



TRANSPORTATION CABINET

Frankfort, Kentucky 40622
www.transportation.ky.gov/

Steven L. Beshear
Governor

Michael W. Hancock, P.E.
Secretary

March 25, 2014

CALL NO. 109
CONTRACT ID NO. 142905
ADDENDUM # 3

Subject: Taylor County, STP 5105 (034)
Letting March 28, 2014

- (1) Revised - Front Sheet
- (2) Revised - Completion Date - Page 4 of 84
- (3) Revised - Special Note - Page 12 of 84
- (4) Revised - General & Paving Summary - Page 15 of 84
- (5) Revised - Bid Items - Pages 83-84 of 84
- (6) Added - Dept of Army Corps - Pages 1-22 of 22

Proposal revisions are available at <http://transportation.ky.gov/Construction-Procurement/>.

If you have any questions, please contact us at 502-564-3500.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Diana Castle Radcliffe".

Diana Castle Radcliffe
Director
Division of Construction Procurement

DR:ks
Enclosures



An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D



CALL NO. 109

CONTRACT ID. 142905

TAYLOR COUNTY

FED/STATE PROJECT NUMBER STP 5105 (034)

DESCRIPTION KY 70 BRIDGE OVER STONER CREEK (MP 13.169)

WORK TYPE BRIDGE

PRIMARY COMPLETION DATE 11/1/2014

LETTING DATE: March 28,2014

Sealed Bids will be received electronically through the Bid Express bidding service until 10:00 AM EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME March 28,2014. Bids will be publicly announced at 10:00 AM EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME.

PLANS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PROJECT.

DBE CERTIFICATION REQUIRED - 8%

REQUIRED BID PROPOSAL GUARANTY: Not less than 5% of the total bid.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT - 04

CONTRACT ID - 142905

STP 5105 (034)

COUNTY - TAYLOR

PCN - MB10900701401

STP 5105 (034)

KY 70 (MP 13.169). BRIDGE OVER STONER CREEKBRIDGE SYP NO. 04-01086.

GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES LATITUDE 37:20:26.52 LONGITUDE 85:09:34.40

COMPLETION DATE(S):

COMPLETED BY 11/01/2014

APPLIES TO ENTIRE CONTRACT

**SPECIAL NOTE FOR CONTRACT COMPLETION DATE AND
LIQUIDATED DAMAGES ON BRIDGE REPAIR CONTRACTS**

- I. COMPLETION DATE.** The Contractor has the option of selecting the starting date for this Contract. Once selected, notify the Department in writing of the date selected at least two weeks prior to beginning work. All work is to be completed by November 1, 2014.
- II. LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.** Liquidated damages will be assessed the Contractor in accordance with the Transportation Cabinet, Department of Highway's 2012 Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 108.09, if the November 1, 2014 date is exceeded.

Contrary to the Standard Specifications, liquidated damages will be assessed the Contractor during the months of December, January, February and March when the contract time has expired on any individual bridge or bridges. Contract time will be charged during these months.

All construction must be completed in accordance with the weather limitations specified in Section 606 and/or Section 601 as applicable. No extension of Contract time will be granted due to inclement weather or temperature limitations that occur due to starting work on the Contract or a structure late in the construction season.

GENERAL & PAVING SUMMARY

PAVING AREAS

ITEM CODE	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	TOTAL
00078	CRUSHED AGGREGATE NO. 2 ⑨	TON	100
01891	ISLAND HEADER CURB TYPE 2	LF	100
01987	DELINEATOR FOR GUARDRAIL B/W	EA	13
01990	DELINEATOR FOR BARRIER WALL B/W	EA	4
02014	TYPE III BARRICADE	EA	4
02230	EMBANKMENT IN PLACE	CUYD	1050
02360	GUARDRAIL TERMINAL SECTION NO 1	EA	1
02363	GUARDRAIL CONNECTOR TO BRIDGE END TY A	EA	4
02371	GUARDRAIL END TREATMENT TYPE 7 ⑦	EA	3
02381	REMOVE GUARDRAIL	LF	700
023143ED	KPDES PERMIT AND TEMP EROSION CONTROL ⑩	LS	1
02483	CHANNEL LINING CLASS II ⑨	TON	40
02545	CLEARING & GRUBBING ⑥	LS	1
02562	TEMPORARY SIGNS	SF	280
02569	DEMOBILIZATION	LS	1
02599	GEOTEXTILE FABRIC TY IV ⑨	SQYD	170
02585	EDGE KEY	LF	52
02650	MAINTAIN & CONTROL TRAFFIC	LS	1
02726	STAKING	LS	1
02731	REMOVE STRUCTURE	LS	1
021802EN	G/R STEEL W BEAM - S FACE (7 FT POST)	LF	550
05950	EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	SQYD	1400
05963	INITIAL FERTILIZER ⑤	TON	0.15
05964	20-10-10 FERTILIZER ⑤	TON	0.25
05985	SEEDING AND PROTECTION	SQYD	4000
05989	SPECIAL SEEDING CROWN VETCH	SQYD	1400
05992	AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE ⑤	TON	2.7
06510	PAVE STRIPING - PERM PAINT - 4 IN	LF	2160
06514	PAVE STRIPING - TEMP PAINT - 4 IN	LF	1080
00100	ASPHALT SEAL AGGREGATE	TON	5
00103	ASPHALT SEAL COAT	TON	1
00003	CRUSHED STONE BASE ④	TON	245
00190	LEVELING & WEDGING PG64-22 ②③①	TON	190
00221	CL2 ASPH BASE 0.75D PG64-22 ③①	TON	105
00301	CL2 ASPH SURF 0.38D PG64-22 ③	TON	100

DESCRIPTION	MAINLINE (SQ YD)	BRIDGE (SQ YD)	ENTRANCES (SQ YD)	TOTAL PROJECT (SQ YD)
1.25" CL2 ASPH SURF 0.38D PG64-22	1154	204	57	1416
9.00" CL2 ASPH BASE 0.75D PG64-22	195			195
4.00" CRUSHED STONE BASE	200			200
14.25" CRUSHED STONE BASE (Full Depth Shoulders)	240			240

NOTES:

- ① ALL BASE AND LEVEL/WEDGE ASPHALT PLACED OVER EXISTING PAVEMENT IS ASSUMED AS LEVELING AND WEDGING FOR QUANTITY CALCULATIONS
- ② QUANTITY DERIVED FROM CROSS SECTIONS
- ③ ESTIMATED AT 110 LBS PER SQ YD PER INCH OF DEPTH OR EQUIVALENT DENSITY
- ④ ESTIMATED AT 115 LBS PER SQ YD PER INCH OF DEPTH
- ⑤ ESTIMATED PER THE FOLLOWING:
 INITIAL FERTILIZER @ 0.157 tons/acre of Clearing & Grubbing
 20-10-10 FERTILIZER @ 0.25 tons/acre of Seeding
 AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE @ 3.0 tons/acre of Clearing & Grubbing
- ⑥ APPROXIMATELY 0.90 ACRES
- ⑦ 7' GUARDRAIL POSTS SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO BID ITEM
- ⑧ EXCLUDES STRUCTURE EXCAVATION
 QUANTITIES ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE FOR INFORMATION ONLY
 COM: 75 CU YDS
 EMB: 300 CU YDS
 EMB BENCHING: 750 CU YDS
- ⑨ TO BE USED AT THE ENGINEER'S DISCRETION FOR PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL AND/OR SUBGRADE REPAIR
- ⑩ LUMP SUM EROSION CONTROL INCLUDES:
 TEMP SILT FENCE, CLEAN SILT FENCE, TEMP MULCH,
 TEMP DITCHES, SILT TRAPS, CLEAN SILT TRAPS

GENERAL AND SPECIAL NOTES

DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY NOI

THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUBMITTING A NOTICE OF INTENT TO THE APPROPRIATE KENTUCKY DIVISION OF AIR QUALITY REGIONAL OFFICE AT LEAST 10 BUSINESS DAYS PRIOR TO DEMOLITION OF BRIDGE STRUCTURE

ROAD CLOSURE

ROAD SHALL BE CLOSED TO THROUGH TRAFFIC NO MORE THAN 60 CONSECUTIVE CALENDAR DAYS. ACCESS TO UPPER STONER CREEK ROAD AND ALL PROPERTIES MUST BE MAINTAINED TO A REASONABLE DEGREE THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT.

REMOVE GUARDRAIL

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DELIVER EXISTING SALVAGED GUARDRAIL SYSTEM MATERIALS TO THE CENTRAL SIGH SHOP AND RECYCLE CENTER AT 1224 WILKINSON BLVD IN FRANKFORT, KY. CONTACT SECTION SUPERVISOR AT (502) 564-8187 TO SCHEDULE THE DELIVERY OF MATERIAL. DELIVER THE MATERIALS BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8:00AM AND 3:00PM, MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY. THERE IS A GUARDRAIL DELIVERY VERIFICATION SHEET WHICH MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED BY THE CONTRACTOR, ENGINEER AND A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CENTRAL SIGN SHOP AND RECYCLE CENTER.

REMOVE ANY EXISTING GUARDRAIL AFTER ROAD HAS BEEN CLOSED TO THROUGH TRAFFIC. DO NOT REOPEN TO TRAFFIC UNTIL NEW GUARDRAIL IS IN PLACE.

COMPACTION OF ASPHALT MIXTURES

WILL ACCEPT THE COMPACTION OF ASPHALT MIXTURES FURNISHED ON THIS PROJECT BY OPTION B ACCORDING TO SUBSECTIONS 402.03.02 AND 403.03.10 OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS.

STANDARD DRAWINGS

STANDARD DRAWINGS ARE NOT ATTACHED TO THESE PLANS. A STANDARD DRAWING BOOK AND THE HEADWALL SUPPLEMENTAL BOOK MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE POLICY SUPPORT BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN FRANKFORT, KY. AT (502) 564-3670

EDGE KEY

THIS WORK INCLUDES CUTTING OUT THE EXISTING ASPHALT SURFACE TO A MINIMUM DEPTH AND WIDTH AS DETAILED ELSEWHERE IN THE PLANS SO THAT THE NEW SURFACE MAY HEEL INTO THE EXISTING SURFACE. THE CONTRACT UNIT PRICE BID LINEAR FOOT (PER METER) FOR "EDGE KEY" INCLUDES ALL NECESSARY MATERIALS, LABOR AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY TO PERFORM THE WORK AND DISPOSE OF THE REMOVED ASPHALT MATERIAL.

COUNTY OF	ITEM NO.	SHEET NO.
TAYLOR	4-1086	SUMMARY
KY70 OVER STONER CREEK		

GENERAL & PAVING SUMMARY

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02371	GUARDRAIL END TREATMENT TYPE 7 ⑦	EA	3
02381	REMOVE GUARDRAIL	LF	700
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02483	CHANNEL LINING CLASS II ⑨	TON	40
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02562	TEMPORARY SIGNS	SF	280
02569	DEMOBILIZATION	LS	1
02599	GEOTEXTILE FABRIC TY IV ⑨	SOYD	170
02585	EDGE KEY	LF	52
02650	MAINTAIN & CONTROL TRAFFIC	LS	1
02726	STAKING	LS	1
02731	REMOVE STRUCTURE	LS	1
021802EN	G/R STEEL W BEAM - S FACE (7 FT POST)	LF	550
05950	EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	SOYD	1400
05963	INITIAL FERTILIZER ⑤	TON	0.15
05964	20-10-10 FERTILIZER ⑤	TON	0.25
05985	SEEDING AND PROTECTION	SOYD	4000
05989	SPECIAL SEEDING CROWN VETCH	SOYD	1400
05992	AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE ⑤	TON	2.7
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COUNTY OF	ITEM NO.	SHEET NO.
TAYLOR	4-1086	SUMMARY

KY70 OVER STONER CREEK

PROPOSAL BID ITEMS

142905

Report Date 3/25/14

Section: 0001 - ROADWAY

LINE	BID CODE	ALT	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	FP	AMOUNT
0010	00003		CRUSHED STONE BASE	245.00	TON		\$	
0020	00078		CRUSHED AGGREGATE SIZE NO 2	100.00	TON		\$	
0030	00100		ASPHALT SEAL AGGREGATE	5.00	TON		\$	
0040	00103		ASPHALT SEAL COAT	1.00	TON		\$	
0050	00190		LEVELING & WEDGING PG64-22	190.00	TON		\$	
0060	00221		CL2 ASPH BASE 0.75D PG64-22	105.00	TON		\$	
0070	00301		CL2 ASPH SURF 0.38D PG64-22	100.00	TON		\$	
0080	01891		ISLAND HEADER CURB TYPE 2	100.00	LF		\$	
0090	01987		DELINEATOR FOR GUARDRAIL BI DIRECTIONAL WHITE	13.00	EACH		\$	
0100	01990		DELINEATOR FOR BARRIER WALL-B/W	4.00	EACH		\$	
0110	02014		BARRICADE-TYPE III	4.00	EACH		\$	
0120	02230		EMBANKMENT IN PLACE REVISED: 3-25-14	1,050.00	CUYD		\$	
0130	02360		GUARDRAIL TERMINAL SECTION NO 1	1.00	EACH		\$	
0140	02363		GUARDRAIL CONNECTOR TO BRIDGE END TY A	4.00	EACH		\$	
0150	02371		GUARDRAIL END TREATMENT TYPE 7	3.00	EACH		\$	
0160	02381		REMOVE GUARDRAIL	700.00	LF		\$	
0170	02483		CHANNEL LINING CLASS II	40.00	TON		\$	
0180	02545		CLEARING AND GRUBBING	1.00	LS		\$	
0190	02562		TEMPORARY SIGNS	280.00	SQFT		\$	
0200	02585		EDGE KEY	52.00	LF		\$	
0210	02599		FABRIC-GEOTEXTILE TYPE IV	170.00	SQYD		\$	
0220	02650		MAINTAIN & CONTROL TRAFFIC	1.00	LS		\$	
0230	02726		STAKING	1.00	LS		\$	
0240	02731		REMOVE STRUCTURE	1.00	LS		\$	
0250	05950		EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	1,400.00	SQYD		\$	
0260	05963		INITIAL FERTILIZER	.15	TON		\$	
0270	05964		20-10-10 FERTILIZER	.25	TON		\$	
0280	05985		SEEDING AND PROTECTION	4,000.00	SQYD		\$	
0290	05989		SPECIAL SEEDING CROWN VETCH	1,400.00	SQYD		\$	
0300	05992		AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE	2.70	TON		\$	
0310	06510		PAVE STRIPING-TEMP PAINT-4 IN	2,160.00	LF		\$	
0320	06514		PAVE STRIPING-PERM PAINT-4 IN	1,080.00	LF		\$	
0330	21802EN		G/R STEEL W BEAM-S FACE (7 FT POST)	550.00	LF		\$	
0340	23143ED		KPDES PERMIT AND TEMP EROSION CONTROL	1.00	LS		\$	

Section: 0002 - BRIDGE

LINE	BID CODE	ALT	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	FP	AMOUNT
0350	02998		MASONRY COATING	311.00	SQYD		\$	
0360	03250		ONE STEP MEMBRANE	210.00	SQYD		\$	
0370	08001		STRUCTURE EXCAVATION-COMMON	554.00	CUYD		\$	
0380	08002		STRUCTURE EXCAV-SOLID ROCK	117.00	CUYD		\$	
0390	08100		CONCRETE-CLASS A	238.60	CUYD		\$	
0400	08150		STEEL REINFORCEMENT	23,528.00	LB		\$	

PROPOSAL BID ITEMS

142905

Page 2 of 2

Report Date 3/25/14

LINE	BID CODE	ALT	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	FP	AMOUNT
0410	21532ED		RAIL SYSTEM TYPE III	148.00	LF		\$	
0420	23953EC		BEAM ERECTION	6.00	EACH		\$	

Section: 0003 - DEMOBILIZATION

LINE	BID CODE	ALT	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT PRICE	FP	AMOUNT
0430	02569		DEMOBILIZATION	1.00	LS		\$	

N O T I C E

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
NATIONWIDE PERMIT AUTHORIZATION
KENTUCKY DIVISION OF WATER 401 WQC**

PROJECT: Taylor County, Item No. 4-1086

The Section 404 activities for this project have been previously permitted under the authority of the Department of the Army Nationwide Permit No. 14 "Linear Transportation Crossings" as the project impacts are **BELOW NOTIFICATION THRESHOLDS**. Specifically all stream impacts are below 300', less than 0.10 acres and no special aquatic sites will be impacted. Impacts include:

Replace KY 70 bridge over Stoner Creek.

This project involves work near and/or within Jurisdictional Waters of the United States as defined by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and therefore requires a Nationwide 14 General 404 Permit. The Division of Water certified this General Permit with several conditions (See attached). One that should be brought to your attention is regarding the use of heavy equipment in the stream channel. If there is need to cross the stream channel with heavy equipment or conduct work from within the stream channel a working platform or temporary crossing is authorized. This should be constructed with clean rock and sufficient pipe to allow stream flow to continue unimpeded (see attached typical drawing).

In order for this authorization to be valid, the attached conditions must be followed. The contractor shall post a copy of this Nationwide Approval in a conspicuous location at the project site for the duration of construction and comply with the general conditions as required.

To more readily expedite construction, the contractor may elect to alter the design or perform the work in a manner different from what was originally proposed and specified. Prior to commencing such alternative work, the contractor shall obtain **written** permission from the Division of Construction and the Division of Environmental Analysis. If such changes necessitate further permitting then the contractor will be responsible for applying to the Army Corps of Engineers and the Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW). A copy of any request to the Corps of Engineers or the KDOW to alter this proposal and subsequent responses shall be forwarded to the Division of Environmental Analysis, DA Permit Coordinator, for office records and for informational purposes.



STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

LEONARD K. PETERS
SECRETARY

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CABINET

DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

DIVISION OF WATER

200 FAIR OAKS LANE

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601

www.kentucky.gov

**General Certification--Nationwide Permit # 14
Linear Transportation Projects**

This General Certification is issued March 19, 2012, 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.

Agricultural operations, as defined by KRS 224.71-100(1) conducting activities pursuant to KRS 224.71-100 (3), (4), (5), (6), or 10 are deemed to have certification if they are implementing an Agriculture Water Quality Plan pursuant to KRS 224.71-145.

For all other operations, 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 14, namely Linear Transportation Projects, 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. Stream realignment greater than 100 feet is not covered under this general water quality certification.

**General Certification--Nationwide Permit # 14
Linear Transportation Projects
Page 2**

5. For a single and complete linear transportation project, the cumulative length of impacts less than 300 linear feet of surface waters within each Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 14 watershed will not exceed 500 linear feet.
6. Stream impacts covered under this General Water Quality Certification and undertaken by those persons defined as an agricultural operation under the Agricultural Water Quality Act must be completed in compliance with the Kentucky Agricultural Water Quality Plan (KWQP).
7. 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.
8. Activities that do not meet the conditions of this General Water Quality Certification require an Individual Section 401 Water Quality Certification.
9. Activities qualifying for coverage under this General Water Quality Certification are subject to the following conditions:
 - 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 (401 KAR 10:031 Section 2 and KRS 224.70-100).
 - 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 in the utility line right-of-way 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.

**General Certification--Nationwide Permit # 14
Linear Transportation Projects
Page 2**

- 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.
- 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 KDOW 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.

KENTUCKY REGIONAL GENERAL CONDITIONS

These regional conditions are in addition to, but do not supersede, the requirements in the Federal Register (Volume 77 No. 34 of February 21, 2012)

Notifications for all Nationwide Permits (NWP) shall be in accordance with General Condition No. 31.

1. For activities that would result in a loss of Outstanding State or National Resource Waters (OSNRWs), Exceptional Waters (EWs), Coldwater Aquatic Habitat Waters (CAHs) and waters with Designated Critical Habitat (DCH) 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 for impacts to these waters.

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)

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

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)

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

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) Activities in Section 10 navigable waters will require a PCN to the Corps.

(b) New public road alignments or realignments are limited to a permanent loss of 500 linear feet of intermittent or perennial stream length at each crossing. Public 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.

(c) All linear transportation project crossings resulting in the permanent loss of greater than 300 linear feet of intermittent or perennial stream will require mitigation to compensate for impacts to the "waters of the U.S." The permanent loss of "waters of the U.S." includes the linear feet of water that is permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity and not restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction. 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 intermittent and perennial stream of all "waters of the U.S.". (See General Condition 31 and the definition of "loss of waters of the United States" in the Nationwide Permits for further information.)

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://epccapp.ky.gov/spwaters/>

Designated Critical Habitat (DCH) under the Endangered Species Act is determined within the Commonwealth of Kentucky by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The current list of Kentucky's Threatened, Endangered, and Federal Candidate Species can be found at the following link: <http://www.fws.gov/frankfort/EndangeredSpecies.html>

Information on Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) can be found at NWP General Condition No. 31 (Federal Register, Volume 77, No. 34, Tuesday, February 21, 2012, pp 10286-10288). Mitigation includes activities that avoid, minimize, and compensate for impacts.

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
200 Fair Oaks Lane, 4th Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 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
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

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

Kentucky Department of Natural Resources
Division of Mine Permits
#2 Hudson Hollow
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601



US Army Corps of Engineers

Nationwide Permit No. 14, Linear Transportation Projects

Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States.

- a. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/3-acre of waters of the United States.
- b. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.
- c. This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work necessary to construct the linear transportation project. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable, when temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Temporary fills must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.
- d. This NWP cannot be used to authorize non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, train stations, or aircraft hangars.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) the loss of waters of the United States exceeds 1/10-acre; or (2) there is a discharge in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 31.) (Sections 10 and 404)

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

Valid from March 19, 2012 through March 18, 2017

Nationwide Permit General Conditions

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of 33 CFR §§ 330.1 through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially 33 CFR § 330.5 relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

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

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

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his 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 and storm water management activities, 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.

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. No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River

designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency 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).

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

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

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address ESA compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional ESA consultation is necessary.

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

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

(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 U.S. FWS or the NMFS, The Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

(f) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the U.S. FWS and NMFS or their world wide web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipac> and <http://www.noaa.gov/fisheries.html> respectively.

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles. The permittee is responsible for obtaining any "take" permits required under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's regulations governing compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee should contact the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if such "take" permits are required for a particular activity.

20. Historic Properties. (a) In cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect 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. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address section 106 compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional section 106 consultation is necessary.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the authorized activity may 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 may be affected by the proposed work 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 resources can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, 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 and these efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity may have the potential to cause effects and so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed.

(d) 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. Section 106 consultation is not required when the Corps determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR §800.3(a)). If NHPA section 106 consultation is required and will occur, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin work until Section 106 consultation is completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must

still wait for notification from the Corps.

(e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts. 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 a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by 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, and 38, notification is required in accordance with general condition 31, 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 adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal:

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

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

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that 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 effects on the aquatic environment. 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 minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

(2) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, wetland restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered.

(3) 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) – (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)).

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation, such as stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

(e) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any 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 a project already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the minimal impact requirement associated with the NWPs.

(f) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. 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 establish a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or establishing a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(g) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or separate permittee-responsible mitigation. 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.

(h) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected, such as the conversion of 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 effects of the project to the 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 U.S. EPA 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 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(l)(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.

31. Pre-Construction Notification. (a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

(1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or
(2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity may 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 project;
(3) A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of water of the United States expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; 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. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. 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);

(4) 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 waters of the United States. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;

(5) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse effects are minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

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

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

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

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

(2) For all NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, for 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 intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, and for all NWP 48 activities that require pre-construction notification, 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 (U.S. FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the district engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments.

The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse 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 NWP, including the need for mitigation to ensure the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed activity are 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.

(3) 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.

(4) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

D. District Engineer's Decision

1. In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the individual crossings to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings authorized by NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of the 300 linear foot limit on impacts to intermittent or ephemeral streams or of an otherwise applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 21, 29, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51 or 52, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in minimal adverse effects. When making minimal effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse effects determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

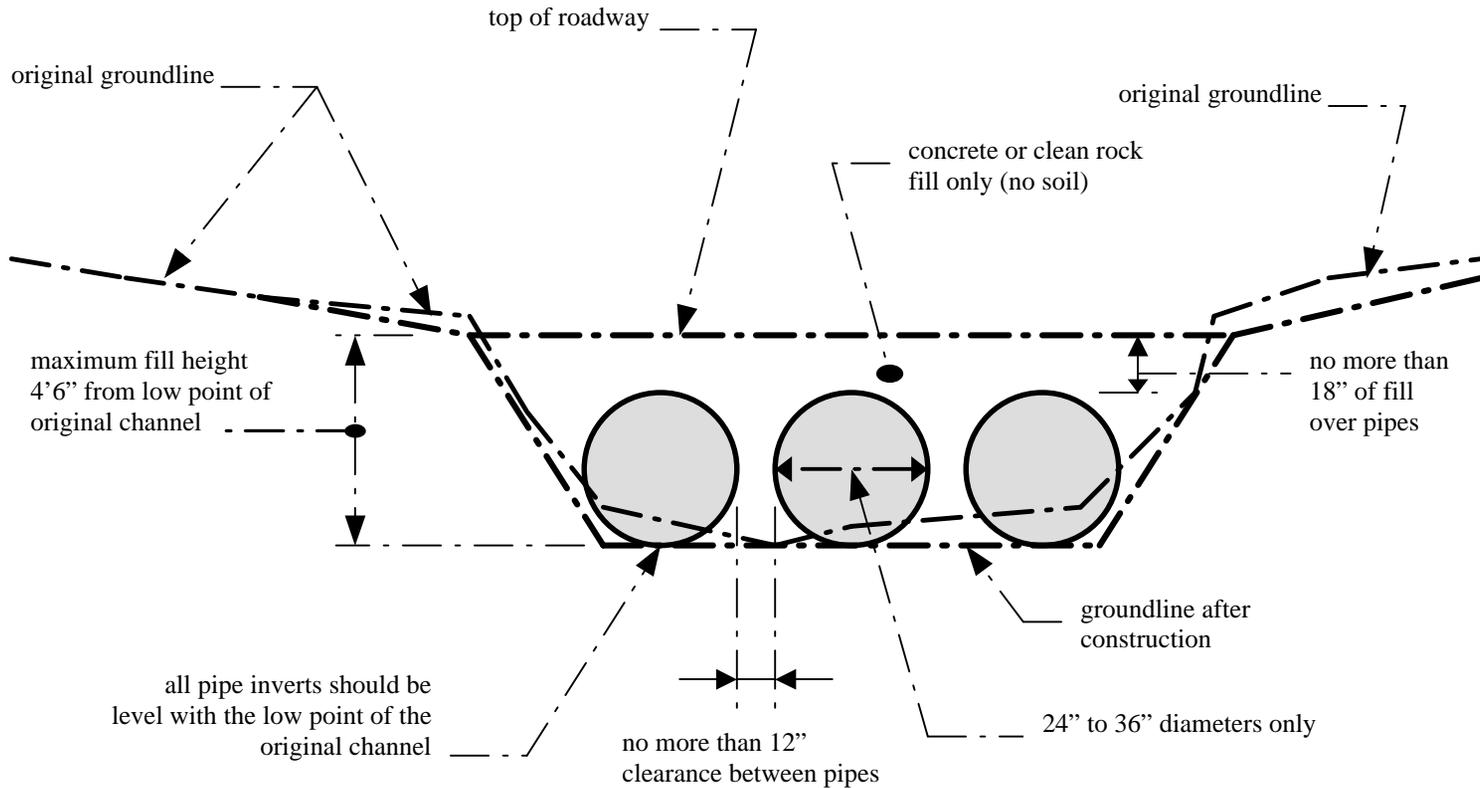
2. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for projects with smaller impacts. The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed activity are minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure no more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. If the net adverse effects of the project on the aquatic environment (after consideration of the compensatory mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the project can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.

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

E. Further Information

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

ATTACHMENT 1



NOTES:

1. This is a conceptual drawing. The number and size of pipes and other details will vary depending on specific site conditions.
2. The pipes and backfill must be contained within the stream channel as shown above. During the construction of the approaches and access roadway across the floodplain, unstable and unconsolidated materials unsuitable for roadways may be excavated and replaced with riprap, crushed stone, or other stable road construction materials. This may only be done, however, with the following provisions: (1) the disposal of excess, unconsolidated materials thus excavated must be outside of the floodplain and (2) the finished surface of the completed road may be no more than three inches (3") above the pre-construction surface of the floodplain at any point beyond the top of banks.

LOW-WATER CROSSING

STANDARD DRAWING
Not to Scale