

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION

In general, unless specifically set forth herein, the work, materials, and methods of measurement and payment shall conform to the applicable divisions and paragraphs (as noted on the Bid Proposal or in the plans) of the most current edition of the:

**COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
TRANSPORTATION CABINET
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, FRANKFORT**

Standard Specifications
for
Road and Bridge Construction

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

All work is to be in accordance with the current editions of the KYTC Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Supplemental Specifications, KYTC Standard Drawings, and the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices; unless otherwise specified in the Contract Documents. Where any conflicts exist between KYTC Standard Specifications concerning technical specifications and the specifications contained within the contract, the contract specifications shall apply.

All materials shall conform to current KYTC List of Approved Materials and be provided by KYTC approved material vendors/suppliers, unless otherwise specified in the Contract Documents. All materials and equipment used in the performance of this work shall comply with the requirements of the current KYTC Standard Specifications. Asphalt Mixing Plants shall conform to Section 401 of these specifications. Asphalt concrete surface mix shall conform to Section 402 and 409 for mixtures utilizing reclaimed materials. Special attention should be given to sections 804 and 805 of the current KYTC Standard Specifications. Asphalt Binder PG64-22 shall be furnished conforming to Section 806 of the current KYTC Standard Specifications. Any and all material substitutions must be by written approval of the Engineer.

Construction methods for this work shall comply with the current Kentucky Standard Specifications except where modified herein. All signs and marking will be in accordance with the current Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. All work should take place inside of the existing right-of-way. The City will not be responsible for any work the contractor may engage in outside of the specified limits.

ITEMS 105.07 / 107.15 - COOPERATION WITH UTILITIES

All portions of Item 105.07 and Item 107.15 of the Kentucky Department of Highways Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction shall apply.

At least two (2) working days prior to commencing construction operations in an area which may involve underground utility facilities as shown on the plans, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer, the registered utility protection service, and the owners of each underground utility facility not members of the registered utility protection service.

The existing underground utilities are shown as accurately as possible on the plans, based on information available. The Owner and/or the Engineer do not assume any liability for location of these underground utility service lines. Any utility services damaged that were previously marked in the field shall be replaced at the Contractor's expense.

Where the plans provide for conduit to be connected to, or to cross either over or under, or close to an existing underground structure, it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to locate the existing structure, both as to line and grade, before he starts to lay the proposed conduit, in order to

assure compatibility with line and grade of the proposed conduit. Payment for all operations described above shall be included in the unit price bid for the pertinent conduit item.

The Contractor shall adjust or arrange with utility company to adjust to proposed grade all existing utility facilities, i.e., manholes, catch basins, valves, boxes, etc., prior to the commencement of paving operations. This shall include utility facilities not shown on the plans, which may be found to be located within the pavement area. Work performed on the utility facilities shall be in strict accordance with the specifications of the applicable utility company and shall be performed under the direction, supervision, and inspection of said company.

COORDINATION WITH UTILITIES

Coordination of work schedules with affected utilities will be required. Upon the contract award, the coordination of all necessary relocations or adjustment of all utility facilities becomes the responsibility of the Contractor.

ITEM 105.06 - COOPERATION BETWEEN CONTRACTORS

The Contractor shall coordinate his work with other Contractors within or adjacent to the project limits. All improvements completed under this contract shall meet the line and grade of other work in an acceptable manner.

ITEM 106 - CONTROL OF MATERIAL

Unless otherwise specified, all materials shall be new, and both workmanship and materials shall be of proper quality and sufficient for the purpose contemplated. The Contractor shall furnish, if so required, satisfactory evidence as to type and quality of materials and workmanship.

All items of equipment and/or material proposed by the Contractor for substitutions must be approved by the Engineer in writing and shall be equal or superior to the items specified in the contract documents. If said substitution proposed by the Contractor for a specified item requires engineering revisions, the total expense of said revisions shall be paid by the Contractor.

Any items of labor and materials required, but not shown as a separate pay item in the proposal, shall be furnished and installed as incidental to the contract, except as noted in the plans and specifications.

ITEM 106.08 - STORAGE OF MATERIALS

The Contractor shall obtain prior approval in writing from the Owner for the locations to be used for the temporary storage of construction materials, tools, and/or machinery. All such materials, tools, and machinery shall be neatly and compactly piled in such a manner as to cause the least

inconvenience to the property owners and to traffic. Under no circumstances shall existing drainage courses be blocked or water hydrants, valves, or meter pits covered. All materials, tools, machinery, etc., stored upon public thoroughfares must be provided with warning lights and reflective sheeting at nighttime and weekends to alert traffic of such obstructions.

ITEM 108.02 - PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the Engineer will arrange a meeting between the Contractor, the representatives of the Owner, and the representatives of each of the utility companies. The time, date, and location of said meeting will be determined after the awarding of the contract, and the parties will be notified by the Engineer.

The agenda for the preconstruction meeting shall include the following items:

1. Announcement of Award
2. Utility Company Requirements
3. Designation of Emergency 24-hour Contractor Contacts
4. Discussion of Critical Plan Items
5. Review of Testing and Inspection Procedures
6. Operations Schedule
7. Listing of Haul Roads
8. Identification of Subcontractors
9. Review of Change Order Process
10. Payment Request Submittal Procedure

The Contractor shall coordinate all work with the Engineer. A detailed schedule of operations shall be furnished by the Contractor to the Engineer at the preconstruction meeting and shall list the order of operations and the time frame for the completion of each item of work. The schedule of operations shall be approved by the Engineer and the Owner in writing prior to the beginning of the work. Changes to said schedule are to be issued in writing and approved by the Engineer and the Owner before operations are changed or rescheduled. No payment will be made to the Contractor while he is delinquent in the submission of a progress schedule.

The Contractor shall supply to the Engineer at the preconstruction meeting, a list of the local roads to be used for the purpose of hauling equipment and/or material to or from the job site. Only the local roads in the vicinity of the project have to be listed; state and/or federal roads do not have to be included. Where necessary, the list shall include the extent of the roads to be affected and any special restrictions, such as height or weight restrictions, which may be applicable along said roads. Construction shall not commence until the Engineer and/or Owner has reviewed the haul road list and approved the haul roads in writing.

The submission of the list to and the review and approval of the list by the Engineer do not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for the conforming to and the obeying of all applicable height and weight restrictions on the haul roads and of the responsibility for any damage done to and/or along said haul roads. The Contractor is referred to Item 105.10 concerning load restrictions.

ITEM 107.04 - PERMITS, LICENSES AND TAXES

The Contractor shall insure that all required notices are given and all permits acquired before the commencement of work. The U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers has authorized the City to discharge 33 cubic yards of fill material into 0.0135 acre of Holds Branch for the repair/rehabilitation of the Rust Drive Bridge under the provisions of 33 CFR 330 Nationwide Permit (NWP) No. 3, Maintenance, as published in the Federal Register January 6, 2017. All work must comply with the enclosed Terms and General Conditions for Nationwide Permit No. 3. The Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW) has verified that this project is covered by the enclosed Water Quality Certification (WQC) Conditions for Nationwide Permit No. 3.

All temporary stream work shall be constructed in accordance with the Kentucky Stream Crossing Permit from the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet, Division of Water and/or the United States Army Corp. of Engineers Nationwide Permit. Copies of all applicable permits shall be kept at the job site. Temporary stream crossings shall be built in accordance with the approved Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Plan prior to using the crossing.

The Engineer will discuss any other special permits required for this project at the preconstruction meeting.

ITEM 107.14 - CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR WORK

It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to perform his work in such a manner as not to damage or destroy any existing feature (i.e., existing inlets, conduits, etc.), which is not marked for replacement or removal. The Contractor shall exercise due care during construction so as not to destroy any trees, plants, shrubs or structures not specifically marked for removal or relocation within the work limits. In some instances, the Contractor will be required to excavate under and around the existing utilities. Extreme care should be used not to damage the utility during this operation. The Contractor shall schedule his operations so that the improved areas have had sufficient time to cure, set and/or harden before the area is opened to traffic or use. The Contractor shall be responsible for the immediate repair of the improved area if any damage is done by traffic. The Contractor shall also be responsible for the immediate rectification of problems created in areas outside of the improved areas which are attributable to the failure of the improved area, i.e., the tracking of materials into unimproved areas.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of areas outside of the designated work limits, but which may be adjacent to those work limits. This will include those areas used by construction traffic for access to and from the work areas. Where the Engineer and/or the Owner determine that the Contractor's operations have been responsible for damage to areas outside of the work limits, the Contractor shall be responsible for the repair of the area subject to the approval of the Engineer. No additional compensation will be due to the Contractor for any such repairs as described above.

ITEM 110 - MOBILIZATION

All work performed under this item shall conform to the current edition of the Kentucky Department of Highway Standard Specifications, Section 110 - "Mobilization & Demobilization".

ITEM 112 - MAINTAINING TRAFFIC

The Contractor shall maintain local traffic at all times in conformance with Item 112. All items of work necessary to maintain and control traffic will be paid at the lump sum bid price for "Maintaining Traffic". The Contractor shall adequately mark, through the use of barrels, flashing lights, portable gates and/or other devices approved by the Engineer, the limits of the project area and those areas of the site which are temporarily closed to traffic. All signage shall be as per the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

During the course of the normal working day, the Contractor shall insure the safety of the public by providing a sufficient number of flaggers to assist the traffic flow through the construction area. If, at the completion of the normal working day, any trench for pavement construction has not been completely backfilled and restored, a temporary cover, such as a metal plate or another approved device, shall be placed over that portion of the trench remaining open.

The Contractor shall notify the residents and businesses at least 48 hours in advance of when their drives will be blocked during construction. If two approved access points serve the same parking area, and traffic flow permits, the Contractor will be permitted to close one access at a time. If business property is involved, an alternate access must be provided if blockage exceeds one (1) hour. Repeated blocking must allow at least a 15-minute interval of traffic access every hour. Length of residential driveway closures shall be kept to a minimum.

Contrary to Section 106.01 of KYTC Standard Specifications, traffic control devices used on this project may be new or used in like new condition, at the beginning of the work and maintained in like new condition until completion of the work.

Lane closures shall be incidental to the bid item "Maintaining Traffic".

Contrary to Section 112.04.02, only permanent signs (will be measured for payment; short term signs (signs intended to be left in place for 120 days or less) will not be measured for payment but will be incidental for "Maintaining Traffic".

ITEMS 202 / 203 REMOVALS

When a bid item is to include the cost of removal of a classified or unclassified material, it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to verify in the field the type of material and the thickness of the material to be removed prior to submitting his bid. No additional allowance will be due the Contractor for added expense of removals due to unknown materials or thickness.

ITEMS 202 / 203 - DEBRIS REMOVAL

The Contractor will be responsible for removal of all construction debris from the site. All debris shall be disposed of in a proper manner and shall be as directed by all applicable local, state, or federal regulations.

ITEM 202 – CLEARING AND GRUBBING:

Clear grub, remove and dispose of all vegetation, building and foundations not removed by others, and debris within designated limits inside the right-of-way and easement areas. Do not remove objects designated to remain or to be removed according to other provisions of the Contract. Also, protect from injury or defacement all vegetation and objects designated to remain. All planters and plant materials other than grass and trees marked for removal shall be salvaged and set aside in a location conveniently accessed by the property owner. During final restoration it shall be the Contractor's responsibility to replace the planters and plant materials to match the existing locations and dimensions. This item shall also include all labor, equipment and personnel to remove, salvage and reinstall all signs, mailboxes and fences as per the plan. Portions of the fence that are damaged during work operations, or are in a condition such that they cannot be reused, shall be replaced with new, like material at no additional cost to the Owner.

ITEM 206 / 207 / 302 / 701 - TESTING OF COMPACTED MATERIALS

Compaction testing of embankment, granular backfill, and/or subgrade shall be done by an independent qualified testing laboratory under a contract with the Contractor. Testing shall be done in the presence of the Engineer at locations specified by the Engineer and shall meet standards as specified in Items 206, 207, 302 and 701.

ITEM 603 – STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION SOLID ROCK

All work performed under this item shall conform to the current edition of the Kentucky Department of Highway Standard Specifications, Section 603 – “Foundation Preparation and Backfill”.

ITEM 608 – CONCRETE CUTOFF WALLS (Includes the cost of reinforcing steel and all incidentals needed to construct the walls.)

All work performed under this item shall conform to the current edition of the Kentucky Department of Highway Standard Specifications, Section 608 – “Concrete Bridges”.

Contrary to Section 608.03.03, use the concrete that meets the requirements as specified in the plans.

Contrary to Section 608.05, only the Concrete will be measured for payment and any steel reinforcement will not be measured for payment but will be incidental for “Concrete Cutoff Walls”.

ITEM 608– CONCRETE SLAB (Includes the cost of reinforcing steel, formwork, and all incidentals needed to construct the slab.)

All work performed under this item shall conform to the current edition of the Kentucky Department of Highway Standard Specifications, Section 608 – “Concrete Bridges”.

Contrary to Section 608.03.03, use the concrete that meets the requirements as specified in the plans.

Contrary to Section 608.05, only the Concrete will be measured for payment and any steel reinforcement will not be measured for payment but will be incidental for “Concrete Slab”.

ITEM 212 – SEEDING AND MULCHING (Mixture No. III from Kentucky Spec 212)

The Contractor shall provide all labor, materials, tools, and equipment required to grade, fertilize, seed, and mulch in good, workmanlike manner the areas where shown on the plans or where directed by the Engineer and as specified herein.

A. Materials

1. Topsoil – Topsoil shall be per ASTM D5268 with a pH range of 5.5 to 7. Topsoil shall not contain more than 40% clay in that portion passing a No.10 sieve, shall contain not less than 5% or more than 20% organic matter as determined by loss on ignition of samples oven dried to constant weight at 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and shall be free of rock and other foreign material greater than 1 inch in any dimension and other extraneous materials harmful to plant growth.

2. Fertilizer –

- a. Fertilizer shall be lawn or turf grade 12-12-12
- b. Agricultural ground limestone when used shall have a minimum total neutralizing power of 90 and at least 40 percent passing a No. 100 sieve, and at least 95% passing a No. 8 sieve.

3. Seed – All areas to be seeded shall be seeded with the following mixture:

Seed Mix Type III:

By Weight	Name of Grass	Purity	Germination
70%	Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>)	95%	90%
30%	30% Partridge Pea (<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>)	95%	90%

Weed seed content not over 0.25 percent and free of noxious weeds.

4. Mulch – Provide air-dry, clean, mildew- and seed-free, salt hay or threshed straw of wheat, rye, oats or barley.

5. Asphalt Emulsion – ASTM D977, Grade SS-1; nontoxic and free of plant-growth or germination inhibitors.

B. Installation

1. Preparation of Seed Bed

- a. Topsoil - If suitable topsoil is available as part of the excavated material it shall be removed, stored and used to backfill the top 4 inches of the excavation. If sufficient material is not available on site it shall be imported on site at no additional cost to the Owner. All grass, weeds, roots, sticks, stones, and other debris are to be removed and the topsoil carefully brought to the finish grade by hand raking. The topsoil shall be sufficiently compacted, by tracking in the material, to prevent significant settlement. Promptly and thoroughly remove topsoil and other materials dropped on pavement surfaces before being compacted by traffic. Before any fertilizer or seed is placed the topsoil shall be inspected and approved by the Engineer.
2. Fertilizing - Fertilizing shall be uniformly applied to all areas to be seeded at the rate of 1 pound per 100 square. The fertilizer shall be thoroughly disked, harrowed or raked into the soil to a depth of not less than 2 inches. Immediately before sowing the seed, the Contractor shall rework the surface until it is a fine, pulverized, smooth seed bed, varying not more than 1 inch in 10 feet. A second application of fertilizer shall be applied at the same rate once the grass has been established or within 6 weeks of seeding.
3. Seeding - Immediately after the preparation and fertilization of the seed bed the Engineer shall inspect and approve the site prior to seeding. The seed shall be thoroughly mixed and then evenly sown over the prepared areas at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds per 1000 square feet. Seed shall be sown dry or hydraulically. After sowing, the area shall be raked, dragged, or otherwise treated to cover the seed to a depth of approximately 1/4 inch.
4. Mulching - Within 24 hours after any given area is seeded, mulching material shall be evenly placed over all seeded areas at the rate of approximately 2 tons per acre, when seeding is performed between the dates of March 15 and October 15, and at the approximate rate of 3 tons per acre when seeding is performed between the dates of October 15 and March 15 of the succeeding year. Mulching material shall be removed once a good turf has been established.
 - a. Emulsion - Mulching materials shall be kept in place with asphalt emulsion applied at a minimum rate of 10 to 13 gallons per 1000 square feet of mulch or by methods as approved or may be otherwise required to prevent displacement of material. Mulching which is displaced shall be replaced at once but only after the seeding or other work which preceded the mulching and which work was damaged as a result of displacement of mulching material has been acceptably repaired.

5. Maintenance – Contractor shall water, mow, weed and otherwise maintain all seeded areas as necessary to secure a good turf. Settled areas shall be filled, graded, and re-seeded. Seeded areas shall be free of weeds and other debris. The Contractor shall be responsible for the condition of the seeded areas for a period of 1 year from the date of Final Acceptance. A satisfactory lawn shall consist of a healthy uniform, close stand of grass, free of weeds, rocks and surface irregularities, with coverage exceeding 95% over any 10 square feet, and bare spots not exceeding 2 by 2 inches.

ITEM SPL - PUMPING WATER AROUND SLAB

This item consists of furnishing all materials, equipment, and labor necessary to protect streams during work within the channel by constructing temporary diversions to maintain stream flows and water quality while providing a dry work area at designated locations as shown on the Drawings, Special Conditions, and as directed by the ENGINEER.

A. Design Planning

Gather necessary temporary diversion sizing parameters and determine the appropriate diversion technique. Selection and design of temporary diversion methods should convey the baseflow and storm flow around the work area without damaging either the work area, adjacent unprotected stream channel (for in-stream diversions), and/or the diversion channel. The temporary stream diversion shall not cause a significant water level difference upstream or downstream of the project site (water surface elevation change (not to exceed 1% or 0.5' of baseflow whichever is more restrictive) and the velocity should be maintained at a rate similar to existing flow conditions.

Pumping or piping water around the work area may be necessary and is generally for short duration projects with low baseflows. Larger flows may require construction of a berm around the work area within the stream channel to force the water to one side of the channel around the work area. The work area is then pumped dry during construction.

1. In-stream Channel Diversion

This method involves rerouting water around the work area either with restricted but open channel flow, piping, or pumping water around the work area. EARTHEN BERMS/DAMS ARE NOT PERMISSIBLE.

All berms will allow the passage of high flows and aquatic organisms, while maintaining downstream flows and withstanding anticipated erosive forces. The height of the diversion structure shall be one-half the distance from the streambed to stream bank plus one foot (min.). Base the material selection upon the site conditions, type and length of construction time, and if the diversion must remain throughout construction or if removal for storm flows is appropriate. All in-stream diversions left in place during a storm event must allow for the conveyance of the 2-year peak flow past the work area without causing damage to the streambank or bed and not overtopping the diversion structure.

Use sizing methodology to determine the design flow rate and existing channel slope. Perform initial channel sizing calculations using Manning's Equation and ensure the restricted channel can still pass the flow without creating erosion problems on the opposite bank. The berm shall be of sufficient height to provide a minimum of 0.5 feet of freeboard.

Sandbag-Conduit Diversion/Berm

These materials are used to isolate work areas from flow during the construction of in-stream projects. Diversions that have an insufficient flow capacity can fail and severely erode the disturbed channel section under construction. Therefore, in-channel construction activities should occur only during periods of low rainfall. This temporary measure may not be practical in large channels.

If a major storm event is expected, stabilize the site in preparation for it and this may include removing and/or replacing them with a more suitable diversion. The conduit shall have the hydraulic capacity to handle the flow rate of 30 cubic feet per second per square mile of drainage area above the site.

Sandbag-Stone Diversion/Berm

These materials are used to isolate work areas from flow during the construction of in-stream projects. Diversions that have an insufficient flow capacity can fail and severely erode the disturbed channel section under construction. Therefore, in-channel construction activities should occur only during periods of low rainfall. The temporary channel should be able to convey the 2-year storm event. Install the diversion structure from upstream to downstream. Cover the structure with plastic sheeting anchored with sandbags. Sheeting shall be overlapped such that the upstream portion covers the downstream portion with at least an 18-inch overlap.

Aggregate Berm

These consist of appropriately sized clean aggregate placed in the stream with the base and upstream side lined with a medium weight-nonwoven filter fabric. Cover the upstream face of the fabric with a smaller stone such as No. 2 aggregate. Sandbags may be added along the base to stop the flow of water under the berm.

Piped Diversion

Use sizing methodology to determine temporary diversion design flow rate. Select a pipe of sufficient size the pipe to accommodate the design flow using no more than 80 percent of the pipe full flow capacity. Select a Manning's n value based on the type of pipe material that will be used (concrete $n = 0.013$ [typ.], corrugated metal pipe $n = 0.024$ [typ.]).

Pumped Diversion

Use sizing methodology to determine the design flow rate. Select a backup pump (or pumps) with capacity equal to or greater than the design flow rate should be on site and in good working order at all times. Designate a method for filtering of sediment-laden water created because of the construction activities. Non-sediment laden bypass water does not require filtering, however, it still must discharge onto a non-erodible, energy-dissipating surface prior to rejoining the stream flow.

2. Stream Channel Diversion

For large, continuous flows during construction, a temporary channel diversion shall be required. It consists of constructing a berm to divert the water from the original channel into a temporary new channel during construction. The temporary new channel is lined with non-erodible materials.

Use sizing methodology to determine the appropriate size, geometry, and slope of the temporary diversion necessary to convey a 2-year storm event without damaging the temporary channel. The steepest side slope allowable is two horizontal to one vertical (2:1). A maximum depth of 1-foot is allowed for flows less than 20 cfs and a maximum of 3 feet for flows less than 100 cfs. Provide a minimum of 0.5 feet of freeboard above the designed water surface elevation. Construct the downstream and upstream connection to the natural channel under dry conditions.

B. Construction

The CONTRACTOR will provide the ENGINEER with a plan for the rapid removal of equipment and materials with potential to contribute pollutants to runoff from the waterway in advance of imminent runoff with the potential to exceed diversion capacity. The plan will designate an individual (in addition to the ENGINEER'S representative) who will be on the site throughout most of the construction project with the authority to order that work be halted and equipment and materials with potential to contribute to storm water pollution be moved to high ground outside of the active channel. Identify where equipment and materials removed from the channel will be stored temporarily during a runoff event that is expected to exceed temporary diversion capacity. List the phasing of stream impacting work operations to minimize the amount of area disturbed and time required for the disturbance. The ENGINEER must approve the plan prior to any disturbance. All personnel responsible for performing the work and oversight will participate in a pre-disturbance meeting to discuss the final approved plan.

Prior to large storm events, the CONTRACTOR may be required to restore full flow to the stream channel excluding areas being protected to prevent excessive erosion of bank materials. The temporary removal and replacement of any diversions is incidental to the overall bid item(s) or scope of work unless explicitly noted otherwise in the contract documents (Special Conditions/Notes and/or Bid Item Description).

Whenever possible, time the work in streams and waterways to take place during low or no-flow conditions. Low flow conditions are flow at or below the normal water elevation. All materials shall be on-site prior to channel construction. Diversion and stream work is to be quickly and carefully installed, well maintained, and removed as soon as possible when the construction area is stable. Removal or reconfiguration may be required for storm events.

Erosion and sediment control devices shall be in place prior to starting construction to prevent sediment from entering the diversion or the main stream. All materials used in construction must be sound, and capable of withstanding the loads applied. The materials must also be durable and maintain their integrity for the life of the project. Soil or soil covered aggregate is not acceptable diversion material. Remove accumulated sediment from construction activities from the stream at least weekly.

All work, installation and removal, shall begin at the downstream end and proceed upstream. All excavated materials shall be stockpiled outside of the 100-year floodplain and temporarily stabilized

to prevent re-entry into the stream channel. The process of excavation and stabilization shall be a continuous (uninterrupted) operation. No dewatering of the construction area shall alter the water quality or cause erosion or sedimentation in the stream or the temporary stream diversion. Piped and pumped water shall discharge to a non-erodible energy-dissipating surface prior to reentering the stream. All sediment-laden water must be filtered to remove sediment. Possible options for sediment removal include baffle systems, anionic polymers systems, dewatering bags, or other appropriate methods. Water shall have sediment removed prior to being re-introduced to the downstream waterway. Discharge water is considered clean if it does not result in a visually identifiable degradation of water clarity.

1. In-stream Channel Diversion:

Construct all berms to allow the passage of high flows and aquatic organisms, while maintaining downstream flows, and withstanding anticipated erosive forces. Construct berms and dams from the upland area and no equipment may enter flowing water at any time. If the installation of the cofferdam cannot be completed from outside the stream and access is needed to reach the area to be isolated, other measures, such as the construction of a causeway, will be necessary to ensure that equipment does not enter the water. Once the berm/dam is in place and the isolated area is dewatered, equipment may enter the isolated area to perform the required work.

Sandbag/Stone Channel Diversion: Begin construction from upstream to downstream. The height of the sandbag/stone diversion is a function of the duration of the project in the stream reach. For projects with duration less than 2 weeks, the height of the diversion should be one-half the stream bank height, measured from the channel bed plus 1 foot (min.). For projects of longer duration, the top of the sandbag or stone diversion should correspond to bankfull height (~2-yr flood event). For diversion structures utilizing sandbags, the streambed should be hand prepared prior to placement of the base layer of sandbags in order to ensure a watertight fit. Additionally, it may be necessary to prepare the bank in a similar fashion. Position the impervious sheeting on the diversion such that the upstream portion covers the downstream portion with at least an 18-inch overlap. Sandbag or stone diversions should not obstruct more than 50% of the stream width. Additionally, bank stabilization measures should be placed in the constricted section if accelerated erosion and bank scour are observed during the construction time or if project time is expected to last more than 2 weeks.

Pipe Diversion: Route the water from the berm/dam into a pipe of sufficient size to handle the required design flow. Diversion pipes with an insufficient flow capacity can cause the channel diversion to fail thereby resulting in severe erosion of the disturbed channel section under construction. Therefore, in-channel construction activities should occur only during periods of low flow and contingency plans should be prepared if a large precipitation event were to occur during construction.

Pumped Diversion: Pump the water from upstream of the construction area to the existing downstream channel. Cover the intake of the water pipe with a screen with openings $< 3/32$ inch to prevent entrainment of fish in the coffered area. Salvage and return fish trapped within the coffered area to the downstream channel. Stabilize the pump outlet location to prevent erosion. Do not discharge dewatering flow directly to the stream. Discharge the water onto a non-erodible, energy-dissipating surface. Filter sediment laden water prior to release back into the stream channel's flow.

2. Stream Channel Diversion:

Remove all debris such as rocks, sticks, etc. to make a smooth channel surface so that the fabric will rest flush with the channel at all points of contact. Place fabric so that the entire channel is lined with one piece. If overlaps are required, then overlap the traverse seam in accordance with the AML Standard Detail. Lap the upstream section over the downstream section. All overlaps are 2 feet minimum. Key the fabric into 2 x 2 foot trenches at the upstream edge and at 50-foot intervals with the overlap placed nearest to each 50 feet increment running from the top of channel to top of channel. Fill the trench with class II riprap mixed with No. 2 stone and install rock checks every 50' over the trench anchors. Secure the fabric sections with hold down pins and washers. Pin overlaps along transverse and longitudinal axes with spacing equal to 3 feet maximum. Longitudinal overlaps are not allowed. The fabric may be sewn together instead of overlapped to eliminate the requirement for transverse placement of the fabric.

C. Maintenance

Because temporary diversions are one of the most critical BMPs for work in waterways, they must be inspected and maintained frequently to remain in effective operating condition. Inspect the temporary stream diversions at the end of each day, at a minimum to ensure that the structure is maintained and not damaged, the streambed and streambanks are stable, and that sediment is not entering the stream or blocking fish passage or migration. Inspect flow barriers at the start and end of each workday and at any time that excess water is noted in dry work areas. For diversion channels, inspect the diversion channel itself for signs of erosion, and repair or replace the lining if there are signs of failure. Check armoring at the diversion return point to the waterway, and add additional armoring if erosion is noted. Make any necessary repairs immediately. Remove all significant sediment accumulations to maintain the designed carrying capacity.

When storm events are anticipated appropriate measure must be taken to prevent damage to the work area and to adjacent areas including downstream. This may require the removal of or modification of existing diversions to prevent damage. Damage includes erosion of the stream bed and due to unstable conditions caused by the construction methods (including diversions), water backed upstream, and water backed up downstream caused by clogging of the stream with debris from the construction area.

D. REMOVAL

All temporary stream diversions shall be removed within two (2) calendar days after the structure is no longer needed. Unless prior written approval is obtained, all structures shall be removed and the area stabilized before winter. Remove the diversion from the downstream to upstream. After diversion of the stream back to the natural streambed, backfill and stabilize the temporary diversion channel.

ITEM 212 / 213 - EROSION CONTROL AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

The Contractor shall take extreme care to prevent unnecessary erosion, water pollution and siltation at all points of the project. Temporary seeding and mulching, straw bales, slope drains, etc., shall be used as necessary or as directed by the Engineer. The cost of all temporary erosion control measures shall be incidental to the overall contract.

TESTING OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Portland Cement Concrete: All Portland Cement concrete work shall be tested by an independent testing laboratory. The independent testing laboratory shall secure a random sample from each 25 yards of concrete delivered to the job site. A minimum of one sample shall be made each day that concrete work is performed. One sample consists of four specimens. Four specimens shall be molded by the testing laboratory and cured from each sample, in accordance with ASTM C 172. Cylinders shall then be tested in accordance with ASTM C39. Two (2) specimens shall be tested at 2 days for information, and two (2) specimens shall be tested at 7 days for acceptance. The acceptance test results shall be the average strength of the two specimens tested at 7 days.

Using ASTM C 143, the testing agency shall determine the slump of the concrete for each sample, and also whenever the consistency of the concrete appears to vary. The agency shall also determine the air content of the concrete for each sample, in accordance with either ASTM C 231, ASTM C 173, or ASTM C 138. Maximum slump is 5 inches.

The agency shall report all test and inspection results to the Engineer, Contractor, and concrete supplier in writing one working day after the work is performed. All test reports shall include the exact location in the work at which the batch represented by a sample was deposited. Reports of strength tests shall include detailed information on storage and curing of specimens prior to testing.

All concrete work not meeting the specifications as listed in Item 501 and 601 shall be removed immediately and replaced in an acceptable manner with no additional compensation to the Contractor, unless provisions for an extended guarantee are provided herein.

Seven (7) days prior to commencement of construction, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer a list of two (2) or three (3) proposed, accredited testing firms. The Engineer shall then select from the submitted list the name of the firm which is to be responsible for all of the required testing.

The Contractor is responsible for notifying the testing agency 24 hours prior to starting work requiring material testing. If the Contractor fails to provide testing as per any of the above requirements, he will be required to stop work until proper arrangements have been made with the testing agency.

The testing agency and its representatives are not authorized to revoke, alter, relax, enlarge or release any requirement of the contract documents, nor to approve or accept any portion of the work.

The Contractor shall include the cost of all required tests in the unit price bid for the pertinent item and no separate compensation is to be made for said testing.

EXISTING PIPE

The location, size, type and depth of all existing pipes are shown as nearly exact as available information will permit. The Engineer will not be responsible for any variations found during construction.

Payment for all operation described above shall be included in the unit price bid for the pertinent conduit item.

ITEM 701 - REVIEW OF DRAINAGE FACILITIES

Before any work is started on the project and again before final acceptance by the Owner, the Contractor, with the Engineer, shall make an inspection of the existing sewers within the work limits, which are to remain in service and which may be affected by the work. The condition of the existing conduits and their appurtenances shall be determined from field observations. Written records of the inspection and/or photographic documentation shall be kept by the Engineer.

All existing sewers inspected initially by the above-mentioned parties shall be maintained and left in a condition reasonably comparable to that determined by the original inspection. Any change in the condition resulting from the Contractor's operations shall be corrected by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer. All existing and/or new conduits, inlets, catch basins, and manholes constructed and/or cleaned as a part of the project shall be free of all foreign matter and in a clean condition before the project will be accepted by the Owner. Payment for all operations described above shall be included in the unit prices bid for the pertinent item.

"OR APPROVED EQUAL" ITEMS

In the preparation of these documents and plans, several proprietary products may have been specified. In all such cases, it is to be understood that the Contractor may offer a substitute for the specified product, as indicated by the words "Or Approved Equal." However, the Contractor must be aware that, before commencement of construction, he must provide information to the Engineer concerning the substituted product, and that the Engineer must approve in writing the offered product as being equal to the specified product before use or incorporation into the work.

Unless otherwise modified by the Engineer, proprietary products are to be installed and/or constructed in strict compliance with the pertinent Manufacturer's specifications.

PAYMENT

No adjustments to unit prices shall be due to the Owner or the Contractor for increases or decreases in the Engineer's approximate unit quantities shown in the proposal resulting from changes in the amount of work performed.

All other work SHALL BE considered INCIDENTAL to the contract. Other items of work include but are not limited to maintenance of erosion and sedimentation control devices, maintenance of storm drainage structures and piping, unclassified excavation, rock removal, backfill, . etc.

THE OWNER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO AWARD OR DELETE ANY OR ALL COMBINATIONS.

ELECTRIC UTILITY NOTES

DUKE ENERGY

1. **DANGER** - Contractor shall contact the company prior to excavation in vicinity of electric underground facilities (approximate plan location shown) or when working near overhead electric facilities.
 - (A) For Field Inspector to locate underground electric line, in Ohio call "Ohio Utilities Protection Service" at 1-800-362-2764, and in Kentucky call "Kentucky Underground Protection Service (KUPS)" at 1-800-752-6007 (at least 48 hours in advance), excluding hours Sat., Sun., and State Legal Holidays.
 - (B) For notification of construction activity near energized electric facilities, call Mr. Bob Schroeder, 513-287-3426.
 - (C) For additional underground electric record information, call 513-287-2454.
 - (D) For electric engineering notification, agreements and correspondence, address to Mr. Tom Birkenhauer, Duke Energy Corporation, Distribution Design Engineering, Room 467A, 139 East Fourth Street, P.O. Box 960, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-0960.
2. Contractor shall be responsible for all damages to electric facilities during construction.
3. Electric facilities to be kept in service at all times.
4. Contractor shall be responsible for supporting existing electric facilities affected by the proposed construction.
 - A. Where high pressure oil filled pipe type cable installations are exposed or otherwise interfered with by the Contractor, protection by the Contractor will be required against damage to the coating or surrounding thermal sand envelope.
 - B. Where concrete encased conduit systems or direct buried cable systems are exposed or otherwise interfered with, the Contractor shall protect the system as necessary against damage. As soon as feasible, the Contractor shall take additional appropriate steps to provide permanent measures to restore support. The methods used shall be based on conditions to be determined by the utility.
 - C. Where poles or anchors that support overhead electric facilities are exposed or otherwise interfered with, the Contractor shall protect them from damage and provide temporary support to insure the integrity of the system. As soon as feasible, the Contractor shall take additional appropriate steps to provide permanent measures to restore support. The methods used shall be based on conditions to be determined by the utility.
 - D. Where the depth of excavation for the proposed work is greater than five (5) feet, the Contractor shall sheet and shore the trench to continuously maintain the support of electric facilities at locations where the electric facilities are within the zone of influence adjacent to the excavation as determined by the natural angle of repose of the soil.
 - E. All damage to electric facilities and services requiring adjustments, relocations and/or repairs will be made at the Contractor's cost.
5. Contractor shall not backfill exposed electric facilities until the company has inspected its facility or performed any adjustments and/or maintenance that may be required.

NOTE: Should Contractor damage electric facilities, Contractor shall immediately notify the Electric Service Desk through the Company Operator (513-421-9500). Contractor shall keep everyone clear of damaged electric facilities until company personnel arrive at the work site.

GAS FACILITY NOTES

DUKE ENERGY COMPANY

Gas Facility Notes

- I. For Gas Engineering Notification, agreements, and official correspondence, address to:

Duke Energy
139 East Fourth Street
P.O. Box 960, Room 460-A
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
- II. The gas main information provided shows the approximate locations and depths of cover and is provided to comply with statutory regulations. This information should be used only for planning, not construction.
- III. All gas main depths of cover noted are approximate depths of cover recorded at the time of installation. Any resulting grade changes since the time of the main installation will cause the existing depth of cover to be different. Extreme care must be taken to ensure safe excavation when approaching known or suspected gas facilities.
- IV. All gas services were installed at a minimum of 1'-6" of cover. See item III above.
- V. For additional gas facility record information, call 1-800-372-7612.
- VI. To comply with federal and state regulations concerning damage prevention programs, the utility companies must be contacted at least 48 hours (two working days) prior to excavation by calling the OHIO UTILITIES PROTECTION SERVICE (OUPS), toll free, at 1-800-362-2764.

Construction Notes

- I. Gas facilities are to be kept in service at all times.
- II. The contractor shall be responsible for all damages to gas facilities during or as a result of the Contractor's construction. All damage to gas facilities requiring adjustments, relocations and/or repairs will be made at the contractor's cost.

- III. The contractor shall sheet and shore all excavations as required to continuously support gas facilities within the zone of influence (as determined by the natural angle of repose of the soil).
- IV. Crossing buried gas facilities with heavy construction equipment may cause damage to the gas facilities. Contact the Duke Energy Gas Engineering Department for details on how to protect the gas facilities from damage.
- V. The contractor shall not backfill exposed gas facilities until the utility has inspected its facilities and performed any maintenance and/or adjustments that may be required.
- VI. The contractor is responsible for preventing any damage to our gas facilities. This includes protection of coatings and wrappings on steel gas mains. It also includes any damage with may have occurred to plastic gas mains, such as crimps or gouges.
- VII. When cast iron or similar gas facilities are exposed or interfered with by the contractor, replacement or reinforcement by Duke Energy may be required at the contractor's expense. Backfill with control low strength material will be required.
- VIII. Blasting or other construction procedures which may transmit loads or vibrations in the vicinity of gas facilities must be approved by Duke Energy Gas Engineering Department. A blasting plan, identifying all pertinent information, must be submitted in writing by a blasting expert prior to any work.

Proposed Developments at Gas R/W & Easements (If Applicable)

- I. Proposed development plans around and near gas facilities within private easements must be submitted to Duke Energy Gas Engineering Dept. for review. These plans must be approved before any work may begin within our easements.
- II. Specified easement widths must be maintained in order for Duke Energy to protect its facilities.
- III. No permanent structures may be built within the easements.
- IV. Cuts and fills are generally not permitted within the easements. Some fills may be allowed, and will be reviewed on an individual basis. Any permitted fills will be limited to an amount which will allow Duke Energy to properly maintain its facilities.
- V. Perpendicular utility crossings of gas easements are acceptable, provided proper clearances are maintained. Parallel installations are normally not allowed.

WATER WORKS NOTES

All work pertaining to water works items shall be done in strict accordance with the specifications of the Northern Kentucky Water Service District and under the direction, supervision and inspection of the Water District. Water main items are to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Kentucky 2000 Transportation Cabinet / Department of Highways, Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, dated January 1, 2000, and any supplements or changes thereto. Copies of all pertinent specifications may be obtained from the Northern Kentucky Water Service District.

A cushion of 12" shall be maintained between the proposed water mains and the existing sewers, inlet connections, and drains. If a greater clearance is desired, it will be so designated. Building sewer laterals are not to be disturbed or trapped. Existing drains, sewers and culverts are not to be disturbed. If the water main is to be under culverts or pipe sewers, they shall be tunneled and backfilled with Class "T" concrete.

It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to arrange for removal and replacement of any poles and guys necessary for the installation of the proposed water mains, and any cost connected thereto shall be his expense.

All backfill to be Method "A" except where otherwise noted.

No part of any fire hydrant setting shall be installed closer than five feet to any driveway, inlet, utility pole, or guy wire anchor.

No extra payment will be made for lead joints.

SANITARY SEWER NOTES

Sanitary sewer and/or combination sewer items are to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Sanitation District No. 1, and under the direction, supervision and inspection of the Sanitation District No. 1. Sanitation sewer items are to be constructed in accordance with the provisions of the Kentucky 2000 Transportation Cabinet / Department of Highways, Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, dated January 1, 2000, and any supplements or changes thereto.

The Contractor shall supply separate bid items for raising manholes using manhole adjustment rings and for using brick and mortar. If only one bid item is received, the Contractor shall raise all manholes with brick and mortar. Sewer manhole adjustment prior to machine paving shall be done in accordance with the Sanitation District No. 1 Rules and Regulations.

In the event that manhole adjusting rings cannot be used on sanitary and/or storm sewer manholes, the Contractor shall be required to use brick masonry and to adjust manholes to grade. Stacking of adjusting rings shall not be permitted. Substandard or damaged manhole casting shall be replaced with standard casting.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, LOUISVILLE DISTRICT
600 DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR PL
LOUISVILLE, KY 40202

April 3, 2020

Regulatory Division
North Branch
ID No. LRL-2020-260-cat

Mr. Brian Haney
City of Taylor Mill
City Administrative Office
5225 Taylor Mill Road
Taylor Mill, Kentucky 41015

Dear Mr. Haney:

This is in response to a request for authorization submitted on your behalf by CT Consultants, Inc. (agent) to discharge 33 cubic yards of fill material into 0.0135 acre of Holds Branch for the repair/rehabilitation of the Rust Drive Bridge in Kenton County, Kentucky (Lat. 39.00783, Long. -84.522712). The information supplied by your agent was reviewed to determine whether a Department of the Army (DA) permit will be required under the provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Your project is considered maintenance of a structure which has been previously authorized, either by DA Permit or by having been constructed prior to current Federal laws. Therefore, the project is authorized under the provisions of 33 CFR 330 Nationwide Permit (NWP) No. 3, Maintenance, as published in the Federal Register January 6, 2017. Under the provisions of this authorization you must comply with the enclosed Terms and General Conditions for Nationwide Permit No. 3.

You must also contact the Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW), to verify that your project is covered by the enclosed Water Quality Certification (WQC) Conditions for Nationwide Permit No. 3. You may contact them directly at the following address:

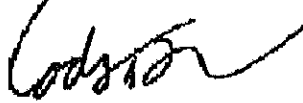
Kentucky Energy & Environment Cabinet
Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Water
300 Sower Boulevard
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Telephone: (502) 564-2150
Email: 401WQC@ky.gov

This verification is valid until March 18, 2022. The enclosed Compliance Certification 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.

Note that we also perform periodic inspections to ensure compliance with our permit conditions and applicable Federal laws. A copy of this letter will be forwarded to your agent and to the KDOW.

If you have any questions, please contact us by writing to the District Regulatory Office at the above address, ATTN: CELRL-RDN, or contact me directly at 502-315-6690 or Cody.a.Thayer@usace.army.mil. Any correspondence on this matter should refer to our ID Number LRL-2020-260-cat.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Cody Thayer', with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Cody Thayer
Project Manager, North Branch
Regulatory Division

Enclosures

Compliance Certification:

Permit Number: LRL-2020-260-cat

Name of Permittee: City of Taylor Mill: Mr. Brian Haney

Date of Issuance: April 2, 2020

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

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CELRL-RDN
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, Kentucky 40201

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

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

Signature of Permittee

Date

COORDINATING AGENCY

Ms. Beth Harrod
Kentucky Energy & Environment Cabinet
Division of Water
300 Sower Boulevard
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

AGENT

Mr. Shawn Riggs
CT Consultants, Inc.
4420 Cooper Road, Suite 200
Cincinnati, Ohio 45242

Terms for Nationwide Permit No. 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 roadcrossings, 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, 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.



US Army Corps
of Engineers.
Louisville District

2017 Nationwide Permit General Conditions

The following General Conditions must be followed in order for any authorization by NWP to be valid:

1. **Navigation.** (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the US Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

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.

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

14. **Proper Maintenance.** Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety 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 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. The permittee 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 may impair tribal rights (including treaty rights), protected tribal resources, or tribal lands.

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 the critical habitat of such species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed. Direct effects are the immediate effects on the listed species and critical habitat caused by the NWP activity. Indirect effects are those effects on listed species and critical habitat that are caused by the NWP activity and are later in time, but still are reasonably certain to occur.

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. 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 (PCN) to the district engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the PCN must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed work. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity "may affect" or will have "no effect" to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete PCN. In cases where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species or critical habitat that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification the proposed activities will have "no effect" on listed species or critical habitat, or until Section 7 consultation has been completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from Corps.

(d) As a result of formal or informal consultation with the USFWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific permit conditions to the NWP.

(e) Authorization of an activity by a 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 USFWS 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 review the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, and if he or she determines that it covers the proposed NWP activity, including any incidental take of listed species that might occur as a result of conducting the proposed NWP activity, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate 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 PCN 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 USFWS 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 their action complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine applicable measures to reduce impacts 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) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, 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. 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 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, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and 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 an effect 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, and adverse effect. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity might have the potential to cause effects and 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.

(d) 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 110(k) 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 activity on historic properties.

21. **Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts.** If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you 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 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 US are not authorized by NWP's 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, and 52 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWP's 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity proposed in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWP's only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

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 effects of the proposed activity are minimal, and provides a project-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse environmental effects.

(d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation to ensure that the activity results in no more than 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. Restored riparian areas should consist of native species. 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 the 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 environmental 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 NWP's, 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 fee 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 if the use of mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits is not appropriate and practicable.

(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 (4) 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)).

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

(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.

(g) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWP's. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any project 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 minimal impact requirement for the NWP's.

(h) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or separate 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 compensatory 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 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. Where States and authorized Tribes, or EPA where applicable, have not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA Section 401, individual 401 Water Quality

Certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). The district engineer or State or Tribe 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)). 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 USEPA in its 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 prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by the NWPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

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 work 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(f)(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 work 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 permission from the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (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 is not authorized by the NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

32. Pre-Construction Notification (PCN). (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. 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 in the vicinity of the project, 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 (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. 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 NWPs the prospective permittee wants to use to authorize the proposed activity;
- (4) 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. For single and complete linear projects, the PCN must include the quantity of anticipated losses of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other water for each single and complete crossing of those wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the project 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, intermittent, and ephemeral 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 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 designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat, for non-Federal applicants the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed activity. For any NWP activity that requires 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. 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 activity that requires permission from the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federally authorized civil works project, the pre-construction notification must include a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.

(c) Form of PCN Notification: The standard individual permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used, but the completed application form must clearly indicate that it is an NWP PCN and must include all of the information required in paragraphs (b)(1) through (10) of this general condition. 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 the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal.

(2) Agency coordination is required for: (i) all NWP activities that require preconstruction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States; (ii) NWP 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52 activities that require pre-construction notification and will result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of stream bed; (iii) 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 (iv) 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 or ordinary high water mark.

(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 water quality 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 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 PCN notifications to expedite agency coordination.

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).

2017 Nationwide Permits Regional and Permit-Specific Conditions COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

These regional conditions are in addition to, but do not supersede, the requirements in the Federal Register (Volume 82, No. 4 of January 6, 2017, pp 1860).

Notifications for all Nationwide Permits (NWP) shall be in accordance with General Condition No. 32.

1. For activities that would impact Outstanding State or National Resource Waters (OSNRWs), Exceptional Waters (EWs), Coldwater Aquatic Habitat Waters (CAHs) under the Endangered Species Act for the NWP listed below, a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) will be required to the Corps. The Corps will coordinate with the appropriate resource agencies (see attached list) on these NWP (Section 404 activities), for impacts to these waters.

NWP 3 (Maintenance)

NWP 4 (Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities)

NWP 5 (Scientific Measurement Devices)

NWP 6 (Survey Activities)

NWP 7 (Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures)

NWP 12 (Utility Line Activities)

NWP 13 (Bank Stabilization)

NWP 14 (Linear Transportation Projects)

NWP 15 (U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges)

NWP 16 (Return Water from Upland Contained Disposal Areas)

NWP 17 (Hydropower Projects)

NWP 18 (Minor Discharges)

NWP 19 (Minor Dredging)

NWP 20 (Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances)

NWP 21 (Surface Coal Mining Activities)

NWP 22 (Removal of Vessels)

NWP 23 (Approved Categorical Exclusions)

NWP 25 (Structural Discharges)

NWP 27 (Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities)

NWP 29 (Residential Developments)

NWP 30 (Moist Soil Management for Wildlife)

NWP 31 (Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities)

NWP 32 (Completed Enforcement Actions)

NWP 33 (Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering)

NWP 34 (Cranberry Production Activities)

NWP 36 (Boat Ramps)

NWP 37 (Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation)

NWP 38 (Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste)

NWP 39 (Commercial and Institutional Developments)

NWP 40 (Agricultural Activities)

NWP 41 (Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches)
NWP 42 (Recreational Facilities)
NWP 43 (Stormwater Management Facilities)
NWP 44 (Mining Activities)
NWP 45 (Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events)
NWP 46 (Discharges in Ditches)
NWP 48 (Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities)
NWP 49 (Coal Remining 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 53 (Removal of Low-Head Dams)
NWP 54 (Living Shorelines)

2. In addition to the notification and agency coordination requirements in the NWPs, for impacts greater than 0.25 acres in all “waters of the U.S.” for the NWPs listed below, a PCN will be required to the Corps. The Corps will coordinate with the appropriate resource agencies (see attached list) on these NWPs:

NWP 3 (Maintenance)
NWP 7 (Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures)
NWP 12 (Utility Line Activities)
NWP 14 (Linear Transportation Projects)
NWP 29 (Residential Developments)
NWP 39 (Commercial and Institutional Developments)
NWP 40 (Agricultural Activities)
NWP 41 (Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches)
NWP 42 (Recreational Facilities)
NWP 43 (Stormwater Management Facilities)
NWP 44 (Mining Activities)
NWP 51 (Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities)
NWP 52 (Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects)
NWP 53 (Removal of Low-Head Dams)

3. For activities in all “waters of the U.S.” for the NWPs listed below, a PCN will be required to the Corps. The Corps will coordinate with the appropriate resource agencies (see attached list) on these NWPs:

NWP 21 (Surface Coal Mining Activities)
NWP 27 (Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment & Enhancement Activities)
NWP 49 (Coal Remining Activities)
NWP 50 (Underground Coal Mining Activities)

4. Nationwide Permit No. 14 – Linear Transportation Projects.

- (a) New road alignments or realignments are limited to a permanent loss of 500 linear feet of intermittent or perennial stream length at each crossing. Road crossings with permanent losses greater than 500 linear feet of intermittent or perennial stream associated with new

alignments or realignments will be evaluated as an individual permit (i.e., a Letter of Permission or as a Standard Individual Permit).

- (b) In addition to the notification requirements contained in NWP 14, the permittee must submit a PCN to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity for the permanent loss of greater than 300 feet of ephemeral, intermittent and perennial stream of all "waters of the U.S." (See General Condition 32 and the definition of "loss of waters of the United States" in the Nationwide Permits for further information.)
- 5. Notification in accordance with General Condition 32 is required to the Corps for all activities which are subject to jurisdiction under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403).
- 6. All applications are required as both a paper copy and in an electronic media format, including electronic mail or compact disc.
- 7. For all activities, the applicant shall review the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's IPaC website: <http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac> to determine if the activity might affect threatened and/or endangered species or designated critical habitat. If federally-listed species or designated critical habitat are identified, a PCN in accordance with General Condition 18 and 32 would be triggered and the official species list generated from the IPaC website must be submitted with the PCN.

Further information:

Outstanding State or National Resource Water (OSNRWs), Exceptional Waters (EWs), and Coldwater Aquatic Habitat Waters (CAHs) are waters designated by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet. The list can be found at the following link: <http://eppcapp.ky.gov/spwaters/>

Information on Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) can be found at NWP General Condition No. 32 in the Federal Register (Volume 81, No. 105 of June 1, 2017, pp 35211).

COORDINATING RESOURCE AGENCIES

Chief, Wetlands Regulatory Section
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Supervisor
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
JC Watts Federal Building, Room 265
330 West Broadway
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Supervisor
401 Water Quality Certification
Kentucky Division of Water
300 Sower Boulevard, 3rd Floor
Frankfort, KY 40601

Commissioner
Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
#1 Game Farm Road
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Executive Director and State Historic Preservation Officer
Kentucky Heritage Council
410 High Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

ADDITIONAL COORDINATING RESOURCE AGENCY
FOR NWPS 21, 49, AND 50

Kentucky Department for Natural Resources
Division of Mine Permits
300 Sower Boulevard
Frankfort, KY 40601



MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

CHARLES G. SNAVELY
SECRETARY

**ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

R. BRUCE SCOTT
COMMISSIONER

300 SOWER BOULEVARD
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601

**General Certification--Nationwide Permit # 3
Maintenance**

This General Certification is issued March 19, 2017, in conformity with the requirements of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act of 1977, as amended (33 U.S.C. §1341), as well as Kentucky Statute KRS 224.16-050.

For this and all nationwide permits, the definition of surface water is as per 401 KAR 10:001 Chapter 10, Section 1(80): Surface Waters means those waters having well-defined banks and beds, either constantly or intermittently flowing; lakes and impounded waters; marshes and wetlands; and any subterranean waters flowing in well-defined channels and having a demonstrable hydrologic connection with the surface. Lagoons used for waste treatment and effluent ditches that are situated on property owned, leased, or under valid easement by a permitted discharger are not considered to be surface waters of the commonwealth.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky hereby certifies under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) that it has reasonable assurances that applicable water quality standards under Kentucky Administrative Regulations Title 401, Chapter 10, established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 304, 306 and 307 of the CWA, will not be violated for the activity covered under NATIONWIDE PERMIT 3, namely Maintenance, provided that the following conditions are met:

1. The activity will not occur within surface waters of the Commonwealth identified by the Kentucky Division of Water as Outstanding State or National Resource Water, Cold Water Aquatic Habitat, or Exceptional Waters.
2. The activity will not occur within surface waters of the Commonwealth identified as perpetually-protected (e.g. deed restriction, conservation easement) mitigation sites.
3. The activity will impact less than 1/2 acre of wetland/marsh.
4. The activity will impact less than 300 linear feet of surface waters of the Commonwealth.

General Certification--Nationwide Permit # 3
Maintenance
Page 2

5. The Kentucky Division of Water may require submission of a formal application for an individual certification for any project if the project has been determined to likely have a significant adverse effect upon water quality or degrade the waters of the Commonwealth so that existing uses of the water body or downstream waters are precluded.
6. Activities that do not meet the conditions of this General Water Quality Certification require an Individual Section 401 Water Quality Certification.
7. Activities qualifying for coverage under this General Water Quality Certification are subject to the following conditions:
 - Projects requiring in-stream stormwater detention/retention basins shall require individual water quality certifications.
 - Erosion and sedimentation pollution control plans and Best Management Practices must be designed, installed, and maintained in effective operating condition at all times during construction activities so that violations of state water quality standards do not occur.
 - Sediment and erosion control measures, such as check-dams constructed of any material, silt fencing, hay bales, etc., shall not be placed within surface waters of the Commonwealth, either temporarily or permanently, without prior approval by the Kentucky Division of Water's Water Quality Certification Section. If placement of sediment and erosion control measures in surface waters is unavoidable, design and placement of temporary erosion control measures shall not be conducted in such a manner that may result in instability of streams that are adjacent to, upstream, or downstream of the structures. All sediment and erosion control devices shall be removed and the natural grade restored within the completion timeline of the activities.
 - Measures shall be taken to prevent or control spills of fuels, lubricants, or other toxic materials used in construction from entering the watercourse.
 - Removal of riparian vegetation shall be limited to that necessary for equipment access.
 - To the maximum extent practicable, all in-stream work under this certification shall be performed under low-flow conditions.
 - Heavy equipment, e.g. bulldozers, backhoes, draglines, etc., if required for this project, should not be used or operated within the stream channel. In those instances in which such in-stream work is unavoidable, then it shall be performed in such a manner and duration as to minimize turbidity and disturbance to substrates and bank or riparian vegetation.
 - Any fill shall be of such composition that it will not adversely affect the biological, chemical, or physical properties of the receiving waters and/or cause violations of water quality standards. If rip-rap is utilized, it should be of such weight and size that bank stress or slump conditions will not be created because of its placement.

General Certification--Nationwide Permit # 3
Maintenance
Page 3

- If there are water supply intakes located downstream that may be affected by increased turbidity and suspended solids, the permittee shall notify the operator when such work will be done.
- Should evidence of stream pollution or jurisdictional wetland impairment and/or violations of water quality standards occur as a result of this activity (either from a spill or other forms of water pollution), the Kentucky Division of Water shall be notified immediately by calling (800) 928-2380.

Non-compliance with the conditions of this general certification or violation of Kentucky state water quality standards may result in civil penalties.

GENERAL CONDITIONS FOR WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

1. The Kentucky Division of Water may require submission of a formal application for an Individual Certification for any project if the project has been determined to likely have a significant adverse effect upon water quality or degrade the waters of the Commonwealth so that existing uses of the water body or downstream waters are precluded.
2. Nationwide permits issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for projects in Outstanding State Resource Waters, Cold Water Aquatic Habitats, and Exceptional Waters as defined by 401 KAR 10:026 shall require individual water quality certifications.
3. Projects requiring in-stream stormwater detention/retention basins shall require individual water quality certifications.
4. Erosion and sedimentation pollution control plans and Best Management Practices must be designed, installed, and maintained in effective operating condition at all times during construction activities so that violations of state water quality standards do not occur.
5. Sediment and erosion control measures (e.g., check-dams, silt fencing, or hay bales) shall not be placed within surface waters of the Commonwealth, either temporarily or permanently, without prior approval by the Kentucky Division of Water's Water Quality Certification Section. If placement of sediment and erosion control measures in surface waters is unavoidable, placement shall not be conducted in such a manner that may cause instability of streams that are adjacent to, upstream, or downstream of the structures. All sediment and erosion control measures shall be removed and the natural grade restored prior to withdrawal from the site.
6. Measures shall be taken to prevent or control spills of fuels, lubricants, or other toxic materials used in construction from entering the watercourse.
7. To the maximum extent practicable, all in-stream work under this certification shall be performed during low flow.
8. Heavy equipment (e.g. bulldozers, backhoes, draglines, etc.), if required for this project, should not be used or operated within the stream channel. In those instances where such in-stream work is unavoidable, then it shall be performed in such a manner and duration as to minimize re-suspension of sediments and disturbance to the channel, banks, or riparian vegetation.
9. If there are water supply intakes located downstream that may be affected by increased turbidity, the permittee shall notify the operator when work will be performed.
10. Removal of existing riparian vegetation should be restricted to the minimum necessary for project construction.

11. Should stream pollution, wetland impairment, and/or violations of water quality standards occur as a result of this activity (either from a spill or other forms of water pollution), the Kentucky Division of Water shall be notified immediately by calling 800/564-2380.