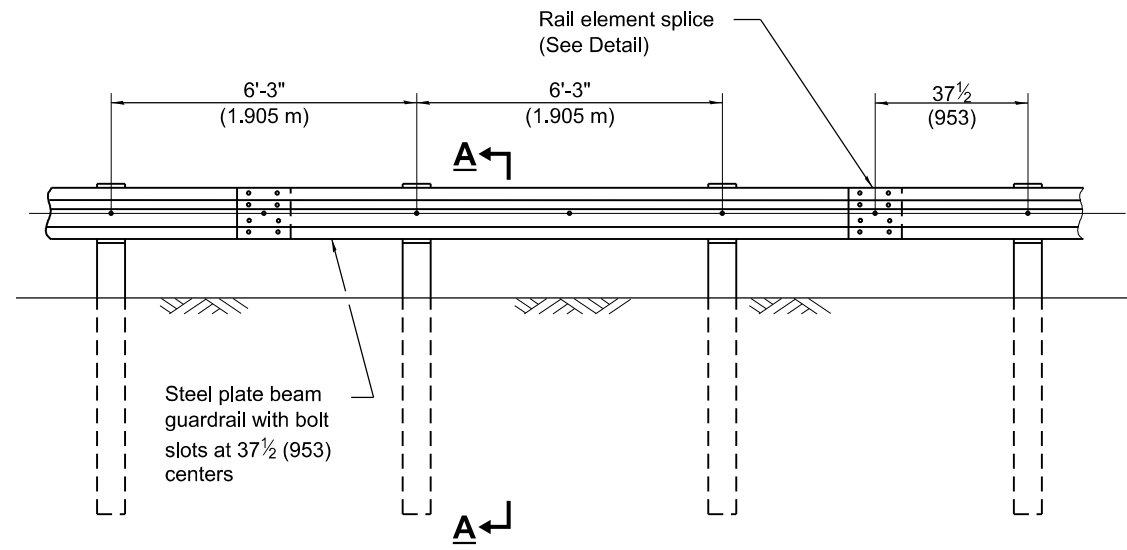
ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-20	Revised F-shape to constant slope parapet.
1-1-09	Switched units to English (metric). Added pier detail.

NAME PLATE FOR BRIDGES

(Sheet 1 of 2)

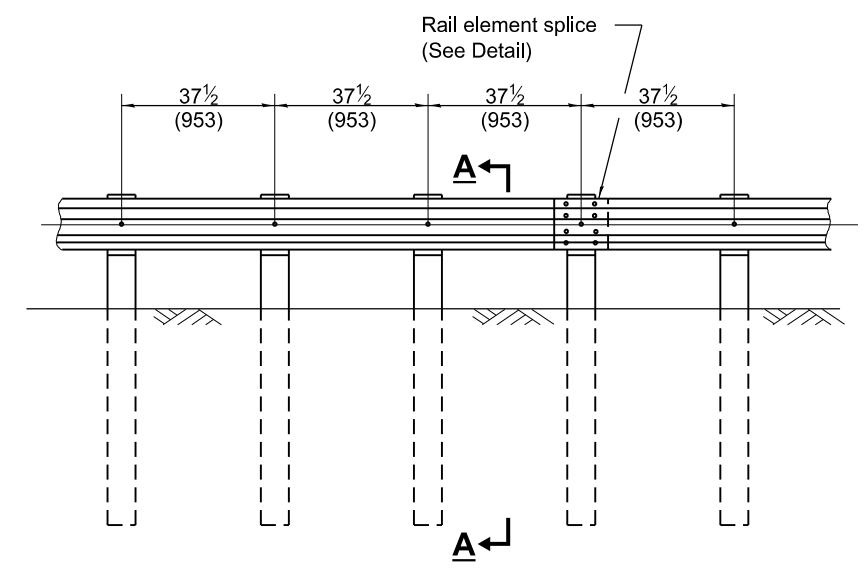
STANDARD 515001-04



ELEVATION

TYPE A

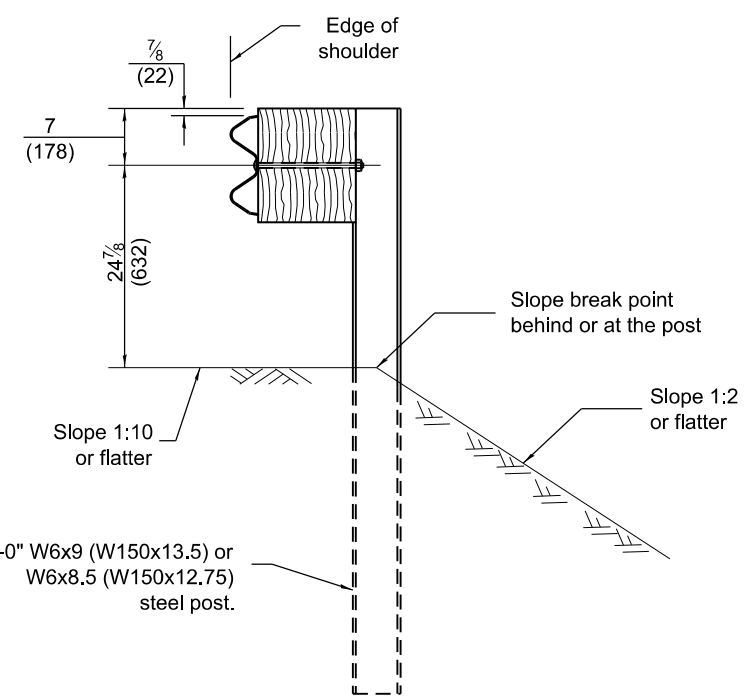
6'-3" (1.905 m) Typical post spacing



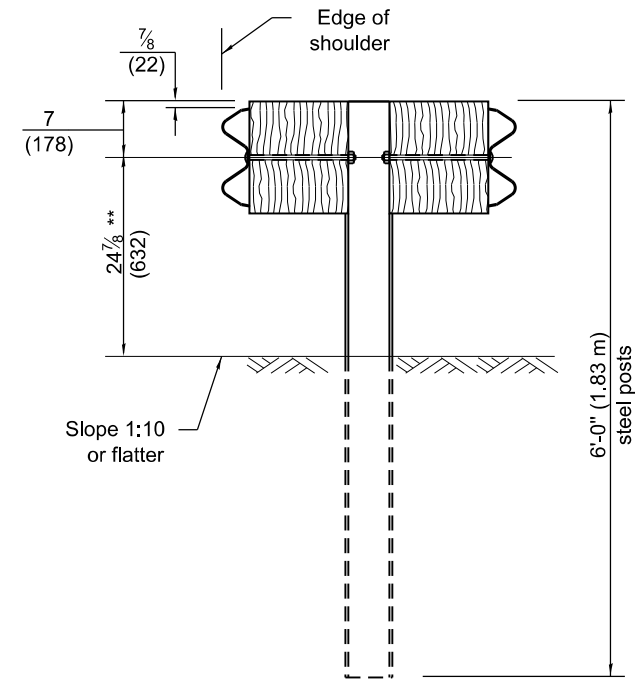
ELEVATION

TYPE B

37 1/2 (953) Closed post spacing

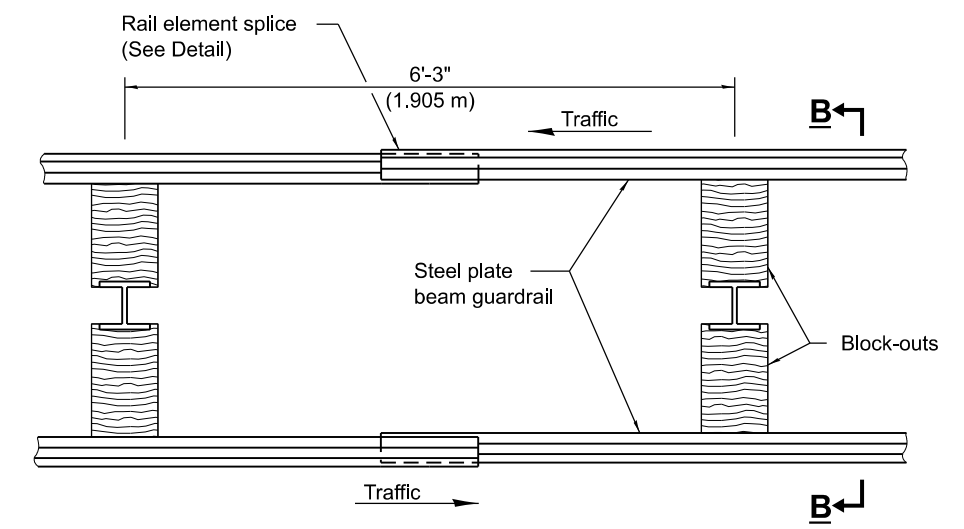


SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

** When connecting Type D guardrail to an impact attenuator, adjust this dimension to match over a distance of 25'-0" (7.62 m) from point of connection if necessary.



PLAN

TYPE D

Double steel plate beam guardrail
6'-3" (1.905 m) typical post spacing

GENERAL NOTES

All slope ratios are expressed as units of vertical displacement to units of horizontal displacement (V:H).

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2024
*Mark K. M...
ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES*

APPROVED January 1, 2024
*Scott C...
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT*

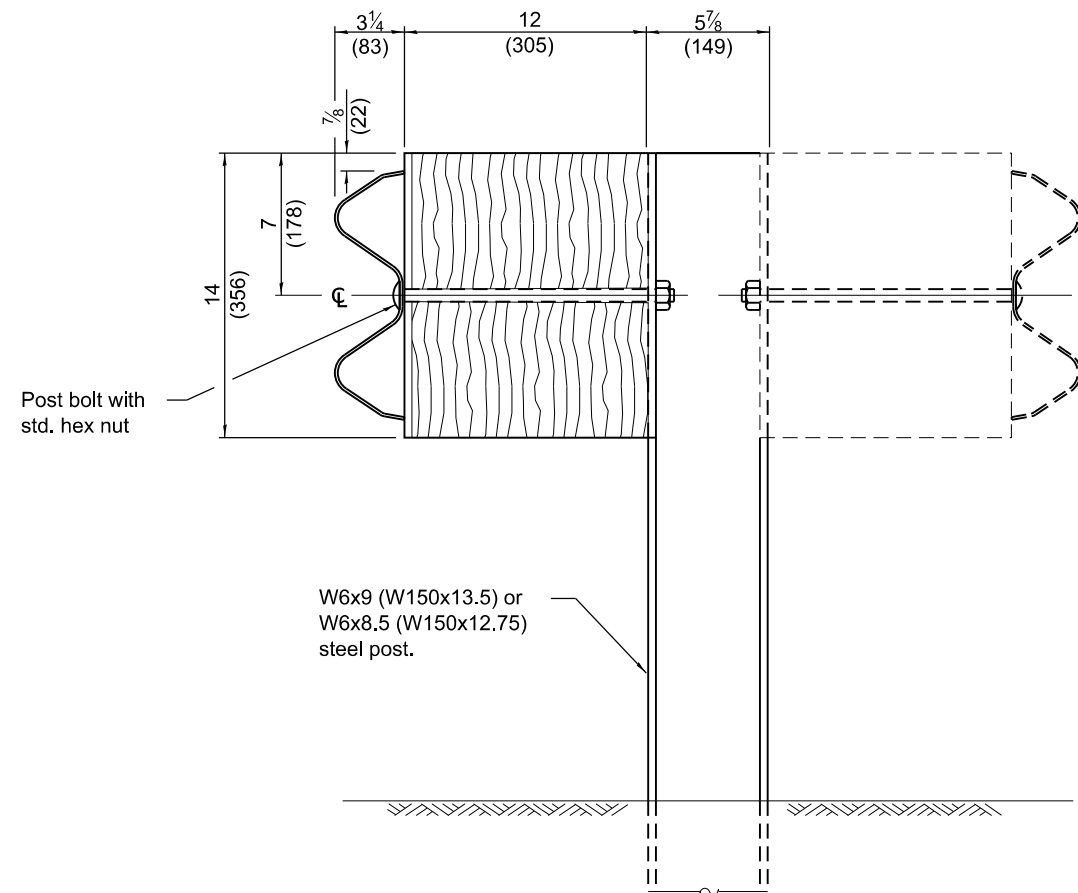
ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-24	Revised Section A-A to allow 6' posts at or behind the slope break point.
1-1-18	Revised steel post to have four holes in each flange.

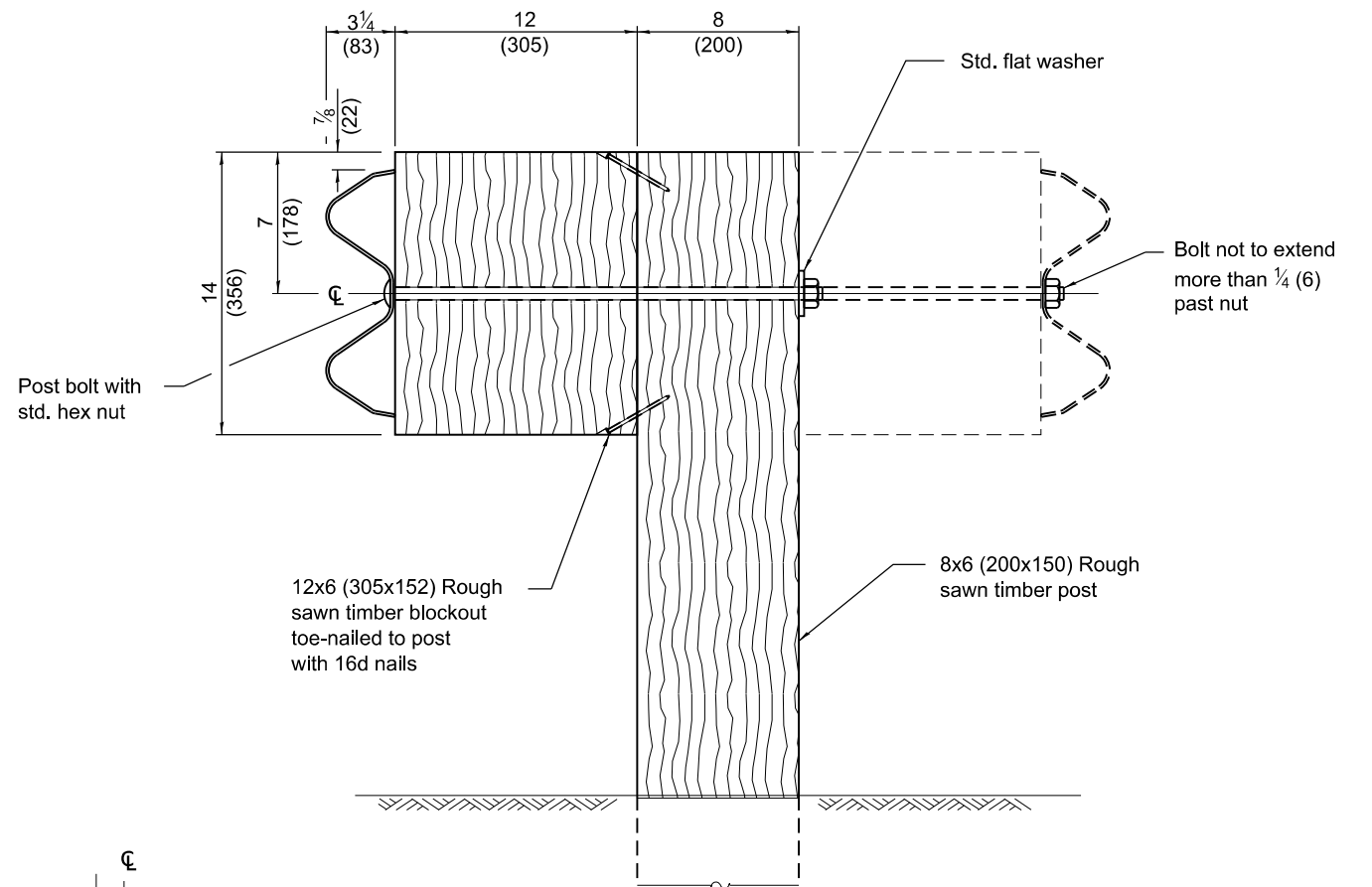
STEEL PLATE BEAM GUARDRAIL

(Sheet 1 of 4)

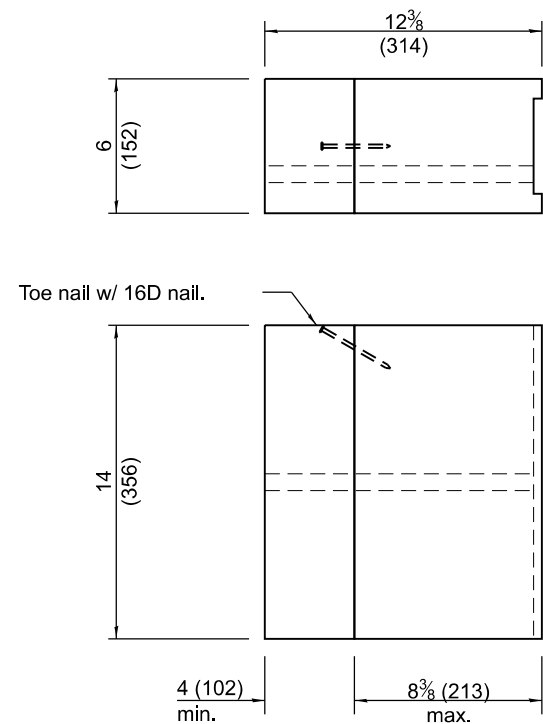
STANDARD 630001-13



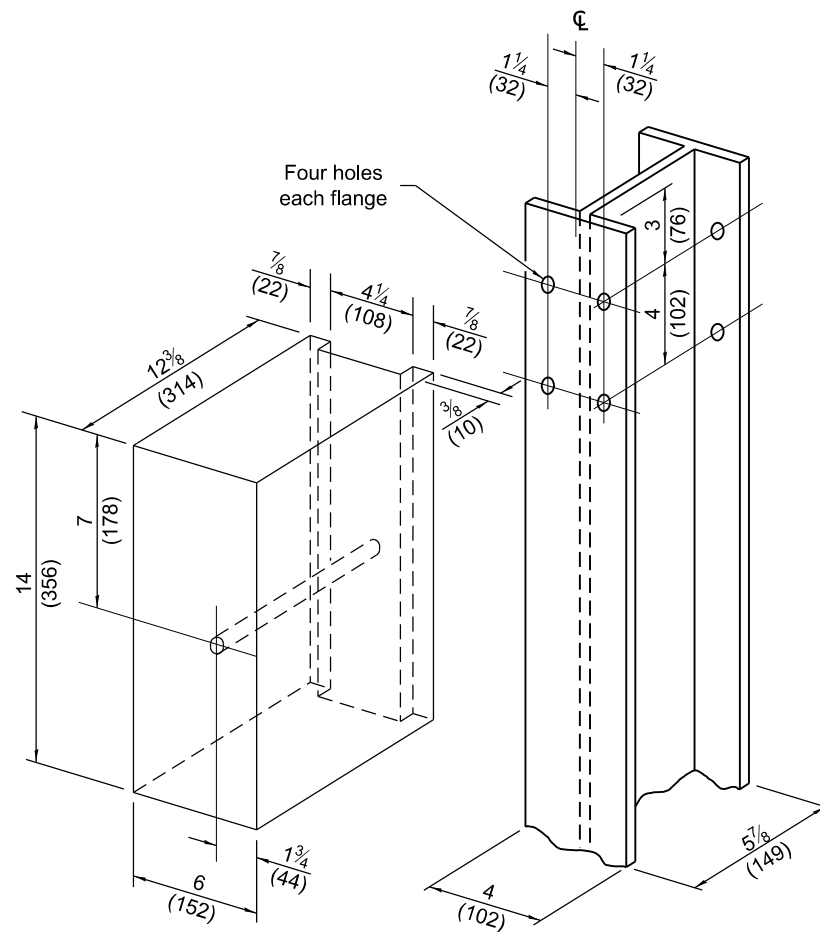
STEEL POST CONSTRUCTION



WOOD POST CONSTRUCTION

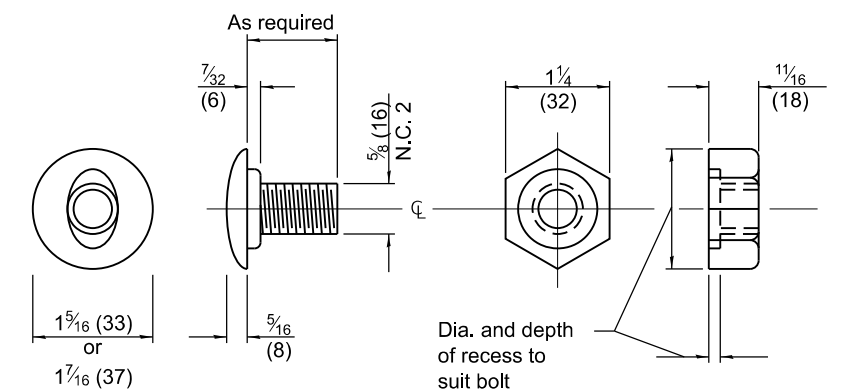


TWO-PIECE WOOD BLOCKOUT OPTION



WOOD BLOCK-OUT AND STEEL POST DETAILS

Note:
All holes 3/4 (20) dia.



POST OR SPLICE BOLT & NUT

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2024
Marshall K. Mott
 ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

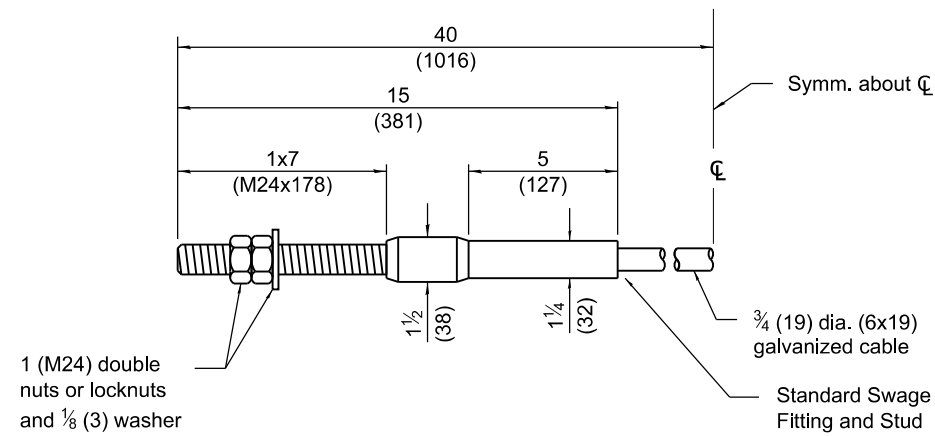
APPROVED January 1, 2024
Seth C. ...
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-99

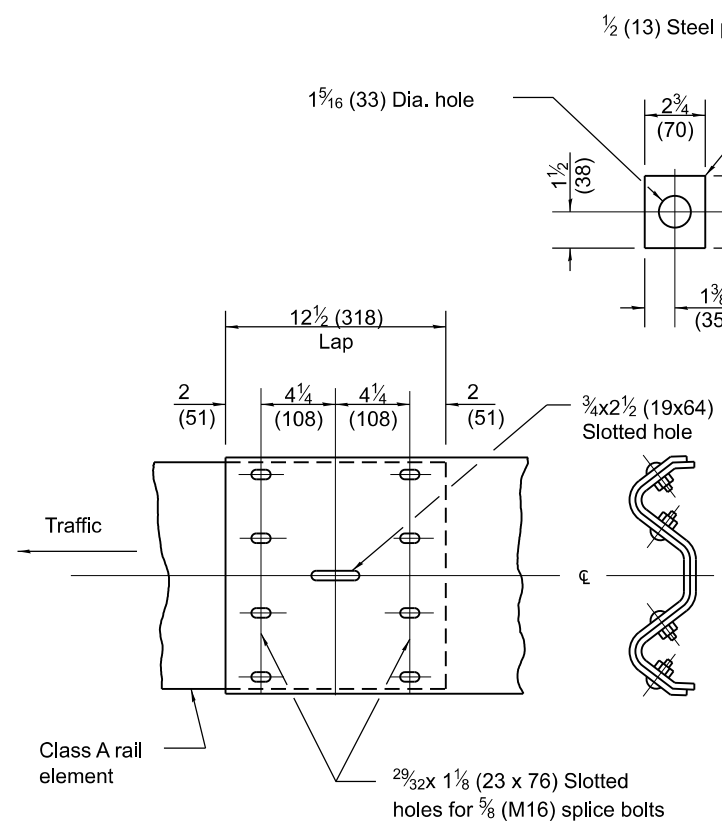
STEEL PLATE BEAM GUARDRAIL

(Sheet 2 of 4)

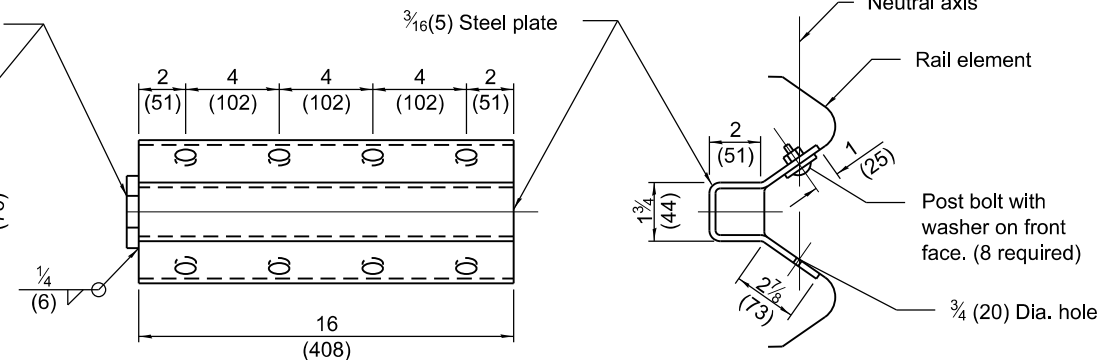
STANDARD 630001-13



CABLE ASSEMBLY
 (42,800 lbs. (190 kN) min. breaking strength)
 Tighten to taut tension.

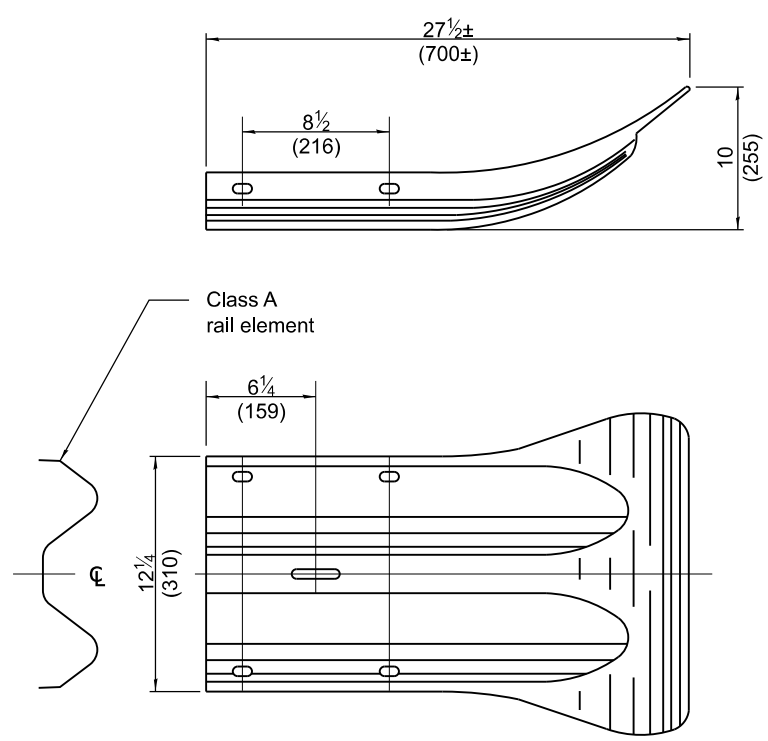


RAIL ELEMENT SPLICE

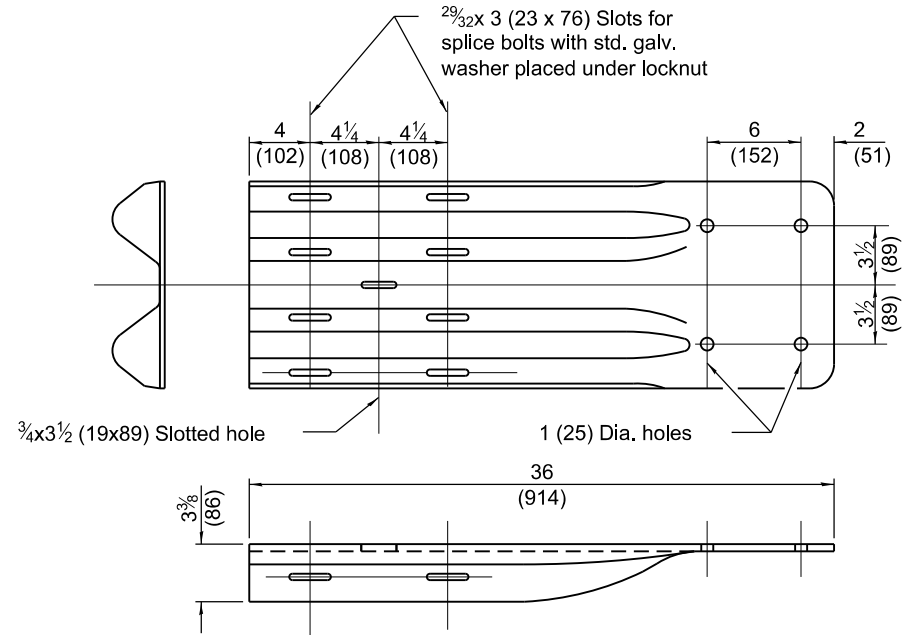


NOTE
 Anchor plate T shall be used to attach cable assembly to guardrail when required on traffic barrier terminals.

ANCHOR PLATE T DETAILS



END SECTION

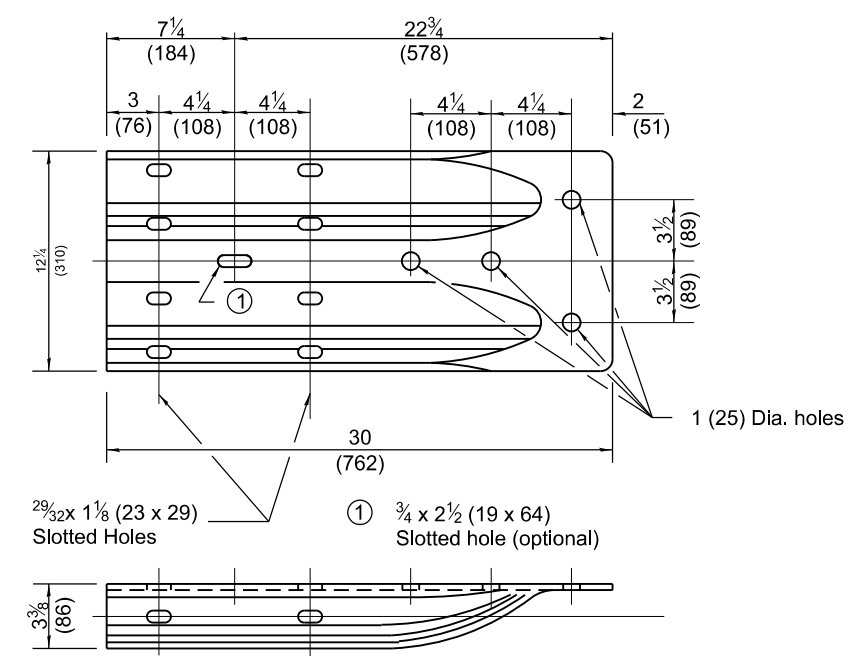


NOTE
 When end shoe is attached to a bridge parapet which has an expansion joint, the bolts shall be provided with a locknut or double nut and shall be tightened only to a point that will allow guardrail movement.

The standard end shoe shall be attached to the concrete with pre-drilled or self-drilling anchor bolts. The anchor cone shall be set flush with the surface of the concrete.

Externally threaded studs protruding from the surface of the concrete will not be permitted.

END SHOE



ALTERNATE END SHOE

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2024
Markell K. M...
 ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

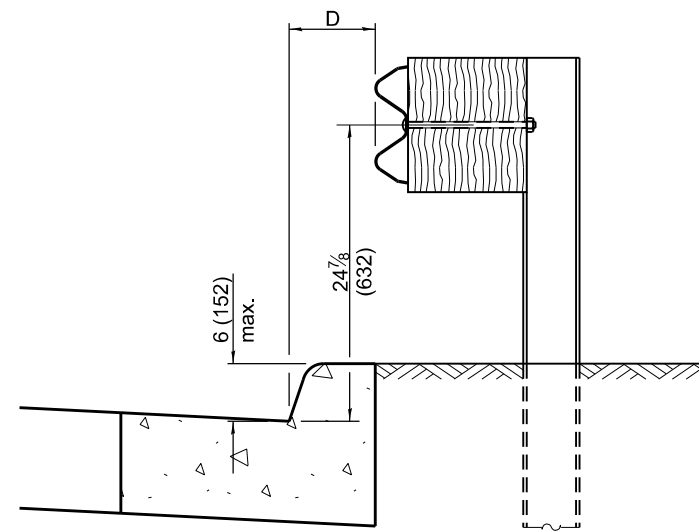
APPROVED January 1, 2024
S... C...
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

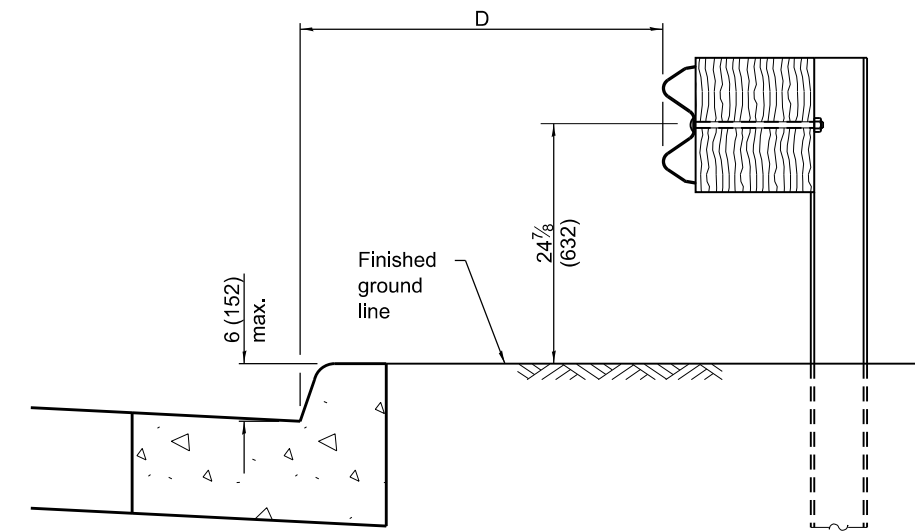
**STEEL PLATE BEAM
 GUARDRAIL**

(Sheet 3 of 4)

STANDARD 630001-13



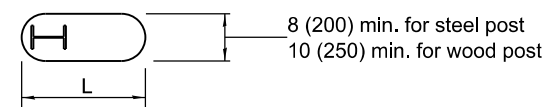
$0 \leq D < 6 (150 \text{ m})$



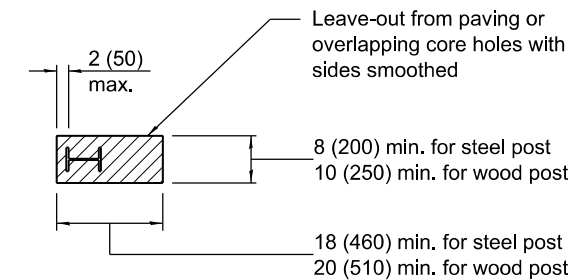
$4'-0'' (1.2 \text{ m}) \leq D \leq 12'-0'' (3.7 \text{ m})$

GUARDRAIL PLACED BEHIND CURB

Note: 'D' shall not exceed 6 (152) for design speeds greater than 45 mph.

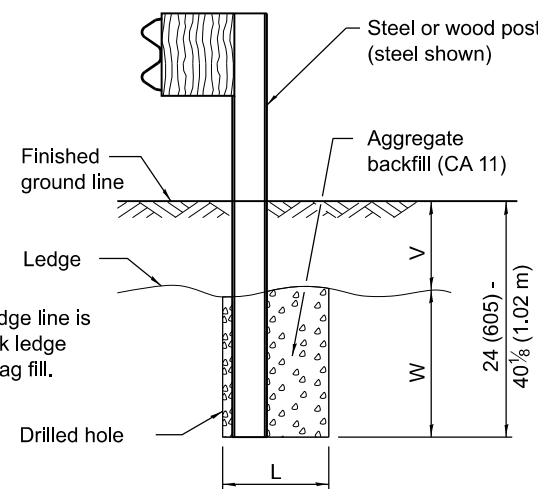


PLAN



PLAN

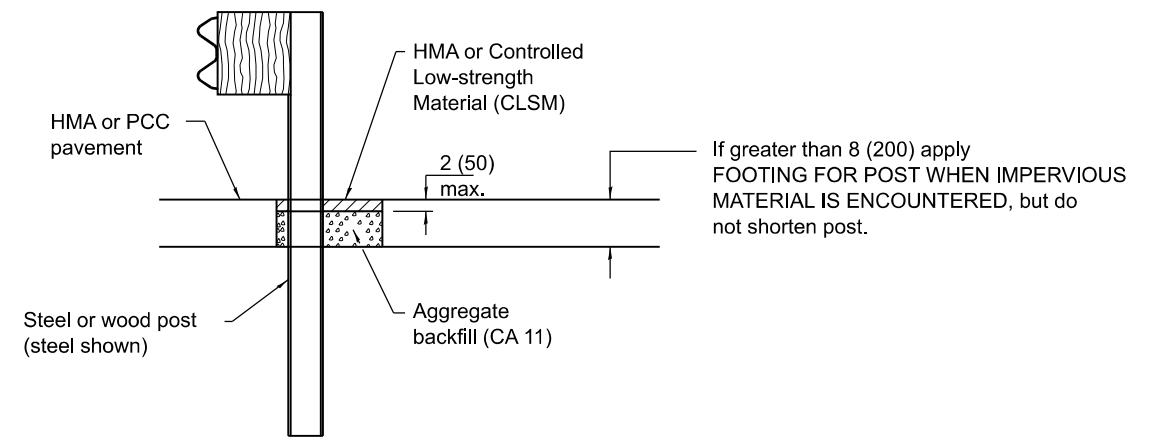
V	W	L	
		Steel Post	Wood Post
0 - 6 (0 - 152)	24 (610)	21 (530)	23 (580)
> 6 - 18 (> 152 - 458)	18 (458)	14½ (368)	16½ (419)
> 18 - 31 (> 458 - 787)	12 (305)	8 (203)	10 (250)
> 31 - 40½ (> 787 - 1.02 m)	12 - 0 (305 - 0)	8 (203)	10 (250)



Note: Ledge line is top of rock ledge or hard slag fill.

ELEVATION

FOOTING FOR POST WHEN IMPERVIOUS MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED



ELEVATION

LEAVE-OUT FOR POST WHEN PAVED MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED

STEEL PLATE BEAM GUARDRAIL

(Sheet 4 of 4)

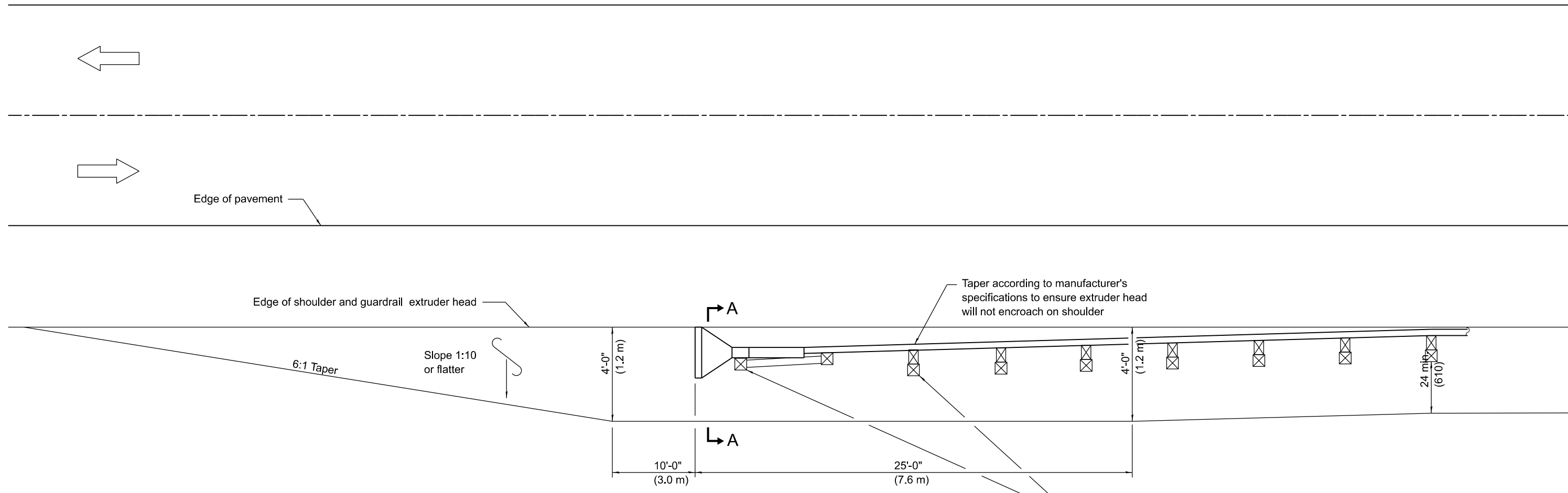
STANDARD 630001-13

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2024
Marshall K. Moberg
 ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

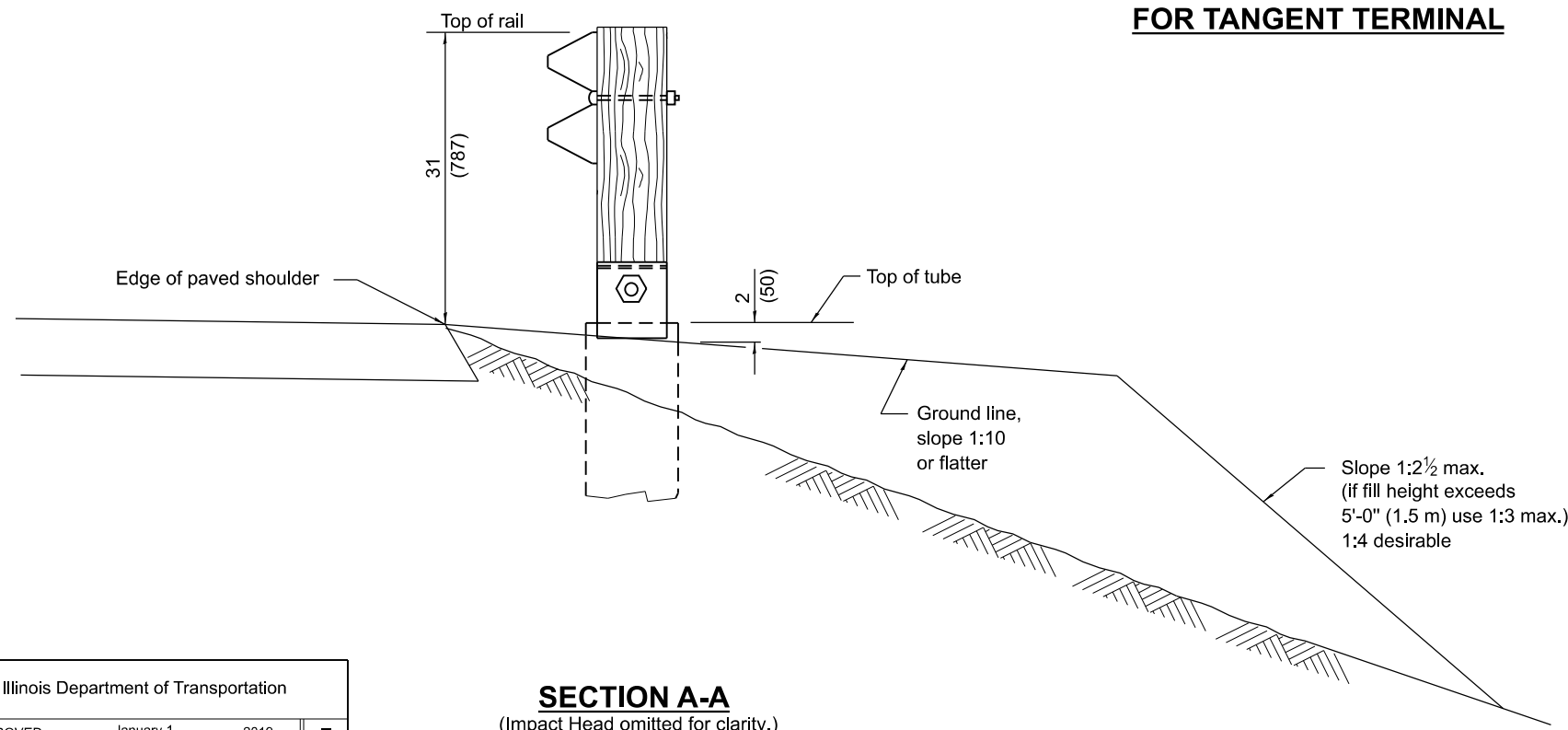
APPROVED January 1, 2024
Scott C. C...
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97



**SHOULDER WIDENING TRANSITION
FOR TANGENT TERMINAL**

Beginning length of need point varies by manufacturer. Typically occurs between posts 1 and 3.



SECTION A-A
(Impact Head omitted for clarity.)

GENERAL NOTES

All slope ratios are expressed as units of vertical displacement to units of horizontal displacement (V:H).

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-19	Removed pay limits. Revised notes regarding the taper/flare and length of need point.
1-1-18	Omitted posts from 'Pay limits of other type'.

**SHOULDER WIDENING FOR
TYPE 1 (SPECIAL)
GUARDRAIL TERMINALS**
(Sheet 1 of 2)

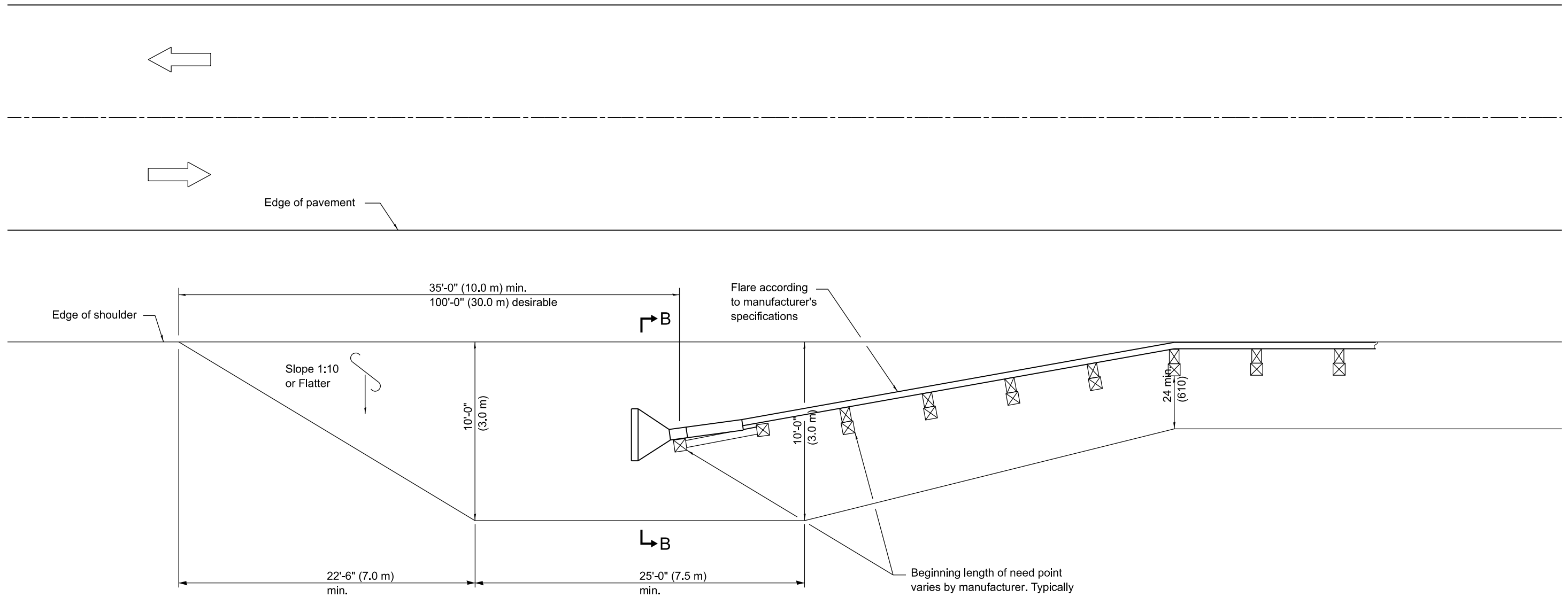
STANDARD 630301-09

Illinois Department of Transportation

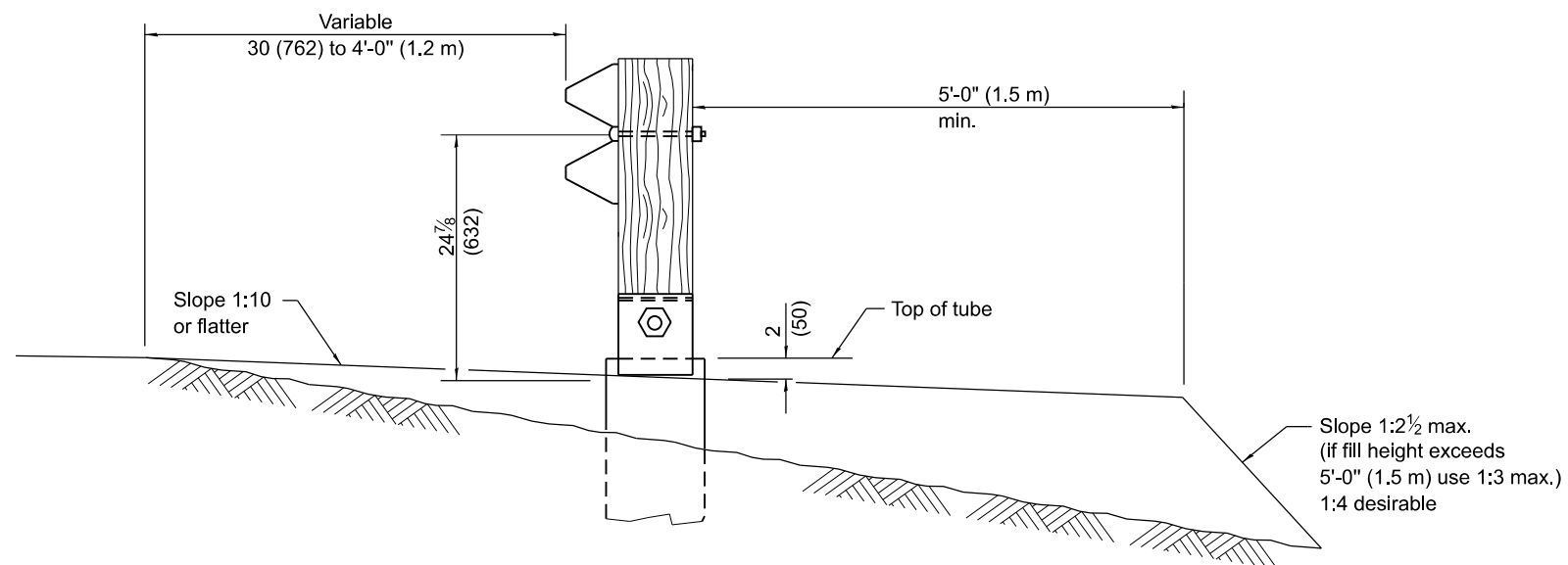
APPROVED *[Signature]* January 1, 2019
ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED *[Signature]* January 1, 2019
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-00



**SHOULDER WIDENING TRANSITION
FOR FLARED TERMINAL**



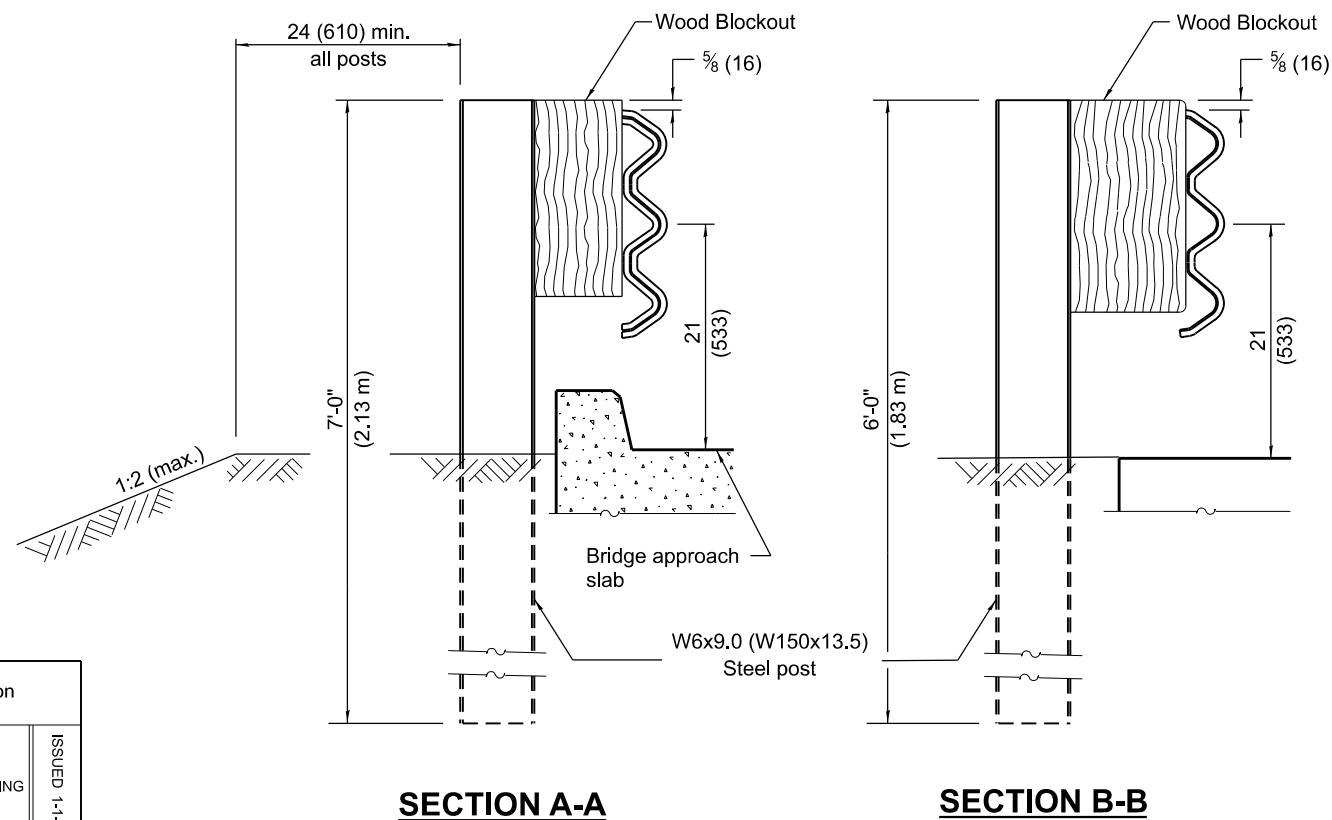
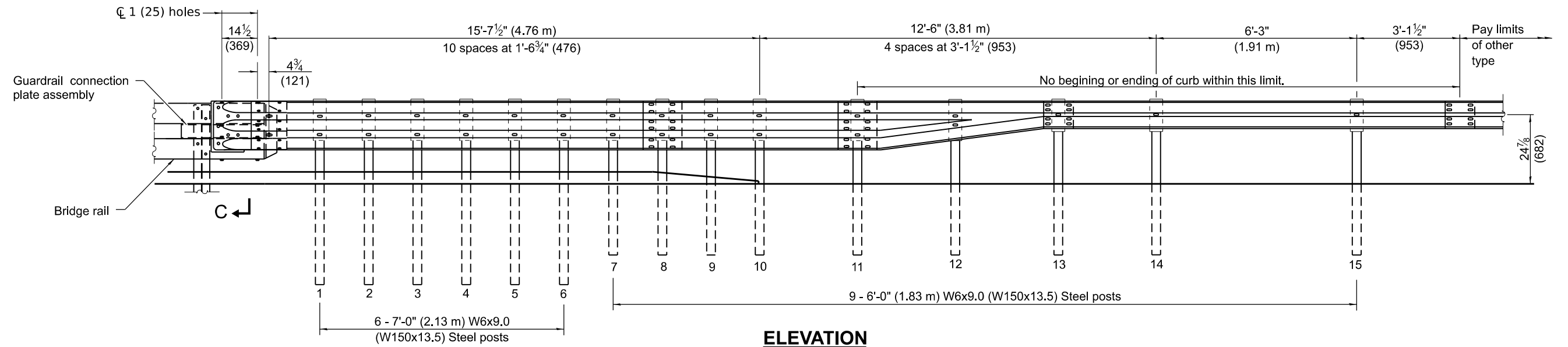
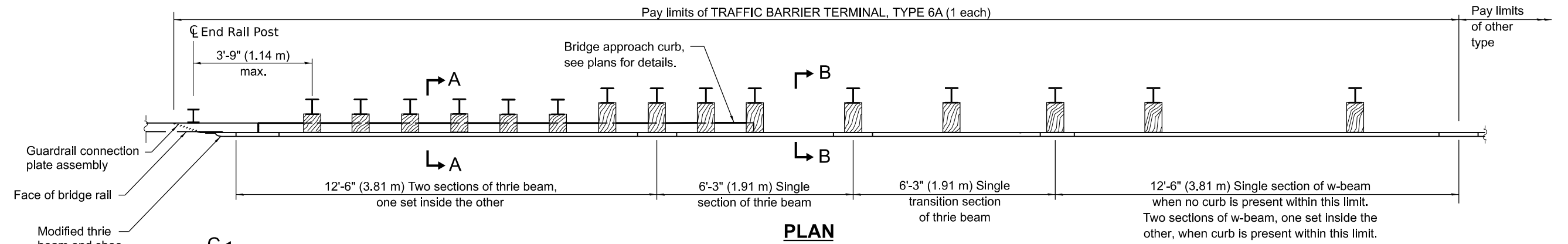
SECTION B-B
(Impact Head omitted for clarity.)

**SHOULDER WIDENING FOR
TYPE 1 (SPECIAL)
GUARDRAIL TERMINALS**

(Sheet 2 of 2)

STANDARD 630301-09

	APPROVED January 1, 2019 <i>Michael Bond</i> ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES	ISSUED 1-1-00
	APPROVED January 1, 2019 <i>Scott E. Elger</i> ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT	
	APPROVED January 1, 2019 <i>Scott E. Elger</i> ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT	
	APPROVED January 1, 2019 <i>Scott E. Elger</i> ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT	



GENERAL NOTES

This standard shows attachment to side mounted bridge rail, Type SMX. Side mounted bridge rail, Type SM is similar.

See Standard 630001 for details of guardrail not shown.

Thrie beam rail shall be bolted to block-out at all posts.

All slope ratios are expressed as units of vertical displacement to units of horizontal displacement (V:H).

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-23	Updated bridge rail connection to match the new Type SMX. Revised post spacing, blockouts, and details to match other TBTs.
1-1-17	Revised length of thrie beam. Revised length of posts.

TRAFFIC BARRIER TERMINAL, TYPE 6A

(Sheet 1 of 3)

STANDARD 631032-10

Illinois Department of Transportation

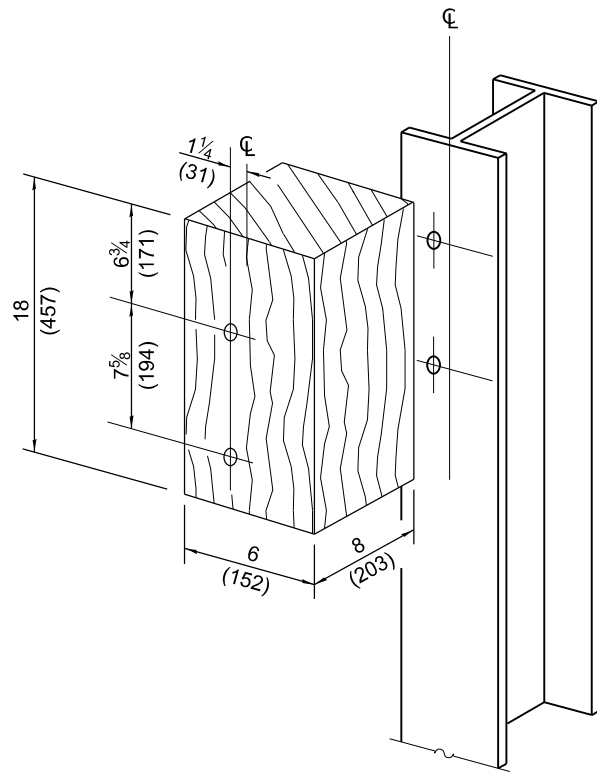
APPROVED January 1, 2023

 ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROG. AND ENGINEERING

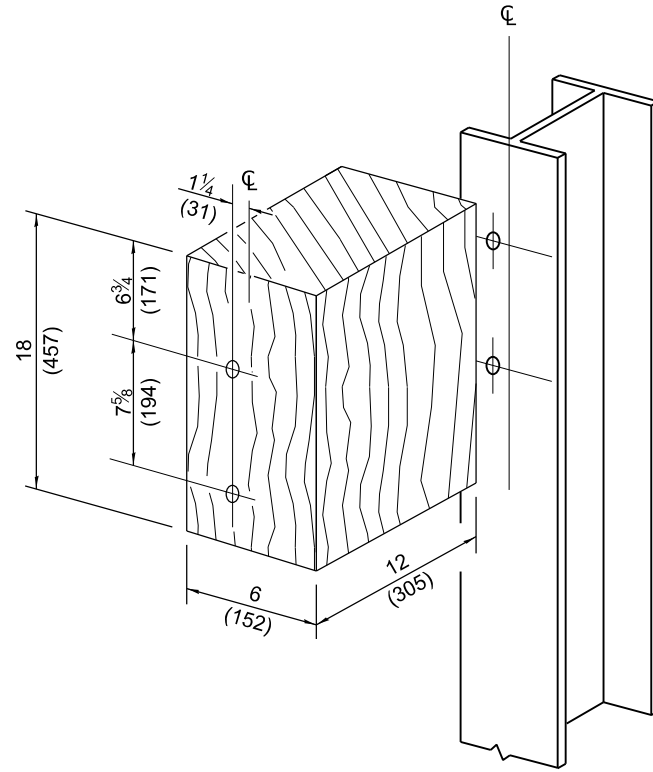
APPROVED January 1, 2023

 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

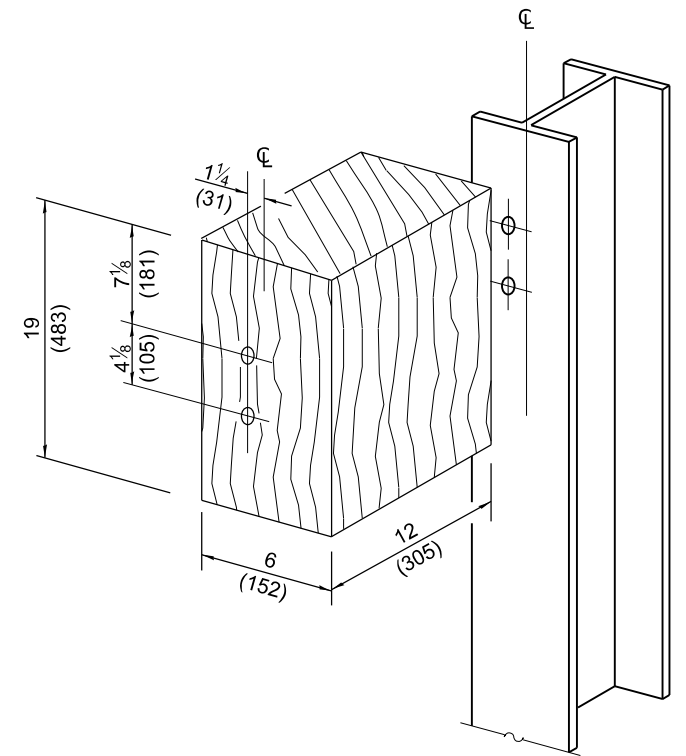
ISSUED 1-1-03



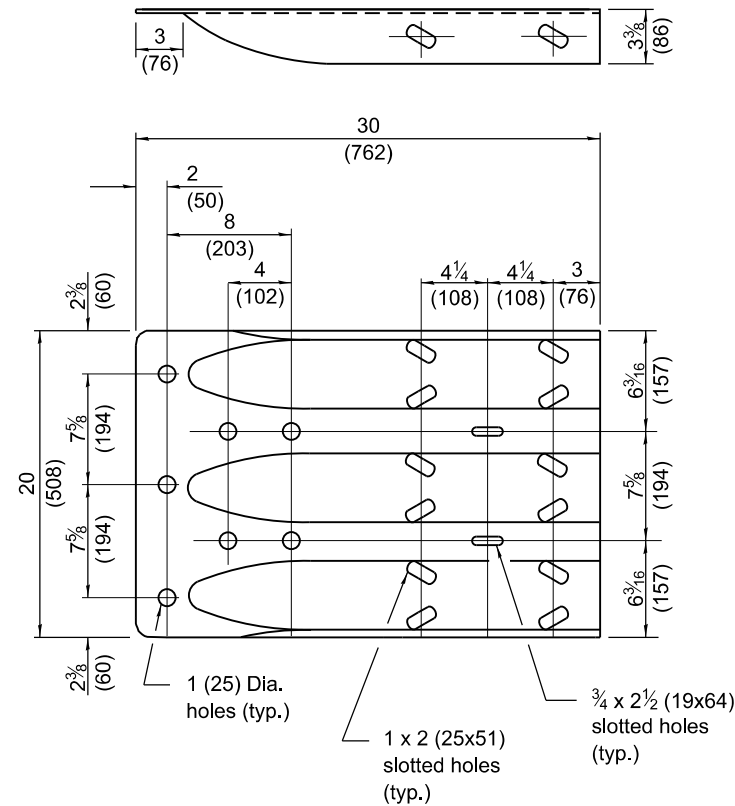
POSTS 1-6 WOOD BLOCKOUT DETAIL



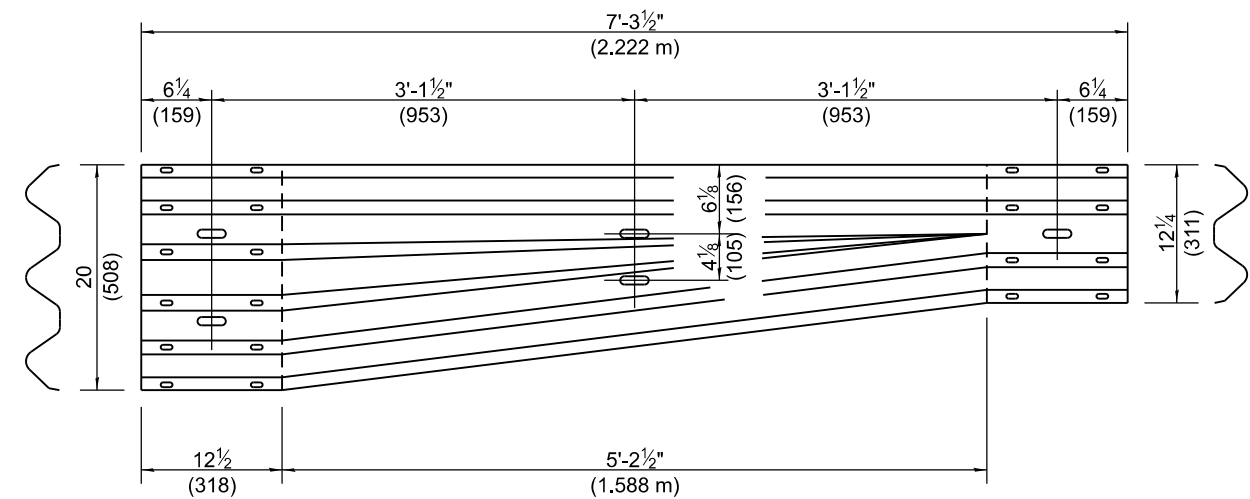
POSTS 7-11 WOOD BLOCKOUT DETAIL



POST 12 WOOD BLOCKOUT DETAIL



MODIFIED THRIE BEAM END SHOE DETAIL



TRANSITION SECTION
(10 gauge (3.4) rail element)

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2023

Cynthia D. [Signature]
ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROG. AND ENGINEERING

APPROVED January 1, 2023

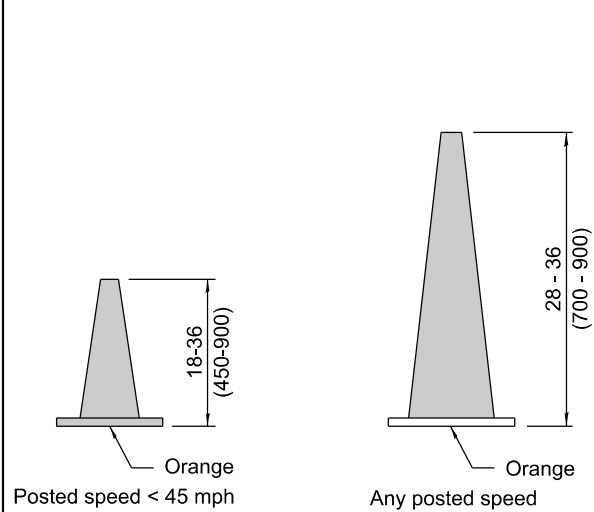
[Signature]
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-03

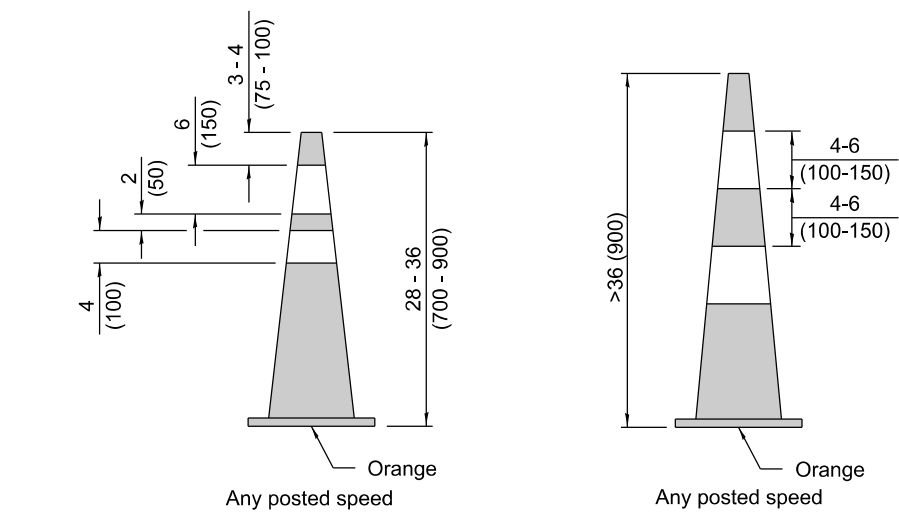
**TRAFFIC BARRIER
TERMINAL, TYPE 6A**

(Sheet 2 of 3)

STANDARD 631032-10

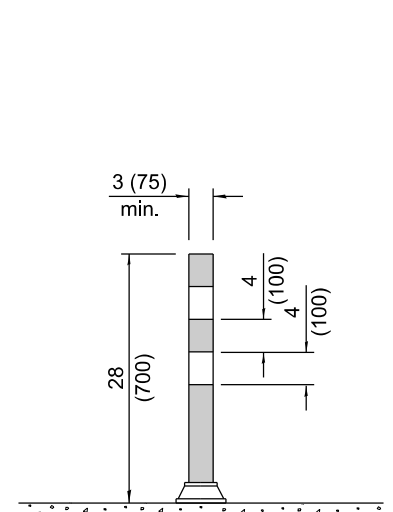


DAYTIME USE

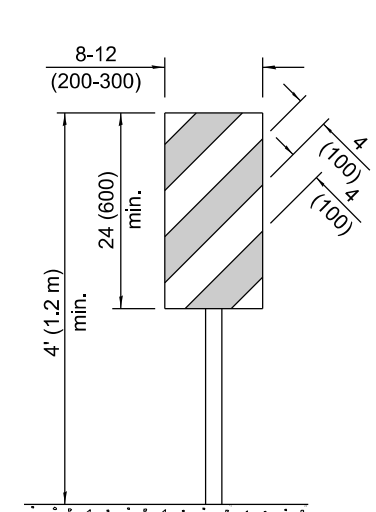


DAY OR NIGHTTIME USE

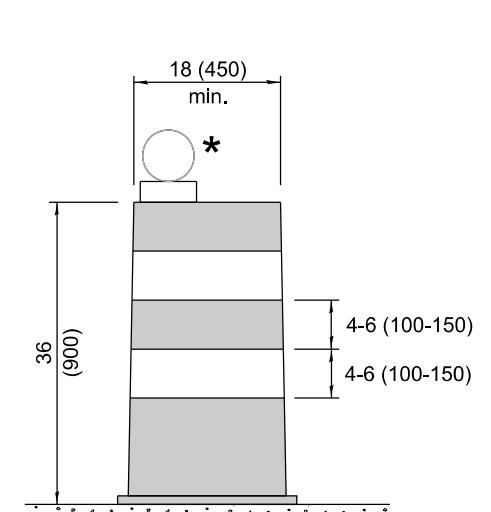
CONES



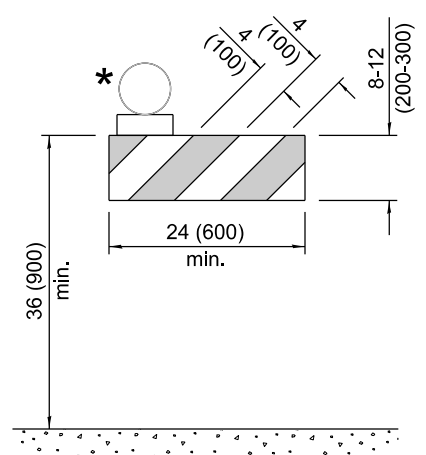
TUBULAR MARKER



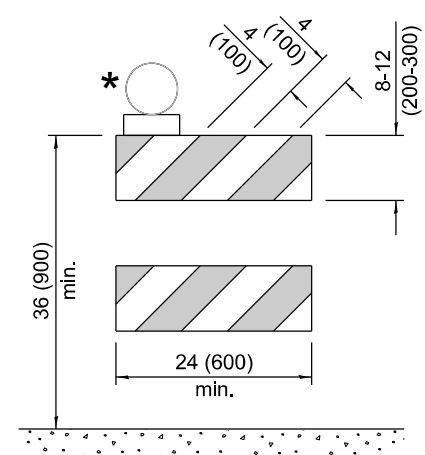
**VERTICAL PANEL
POST MOUNTED**



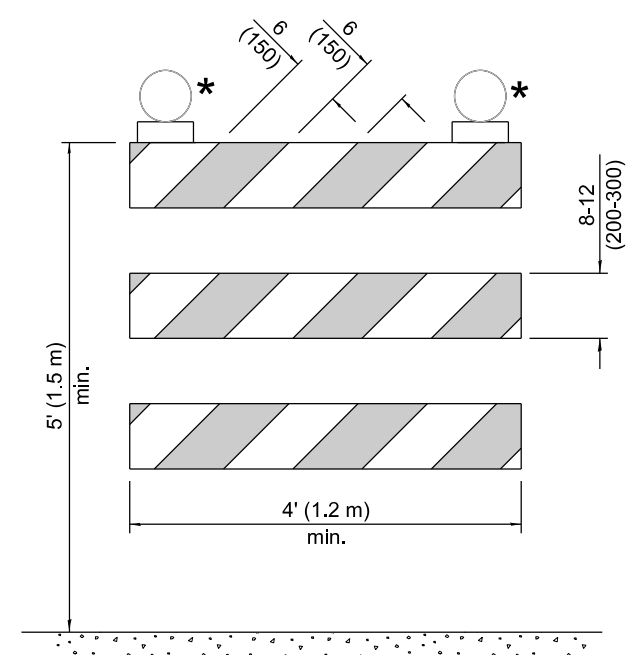
DRUM



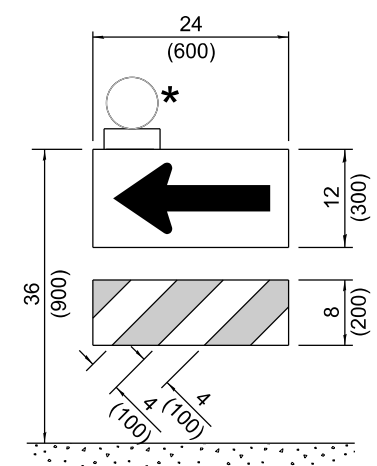
TYPE I BARRICADE



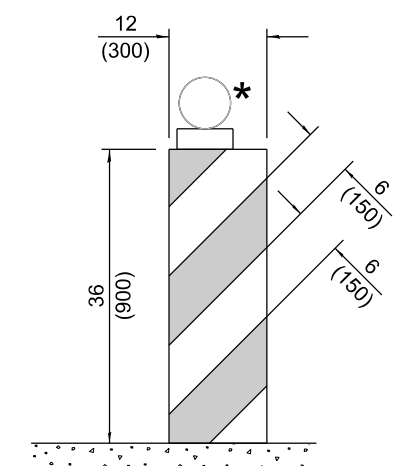
TYPE II BARRICADE



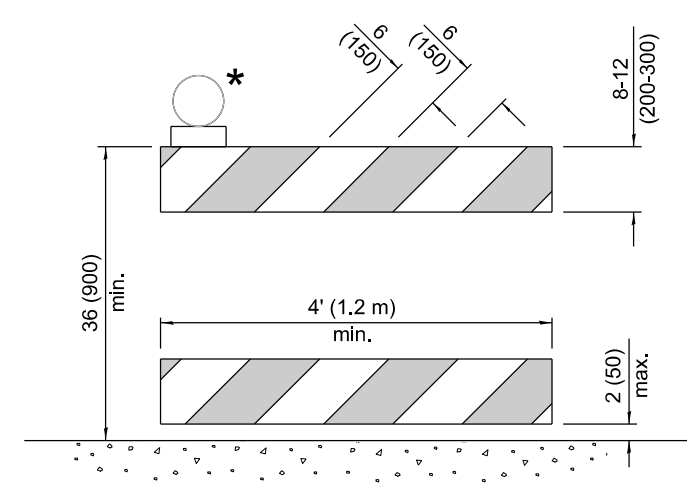
TYPE III BARRICADE



**DIRECTION INDICATOR
BARRICADE**



VERTICAL BARRICADE



**DETECTABLE PEDESTRIAN
CHANNELIZING BARRICADE**

* Warning lights (if required)

GENERAL NOTES

All heights shown shall be measured above the pavement surface.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-24	Revised Type III Barricade notes (sht. 3) & moved warning light on post mounted signs to top center.
1-1-19	Revised cones usage and added cones > 36" (900 mm) height.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

(Sheet 1 of 3)

STANDARD 701901-09

Illinois Department of Transportation

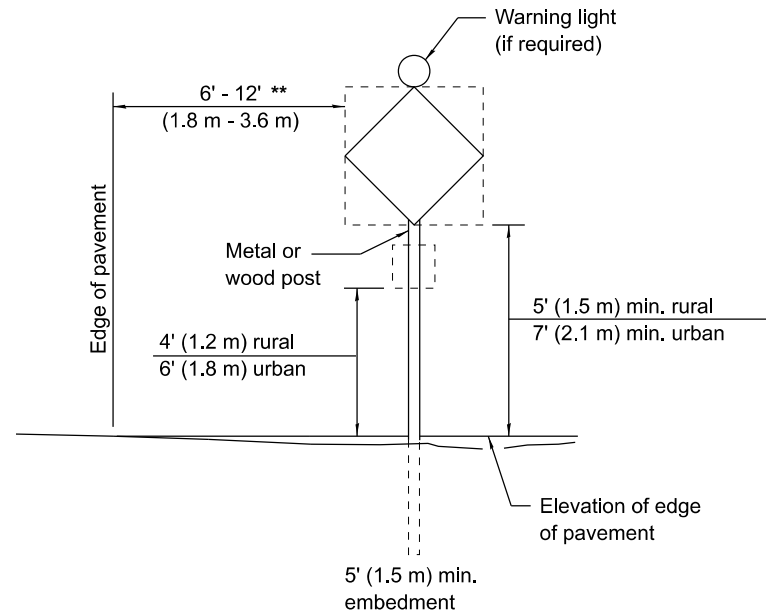
APPROVED January 1, 2024

 ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROGRAM AND ENGINEERING

APPROVED January 1, 2024

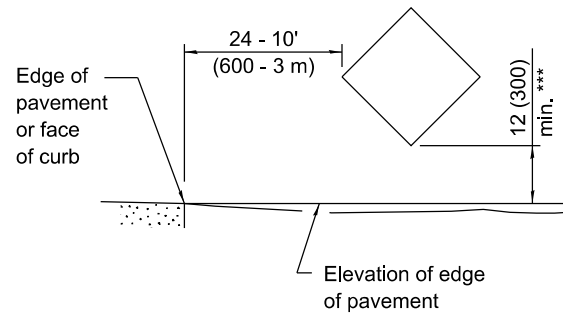
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-13



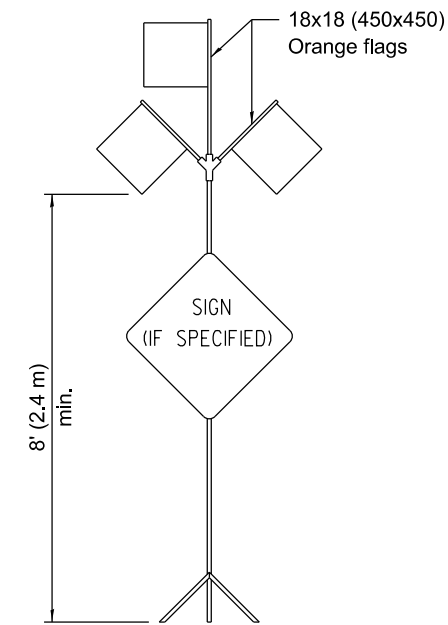
POST MOUNTED SIGNS

** When curb or paved shoulder are present this dimension shall be 24 (600) to the face of curb or 6' (1.8 m) to the outside edge of the paved shoulder.

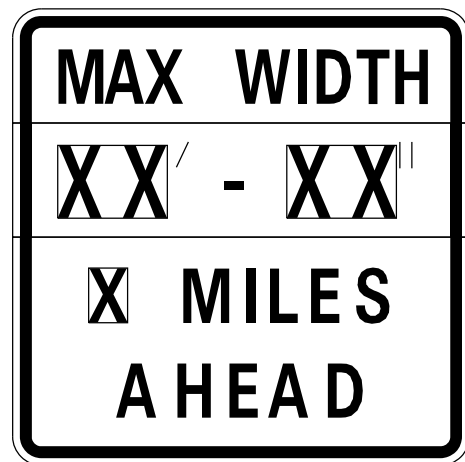


SIGNS ON TEMPORARY SUPPORTS

*** When work operations exceed four days, this dimension shall be 5' (1.5 m) min. If located behind other devices, the height shall be sufficient to be seen completely above the devices.



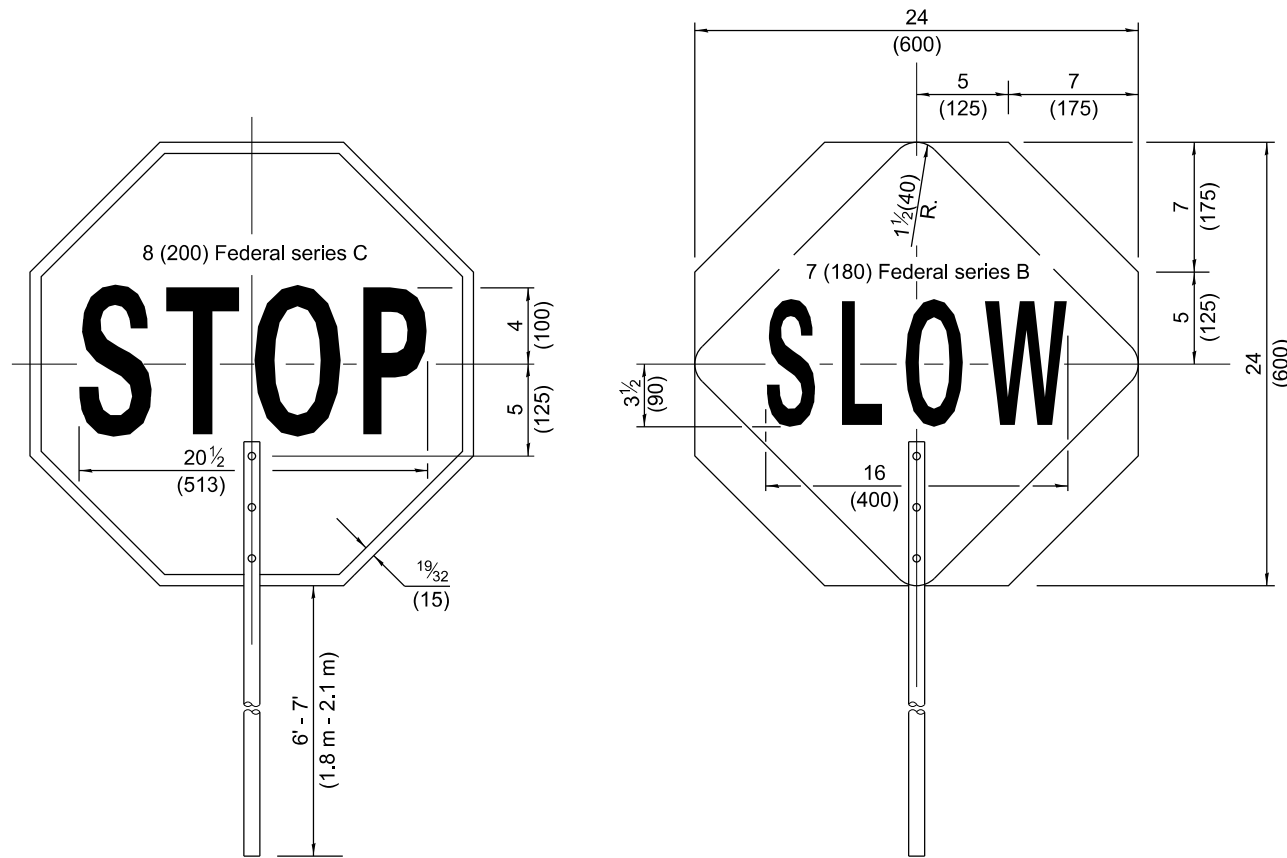
HIGH LEVEL WARNING DEVICE



W12-1103-4848

WIDTH RESTRICTION SIGN

XX'-XX" width and X miles are variable.



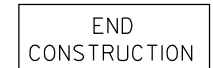
FRONT SIDE

REVERSE SIDE

FLAGGER TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGN



G20-1104(0)-6036



G20-1105(0)-6024

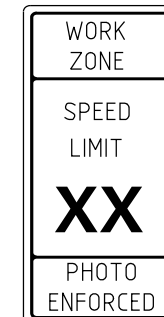
This signing is required for all projects 2 miles (3200 m) or more in length.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEXT X MILES sign shall be placed 500' (150 m) in advance of project limits.

END CONSTRUCTION sign shall be erected at the end of the job unless another job is within 2 miles (3200 m).

Dual sign displays shall be utilized on multi-lane highways.

WORK LIMIT SIGNING



W21-1115(0)-3618

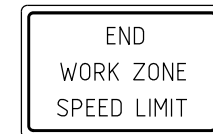
R2-1-3648

R10-1108p-3618 ****



R2-1106p-3618

Sign assembly as shown on Standards or as allowed by District Operations.



G20-1103-6036

This sign shall be used when the above sign assembly is used.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION SPEED ZONE SIGNS

**** R10-1108p shall only be used along roadways under the jurisdiction of the State.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

(Sheet 2 of 3)

STANDARD 701901-09

Illinois Department of Transportation

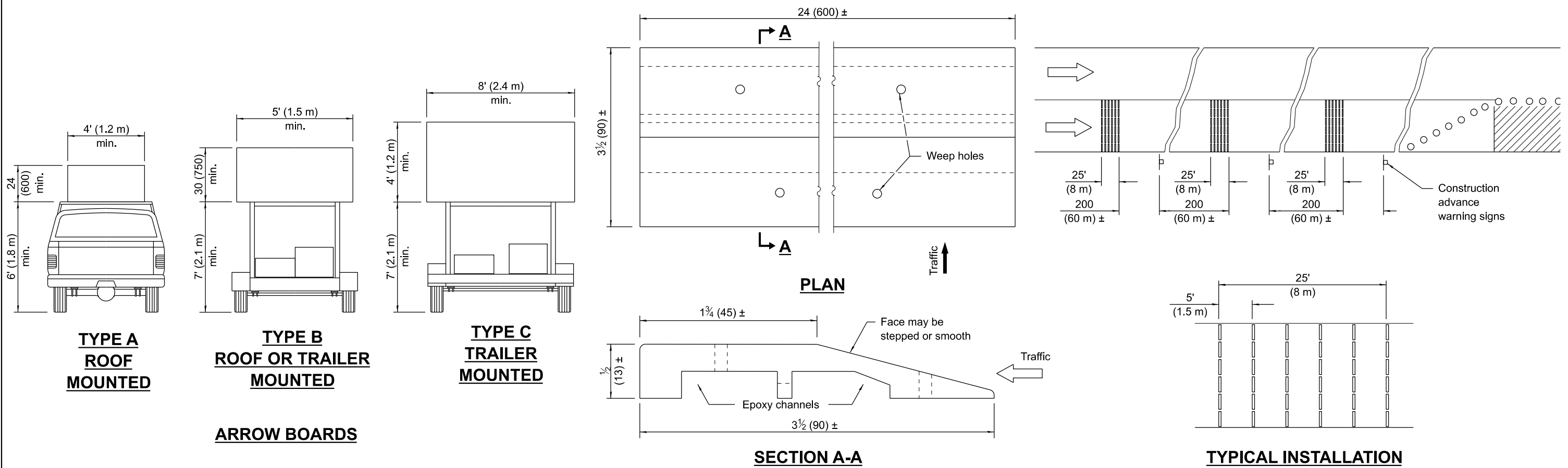
APPROVED January 1, 2024

 ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROGRAM AND ENGINEERING

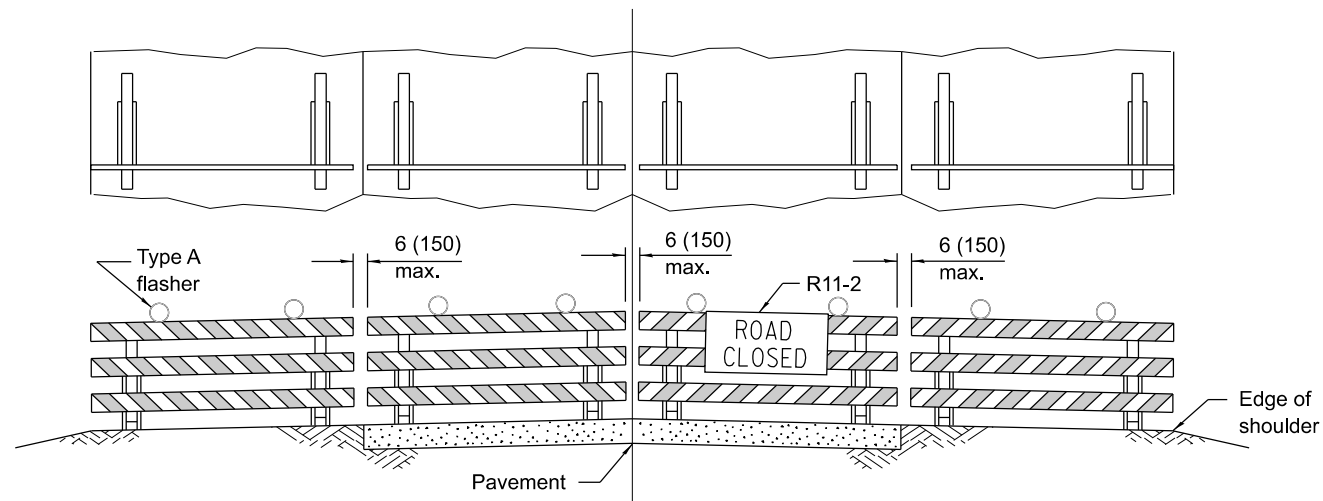
APPROVED January 1, 2024

 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

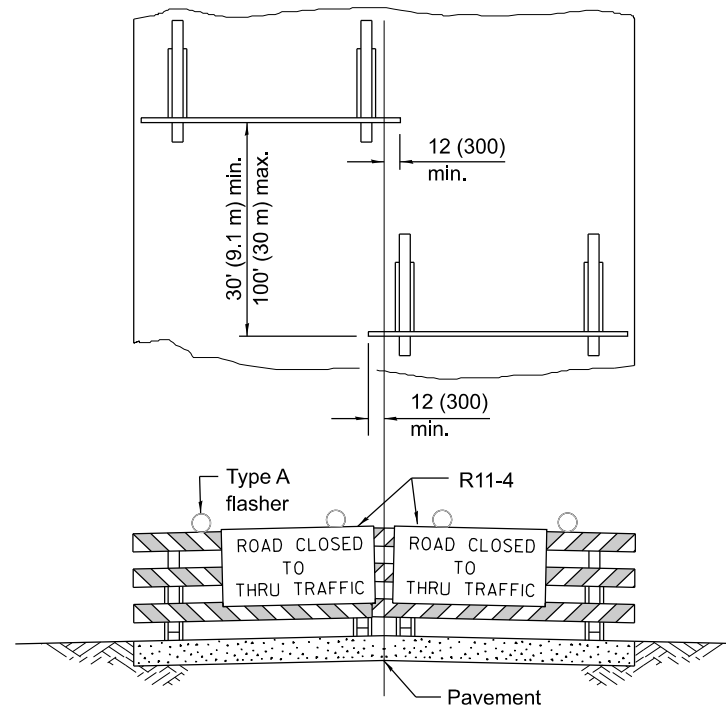
ISSUED 1-1-13



TEMPORARY RUMBLE STRIPS



ROAD CLOSED TO ALL TRAFFIC
 ReflectORIZED striping may be omitted on the back side of the barricades.



ROAD CLOSED TO THRU TRAFFIC
 ReflectORIZED striping shall appear on both sides of the barricades.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS OF TYPE III BARRICADES CLOSING A ROAD

If a Type III barricade with an attached sign panel which meets NCHRP 350 or MASH is not available, the sign may be mounted on an NCHRP 350 or MASH temporary sign support directly in front of the barricade.

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2024
 ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROGRAM AND ENGINEERING

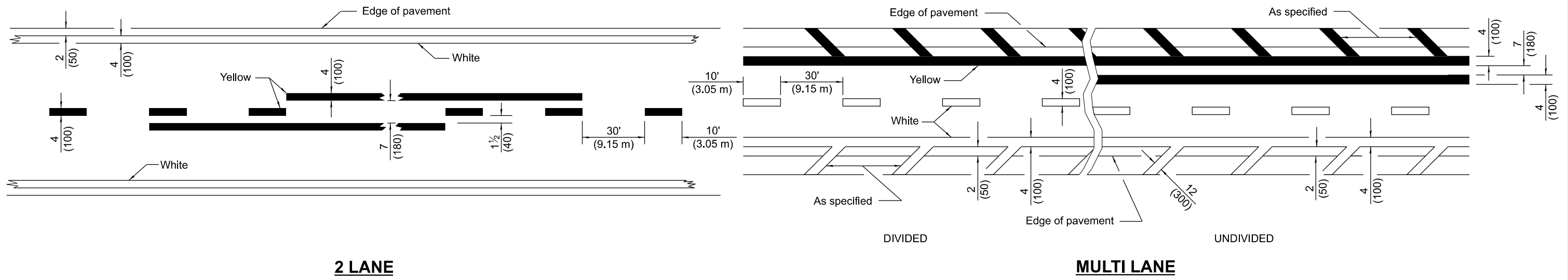
APPROVED January 1, 2024
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-13

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

(Sheet 3 of 3)

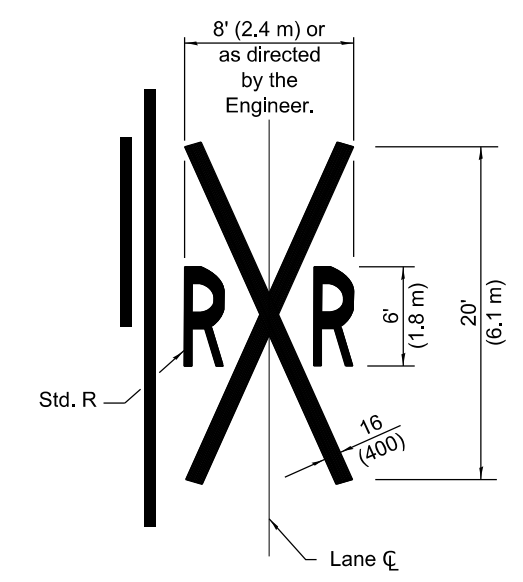
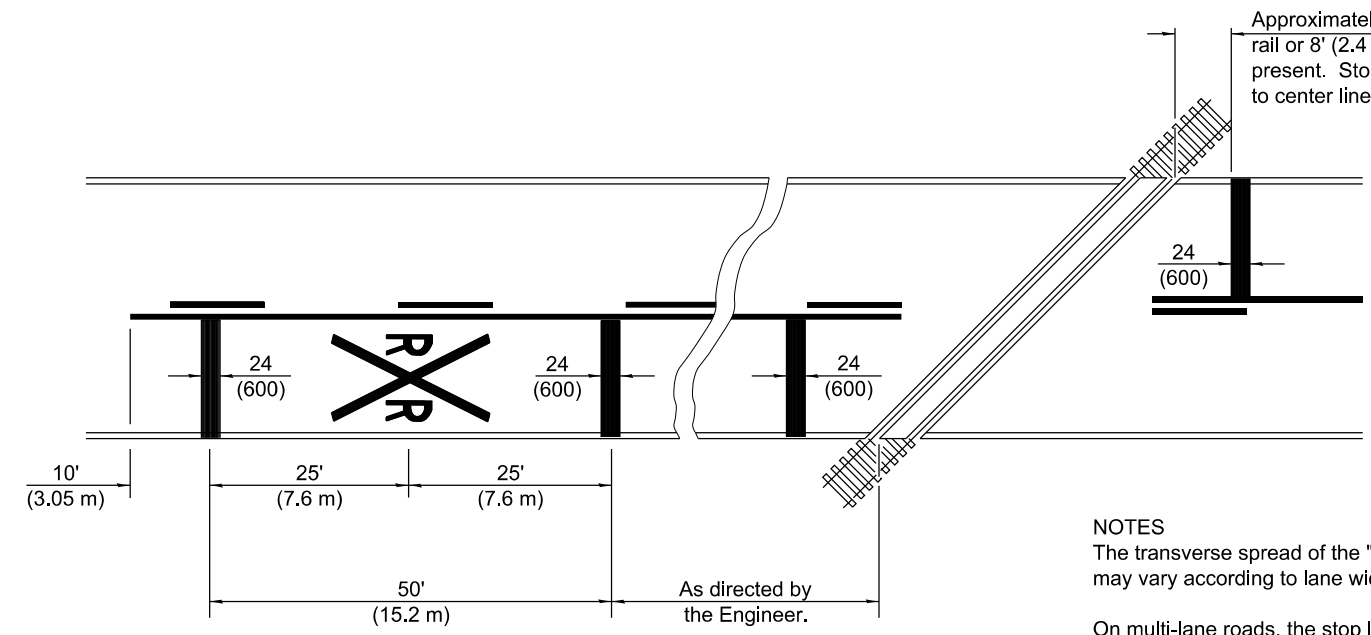
STANDARD 701901-09



2 LANE

MULTI LANE

LANE AND EDGE LINES



NOTES

The transverse spread of the "X" may vary according to lane width.

On multi-lane roads, the stop lines shall extend across all approach lanes and separate RXR symbols shall be placed adjacent to each other in each lane.

When the pavement marking symbol is used, a portion of the symbol should be located directly adjacent to the Advance Warning Sign (W10-1) as placed by Table 2C-4, Condition B of the MUTCD.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

PAVEMENT MARKINGS AT RAILROAD-HIGHWAY GRADE CROSSING

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-15	Added symbols. Revised bike symbol.
	Revised note for stop line at RR crossing.
1-1-14	Added bike symbol. Renamed 'LANE
	DROP ARROW' detail to 'LANE-REDUCTION ARROW'.

TYPICAL PAVEMENT MARKINGS

(Sheet 1 of 3)

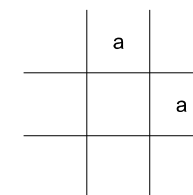
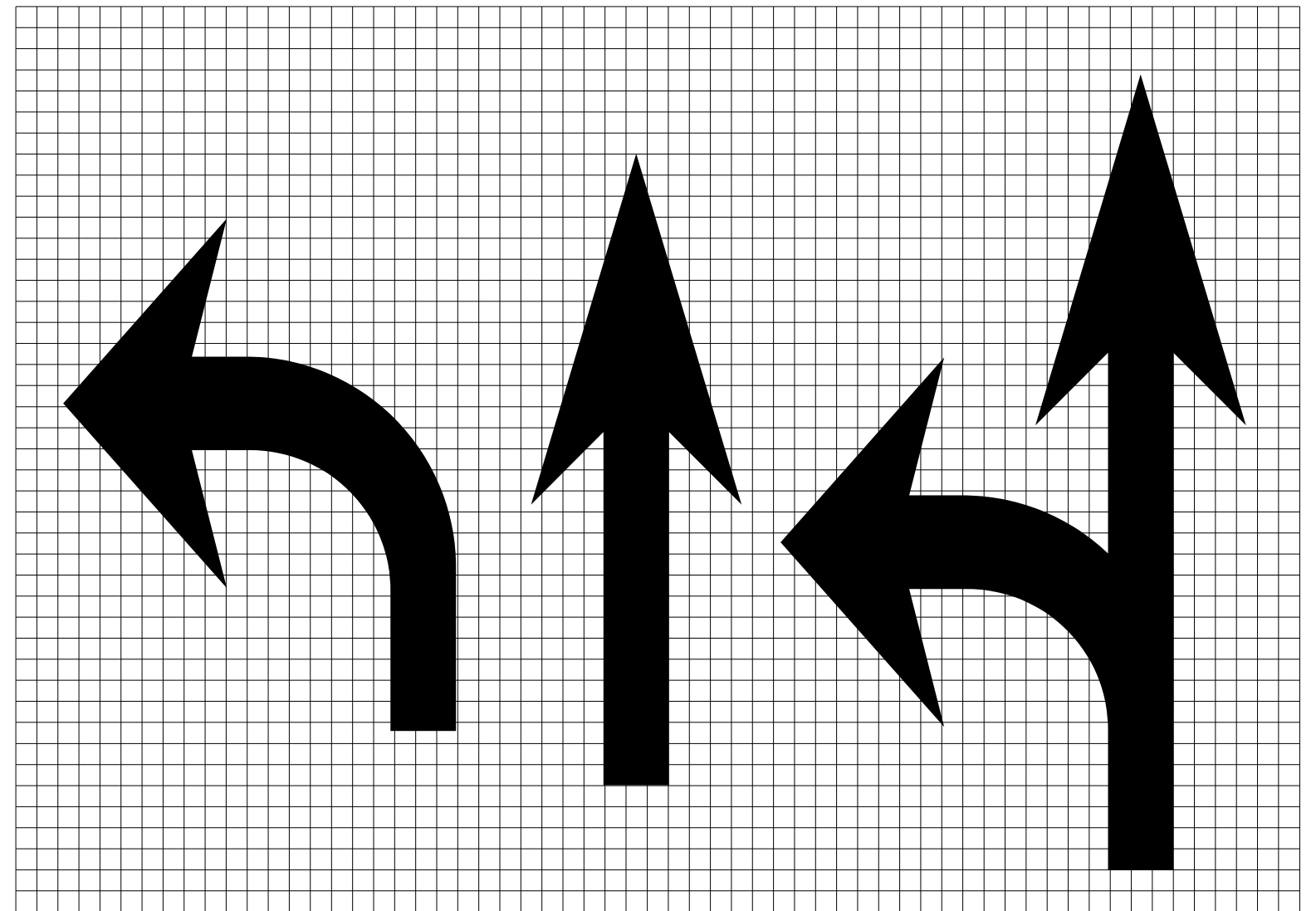
STANDARD 780001-05

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2015
Amy Allen
 ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS

APPROVED January 1, 2015
[Signature]
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT


ISSUED 1-1-97



Legend Height	Arrow Size	a
6' (1.8 m)	Small	2.9 (74)
8' (2.4 m)	Large	3.8 (96)

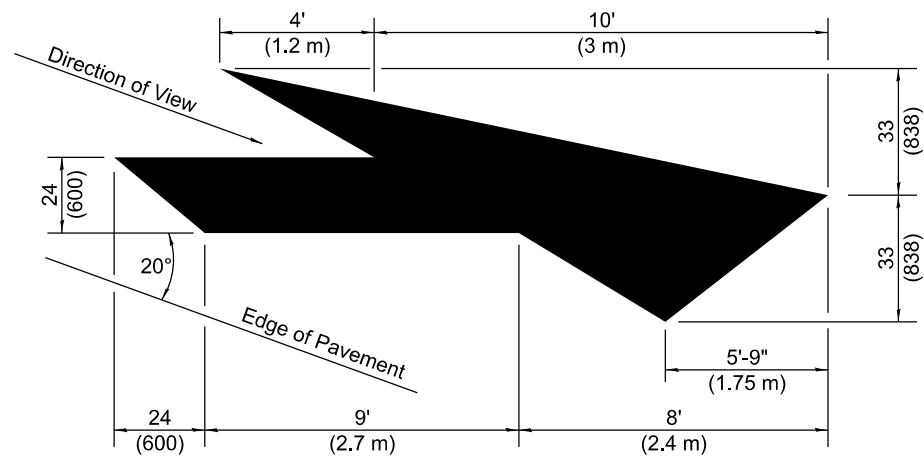
The space between adjacent letters or numerals should be approximately 3 (75) for 6' (1.8 m) legend and 4 (100) for 8' (2.4 m) legend.

LETTER AND ARROW GRID SCALE

 Illinois Department of Transportation
 APPROVED January 1, 2015
Amy Ellis
 ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS
 APPROVED January 1, 2015
RE
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

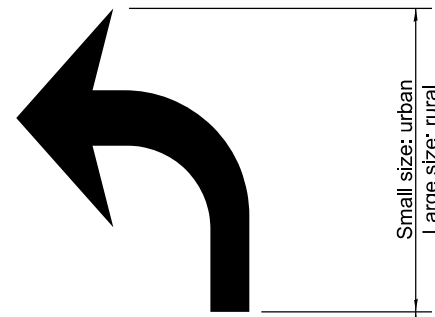
ISSUED 1-1-97

TYPICAL PAVEMENT MARKINGS
 (Sheet 2 of 3)
STANDARD 780001-05



LANE-REDUCTION ARROW

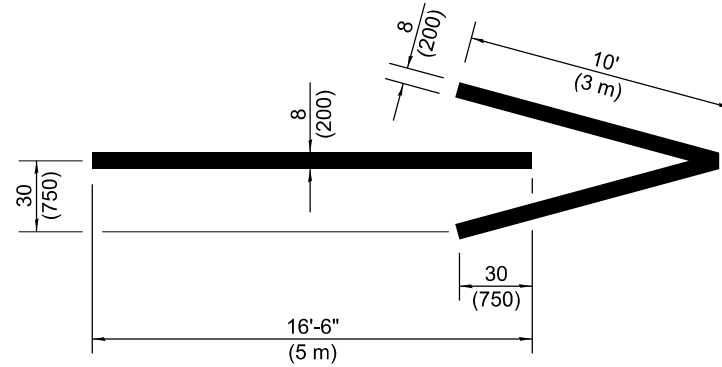
Right lane-reduction arrow shown.
Use mirror image for left lane.



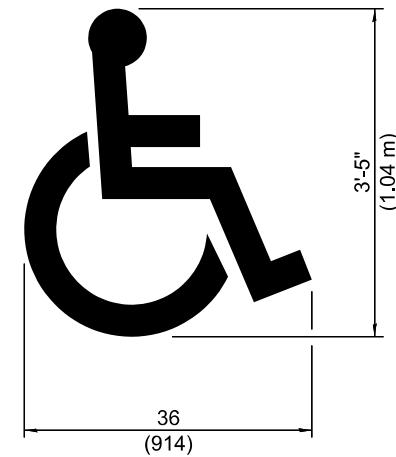
20' (6 m): urban
50' (15 m): rural
(Between arrow
and word or
between words)



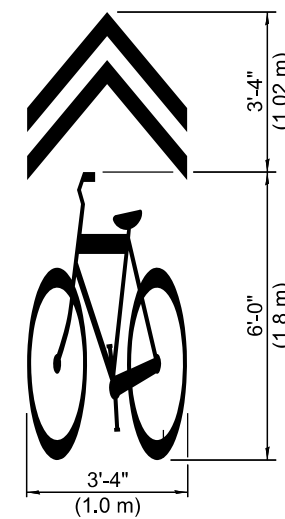
WORD AND ARROW LAYOUT



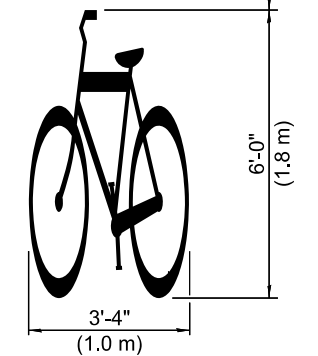
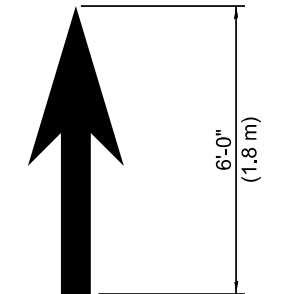
WRONG WAY ARROW



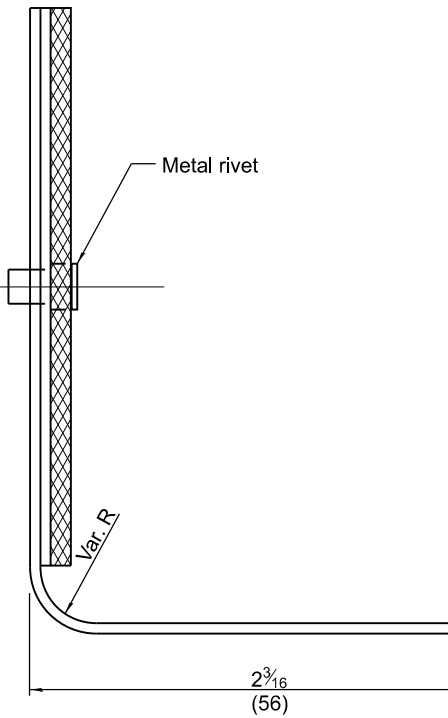
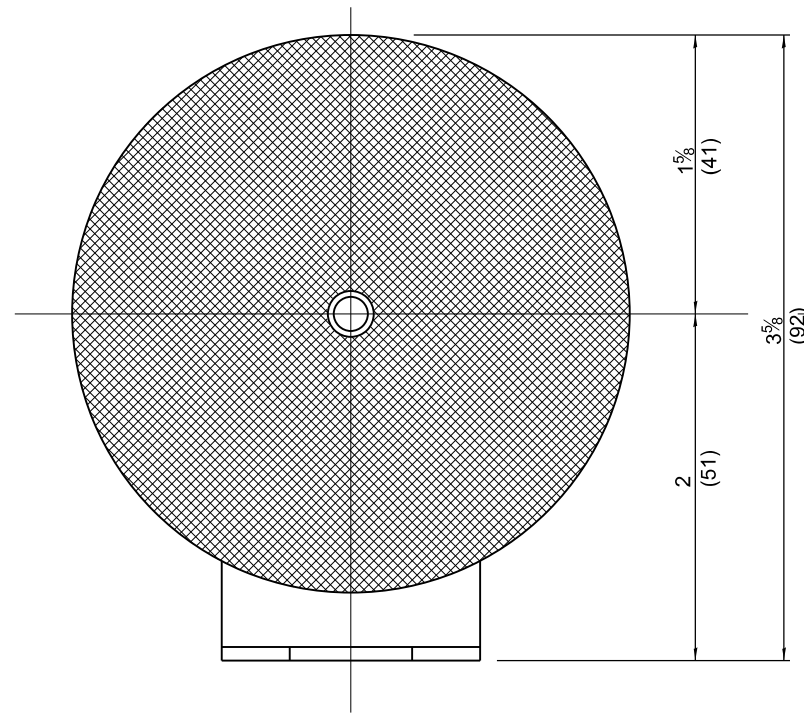
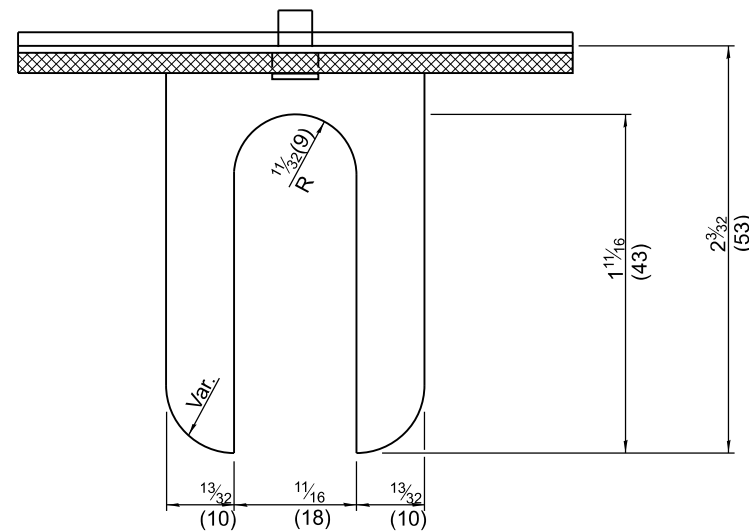
**INTERNATIONAL
SYMBOL OF
ACCESSIBILITY**



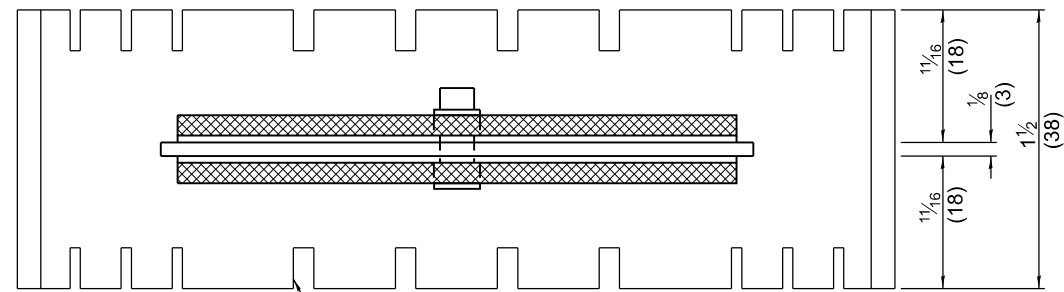
**SHARED LANE
SYMBOL**



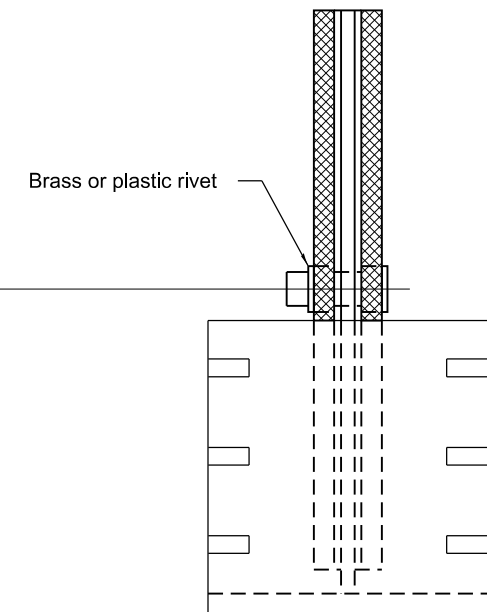
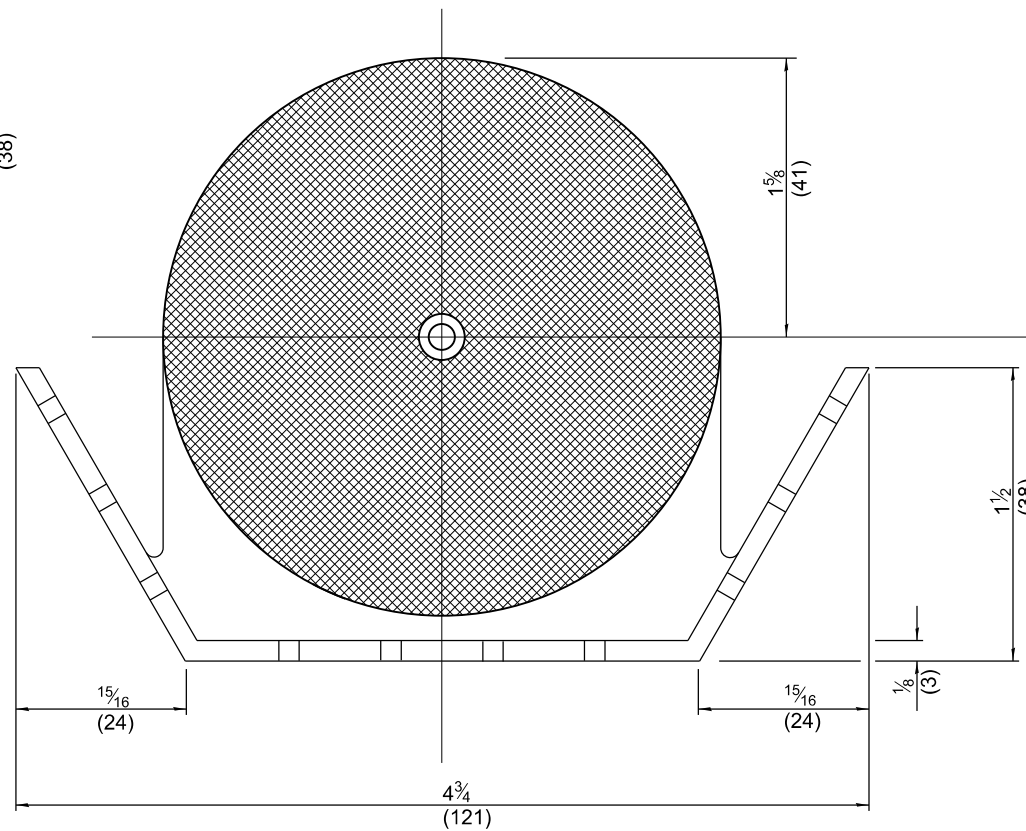
BIKE SYMBOL
(Arrow is optional.)



REFLECTOR TYPE A
(monodirectional shown)



Adhesive weep slots or holes
equally spaced on both sides



All dimensions are in inches (millimeters)
unless otherwise shown.

REFLECTOR TYPE B
(bidirectional shown)

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-20	Revised from F-shape to constant slope parapet, revised note 3 on sheet 3, and fix typo.
4-1-16	Added reflector spacing detail.
	Moved TERMINAL MARKER to std. 725001.

**GUARDRAIL AND
BARRIER WALL REFLECTOR
MOUNTING DETAILS**
(Sheet 1 of 3)

STANDARD 782006-01

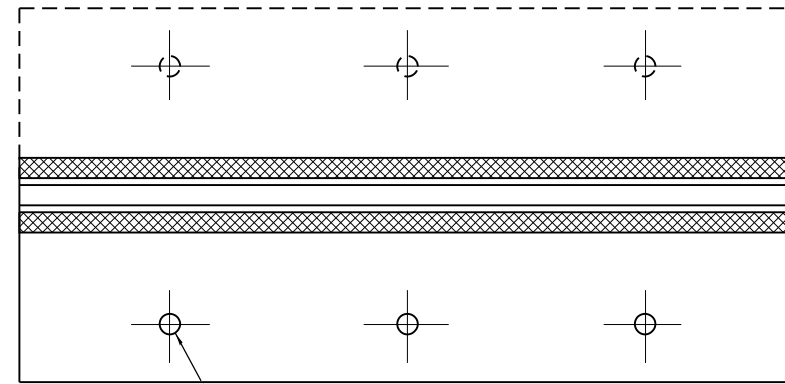
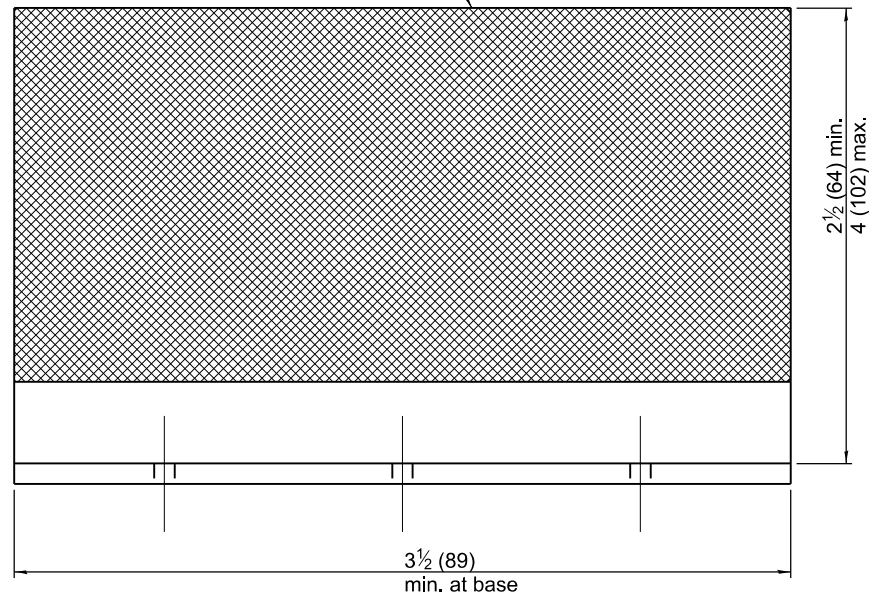
Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2020
Amy Ellis
ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS

APPROVED January 1, 2020
Scott E. ...
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

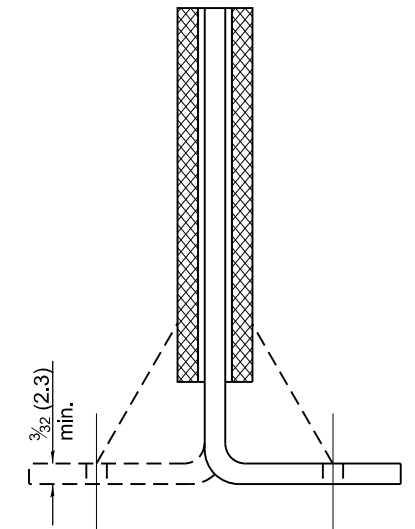
ISSUED 1-1-00

Reflective area. May be rectangular or slight trapezoid.



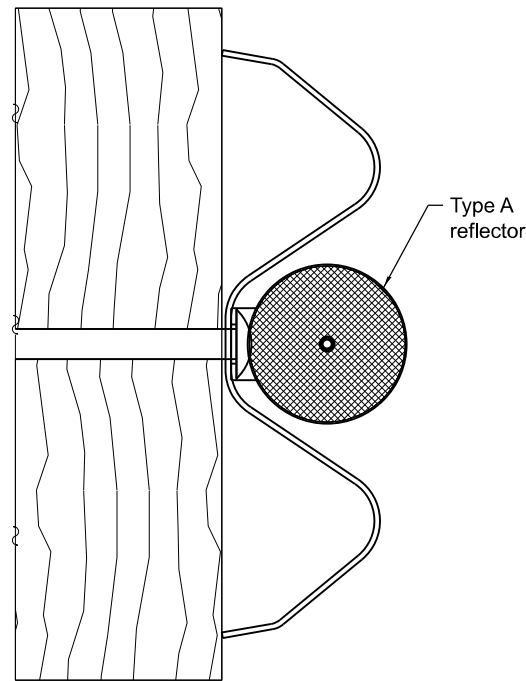
3 min. adhesive weep holes or slots each side, variable spacing.

Minimum total area of base 7.0 sq. in. (4,516 mm²)

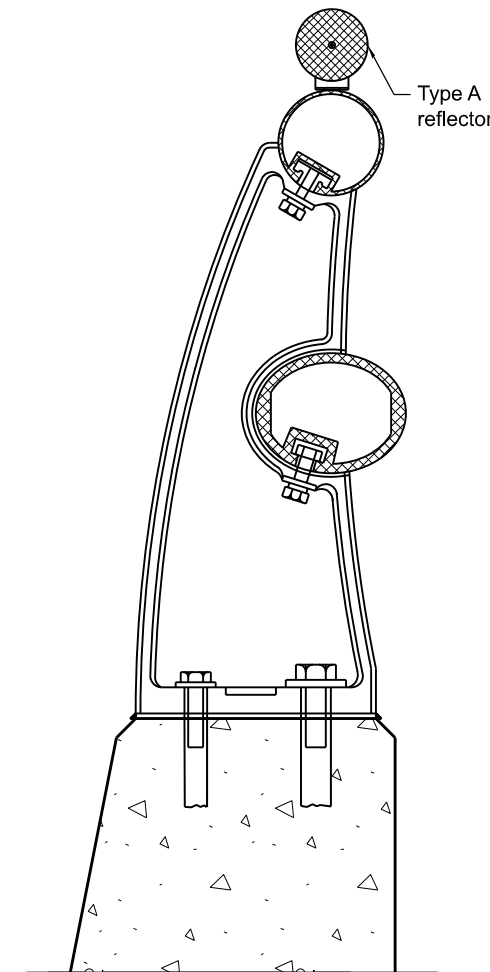
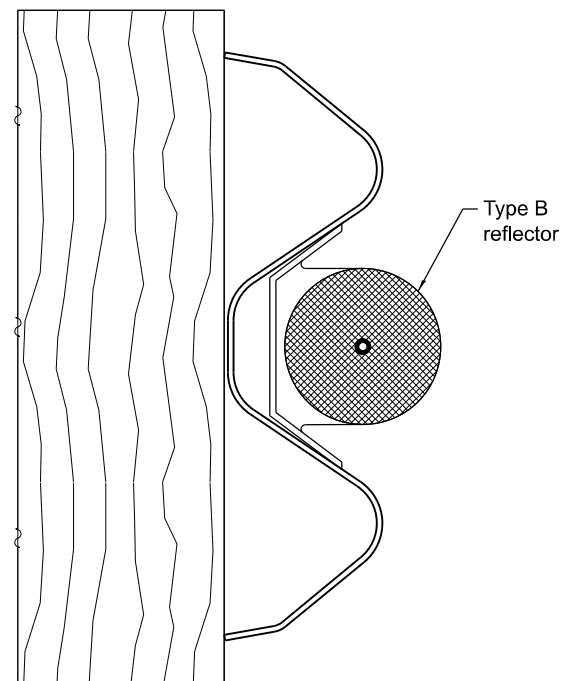


Cross section may be "T" or "L" shaped and may have side supports at ends.

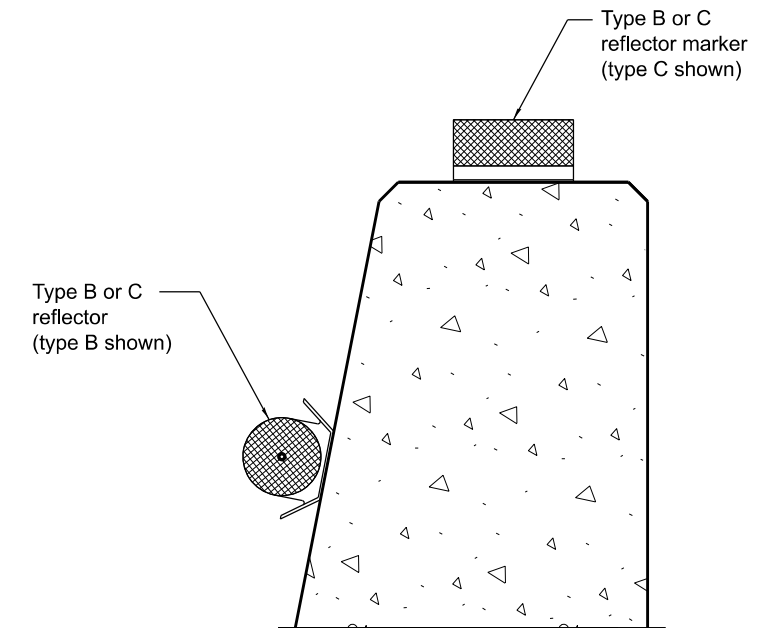
REFLECTOR TYPE C



TYPICAL MOUNTING DETAIL FOR GUARDRAIL REFLECTOR



TYPICAL MOUNTING DETAIL FOR BRIDGE RAIL REFLECTOR



TYPICAL MOUNTING DETAIL FOR BARRIER WALL REFLECTOR

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2020
Amy Ellis
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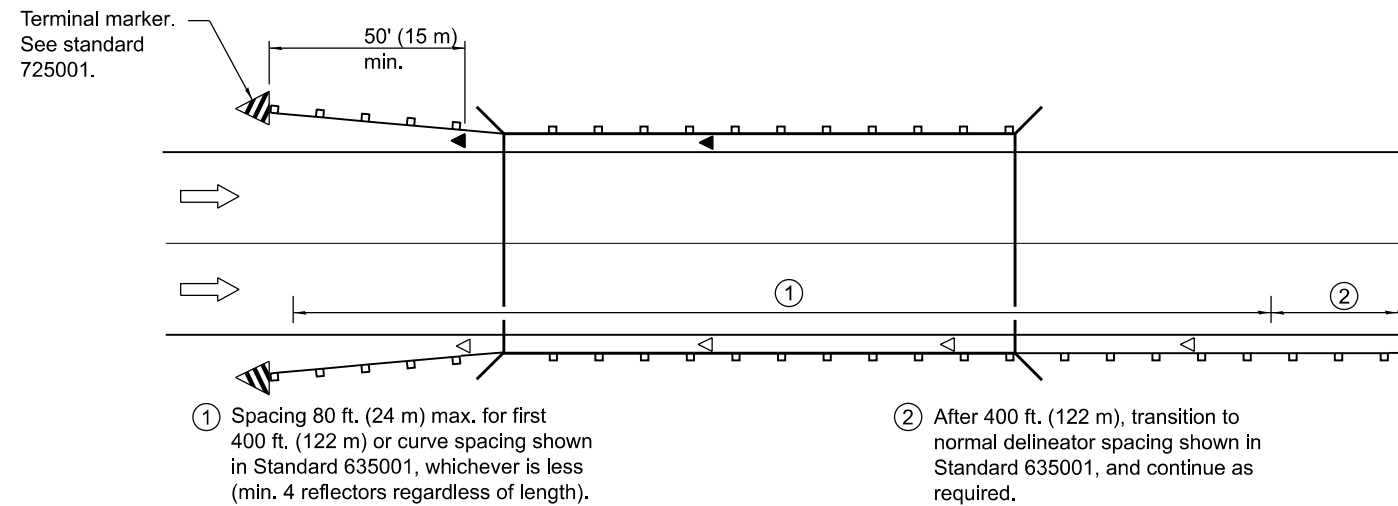
APPROVED January 1, 2020
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ISSUED 1-1-00

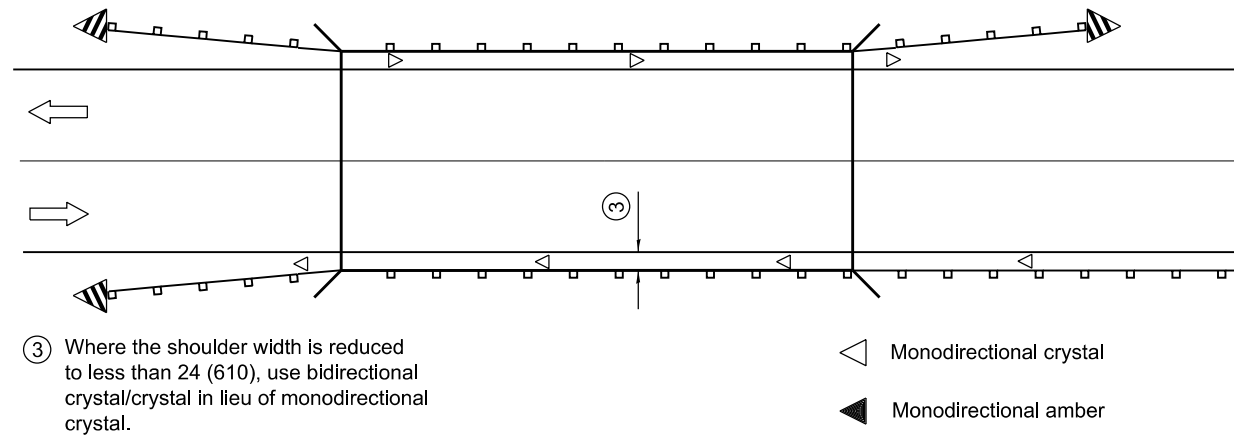
GUARDRAIL AND BARRIER WALL REFLECTOR MOUNTING DETAILS

(Sheet 2 of 3)

STANDARD 782006-01



ONE-WAY TRAFFIC



TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

**GUARDRAIL / BARRIER WALL
REFLECTOR PLACEMENT DETAIL**

Illinois Department of Transportation

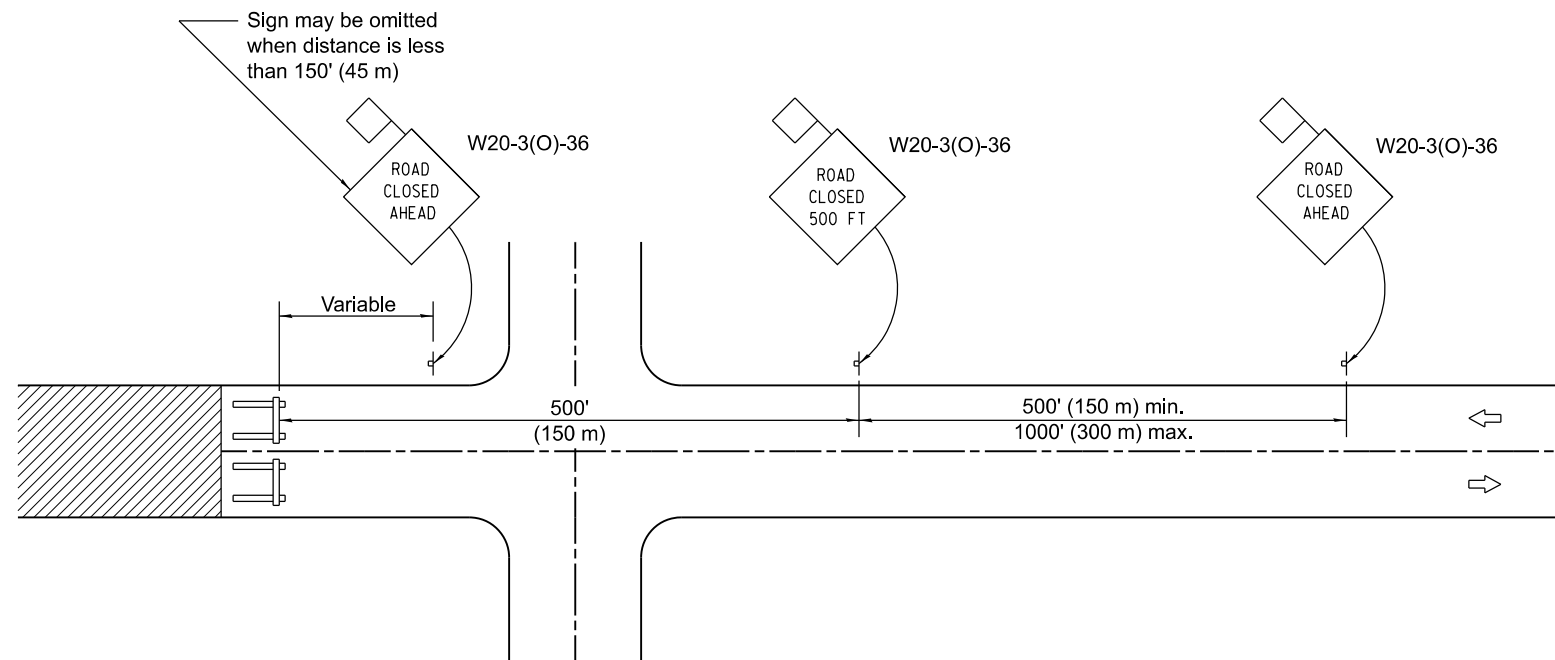
APPROVED January 1, 2020
Amy Ellis
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APPROVED January 1, 2020
S. E. Ellis
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ISSUED 1-1-00

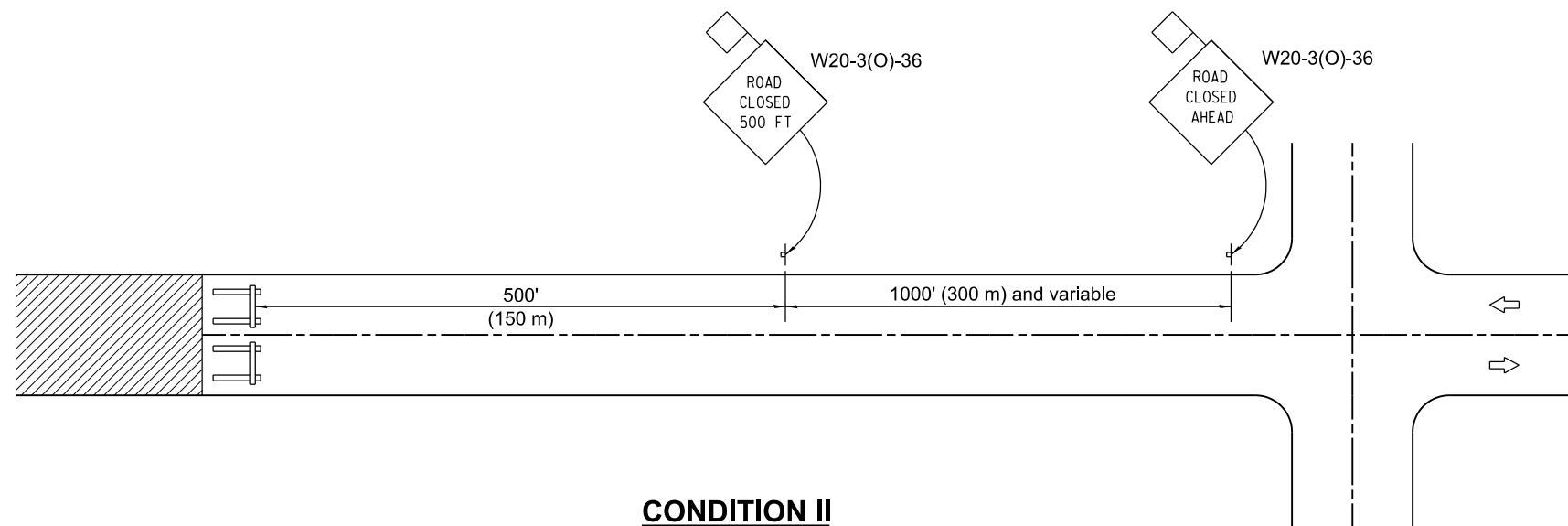
**GUARDRAIL AND
BARRIER WALL REFLECTOR
MOUNTING DETAILS**
(Sheet 3 of 3)

STANDARD 782006-01



CONDITION I

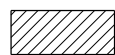
When distance from closure to crossroad is less than 1500' (450 m)



CONDITION II

When distance from closure to crossroad is greater than 1500' (450 m)

SYMBOLS



Work area



Type III Barricade



Sign with 18 x 18 (450x450) min. orange flag attached

GENERAL NOTES

Type III Barricades and R11-2-4830 signs shall be positioned as shown in "Road Closed To All Traffic" detail on Highway Standard 701901.

Two Type A Low Intensity Flashing Lights shall be used on each approach in advance of the work area during hours of darkness. One light shall be installed above the barricades and the other above the first advance warning sign.

All warning signs shall have minimum dimensions of 36 x 36 (900 x 900) and have a black legend on an orange reflectorized background.

When fluorescent signs are used, orange flags are not required.

Longitudinal dimensions may be adjusted to fit field conditions.

When the distance between the barricade and the intersection is between 1500' (450 m) and 2000' (600 m), the advance sign shall be placed at the intersection. When the distance between the barricade and the intersection is over 2000' (600 m), an additional sign shall be placed at the intersection. The additional sign shall give the distance to the barricade in miles or fractions of a mile.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2012
Danell Lewis
 ENGINEER OF LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS

APPROVED January 1, 2012
Scott Schick
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ISSUED 1-1-97

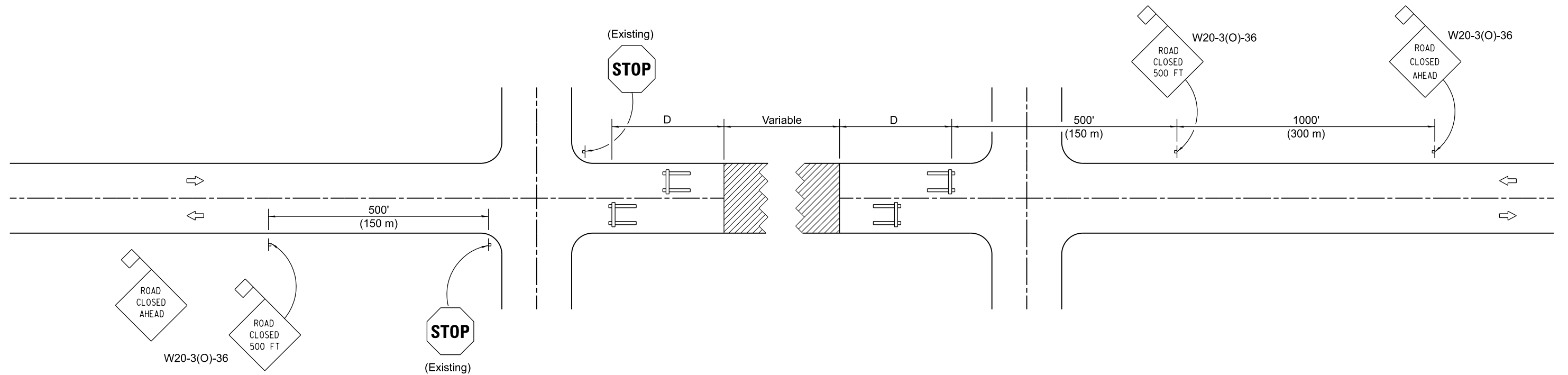
DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-12	Omitted two notes from GENERAL NOTES.
1-1-09	Switched units to English (metric).

TYPICAL APPLICATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR CONSTRUCTION ON RURAL LOCAL HIGHWAYS




STANDARD B.L.R. 21-9

**CONDITION I
APPROACH TRAFFIC STOPPED**

**CONDITION II
APPROACH TRAFFIC
DOES NOT STOP**



SYMBOLS

-  Work area
-  Type III Barricade
-  Sign with 18 x 18 (450x450) min. orange flag attached

GENERAL NOTES

Type III Barricades and R11-4-6030 signs shall be positioned as shown in the "Road Closed To All Traffic" detail on Highway Standard 701901. If the distance "D" exceeds 2000' (600 m), an additional set of barricades and R11-4-6030 shall be placed at each end of the work area.

Two Type A Low Intensity Flashing Lights shall be used on each approach in advance of the work area. One light shall be installed above each barricade. If only one barricade is required, the other light shall be installed above the first advance warning sign.

All warning signs shall have minimum dimensions of 36 x 36 (900 x 900) and have a black legend on an orange reflectorized background.

When fluorescent signs are used, orange flags are not required.

Longitudinal dimensions may be adjusted to fit field conditions.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-12	Omitted two notes from GENERAL NOTES.
1-1-09	Revised General Notes and switched units to English (metric).

TYPICAL APPLICATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR CONSTRUCTION ON RURAL HIGHWAYS
(TWO-LANE TWO WAY RURAL TRAFFIC)
(ROAD CLOSED TO THRU TRAFFIC)
STANDARD B.L.R. 22-7

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2012
Danell Lewis
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APPROVED January 1, 2012
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ISSUED 1-1-97