

Appendix A

Pavement Design

Pavement Design

Mainline & Approaches:

- Asphalt surface and asphalt base shall use PG64-22 Binder.
- Any portion of the existing driving lane pavement that will be utilized in the final roadway pavement structure shall be overlaid with a minimum of 3.00" asphalt base and 1.25" asphalt surface. Leveling and Wedging shall be specified as necessary.

**Note: KY 251 and KY 434 will use the same pavement design.

Driving Lanes

4" Dense Graded Aggregate

9" Asphalt Base – CL2 1.00D (3-3" Lifts)

1.25" Asphalt Surface – CL2 0.38D

Shoulder

4" Dense Graded Aggregate

9" Asphalt Base – CL2 1.00D (3-3" Lifts)

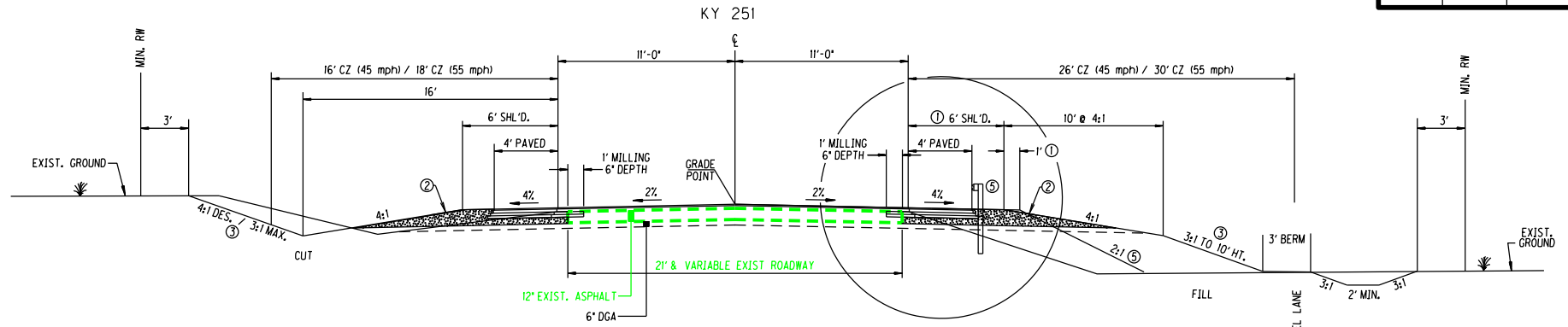
1.25" Asphalt Surface – CL2 0.38D

Appendix B

Typical Sections

TYPICAL SECTIONS

COUNTY OF	ITEM NO.	SHEET NO.
HARDIN	04-153.01	R2



TRAVEL LANES

1 1/4\"/>

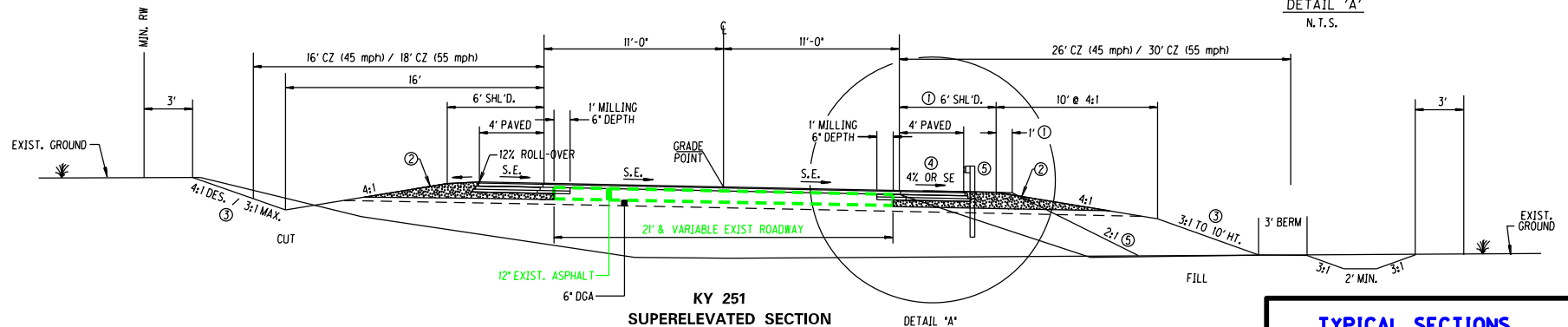
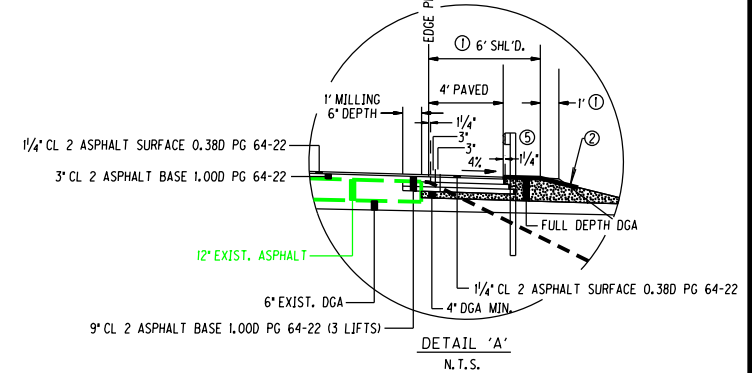
SHOULDERS

1 1/4\"/>

② ASPHALT SEAL

ASPHALT SEAL REQUIRED FROM OUTSIDE EDGE OF PAVED SHOULDER TO A POINT 2 FT. DOWN THE DITCH OR FILL SLOPE. TWO APPLICATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING:
EMULSIFIED ASPHALT RS-2 @ 2.4 LB PER SQ. YD.
ASPHALT SEAL AGGREGATE @ 20 LB PER SQ. YD. (SIZE NO. 8 OR 9M)

- ① SHOULDER SHALL BE WIDENED 1 FT. WHERE GUARDRAIL IS REQUIRED.
- ② ASPHALT SEAL REQUIRED FROM OUTSIDE EDGE OF PAVED SHOULDER TO A POINT 2 FT. DOWN THE DITCH OR FILL SLOPE.
- ③ FOR SLOPES OUTSIDE LIMITS OF SHOULDERS SEE CROSS SECTIONS.
- ④ CONSTRUCT TO STANDARD SUPERELEVATION EXCEPT NOT FLATTER THAN NORMAL SHOULDER SLOPE.
- ⑤ CONSIDER INSTALLING GUARDRAIL IN AREAS WHEN FILL HEIGHT AT THE EDGE OF SHOULDER EXCEEDS 10' FOR A MINIMUM OF 200'.



TYPICAL SECTIONS

N.T.S.

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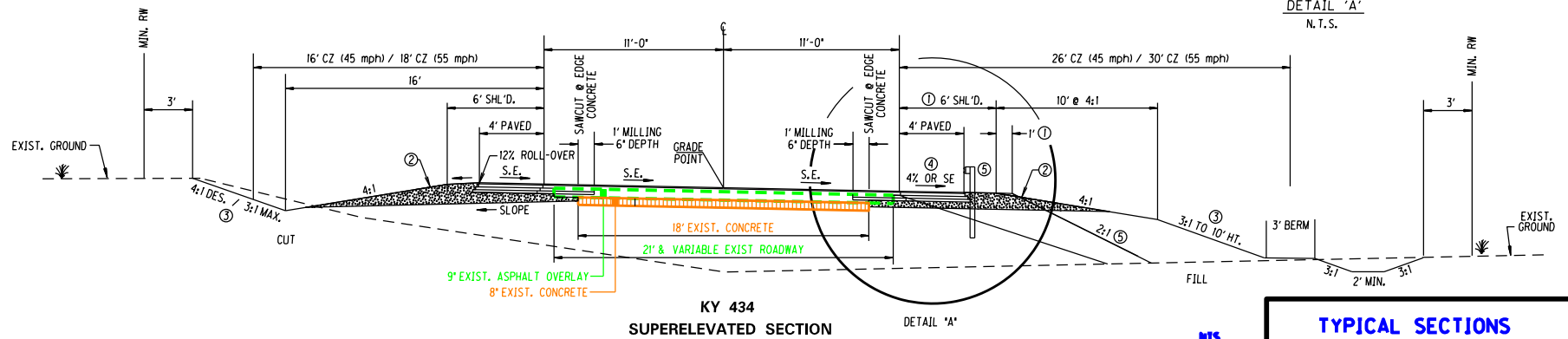
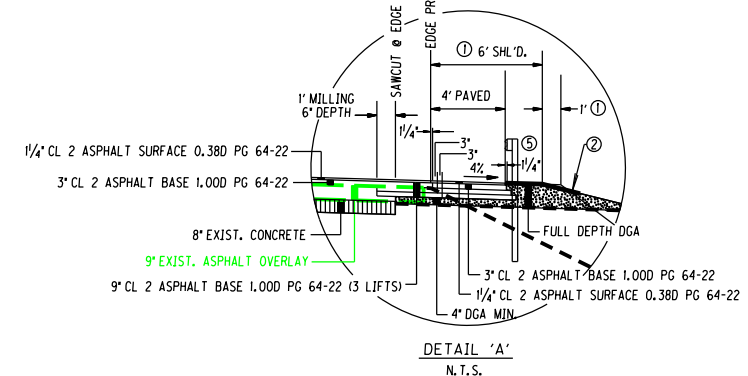
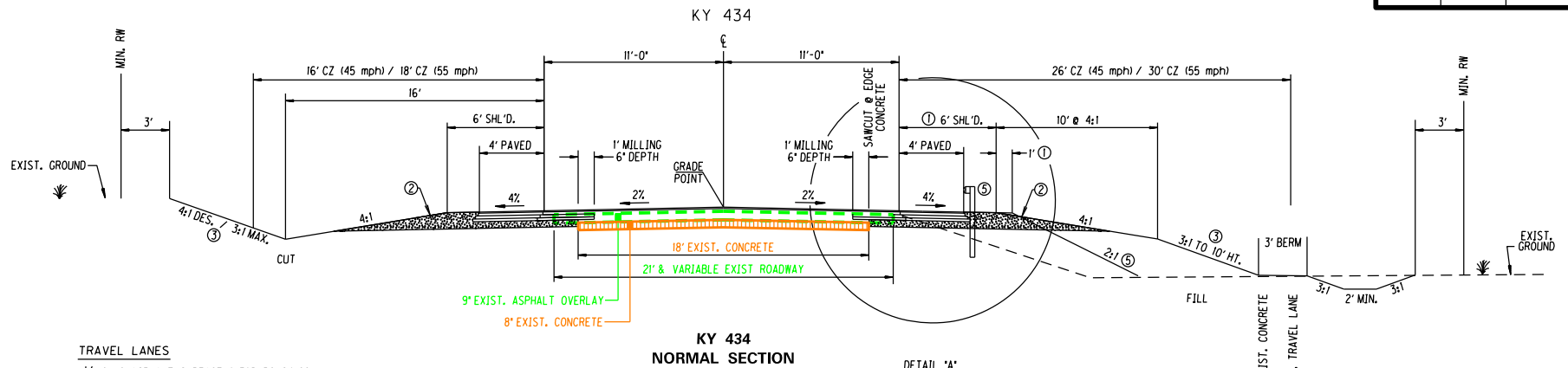
USER: reallison
DATE PLOTTED: September 11, 2005

E-SHEET NAME:

MicroStation v8.1.1.499

TYPICAL SECTIONS

COUNTY OF	ITEM NO.	SHEET NO.
HARDIN	04-153.01	R2A



TYPICAL SECTIONS

N.T.S.

FILE NAME: 02-02A1TYPICALS.DGN

USER: reallison
DATE PLOTTED: September 17, 2005

E-SHEET NAME:

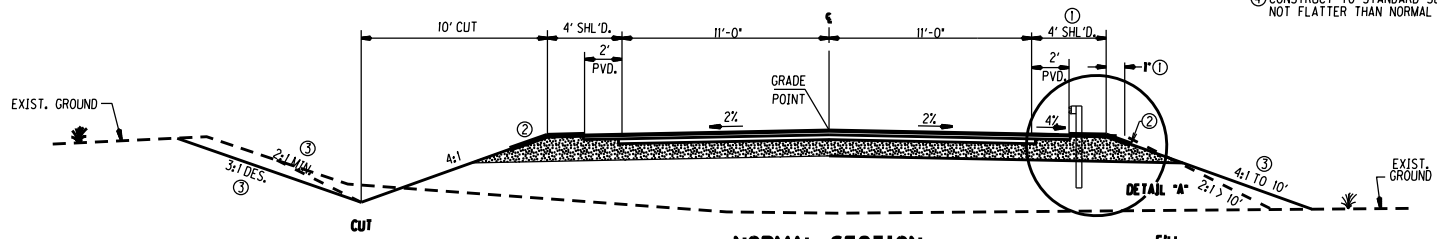
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COUNTY OF	ITEM NO.	SHEET NO.
HARDIN	04-133.0	R28

TYPICAL SECTIONS

APPROACHES

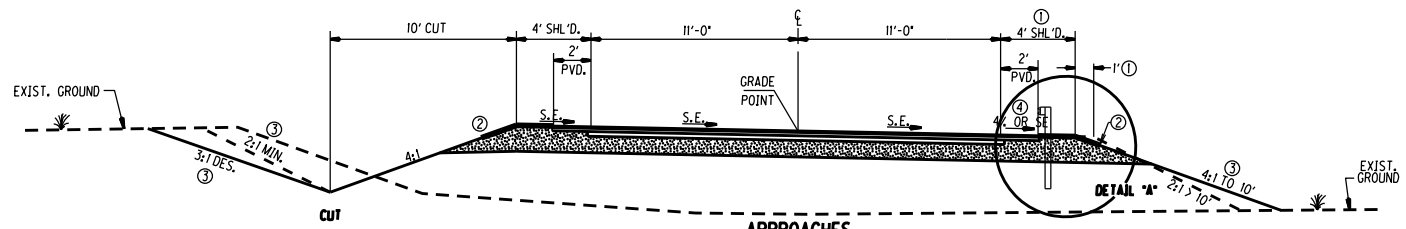
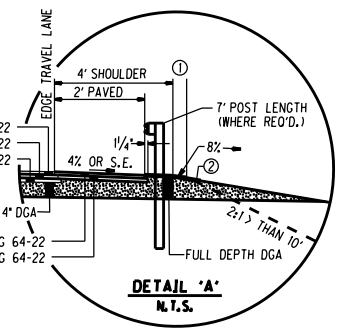
- SHOULDER SHALL BE WIDENED 1 FT. WHERE GUARDRAIL IS REQUIRED.
- ASPHALT SEAL REQUIRED FROM OUTSIDE EDGE OF PAVED SHOULDER TO A POINT 2 FT. DOWN THE DITCH OR FILL SLOPE.
- FOR SLOPES OUTSIDE LIMITS OF SHOULDERS SEE CROSS SECTIONS.
- CONSTRUCT TO STANDARD SUPERELEVATION EXCEPT NOT FLATTER THAN NORMAL SHOULDER SLOPE.



NORMAL SECTION
N.T.S.

FILL

1/4" CL 2 ASPHALT SURFACE 0.380 PG 64-22
3" CL 2 ASPHALT BASE 1.000 PG 64-22
3" CL 2 ASPHALT BASE 1.000 PG 64-22



SUPERELEVATED SECTION
N.T.S.

FILL

N.T.S.

TYPICAL SECTIONS

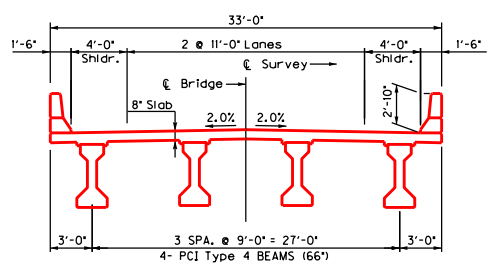
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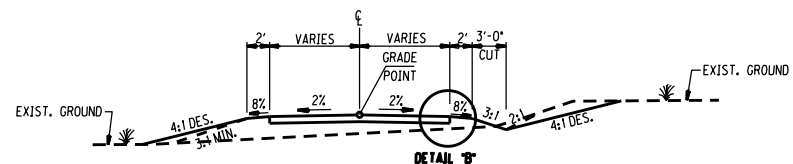
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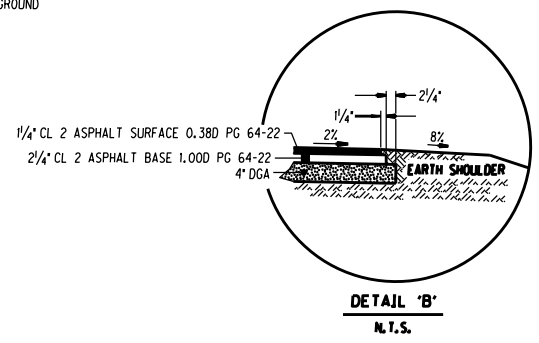
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MARQUIN	04-153.01	R2C



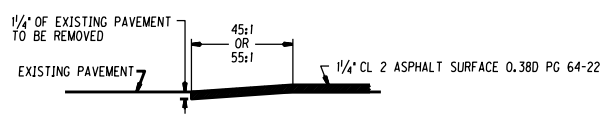
MILL CREEK BRIDGE TYPICAL SECTION
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY)



ENTRANCE SECTION
N.T.S.



DETAIL 'B'
N.T.S.



EDGE KEY DETAIL
N.T.S.

WORK UNDER THIS ITEM SHALL INCLUDE CUTTING OUT THE EXISTING ASPHALT SURFACE TO A MINIMUM DEPTH AND WIDTH AS SHOWN, SO THE NEW SURFACE MAY HEEL INTO THE EXISTING SURFACE. THE CONTRACT UNIT PRICE BID PER LINEAR FOOT FOR "EDGE KEY" SHALL INCLUDE ALL NECESSARY MATERIALS, LABOR, EQUIPMENT, ETC. TO PERFORM THE WORK AND DISPOSE

N.T.S.

TYPICAL SECTIONS

FILE NAME: 02-02ATYPICALS.DGN
USER: reallison
DATE PLOTTED: September 11, 2005
E-SHEET NAME:
MicroStation v8.1.5.499

Appendix C

Preliminary Plans

Preliminary Plans
Survey Data
Archived Plans
Geotechnical Data

May be viewed at the following location

<http://ftp.ky.gov>

Folder Name: 04-153.01

login: kytc-transportation
password: bigfiles

Appendix D

Nationwide Permit Conditions

Nationwide Permit #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. 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. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work 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.

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).

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 NWP 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 NWPs 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 NWPs 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 NWPs 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 NWP 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 NWPs, 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.

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.

Further Information

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Loss of waters of the United States: Waters of the United States that are permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody. The acreage of loss of waters of the United States is a threshold measurement of the impact to

jurisdictional waters for determining whether a project may qualify for an NWP; it is not a net threshold that is calculated after considering compensatory mitigation that may be used to offset losses of aquatic functions and services. The loss of stream bed includes the linear feet of stream bed that is filled or excavated. Waters of the United States temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the United States. Impacts resulting from activities eligible for exemptions under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act are not considered when calculating the loss of waters of the United States.

Non-tidal wetland: A non-tidal wetland is a wetland that is not subject to the ebb and flow of tidal waters. The definition of a wetland can be found at 33 CFR 328.3(b). Non-tidal wetlands contiguous to tidal waters are located landward of the high tide line (i.e., spring high tide line).

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

Ordinary High Water Mark: An ordinary high water mark is a line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics, or by other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas (see 33 CFR 328.3(e)).

Perennial stream: A perennial stream has flowing water year-round during a typical year. The water table is located above the stream bed for most of the year. Groundwater is the primary source of water for stream flow. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

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

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

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

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

Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource.

Rehabilitation results in a gain in aquatic resource function, but does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

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

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

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

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

Single and complete linear project: A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point, which often involves multiple crossings of one or more waterbodies at separate and distant locations. The term “single and complete project” is defined as that portion of the total linear project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers that includes all crossings of a single water of the United States (i.e., a single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single or multiple waterbodies several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

Single and complete non-linear project: For non-linear projects, the term “single and complete project” is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. A single and complete non-linear project must have independent utility (see definition of “independent utility”). Single and complete non-linear projects may not be “piecemealed” to avoid the limits in an NWP authorization.

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

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

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

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

Structure: An object that is arranged in a definite pattern of organization. Examples of structures include, without limitation, any pier, boat dock, boat ramp, wharf, dolphin, weir, boom, breakwater, bulkhead, revetment, riprap, jetty, artificial island, artificial reef, permanent mooring structure, power transmission line, permanently moored floating vessel, piling, aid to navigation, or any other manmade obstacle or obstruction.

Tidal wetland: A tidal wetland is a wetland (i.e., water of the United States) that is inundated by tidal waters. The definitions of a wetland and tidal waters can be found at 33 CFR 328.3(b) and 33 CFR 328.3(f), respectively. Tidal waters rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by other waters, wind, or other effects. Tidal wetlands are located channelward of the high tide line, which is defined at 33 CFR 328.3(d).

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

Waterbody: For purposes of the NWP, a waterbody is a jurisdictional water of the United States. If a jurisdictional wetland is adjacent – meaning bordering, contiguous, or neighboring – to a waterbody determined to be a water of the United States under 33 CFR 328.3(a)(1)-(6), that waterbody and its adjacent wetlands are considered together as a single aquatic unit (see 33 CFR 328.4(c)(2)). Examples of “waterbodies” include streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

STEVEN L. BESHEAR
GOVERNOR



LEONARD K. PETERS
SECRETARY

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CABINET

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DIVISION OF WATER

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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.

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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.

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- 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.

Appendix E
Utility Companies
Contact List

List of Utility Contacts

Brandenburg Telephone

Kyle Dalton
502 West Dixie Ave P.O. Box 1147
Elizabethtown, KY 42702
270-766-7531

Mid-Valley Pipe Line

Chester Wilson
1 Flour Daniel Drive
Sugar Land, TX 77478
662-234-4114

City of Elizabethtown Gas

Matthew Hobbs
200 West Dixie Ave.
Elizabethtown, KY 42701
270-268-2288

AT&T

Morgan Herndon
3719 Bardstown Road
Louisville, KY 40218
502-458-7312

Comcast

Ken Dashnaw
2919 Ring Road
Elizabethtown, KY 42701
270-268-1729

Hardin County Water District No. 2

Shaun Youravich
360 Ring Road
Elizabethtown, KY 42701
270-268-1255

Nolin Rural Elec. Coop

Donnie Probst
411 Ring Road
Elizabethtown, KY 42701
270-765-6153

Windstream

Roger Redford
229 Lees Valley Road
Shepherdsville, KY 41065
502-957-7140

Appendix F

Employment Wage, Record and
Insurance Requirements



Steven L. Beshear
Governor

KENTUCKY LABOR CABINET
DEPARTMENT OF WORKPLACE STANDARDS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS,
APPRENTICESHIP & MEDIATION
1047 US Hwy 127 S - Suite 4
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone: (502) 564-3534
Fax (502) 696-1897
www.labor.ky.gov

Larry Roberts
Secretary

Anthony Russell
Commissioner

September 3, 2015

Kevin Crider
Bacon Farmer Workman Engineering
PO Box 120
Paducah KY 42002

Re: KY Dept. of Transportation, Reconstruction of KY 251/KY 434

Advertising Date as Shown on Notification: October 1, 2015

Dear Kevin Crider:

This office is in receipt of your written notification on the above project as required by KRS 337.510 (1).

I am enclosing a copy of the current prevailing wage determination number CR 1-010, dated August 4, 2015 for HARDIN County. This schedule of wages shall be attached to and made a part of the specifications for the work, printed on the bidding blanks, and made a part of the contract for the construction of the public works between the public authority and the successful bidder or bidders.

The determination number assigned to this project is based upon the advertising date contained in your notification. There may be modifications to this wage determination prior to the advertising date indicated. In addition, if the contract is not awarded within 90 days of this advertising date or if the advertising date is modified, a different set of prevailing rates of wages may be applicable. It will be the responsibility of the public authority to contact this office and verify the correct schedule of the prevailing rates of wages for use on the project. Your project number is as follows: 047-H-00355-15-1, Heavy/Highway

Sincerely,

Anthony Russell
Commissioner



KENTUCKY LABOR CABINET
PREVAILING WAGE DETERMINATION
CURRENT REVISION
LOCALITY NO. 010

HARDIN COUNTY

Determination No. CR 1-010 2015

Date of Determination: August 4, 2015

Project No. 047-H-00355-15-1

Type: ___ Bldg __x__ HH

This schedule of the prevailing rate of wages for Hardin County has been determined in accordance with the provisions of KRS 337.505 to 337.550. This determination shall be referred to as Prevailing Wage Determination No. CR 1-010 2015

Apprentices shall be permitted to work as such subject to Administrative Regulations 803 KAR 1:010. Copies of these regulations will be furnished upon request to any interested person.

Overtime is to be computed at not less than one and one-half (1 1/2) times the indicated BASE RATE for all hours worked in excess of eight (8) per day, and/or in excess of forty (40) per week. However, KRS 337.540 permits an employee and employer to agree, in writing, that the employee will be compensated at a straight time base rate for hours worked in excess of eight (8) hours in any one calendar day, but not more than ten (10) hours worked in any one calendar day, if such written agreement is prior to the over eight (8) hours in a calendar day actually being worked, or where provided for in a collective bargaining agreement. The fringe benefit rate is to be paid for each hour worked at a straight time rate for all hours worked. Fringe benefit amounts are applicable for all hours worked except when otherwise noted. Welders will receive rate for craft in which welding is incidental.

NOTE: The type of construction shall be determined by applying the following definitions:

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Building construction is the construction of sheltered enclosures with walk-in access for the purpose of housing persons, machinery, equipment, or supplies. It includes all construction of such structures, the installation of utilities and the installation of equipment, both above and below grade level, as well as incidental grading, utilities and paving.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Highway construction includes the construction, alteration or repair of roads, streets, highways, runways, taxiways, alleys, trails, paths, parking areas, and other similar projects not incidental to building or heavy construction. It includes all incidental construction in conjunction with the highway construction project.

HEAVY CONSTRUCTION

Heavy projects are those projects that are not properly classified as either "building" or "highway". For example, dredging projects, water and sewer line projects, dams, flood control projects, sewage treatment plants and facilities, and water treatment plants and facilities are considered heavy.



Anthony Russell, Commissioner
Department of Workplace Standards
Kentucky Labor Cabinet

Determination No. CR 1-010 2015
August 4, 2015

ASBESTOS / INSULATION WORKERS:

(Including duct (hot/cold), pipe insulator & pipe wrapping):

BASE RATE	\$25.11
FRINGE BENEFITS	13.16

Hazardous Material Handlers: (Includes preparation, wetting, stripping, removal, scrapping, vacuuming, bagging & disposing of all insulation materials, whether they contain asbestos or not, from mechanical systems):

BASE RATE	\$19.35
FRINGE BENEFITS	10.35

BOILERMAKERS:

BASE RATE	\$35.79
FRINGE BENEFITS	16.71

BRICKLAYERS:

Bricklayers:

BASE RATE	\$25.37
FRINGE BENEFITS	10.50

Tile Setters: BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$22.64
FRINGE BENEFITS	6.05

Tile Finishers: BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$15.42
FRINGE BENEFITS	5.37

CARPENTERS:

Carpenters (Includes form work):

BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$23.55
FRINGE BENEFITS	16.46

Drywall Hanging Only: BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$28.17
FRINGE BENEFITS	0.00

Floor Laying including; Carpet, Hardwood & Vinyl:

BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$19.70
FRINGE BENEFITS	7.46

CARPENTERS/HEAVY:

Carpenters:

HEAVY

BASE RATE	\$27.50
FRINGE BENEFITS	14.96

Piledrivermen: HEAVY

BASE RATE	\$27.75
FRINGE BENEFITS	14.96

Divers: HEAVY

BASE RATE	\$41.63
FRINGE BENEFITS	14.96

Form Work Only: HEAVY

BASE RATE	\$27.50
FRINGE BENEFITS	16.06

CEMENT MASONS / CONCRETE FINISHERS:

BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$21.30
FRINGE BENEFITS	9.95

ELECTRICIANS:

Electricians:	BUILDING & HEAVY	BASE RATE	\$29.88
		FRINGE BENEFITS	14.78

ELECTRICIANS / LINE CONSTRUCTION:

Cable Splicer:		BASE RATE	\$32.19
		FRINGE BENEFITS	11.88

Equipment Operator A: John Henry Rock Drill, D6 (or equivalent) and above, Trackhoe Digger, Cranes (greater than 25 tons and less than 45 tons)		BASE RATE	\$28.81
		FRINGE BENEFITS	11.13

Equipment Operator B: Cranes (6-25 tons), Backhoes, Road Tractor, Dozer up to D5, Pressure Digger-Wheeled Or Tracked, all Tension Wire Stringing Equipment		BASE RATE	\$25.42
		FRINGE BENEFITS	10.38

Equipment Operator C: Trencher, Vibratory Compactor, Ground Rod Driver, Boom Truck (6 tons or below), Skid Steer Loaders		BASE RATE	\$20.33
		FRINGE BENEFITS	9.25

Groundmen:		BASE RATE	\$17.12
		FRINGE BENEFITS	8.55

Linemen and Technician		BASE RATE	\$29.36
		FRINGE BENEFITS	11.25

Cranes 45 tons or larger to be paid 100% of journeyman lineman's rate

ELEVATOR MECHANICS:		BASE RATE	\$36.94
		FRINGE BENEFITS	20.035

GLAZIERS:		BASE RATE	\$25.18
		FRINGE BENEFITS	10.30

IRONWORKERS:			
Structural, Ornamental, Reinforcing:		BASE RATE	\$27.56
		FRINGE BENEFITS	20.30

LABORERS / BUILDING:

GROUP 1: Landscape Laborer			
	BUILDING	BASE RATE	\$18.42
		FRINGE BENEFITS	9.13

LABORERS / BUILDING: CONTINUED

GROUP 2: Grade checker, mason tender-cement/concrete, screw operator:

	BUILDING	BASE RATE	\$18.62
		FRINGE BENEFITS	9.13
LABORER	COMMON OR GENERAL	BASE RATE	\$14.67
		FRINGE BENEFITS	6.43
LABORER	MASON TENDER-BRICK	BASE RATE	\$14.42
		FRINGE BENEFITS	0.00
LABORER	MASON TENDER BRICK –HOD	BASE RATE	\$21.83
		FRINGE BENEFITS	0.00
LABORER	PIPELAYER	BASE RATE	\$16.87
		FRINGE BENEFITS	8.03

LABORERS / HEAVY

Concrete Saw (hand held/walk behind):	HEAVY	BASE RATE	\$28.89
		FRINGE BENEFITS	9.85
Flagger	HEAVY	BASE RATE	\$28.72
		FRINGE BENEFITS	9.85
Concrete Finishing	HEAVY	BASE RATE	\$24.21
		FRINGE BENEFITS	11.45
Concrete Worker	HEAVY	BASE RATE	\$23.31
		FRINGE BENEFITS	11.45
Common or General:	HEAVY	BASE RATE	\$16.18
		FRINGE BENEFITS	10.43
Pipelayer	HEAVY	BASE RATE	\$18.56
		FRINGE BENEFITS	4.50

MILLWRIGHTS:

BASE RATE	\$24.18
FRINGE BENEFITS	15.64

OPERATING ENGINEERS / BUILDING:

GROUP 1: Elevating grader and all types of loaders, forklift (regardless of lift height), bulldozer, mechanic, power blade, motor grader, forklift (regardless of lift height & except when used for masonry constructions), self contained core drill, rotary drill, kecal loader hydrocrane, subgrader, backhoe, backhoe track, excavator, trackhoe

BUILDING	*BASE RATE	\$27.70
	FRINGE BENEFITS	14.15

GROUP 2: Crane (including overhead, rough terrain, truck & tower), hoist (1 drum), hoisting engine (2 or more drums), hoist: BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$28.79
FRINGE BENEFITS	14.15

GROUP 3: Form grader, tractor (50 hp and over), farm tractor with attachments, except backhoe, highlift & endloader, elevator (when used for hoisting), hoisting engine (1 drum or buck hoist): BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$23.92
FRINGE BENEFITS	14.15

GROUP 4: Tractor (under 50 hp), crane oiler: BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$22.28
FRINGE BENEFITS	14.15

**CRANE WITH BOOM 150 FEET AND OVER, INCLUDING JIB, SHALL RECEIVE \$.75 ABOVE GROUP 1
ALL CRANES WITH PILING LEADS WILL RECEIVE \$.50 ABOVE GROUP 1 REGARDLESS OF BOOM LENGTH**

OPERATOR	COMPACTOR	BASE RATE	\$24.53
		FRINGE BENEFITS	0.00
OPERATOR	HIGHLIFT	BASE RATE	25.00
		FRINGE BENEFITS	0.00
OPERATOR	PAVER	BASE RATE	\$17.18
		FRINGE BENEFITS	8.03
OPERATOR	ROLLER	BASE RATE	\$18.42
		FRINGE BENEFITS	9.15

OPERATING ENGINEERS / HEAVY:

GROUP 1: A-Frame Winch Truck; Auto Patrol; Backfiller; Batch Plant; Bituminous Paver; Bituminous Transfer Machine; Boom Cat; Bulldozer; Mechanic; Cableway; Carry-all Scoop; Carry Deck Crane; Central Compressor Plant; Clamshell; Concrete Mixer (21 cu. ft. or Over); Concrete Paver; Truck-Mounted Concrete Pump; Core Drill; Crane; Crusher Plant; Derrick; Derrick Boat; Ditching & Trenching Machine; Dragline; Dredge Operator; Dredge Engineer; Elevating Grader & Loaders; Grade-All; Gurries; Heavy Equipment Robotics Operator/Mechanic; High Lift; Hoe-Type Machine; Hoist (Two or More Drums); Hoisting Engine (Two or More Drums); Horizontal Directional Drill Operator; Hydrocrane; Hyster; KeCal Loader; LeTourneau; Locomotive; Mechanic; Mechanically Operated Laser Screed; Mechanic Welder; Mucking Machine; Motor Scraper; Orangepeel Bucket; Piledriver; Power Blade; Pumpcrete; Push Dozer; Rock Spreader, attached to equipment; Rotary Drill; Roller (Bituminous); Scarifier; Scoopmobile; Shovel; Side Boom; Subgrader; Tailboom; Telescoping Type Forklift; Tow or Push Boat; Tower Crane (French, German & other types); Tractor Shovel; Truck Crane; Tunnel Mining Machines, including Moles, Shields or similar types of Tunnel Mining Equipment:

HEAVY	*BASE RATE	\$28.85
	FRINGE BENEFITS	14.15

OPERATING ENGINEERS / HEAVY (CONTINUED)

GROUP 2: Air Compressor (Over 900 cu. ft. per min.); Bituminous Mixer; Boom Type Tamping Machine; Bull Float; Concrete Mixer (Under 21 cu. ft); Dredge Engineer; Electric Vibrator; Compactor/Self-Propelled Compactor; Elevator (One Drum or Buck Hoist); Elevator (when used to Hoist Building Material); Finish Machine; Firemen & Hoist (One Drum); Flexplane; Forklift (Regardless of Lift Height); Form Grader; Joint Sealing Machine; Outboard Motor Boat; Power Sweeper (Riding Type); Roller (Rock); Ross Carrier; Skid Mounted or Trailer Mounted Concrete Pump; Switchman or Brakeman; Throttle Valve Person; Tractair & Road Widening Trencher; Tractor (50 HP or Over); Truck Crane Oiler; Tugger; Welding Machine; Well Points; & Whirley Oiler:

HEAVY	*BASE RATE	\$26.24
	FRINGE BENEFITS	14.15

GROUP 3: All Off Road Material Handling Equipment, including Articulating Dump Trucks; Greaser on Grease Facilities servicing Heavy Equipment:

HEAVY	*BASE RATE	\$26.65
	FRINGE BENEFITS	14.15

GROUP 4: Bituminous Distributor; Burlap & Curing Machine; Cement Gun; Concrete Saw; Conveyor; Deckhand Oiler; Grout Pump; Hydraulic Post Driver; Hydro Seeder; Mud Jack; Oiler; Paving Joint Machine; Power Form Handling Equipment; Pump; Roller (Earth); Steersman; Tamping Machine; Tractor (Under 50 HP); & Vibrator:

HEAVY	*BASE RATE	\$25.95
	FRINGE BENEFITS	14.15

***Cranes with booms 150 ft. & over (including jib) and where the length of the boom in combination with the length of the piling leads equals or exceeds 150 ft. - \$1.00 over Group 1.**
Employees assigned to work below ground level are to be paid 10% above basic wage rate.
This does not apply to open cut work.

PAINTERS:

Brush, Roller & Spray:	BASE RATE	\$18.50
	FRINGE BENEFITS	11.97

Sign Painter & Erector:	BUILDING	BASE RATE	\$20.23
		FRINGE BENEFITS	3.25

Brush & Roller Only:	HEAVY	BASE RATE	\$18.50
		FRINGE BENEFITS	12.02

Spray, Sandblast, Power Tools, Waterblast & Steam Cleaning:	HEAVY	BASE RATE	\$19.00
		FRINGE BENEFITS	12.02

PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS: (Includes HVAC pipe installation)	BASE RATE	\$32.00
	FRINGE BENEFITS	17.17

ROOFERS (excluding metal roofs):

(Built up roof, modified bitumen roof, rubber roof and single ply roof):

BASE RATE	\$21.53
FRINGE BENEFITS	8.12

Shake & Shingle Roof:

BASE RATE	\$19.31
FRINGE BENEFITS	6.25

SHEETMETAL WORKERS (including metal roofs):

(Includes installation of HVAC duct & system)

BASE RATE	\$29.45
FRINGE BENEFITS	18.70

SPRINKLER FITTERS: (Fire Sprinklers)

BASE RATE	\$31.35
FRINGE BENEFITS	17.52

TRUCK DRIVERS / BUILDING:

10 Yard Truck: BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$16.27
FRINGE BENEFITS	1.50

Dump Truck: BUILDING

BASE RATE	\$20.63
FRINGE BENEFITS	18.20

TRUCK DRIVERS / HEAVY

Mobile Batch Truck Tender: HEAVY

BASE RATE	\$16.57
FRINGE BENEFITS	7.34

Greaser, Tire Changer, & Mechanic Tender:
HEAVY

BASE RATE	\$16.68
FRINGE BENEFITS	7.34

Single Axle Dump & Flatbed, Semi-Trailer or Pole Trailer when used to pull building materials & equipment; Tandem Axle Dump; Distributor; Mixer, & Truck Mechanic:

HEAVY

BASE RATE	\$16.86
FRINGE BENEFITS	7.34

Euclid, Other Heavy Earthmoving Equipment & Lowboy; Articulator Cat Truck & 5 Axle Vehicle; Winch & A-Frame when used in transporting materials; Ross Carrier; Fork Lift Truck when used to transport building materials; & Drivers on Pavement Breaker:

HEAVY

BASE RATE	\$16.96
FRINGE BENEFITS	7.34

End of Document
CR 1-010 2015
August 4, 2015

Appendix G

Supplemental Specifications

**Supplemental Specifications to the
Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2012 Edition
Effective with the July 31, 2015 Letting**

Subsection:	102.15 Process Agent.
Revision:	Replace the 1st paragraph with the following: Every corporation doing business with the Department shall submit evidence of compliance with KRS Sections 14A.4-010, 271B.11-010, 271B.11-070, 271B.11-080, 271B.5-010 and 271B.16-220, and file with the Department the name and address of the process agent upon whom process may be served.
Subsection:	105.13 Claims Resolution Process.
Revision:	Delete all references to TC 63-34 and TC 63-44 from the subsection as these forms are no longer available through the forms library and are forms generated within the AASHTO SiteManager software.
Subsection:	108.03 Preconstruction Conference.
Revision:	Replace 8) Staking with the following: 8) Staking (designated by a Professional Engineer or Land Surveyor licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
Subsection:	109.07.02 Fuel.
Revision:	Revise item Crushed Aggregate Used for Embankment Stabilization to the following: Crushed Aggregate Used for Stabilization of Unsuitable Materials Used for Embankment Stabilization
	Delete the following item from the table. Crushed Sandstone Base (Cement Treated)
Subsection:	110.02 Demobilization.
Revision:	Replace the first part of the first sentence of the second paragraph with the following: Perform all work and operations necessary to accomplish final clean-up as specified in the first paragraph of Subsection 105.12;
Subsection:	112.03.12 Project Traffic Coordinator (PTC).
Revision:	Replace the last paragraph of this subsection with the following: Ensure the designated PTC has sufficient skill and experience to properly perform the task assigned and has successfully completed the qualification courses.
Subsection:	112.04.18 Diversions (By-Pass Detours).
Revision:	Insert the following sentence after the 2nd sentence of this subsection. The Department will not measure temporary drainage structures for payment when the contract documents provide the required drainage opening that must be maintained with the diversion. The temporary drainage structures shall be incidental to the construction of the diversion. If the contract documents fail to provide the required drainage opening needed for the diversion, the cost of the temporary drainage structure will be handled as extra work in accordance with section 109.04.
Subsection:	201.03.01 Contractor Staking.
Revision:	Replace the first paragraph with the following: Perform all necessary surveying under the general supervision of a Professional Engineer or Land Surveyor licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

**Supplemental Specifications to the
Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2012 Edition
Effective with the July 31, 2015 Letting**

Subsection:	201.04.01 Contractor Staking.
Revision:	Replace the last sentence of the paragraph with the following: Complete the general layout of the project under the supervision of a Professional Engineer or Land Surveyor licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
Subsection:	206.04.01 Embankment-in-Place.
Revision:	Replace the fourth paragraph with the following: The Department will not measure suitable excavation included in the original plans that is disposed of for payment and will consider it incidental to Embankment-in-Place.
Subsection:	208.02.01 Cement.
Revision:	Replace paragraph with the following: Select Type I or Type II cement conforming to Section 801. Use the same type cement throughout the work.
Subsection:	208.03.06 Curing and Protection.
Revision:	Replace the fourth paragraph with the following: Do not allow traffic or equipment on the finished surface until the stabilized subgrade has cured for a total of 7-days with an ambient air temperature above 40 degrees Fahrenheit. A curing day consists of a continuous 24-hour period in which the ambient air temperature does not fall below 40 degrees Fahrenheit. Curing days will not be calculated consecutively, but must total seven (7) , 24-hour days with the ambient air temperature remaining at or above 40 degrees Fahrenheit before traffic or equipment will be allowed to traverse the stabilized subgrade. The Department may allow a shortened curing period when the Contractor requests. The Contractor shall give the Department at least 3 day notice of the request for a shortened curing period. The Department will require a minimum of 3 curing days after final compaction. The Contractor shall furnish cores to the treated depth of the roadbed at 500 feet intervals for each lane when a shortened curing time is requested. The Department will test cores using an unconfined compression test. Roadbed cores must achieve a minimum strength requirement of 80 psi.
Subsection:	208.03.06 Curing and Protection.
Revision:	Replace paragraph eight with the following: At no expense to the Department, repair any damage to the subgrade caused by freezing.
Subsection:	212.03.03 Permanent Seeding and Protection.
Part:	A) Seed Mixtures for Permanent Seeding.
Revision:	Revise Seed Mix Type I to the mixture shown below: 50% Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue (<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>) 35% Hard Fescue (<i>Festuca (Festuca longifolia)</i>) 10% Ryegrass, Perennial (<i>Lolium perenne</i>) 5% White Dutch Clover (<i>Trifolium repens</i>)
Subsection:	212.03.03 Permanent Seeding and Protection.
Part:	A) Seed Mixtures for Permanent Seeding.
Number:	2)
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: Permanent Seeding on Slopes Greater than 3:1 in Highway Districts 4, 5, 6, and 7. Apply seed mix Type II at a minimum application rate of 100 pounds per acre. If adjacent to a golf course replace the crown vetch with Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue.

**Supplemental Specifications to the
Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2012 Edition
Effective with the July 31, 2015 Letting**

Subsection:	212.03.03 Permanent Seeding and Protection.
Part:	A) Seed Mixtures for Permanent Seeding.
Number:	3)
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: Permanent Seeding on Slopes Greater than 3:1 in Highway Districts 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12. Apply seed mix Type III at a minimum application rate of 100 pounds per acre. If adjacent to crop land or golf course, replace the Sericea Lespedeza with Kentucky 31 Fescue.
Subsection:	212.03.03 Permanent Seeding and Protection.
Part:	B) Procedures for Permanent Seeding.
Revision:	Delete the first sentence of the section.
Subsection:	212.03.03 Permanent Seeding and Protection.
Part:	B) Procedures for Permanent Seeding.
Revision:	Replace the second and third sentence of the section with the following: Prepare a seedbed and apply an initial fertilizer that contains a minimum of 100 pounds of nitrogen, 100 pounds of phosphate, and 100 pounds of potash per acre. Apply agricultural limestone to the seedbed when the Engineer determines it is needed. When required, place agricultural limestone at a rate of 3 tons per acre.
Subsection:	212.03.03 Permanent Seeding and Protection.
Part:	D) Top Dressing.
Revision:	Change the title of part to D) Fertilizer.
Subsection:	212.03.03 Permanent Seeding and Protection.
Part:	D) Fertilizer.
Revision:	Replace the first paragraph with the following: Apply fertilizer at the beginning of the seeding operation and after vegetation is established. Use fertilizer delivered to the project in bags or bulk. Apply initial fertilizer to all areas prior to the seeding or sodding operation at the application rate specified in 212.03.03 B). Apply 20-10-10 fertilizer to the areas after vegetation has been established at a rate of 11.5 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Obtain approval from the Engineer prior to the 2nd fertilizer application. Reapply fertilizer to any area that has a streaked appearance. The reapplication shall be at no additional cost to the Department. Re-establish any vegetation severely damaged or destroyed because of an excessive application of fertilizer at no cost to the Department.
Subsection:	212.03.03 Permanent Seeding and Protection.
Part:	D) Fertilizer.
Revision:	Delete the second paragraph.
Subsection:	212.04.04 Agricultural Limestone.
Revision:	Replace the entire section with the following: The Department will measure the quantity of agricultural limestone in tons.
Subsection:	212.04.05 Fertilizer.
Revision:	Replace the entire section with the following: The Department will measure fertilizer used in the seeding or sodding operations for payment. The Department will measure the quantity by tons.

**Supplemental Specifications to the
Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, 2012 Edition
Effective with the July 31, 2015 Letting**

Subsection:	212.05 PAYMENT.		
Revision:	Delete the following item code:		
	<u>Code</u>	<u>Pay Item</u>	<u>Pay Unit</u>
	05966	Topdressing Fertilizer	Ton
Subsection:	212.05 PAYMENT.		
Revision:	Add the following pay items:		
	<u>Code</u>	<u>Pay Item</u>	<u>Pay Unit</u>
	05963	Initial Fertilizer	Ton
	05964	20-10-10 Fertilizer	Ton
	05992	Agricultural Limestone	Ton
Subsection:	213.03.02 Progress Requirements.		
Revision:	Replace the last sentence of the third paragraph with the following: Additionally, the Department will apply a penalty equal to the liquidated damages when all aspects of work are not coordinated in an acceptable manner within 7 calendar days after written notification.		
Subsection:	213.03.05 Temporary Control Measures.		
Part:	E) Temporary Seeding and Protection.		
Revision:	Delete the second sentence of the first paragraph.		
Subsection:	304.02.01 Physical Properties.		
Table:	Required Geogrid Properties		
Revision:	Replace all references to Test Method "GRI-GG2-87" with ASTM D 7737.		
Subsection:	402.03.02 Contractor Quality Control and Department Acceptance.		
Part:	B) Sampling.		
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will determine when to obtain the quality control samples using the random-number feature of the mix design submittal and approval spreadsheet. The Department will randomly determine when to obtain the verification samples required in Subsections 402.03.03 and 402.03.04 using the Asphalt Mixture Sample Random Tonnage Generator.		
Subsection:	402.03.02 Contractor Quality Control and Department Acceptance.		
Part:	D) Testing Responsibilities.		
Number:	3) VMA.		
Revision:	Add the following paragraph below Number 3) VMA: Retain the AV/VMA specimens and one additional corresponding G _{mm} sample for 5 working days for mixture verification testing by the Department. For Specialty Mixtures, retain a mixture sample for 5 working days for mixture verification testing by the Department. When the Department's test results do not verify that the Contractor's quality control test results are within the acceptable tolerances according to Subsection 402.03.03, retain the samples and specimens from the affected subplot(s) for the duration of the project.		
Subsection:	402.03.02 Contractor Quality Control and Department Acceptance.		
Part:	D) Testing Responsibilities.		
Number:	4) Density.		
Revision:	Replace the second sentence of the Option A paragraph with the following: Perform coring by the end of the following work day.		

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Subsection:	402.03.02 Contractor Quality Control and Department Acceptance.
Part:	D) Testing Responsibilities.
Number:	5) Gradation.
Revision:	Delete the second paragraph.
Subsection:	402.03.02 Contractor Quality Control and Department Acceptance.
Part:	H) Unsatisfactory Work.
Number:	1) Based on Lab Data.
Revision:	Replace the second paragraph with the following: When the Engineer determines that safety concerns or other considerations prohibit an immediate shutdown, continue work and the Department will make an evaluation of acceptability according to Subsection 402.03.05.
Subsection:	402.03.03 Verification.
Revision:	Replace the first paragraph with the following: 402.03.03 Mixture Verification. For volumetric properties, the Department will perform a minimum of one verification test for AC, AV, and VMA according to the corresponding procedures as given in Subsection 402.03.02. The Department will randomly determine when to obtain the verification sample using the Asphalt Mixture Sample Random Tonnage Generator. For specialty mixtures, the Department will perform one AC and one gradation determination per lot according to the corresponding procedures as given in Subsection 402.03.02. However, Department personnel will not perform AC determinations according to KM 64-405. The Contractor will obtain a quality control sample at the same time the Department obtains the mixture verification sample and perform testing according to the procedures given in Subsection 402.03.02. If the Contractor's quality control sample is verified by the Department's test results within the tolerances provided below, the Contractor's sample will serve as the quality control sample for the affected subplot. The Department may perform the mixture verification test on the Contractor's equipment or on the Department's equipment.
Subsection:	402.03.03 Verification.
Part:	A) Evaluation of Subplot(s) Verified by Department.
Revision:	Replace the third sentence of the second paragraph with the following: When the paired <i>t</i> -test indicates that the Contractor's data and Department's data are possibly not from the same population, the Department will investigate the cause for the difference according to Subsection 402.03.05 and implement corrective measures as the Engineer deems appropriate.
Subsection:	402.03.03 Verification.
Part:	B) Evaluation of Subplots Not Verified by Department.
Revision:	Replace the third sentence of the first paragraph with the following: When differences between test results are not within the tolerances listed below, the Department will resolve the discrepancy according to Subsection 402.03.05.

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Subsection:	402.03.03 Verification.
Part:	B) Evaluation of Sublots Not Verified by Department.
Revision:	Replace the third sentence of the second paragraph with the following: When the <i>F</i> -test or <i>t</i> -test indicates that the Contractor's data and Department's data are possibly not from the same population, the Department will investigate the cause for the difference according to Subsection 402.03.05 and implement corrective measures as the Engineer deems appropriate.
Subsection:	402.03.03 Verification.
Part:	C) Test Data Patterns.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: When patterns indicate substantial differences between the verified and non-verified sublots, the Department will perform further comparative testing according to subsection 402.03.05.
Subsection:	402.03 CONSTRUCTION.
Revision:	Add the following subsection: 402.03.04 Testing Equipment and Technician Verification. For mixtures with a minimum quantity of 20,000 tons and for every 20,000 tons thereafter, the Department will obtain an additional verification sample at random using the Asphalt Mixture Sample Random Tonnage Generator in order to verify the integrity of the Contractor's and Department's laboratory testing equipment and technicians. The Department will obtain a mixture sample of at least 150 lb at the asphalt mixing plant according to KM 64-425 and split it according to AASHTO R 47. The Department will retain one split portion of the sample and provide the other portion to the Contractor. At a later time convenient to both parties, the Department and Contractor will simultaneously reheat the sample to the specified compaction temperature and test the mixture for AV and VMA using separate laboratory equipment according to the corresponding procedures given in Subsection 402.03.02. The Department will evaluate the differences in test results between the two laboratories. When the difference between the results for AV or VMA is not within ± 2.0 percent, the Department will investigate and resolve the discrepancy according to Subsection 402.03.05.
Subsection:	402.03.04 Dispute Resolution.
Revision:	Change the subsection number to 402.03.05.
Subsection:	402.05 PAYMENT.
Part:	Lot Pay Adjustment Schedule Compaction Option A Base and Binder Mixtures
Table:	AC
Revision:	Replace the Deviation from JMF(%) that corresponds to a Pay Value of 0.95 to ± 0.6 .
Subsection:	403.02.10 Material Transfer Vehicle (MTV).
Revision:	Replace the first sentence with the following: In addition to the equipment specified above, provide a MTV with the following minimum characteristics:
Subsection:	412.02.09 Material Transfer Vehicle (MTV).
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: Provide and utilize a MTV with the minimum characteristics outlined in section 403.02.10.

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Subsection:	412.03.07 Placement and Compaction.
Revision:	Replace the first paragraph with the following: Use a MTV when placing SMA mixture in the driving lanes. The MTV is not required on ramps and/or shoulders unless specified in the contract. When the Engineer determines the use of the MTV is not practical for a portion of the project, the Engineer may waive its requirement for that portion of pavement by a letter documenting the waiver.
Subsection:	412.04 MEASUREMENT.
Revision:	Add the following subsection: 412.04.03. Material Transfer Vehicle (MTV). The Department will not measure the MTV for payment and will consider its use incidental to the asphalt mixture.
Subsection:	501.03.05 Weather Limitations and Protection.
Revision:	Replace the reference to Subsection 501.03.19 in Paragraph 5, with Subsection 501.03.20.
Subsection:	501.03.19 Surface Tolerances and Testing Surface.
Part:	B) Ride Quality.
Revision:	Add the following to the end of the first paragraph: The Department will specify if the ride quality requirements are Category A or Category B when ride quality is specified in the Contract. Category B ride quality requirements shall apply when the Department fails to classify which ride quality requirement will apply to the Contract.
Subsection:	603.03.06 Cofferdams.
Revision:	Replace the seventh sentence of paragraph one with the following: Submit drawings that are stamped by a Professional Engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
Subsection:	605.03.04 Tack Welding.
Revision:	Insert the subsection and the following: 605.03.04 Tack Welding. The Department does not allow tack welding.
Subsection:	606.03.17 Special Requirements for Latex Concrete Overlays.
Part:	A) Existing Bridges and New Structures.
Number:	1) Prewetting and Grout-Bond Coat.
Revision:	Add the following sentence to the last paragraph: Do not apply a grout-bond coat on bridge decks prepared by hydrodemolition.
Subsection:	609.03 Construction.
Revision:	Replace Subsection 609.03.01 with the following: 609.03.01 A) Swinging the Spans. Before placing concrete slabs on steel spans or precast concrete release the temporary erection supports under the bridge and swing the span free on its supports. 609.03.01 B) Lift Loops. Cut all lift loops flush with the top of the precast beam once the beam is placed in the final location and prior to placing steel reinforcement. At locations where lift loops are cut, paint the top of the beam with galvanized or epoxy paint.

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Subsection:	611.03.02 Precast Unit Construction.
Revision:	Replace the first sentence of the subsection with the following: Construct units according to ASTM C1577, replacing Table 1 (Design Requirements for Precast Concrete Box Sections Under Earth, Dead and HL-93 Live Load Conditions) with KY Table 1 (Precast Culvert KYHL-93 Design Table) , and Section 605 with the following exceptions and additions:
Subsection:	613.03.01 Design.
Number:	2)
Revision:	Replace "AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges" with "AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications"
Subsection:	615.06.02
Revision:	Add the following sentence to the end of the subsection. The ends of units shall be normal to walls and centerline except exposed edges shall be beveled $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
Subsection:	615.06.03 Placement of Reinforcement in Precast 3-Sided Units.
Revision:	Replace the reference of 6.6 in the section to 615.06.06.
Subsection:	615.06.04 Placement of Reinforcement for Precast Endwalls.
Revision:	Replace the reference of 6.7 in the section to 615.06.07.
Subsection:	615.06.06 Laps, Welds, and Spacing for Precast 3-Sided Units.
Revision:	Replace the subsection with the following: Tension splices in the circumferential reinforcement shall be made by lapping. Laps may not be tack welded together for assembly purposes. For smooth welded wire fabric, the overlap shall meet the requirements of AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.2.5.2 and AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.6.3. For deformed welded wire fabric, the overlap shall meet the requirements of AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.2.5.1 and AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.6.2. The overlap of welded wire fabric shall be measured between the outer most longitudinal wires of each fabric sheet. For deformed billet-steel bars, the overlap shall meet the requirements of AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.2.1. For splices other than tension splices, the overlap shall be a minimum of 12" for welded wire fabric or deformed billet-steel bars. The spacing center to center of the circumferential wires in a wire fabric sheet shall be no less than 2 inches and no more than 4 inches. The spacing center to center of the longitudinal wires shall not be more than 8 inches. The spacing center to center of the longitudinal distribution steel for either line of reinforcing in the top slab shall be not more than 16 inches.
Subsection:	615.06.07 Laps, Welds, and Spacing for Precast Endwalls.
Revision:	Replace the subsection with the following: Splices in the reinforcement shall be made by lapping. Laps may not be tack welded together for assembly purposes. For smooth welded wire fabric, the overlap shall meet the requirements of AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.2.5.2 and AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.6.3. For deformed welded wire fabric, the overlap shall meet the requirements of AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.2.5.1 and AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.6.2. For deformed billet-steel bars, the overlap shall meet the requirements of AASHTO 2012 Bridge Design Guide Section 5.11.2.1. The spacing center-to-center of the wire fabric sheet shall not be less than 2 inches or more than 8 inches.

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Subsection:	615.08.01 Type of Test Specimen.
Revision:	Replace the subsection with the following: Start-up slump, air content, unit weight, and temperature tests will be performed each day on the first batch of concrete. Acceptable start-up results are required for production of the first unit. After the first unit has been established, random acceptance testing is performed daily for each 50 yd ³ (or fraction thereof). In addition to the slump, air content, unit weight, and temperature tests, a minimum of one set of cylinders shall be required each time plastic property testing is performed.
Subsection:	615.08.02 Compression Testing.
Revision:	Delete the second sentence.
Subsection:	615.08.04 Acceptability of Core Tests.
Revision:	Delete the entire subsection.
Subsection:	615.12 Inspection.
Revision:	Add the following sentences to the end of the subsection: Units will arrive at jobsite with the "Kentucky Oval" stamped on the unit which is an indication of acceptable inspection at the production facility. Units shall be inspected upon arrival for any evidence of damage resulting from transport to the jobsite.
Subsection:	701.04.16 Deduction for Pipe Deflection.
Revision:	Insert the following at the end of the paragraph: The section length is determined by the length of the pipe between joints where the failure occurred.
Subsection:	716.02.02 Paint.
Revision:	Replace sentence with the following: Conform to Section 821.
Subsection:	716.03 CONSTRUCTION.
Revision:	Replace bullet 5) with the following: 5) AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, 2013-6th Edition with current interims,
Subsection:	716.03.02 Lighting Standard Installation.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: Regardless of the station and offset noted, locate all poles/bases behind the guardrail a minimum of four feet from the front face of the guardrail to the front face of the pole base.
Subsection:	716.03.02 Lighting Standard Installation.
Part:	A) Conventional Installation.
Revision:	Replace the third sentence with the following: Orient the transformer base so the door is positioned on the side away from on-coming traffic.
Subsection:	716.03.02 Lighting Standard Installation.
Part:	A) Conventional Installation.
Number:	1) Breakaway Installation and Requirements.
Revision:	Replace the first sentence with the following: For breakaway supports, conform to Section 12 of the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, 2013-6th Edition with current interims.
Subsection:	716.03.02 Lighting Standard Installation.
Part:	B) High Mast Installation
Revision:	Replace the first sentence with the following: Install each high mast pole as noted on plans.

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Subsection:	716.03.02 Lighting Standard Installation.																																																																
Part:	B) High Mast Installation																																																																
Number:	2) Concrete Base Installation																																																																
Revision:	Modification of Chart and succeeding paragraphs within this section:																																																																
	<table><tr><th colspan="8">Drilled Shaft Depth Data</th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Level Ground</th><th colspan="2">3:1 Ground Slope</th><th colspan="2">2:1 Ground Slope</th><th colspan="2">1.5:1 Ground Slope ⁽²⁾</th></tr><tr><th>Soil</th><th>Rock</th><th>Soil</th><th>Rock</th><th>Soil</th><th>Rock</th><th>Soil</th><th>Rock</th></tr><tr><td>17 ft</td><td>7 ft</td><td>19 ft</td><td>7 ft</td><td>20 ft</td><td>7 ft</td><td>(1)</td><td>7 ft</td></tr><tr><th colspan="4">Steel Requirements</th><th colspan="4"></th></tr><tr><th colspan="2">Vertical Bars</th><th colspan="2">Ties or Spiral</th><th colspan="4"></th></tr><tr><th>Size</th><th>Total</th><th>Size</th><th>Spacing or Pitch</th><th colspan="4"></th></tr><tr><td>#10</td><td>16</td><td>#4</td><td>12 inch</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr></table> (1): Shaft length is 22' for cohesive soil only. For cohesionless soil, contact geotechnical branch for design. (2): Do not construct high mast drilled shafts on ground slopes steeper than 1.5:1 without the approval of the Division of Traffic. If rock is encountered during drilling operations and confirmed by the engineer to be of sound quality, the shaft is only required to be further advanced into the rock by the length of rock socket shown in the table. The total length of the shaft need not be longer than that of soil alone. Both longitudinal rebar length and number of ties or spiral length shall be adjusted accordingly. If a shorter depth is desired for the drilled shaft, the contractor shall provide, for the state's review and approval, a detailed column design with individual site specific soil and rock analysis performed and approved by a Professional Engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Spiral reinforcement may be substituted for ties. If spiral reinforcement is used, one and one-half closed coils shall be provided at the ends of each spiral unit. Subsurface conditions consisting of very soft clay or very loose saturated sand could result in soil parameters weaker than those assumed. Engineer shall consult with the geotechnical branch if such conditions are encountered. The bottom of the drilled hole shall be firm and thoroughly cleaned so no loose or compressible materials are present at the time of the concrete placement. If the drilled hole contains standing water, the concrete shall be placed using a tremie to displace water. Continuous concrete flow will be required to insure full displacement of any water. The reinforcement and anchor bolts shall be adequately supported in the proper positions so no movement occurs during concrete placement. Welding of anchor bolts to the reinforcing cage is unacceptable, templates shall be used. Exposed portions of the foundation shall be formed to create a smooth finished surface. All forming shall be removed upon completion of foundation construction.	Drilled Shaft Depth Data								Level Ground		3:1 Ground Slope		2:1 Ground Slope		1.5:1 Ground Slope ⁽²⁾		Soil	Rock	Soil	Rock	Soil	Rock	Soil	Rock	17 ft	7 ft	19 ft	7 ft	20 ft	7 ft	(1)	7 ft	Steel Requirements								Vertical Bars		Ties or Spiral						Size	Total	Size	Spacing or Pitch					#10	16	#4	12 inch				
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Subsection:	716.03.03 Trenching.																																																																
Part:	A) Trenching of Conduit for Highmast Ducted Cables.																																																																
Revision:	Add the following after the first sentence: If depths greater than 24 inches are necessary, obtain the Engineer's approval and maintain the required conduit depths coming into the junction boxes. No payment for additional junction boxes for greater depths will be allowed.																																																																

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Subsection:	716.03.03 Trenching.
Part:	B) Trenching of Conduit for Non-Highmast Cables.
Revision:	Add the following after the second sentence: If depths greater than 24 inches are necessary for either situation listed previously, obtain the Engineer's approval and maintain the required conduit depths coming into the junction boxes. No payment for additional junction boxes for greater depths will be allowed.
Subsection:	716.03.10 Junction Boxes.
Revision:	Replace subsection title with the following: Electrical Junction Box.
Subsection:	716.04.07 Pole with Secondary Control Equipment.
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: The Department will measure the quantity as each individual unit furnished and installed. The Department will not measure mounting the cabinet to the pole, backfilling, restoration, any necessary hardware to anchor pole, or electrical inspection fees, and will consider them incidental to this item of work. The Department will also not measure furnishing and installing electrical service conductors, specified conduits, meter base, transformer, service panel, fused cutout, fuses, lighting arrestors, photoelectrical control, circuit breaker, contactor, manual switch, ground rods, and ground wires and will consider them incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	716.04.08 Lighting Control Equipment.
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: The Department will measure the quantity as each individual unit furnished and installed. The Department will not measure constructing the concrete base, excavation, backfilling, restoration, any necessary anchors, or electrical inspection fees, and will consider them incidental to this item of work. The Department will also not measure furnishing and installing electrical service conductors, specified conduits, meter base, transformer, service panel, fused cutout, fuses, lighting arrestors, photoelectrical control, circuit breakers, contactor, manual switch, ground rods, and ground wires and will consider them incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	716.04.09 Luminaire.
Revision:	Replace the first sentence with the following: The Department will measure the quantity as each individual unit furnished and installed.
Subsection:	716.04.10 Fused Connector Kits.
Revision:	Replace the first sentence with the following: The Department will measure the quantity as each individual unit furnished and installed.
Subsection:	716.04.13 Junction Box.
Revision:	Replace the subsection title with the following: Electrical Junction Box Type Various.
Subsection:	716.04.13 Junction Box.
Part:	A) Junction Electrical.
Revision:	Rename A) Junction Electrical to the following: A) Electrical Junction Box.
Subsection:	716.04.14 Trenching and Backfilling.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure excavation, backfilling, underground utility warning tape (if required), the restoration of disturbed areas to original condition, and will consider them incidental to this item of work.

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Subsection:	716.04.18 Remove Lighting.															
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: The Department will measure the quantity as a lump sum for the removal of lighting equipment. The Department will not measure the disposal of all equipment and materials off the project by the contractor. The Department also will not measure the transportation of the materials and will consider them incidental to this item of work.															
Subsection:	716.04.20 Bore and Jack Conduit.															
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: The Department will measure the quantity in linear feet. This item shall include all work necessary for boring and installing conduit under an existing roadway. Construction methods shall be in accordance with Sections 706.03.02, paragraphs 1, 2, and 4.															
Subsection:	716.05 PAYMENT.															
Revision:	Replace items 04810-04811, 20391NS835 and, 20392NS835 under <u>Code</u> , <u>Pay Item</u> , and <u>Pay Unit</u> with the following: <table><tr><td><u>Code</u></td><td><u>Pay Item</u></td><td><u>Pay Unit</u></td></tr><tr><td>04810</td><td>Electrical Junction Box</td><td>Each</td></tr><tr><td>04811</td><td>Electrical Junction Box Type B</td><td>Each</td></tr><tr><td>20391NS835</td><td>Electrical Junction Box Type A</td><td>Each</td></tr><tr><td>20392NS835</td><td>Electrical Junction Box Type C</td><td>Each</td></tr></table>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Pay Item</u>	<u>Pay Unit</u>	04810	Electrical Junction Box	Each	04811	Electrical Junction Box Type B	Each	20391NS835	Electrical Junction Box Type A	Each	20392NS835	Electrical Junction Box Type C	Each
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20391NS835	Electrical Junction Box Type A	Each														
20392NS835	Electrical Junction Box Type C	Each														
Subsection:	723.02.02 Paint.															
Revision:	Replace sentence with the following: Conform to Section 821.															
Subsection:	723.03 CONSTRUCTION.															
Revision:	Replace bullet 5) with the following: 5) AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, 2013-6th Edition with current interims,															
Subsection:	723.03.02 Poles and Bases Installation.															
Revision:	Replace the first sentence with the following: Regardless of the station and offset noted, locate all poles/bases behind the guardrail a minimum of four feet from the front face of the guardrail to the front face of the pole base.															
Subsection:	723.03.02 Poles and Bases Installation.															
Part:	A) Steel Strain and Mastarm Poles Installation															
Revision:	Replace the second paragraph with the following: For concrete base installation, see Section 716.03.02, B), 2), Paragraphs 2-7. Drilled shaft depth shall be based on the soil conditions encountered during drilling and slope condition at the site. Refer to the design chart below:															
Subsection:	723.03.02 Poles and Bases Installation.															
Part:	B) Pedestal or Pedestal Post Installation.															
Revision:	Replace the fourth sentence of the paragraph with the following: For breakaway supports, conform to Section 12 of the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, 2013-6th Edition with current interims.															

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Subsection:	723.03.03 Trenching.
Part:	A) Under Roadway.
Revision:	Add the following after the second sentence: If depths greater than 24 inches are necessary, obtain the Engineer's approval and maintain either required conduit depths coming into the junction boxes. No payment for additional junction boxes for greater depths will be allowed.
Subsection:	723.03.11 Wiring Installation.
Revision:	Add the following sentence between the fifth and sixth sentences: Provide an extra two feet of loop wire and lead-in past the installed conduit in poles, pedestals, and junction boxes.
Subsection:	723.03.12 Loop Installation.
Revision:	Replace the fourth sentence of the 2nd paragraph with the following: Provide an extra two feet of loop wire and lead-in past the installed conduit in poles, pedestals, and junction boxes.
Subsection:	723.04.02 Junction Box.
Revision:	Replace subsection title with the following: Electrical Junction Box Type Various.
Subsection:	723.04.03 Trenching and Backfilling.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure excavation, backfilling, underground utility warning tape (if required), the restoration of disturbed areas to original condition, and will consider them incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.10 Signal Pedestal.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure excavation, concrete, reinforcing steel, specified conduits, fittings, ground rod, ground wire, backfilling, restoring disturbed areas, or other necessary hardware and will consider them incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.15 Loop Saw Slot and Fill.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure sawing, cleaning and filling induction loop saw slot, loop sealant, backer rod, and grout and will consider them incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.16 Pedestrian Detector.
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: The Department will measure the quantity as each individual unit furnished, installed and connected to pole/pedestal. The Department will not measure installing R10-3e (with arrow) sign, furnishing and installing mounting hardware for sign and will consider them incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.18 Signal Controller- Type 170.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure constructing the concrete base or mounting the cabinet to the pole, connecting the signal and detectors, excavation, backfilling, restoration, any necessary pole mounting hardware, electric service, or electrical inspection fees and will consider them incidental to this item of work. The Department will also not measure furnishing and connecting the induction of loop amplifiers, pedestrian isolators, load switches, model 400 modem card; furnishing and installing electrical service conductors, specified conduits, anchors, meter base, fused cutout, fuses, ground rods, ground wires and will consider them incidental to this item of work.

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Subsection:	723.04.20 Install Signal Controller - Type 170.
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: The Department will measure the quantity as each individual unit installed. The Department will not measure constructing the concrete base or mounting the cabinet to the pole, connecting the signal and detectors, and excavation, backfilling, restoration, any necessary pole mounting hardware, electric service, or electrical inspection fees and will consider them incidental to this item of work. The Department will also not measure connecting the induction loop amplifiers, pedestrian, isolators, load switches, model 400 modem card; furnishing and installing electrical service conductors, specified conduits, anchors, meter base, fused cutout, fuses, ground rods, ground wires and will consider them incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.22 Remove Signal Equipment.
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: The Department will measure the quantity as a lump sum removal of signal equipment. The Department will not measure the return of control equipment and signal heads to the Department of Highways as directed by the District Traffic Engineer. The Department also will not measure the transportation of materials of the disposal of all other equipment and materials off the project by the contractor and will consider them incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.28 Install Pedestrian Detector Audible.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure installing sign R10-3e (with arrow) and will consider it incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.29 Audible Pedestrian Detector.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure furnishing and installing the sign R10-3e (with arrow) and will consider it incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.30 Bore and Jack Conduit.
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: The Department will measure the quantity in linear feet. This item shall include all work necessary for boring and installing conduit under an existing roadway. Construction methods shall be in accordance with Sections 706.03.02, paragraphs 1, 2, and 4.
Subsection:	723.04.31 Install Pedestrian Detector.
Revision:	Replace the paragraph with the following: The Department will measure the quantity as each individual unit installed and connected to pole/pedestal. The Department will not measure installing sign R 10-3e (with arrow) and will consider it incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.32 Install Mast Arm Pole.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure arms, signal mounting brackets, anchor bolts, or any other necessary hardware and will consider them incidental to this item of work.
Subsection:	723.04.33 Pedestal Post.
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure excavation, concrete, reinforcing steel, anchor bolts, conduit, fittings, ground rod, ground wire, backfilling, restoration, or any other necessary hardware and will consider them incidental to this item of work.

**Supplemental Specifications to the
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Subsection:	723.04.36 Traffic Signal Pole Base.															
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure excavation, reinforcing steel, anchor bolts, specified conduits, ground rods, ground wires, backfilling, or restoration and will consider them incidental to this item of work.															
Subsection:	723.04.37 Install Signal Pedestal.															
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure excavation, concrete, reinforcing steel, anchor bolts, specified conduits, fittings, ground rod, ground wire, backfilling, restoration, or any other necessary hardware and will consider them incidental to this item of work.															
Subsection:	723.04.38 Install Pedestal Post.															
Revision:	Replace the second sentence with the following: The Department will not measure excavation, concrete, reinforcing steel, anchor bolts, specified conduits, fittings, ground rod, ground wire, backfilling, restoration, or any other necessary hardware and will consider them incidental to this item of work.															
Subsection:	723.05 PAYMENT.															
Revision:	Replace items 04810-04811, 20391NS835 and, 20392NS835 under <u>Code</u>, <u>Pay Item</u>, and <u>Pay Unit</u> with the following: <table><tr><td><u>Code</u></td><td><u>Pay Item</u></td><td><u>Pay Unit</u></td></tr><tr><td>04810</td><td>Electrical Junction Box</td><td>Each</td></tr><tr><td>04811</td><td>Electrical Junction Box Type B</td><td>Each</td></tr><tr><td>20391NS835</td><td>Electrical Junction Box Type A</td><td>Each</td></tr><tr><td>20392NS835</td><td>Electrical Junction Box Type C</td><td>Each</td></tr></table>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Pay Item</u>	<u>Pay Unit</u>	04810	Electrical Junction Box	Each	04811	Electrical Junction Box Type B	Each	20391NS835	Electrical Junction Box Type A	Each	20392NS835	Electrical Junction Box Type C	Each
<u>Code</u>	<u>Pay Item</u>	<u>Pay Unit</u>														
04810	Electrical Junction Box	Each														
04811	Electrical Junction Box Type B	Each														
20391NS835	Electrical Junction Box Type A	Each														
20392NS835	Electrical Junction Box Type C	Each														
Subsection:	804.01.02 Crushed Sand.															
Revision:	Delete last sentence of the section.															
Subsection:	804.01.06 Slag.															
Revision:	Add subsection and following sentence. Provide blast furnace slag sand where permitted. The Department will allow steel slag sand only in asphalt surface applications.															
Subsection:	804.04 Asphalt Mixtures.															
Revision:	Replace the subsection with the following: Provide natural, crushed, conglomerate, or blast furnace slag sand, with the addition of filler as necessary, to meet gradation requirements. The Department will allow any combination of natural, crushed, conglomerate or blast furnace slag sand when the combination is achieved using cold feeds at the plant. The Engineer may allow other fine aggregates.															
Subsection:	806.03.01 General Requirements.															
Revision:	Replace the second sentence of the paragraph with the following: Additionally, the material must have a minimum solubility of 99.0 percent when tested according to AASHTO T 44 and PG 76-22 must exhibit a minimum recovery of 60 percent, with a J_{NR} (nonrecoverable creep compliance) between 0.1 and 0.5, when tested according to AASHTO TP 70.															

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Subsection:	806.03.01 General Requirements.						
Table:	PG Binder Requirements and Price Adjustment Schedule						
Revision:	Replace the Elastic Recovery, % ⁽³⁾ (AASHTO T301) and all corresponding values in the table with the following:						
	<u>Test</u>	<u>Specification</u>	<u>100% Pay</u>	<u>90% Pay</u>	<u>80% Pay</u>	<u>70% Pay</u>	<u>50%Pay</u> ⁽¹⁾
	MSCR recovery, % ⁽³⁾ (AASHTO TP 70)	60 Min.	≥58	56	55	54	<53
Subsection:	806.03.01 General Requirements.						
Table:	PG Binder Requirements and Price Adjustment Schedule						
Superscript:	(3)						
Revision:	Replace ⁽³⁾ with the following: Perform testing at 64°C.						
Subsection:	813.04 Gray Iron Castings.						
Revision:	Replace the reference to "AASHTO M105" with "ASTM A48".						
Subsection:	813.09.02 High Strength Steel Bolts, Nuts, and Washers.						
Number:	A) Bolts.						
Revision:	Delete first paragraph and "Hardness Number" Table. Replace with the following: A) Bolts. Conform to ASTM A325 (AASHTO M164) or ASTM A490 (AASHTO 253) as applicable.						
Subsection:	814.04.02 Timber Guardrail Posts.						
Revision:	Third paragraph, replace the reference to "AWPA C14" with "AWPA U1, Section B, Paragraph 4.1".						
Subsection:	814.04.02 Timber Guardrail Posts.						
Revision:	Replace the first sentence of the fourth paragraph with the following: Use any of the species of wood for round or square posts covered under AWPA U1.						
Subsection:	814.04.02 Timber Guardrail Posts.						
Revision:	Fourth paragraph, replace the reference to "AWPA C2" with "AWPA U1, Section B, Paragraph 4.1".						
Subsection:	814.04.02 Timber Guardrail Posts.						
Revision:	Delete the second sentence of the fourth paragraph.						
Subsection:	814.05.02 Composite Plastic.						
Revision:	1) Add the following to the beginning of the first paragraph: Select composite offset blocks conforming to this section and assure blocks are from a manufacturer included on the Department's List of Approved Materials. 2) Delete the last paragraph of the subsection.						
Subsection:	816.07.02 Wood Posts and Braces.						
Revision:	First paragraph, replace the reference to "AWPA C5" with "AWPA U1, Section B, Paragraph 4.1".						
Subsection:	816.07.02 Wood Posts and Braces.						
Revision:	Delete the second sentence of the first paragraph.						
Subsection:	818.07 Preservative Treatment.						
Revision:	First paragraph, replace all references to "AWPA C14" with "AWPA U1, Section A".						

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Subsection:	834.14 Lighting Poles.
Revision:	Replace the first sentence with the following: Lighting pole design shall be in accordance with loading and allowable stress requirements of the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, 2013-6th Edition with current interims, with the exception of the following: The Cabinet will waive the requirement stated in the first sentence of Section 5.14.6.2 – Reinforced Holes and Cutouts for high mast poles (only). The minimum diameter at the base of the pole shall be 22 inches for high mast poles (only).
Subsection	834.14.03 High Mast Poles.
Revision:	Remove the second and fourth sentence from the first paragraph.
Subsection	834.14.03 High Mast Poles.
Revision:	Replace the third paragraph with the following: Provide calculations and drawings that are stamped by a Professional Engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
Subsection:	834.14.03 High Mast Poles.
Revision:	Replace paragraph six with the following: Provide a pole section that conforms to ASTM A 595 grade A with a minimum yield strength of 55 KSI or ASTM A 572 with a minimum yield strength of 55 KSI. Use tubes that are round or 16 sided with a four inch corner radius, have a constant linear taper of .144 in/ft and contain only one longitudinal seam weld. Circumferential welded tube butt splices and laminated tubes are not permitted. Provide pole sections that are telescopically slip fit assembled in the field to facilitate inspection of interior surface welds and the protective coating. The minimum length of the telescopic slip splices shall be 1.5 times the inside diameter of the exposed end of the female section. Use longitudinal seam welds as commended in Section 5.15 of the AASHTO 2013 Specifications. The thickness of the transverse base shall not be less than 2 inches. Plates shall be integrally welded to the tubes with a telescopic welded joint or a full penetration groove weld with backup bar. The handhole cover shall be removable from the handhole frame. One the frame side opposite the hinge, provide a mechanism on the handhole cover/frame to place the Department's standard padlock as specified in Section 834.25. The handhole frame shall have two stainless studs installed opposite the hinge to secure the handhole cover to the frame which includes providing stainless steel wing nuts and washers. The handhole cover shall be manufactured from 0.25 inch thick galvanized steel (ASTM A 153) and have a neoprene rubber gasket that is permanently secured to the handhole frame to insure weather-tight protection. The hinge shall be manufactured from 7-guage stainless steel to provide adjustability to insure weather-tight fit for the cover. The minimum clear distance between the transverse plate and the bottom opening of the handhole shall not be less than the diameter of the bottom tube of the pole but needs to be at least 15 inches. Provide products that are hot-dip galvanized to the requirements of either ASTM A123 (fabricated products) or ASTM A 153 (hardware items).
Subsection:	834.16 ANCHOR BOLTS.
Revision:	Insert the following sentence at the beginning of the paragraph: The anchor bolt design shall follow the NCHRP Report 494 Section 2.4 and NCHRP 469 Appendix A Specifications.

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Subsection:	834.17.01 Conventional.
Revision:	Add the following sentence after the second sentence: Provide a waterproof sticker mounted on the bottom of the housing that is legible from the ground and indicates the wattage of the fixture by providing the first two numbers of the wattage.
Subsection:	834.21.01 Waterproof Enclosures.
Revision:	Replace the last five sentences in the second paragraph with the following sentences: Provide a cabinet door with a louvered air vent, filter-retaining brackets and an easy to clean metal filter. Provide a cabinet door that is keyed with a factory installed standard no. 2 corbin traffic control key. Provide a light fixture with switch and bulb. Use a 120-volt fixture and utilize a L.E.D. bulb (equivalent to 60 watts minimum). Fixture shall be situated at or near the top of the cabinet and illuminate the contents of the cabinet. Provide a 120 VAC GFI duplex receptacle in the enclosure with a separate 20 amp breaker.
Subsection:	835.07 Traffic Poles.
Revision:	Replace the first sentence of the first paragraph with the following: Pole diameter and wall thickness shall be calculated in accordance with the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, 2013-6th Edition with current interims.
Subsection:	835.07 Traffic Poles.
Revision:	*Replace the first sentence of the fourth paragraph with the following: Ensure transverse plates have a thickness ≥ 2 inches. *Add the following sentence to the end of the fourth paragraph: The bottom pole diameter shall not be less than 16.25 inches.
Subsection:	835.07 Traffic Poles.
Revision:	Replace the third sentence of the fifth paragraph with the following: For anchor bolt design, pole forces shall be positioned in such a manner to maximize the force on any individual anchor bolt regardless of the actual anchor bolt orientation with the pole.
Subsection:	835.07 Traffic Poles.
Revision:	Replace the first and second sentence of the sixth paragraph with the following: The pole handhole shall be 25 inches by 6.5 inches. The handhole cover shall be removable from the handhole frame. On the frame side opposite the hinge, provide a mechanism on the handhole cover/frame to place the Department's standard padlock as specified in Section 834.25. The handhole frame shall have two stainless studs installed opposite the hinge to secure the handhole cover to the frame which includes providing stainless steel wing nuts and washers. The handhole cover shall be manufactured from 0.25 inch thick galvanized steel (ASTM 153) and have a neoprene rubber gasket that is permanently secured to the handhole frame to insure weather-tight protection. The hinge shall be manufactured from 7 gauge stainless steel to provide adjustability to insure a weather-tight fit for the cover. The minimum clear distance between the transverse plate and the bottom opening of the handhole shall not be less than the diameter of the bottom tube but needs to be at least 12 inches.

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Subsection:	835.07 Traffic Poles.									
Revision:	*Replace the first sentence of the last paragraph with the following: Provide calculations and drawings that are stamped by a Professional Engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. *Replace the third sentence of the last paragraph with the following: All tables referenced in 835.07 are found in the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, 2013-6th Edition with current interims.									
Subsection:	835.07.01 Steel Strain Poles.									
Revision:	Replace the second sentence of the second paragraph with the following: The detailed analysis shall be certified by a Professional Engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.									
Subsection:	835.07.01 Steel Strain Poles.									
Revision:	Replace number 7. after the second paragraph with the following: 7. Fatigue calculations should be shown for all fatigue related connections. Provide the corresponding detail, stress category and example from table 11.9.3.1-1.									
Subsection:	835.07.02 Mast Arm Poles.									
Revision:	Replace the second sentence of the fourth paragraph with the following: The detailed analysis shall be certified by a Professional Engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky.									
Subsection:	835.07.02 Mast Arm Poles.									
Revision:	Replace number 7) after the fourth paragraph with the following: 7) Fatigue calculations should be shown for all fatigue related connections. Provide the corresponding detail, stress category and example from table 11.9.3.1-1.									
Subsection:	835.07.03 Anchor Bolts.									
Revision:	Add the following to the end of the paragraph: There shall be two steel templates (one can be used for the headed part of the anchor bolt when designed in this manner) provided per pole. Templates shall be contained within a 26.5 inch diameter. All templates shall be fully galvanized (ASTM A 153).									
Subsection:	835.16.05 Optical Units.									
Revision:	Replace the 3rd paragraph with the following: The list of certified products can be found on the following website: http://www.intertek.com.									
Subsection:	835.19.01 Pedestrian Detector Body.									
Revision:	Replace the first sentence with the following: Provide a four holed pole mounted aluminum rectangular housing that is compatible with the pedestrian detector.									
Subsection:	843.01.01 Geotextile Fabric.									
Table:	TYPE I FABRIC GEOTEXTILES FOR SLOPE PROTECTION AND CHANNEL LINING									
Revision:	Add the following to the chart: <table><tr><td><u>Property</u></td><td><u>Minimum Value⁽¹⁾</u></td><td><u>Test Method</u></td></tr><tr><td>CBR Puncture (lbs)</td><td>494</td><td>ASTM D6241</td></tr><tr><td>Permittivity (1/s)</td><td>0.7</td><td>ASTM D4491</td></tr></table>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Minimum Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Test Method</u>	CBR Puncture (lbs)	494	ASTM D6241	Permittivity (1/s)	0.7	ASTM D4491
<u>Property</u>	<u>Minimum Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Test Method</u>								
CBR Puncture (lbs)	494	ASTM D6241								
Permittivity (1/s)	0.7	ASTM D4491								

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Subsection:	843.01.01 Geotextile Fabric.		
Table:	TYPE II FABRIC GEOTEXTILES FOR UNDERDRAINS		
Revision:	Add the following to the chart:		
	<u>Property</u>	<u>Minimum Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Test Method</u>
	CBR Puncture (lbs)	210	ASTM D6241
	Permittivity (1/s)	0.5	ASTM D4491
Subsection:	843.01.01 Geotextile Fabric.		
Table:	TYPE III FABRIC GEOTEXTILES FOR SUBGRADE OR EMBANKMENT STABILIZATION		
Revision:	Add the following to the chart:		
	<u>Property</u>	<u>Minimum Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Test Method</u>
	CBR Puncture (lbs)	370	ASTM D6241
	Permittivity (1/s)	0.05	ASTM D4491
Subsection:	843.01.01 Geotextile Fabric.		
Table:	TYPE IV FABRIC GEOTEXTILES FOR EMBANKMENT DRAINAGE BLANKETS AND PAVEMENT EDGE DRAINS		
Revision:	Add the following to the chart:		
	<u>Property</u>	<u>Minimum Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Test Method</u>
	CBR Puncture (lbs)	309	ASTM D6241
	Permittivity (1/s)	0.5	ASTM D4491
Subsection:	843.01.01 Geotextile Fabric.		
Table:	TYPE V HIGH STRENGTH GEOTEXTILE FABRIC		
Revision:	Make the following changes to the chart:		
	<u>Property</u>	<u>Minimum Value⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Test Method</u>
	CBR Puncture (lbs)	618	ASTM D6241
	Apparent Opening Size	U.S. #40 ⁽³⁾	ASTM D4751
	⁽³⁾ Maximum average roll value.		

Appendix H

Resident Bidder Status

Solicitation/Contract #: _____

REQUIRED AFFIDAVIT FOR BIDDERS, OFFERORS AND CONTRACTORS
CLAIMING RESIDENT BIDDER STATUS

FOR BIDS AND CONTRACTS IN GENERAL:

The bidder or offeror hereby swears and affirms under penalty of perjury that, in accordance with KRS 45A.494(2), the entity bidding is an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other business entity that, on the date the contract is first advertised or announced as available for bidding:

1. Is authorized to transact business in the Commonwealth;
2. Has for one year prior to and through the date of advertisement
 - a. Filed Kentucky income taxes;
 - b. Made payments to the Kentucky unemployment insurance fund established in KRS 341.49; and
 - c. Maintained a Kentucky workers' compensation policy in effect.

The BIDDING AGENCY reserves the right to request documentation supporting a bidder's claim of resident bidder status. Failure to provide such documentation upon request shall result in disqualification of the bidder or contract termination.

Signature Printed Name

Title Date

Company Name _____

Address _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me by _____
(Affiant) (Title)

of _____ this _____ day of _____, 20____.
(Company Name)

Notary Public

[seal of notary]

My commission expires: _____

Appendix I

Executive Branch Code of Ethics

EXECUTIVE BRANCH CODE OF ETHICS

In the 1992 regular legislative session, the General Assembly passed and Governor Brereton Jones signed Senate Bill 63 (codified as KRS 11A), the Executive Branch Code of Ethics, which states, in part:

KRS 11A.040 (6) provides:

No present or former public servant shall, within six (6) months of following termination of his office or employment, accept employment, compensation or other economic benefit from any person or business that contracts or does business with the state in matters in which he was directly involved during his tenure. This provision shall not prohibit an individual from returning to the same business, firm, occupation, or profession in which he was involved prior to taking office or beginning his term of employment, provided that, for a period of six (6) months, he personally refrains from working on any matter in which he was directly involved in state government. This subsection shall not prohibit the performance of ministerial functions, including, but not limited to, filing tax returns, filing applications for permits or licenses, or filing incorporation papers.

KRS 11A.040 (8) states:

A former public servant shall not represent a person in a matter before a state agency in which the former public servant was directly involved, for a period of one (1) year after the latter of:

- a) The date of leaving office or termination of employment; or
- b) The date the term of office expires to which the public servant was elected.

This law is intended to promote public confidence in the integrity of state government and to declare as public policy the idea that state employees should view their work as a public trust and not as a way to obtain private benefits.

If you have worked for the executive branch of state government within the past six months, you may be subject to the law's prohibitions. The law's applicability may be different if you hold elected office or are contemplating representation of another before a state agency.

Also, if you are affiliated with a firm which does business with the state and which employs former state executive-branch employees, you should be aware that the law may apply to them.

In case of doubt, the law permits you to request an advisory opinion from the Executive Branch Ethics Commission, Room 136, Capitol Building, 700 Capitol Avenue, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601; telephone (502) 564-7954.

Appendix J

Items to be submitted with Price
Proposal

Items to be Submitted with Price Proposal

- 1—Statement of incomplete work (Used by DCP to calculate if bidder has capacity to do the job)
- 2—Provisions of KRS 45A.485
- 3—Non-collusion certification
- 4—Certification of Organizations (Certify no one is debarred)
- 5—Certificate of Performance
- 6—Certification of Bid Proposal
- 7—Required Affidavit for Bidders
- 8—Affadavit for Claiming Resident Bidder Status (state-funded projects)

Appendix K

Secretary of Finance Memo



Steven L. Beshear
Governor

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Finance and Administration Cabinet
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Room 383, Capitol Annex
702 Capital Avenue
Frankfort, KY 40601-3462
(502) 564-4240
Fax (502) 564-6785

Lori H. Flanery
Secretary

SECRETARY'S ORDER 11-004

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CABINET

Vendor Document Disclosure

WHEREAS, in order to promote accountability and transparency in governmental operations, the Finance and Administration Cabinet believes that a mechanism should be created which would provide for review and assistance to an Executive Branch agency if said agency cannot obtain access to documents that it deems necessary to conduct a review of the records of a private vendor that holds a contract to provide goods and/or services to the Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, in order to promote accountability and transparency in governmental operations, the Finance and Administration Cabinet believes that a mechanism should be created which would provide for review and assistance to an Executive Branch agency if said agency cannot obtain access to documents that it deems necessary during the course of an audit, investigation or any other inquiry by an Executive Branch agency that involves the review of documents; and

WHEREAS, KRS 42.014 and KRS 12.270 authorizes the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet to establish the internal organization and assignment of functions which are not established by statute relating to the Finance and Administration Cabinet; further, KRS Chapter 45A.050 and 45A.230 authorizes the Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet to procure, manage and control all supplies and services that are procured by the Commonwealth and to intervene in controversies among vendors and state agencies; and

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority vested in me by KRS 42.014, KRS 12.270, KRS 45A.050, and 45A.230, I, Lori H. Flanery, Secretary of the Finance and Administration Cabinet, do hereby order and direct the following:

- I. Upon the request of an Executive Branch agency, the Finance and Administration Cabinet ("FAC") shall formally review any dispute arising where the agency has requested documents from a private vendor that holds a state contract and the vendor has refused access to said documents under a claim that said documents are not directly pertinent or relevant to the agency's inquiry upon which the document request was predicated.
- II. Upon the request of an Executive Branch agency, the FAC shall formally review any situation where the agency has requested documents that the agency deems necessary to

conduct audits, investigations or any other formal inquiry where a dispute has arisen as to what documents are necessary to conclude the inquiry.

- III. Upon receipt of a request by a state agency pursuant to Sections I & II, the FAC shall consider the request from the Executive Branch agency and the position of the vendor or party opposing the disclosure of the documents, applying any and all relevant law to the facts and circumstances of the matter in controversy. After FAC's review is complete, FAC shall issue a Determination which sets out FAC's position as to what documents and/or records, if any, should be disclosed to the requesting agency. The Determination shall be issued within 30 days of receipt of the request from the agency. This time period may be extended for good cause.
- IV. If the Determination concludes that documents are being wrongfully withheld by the private vendor or other party opposing the disclosure from the state agency, the private vendor shall immediately comply with the FAC's Determination. Should the private vendor or other party refuse to comply with FAC's Determination, then the FAC, in concert with the requesting agency, shall effectuate any and all options that it possesses to obtain the documents in question, including, but not limited to, jointly initiating an action in the appropriate court for relief.
- V. Any provisions of any prior Order that conflicts with the provisions of this Order shall be deemed null and void.

Appendix L

Design Executive Summary



KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
Department of Highways
DIVISION OF HIGHWAY DESIGN

TC 61-9
Rev. 07/2013
Page 1 of 2

DESIGN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COUNTY	ITEM #	FEDERAL PROJECT #	eMARS PROGRAM #
Hardin	4-153.01		8383101D

STATE PROJECT NUMBER(S)

KY 251 047 0251 002-007

KY 434 047 0434 000-003

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Hardin County – KY 251 (Shepherdsville Rd.) from Bluegrass Road to KY 434 (Battle Training Rd.)
KY 434 (Battle Training Rd.) from east of the US 31W intersection to the KY 251 intersection.

ROADWAY CLASSIFICATION

☐ Local ☒ Collector ☐ Arterial ☐ Interstate ☒ Rural ☐ Urban

ADT (2015)

KY 251 5,700

KY 434 4,100

ADT (2035)

KY 251 9,000

KY 434 5,900

DHV

KY 251 1,100

KY 434 850

POSTED SPEED LIMIT

☒ 55 (rural) ☐ 35 (urban) ☐ Other

DESIGN SPEED (selected by the project team)

45 mph (KY 251)

55 mph (KY 434)

☐ Concurrence in noted typical exceptions to be obtained from the Director of Highway Design

DESIGN CRITERIA	EXISTING	TYPICAL	PROJECT TEAM RECOMMENDATION
Number of lanes	2	2	2
Pavement width	21' KY 251 / 21' KY 434	22'	22'
Shoulder width, slope	KY 251 0 – 1' KY 434 4' – 10' @ 4%+	*6' Graded / 4' Pvd. @ 4%	*6' Graded / 4' Pvd. @ 4%
Bridge width	4 @ 20' x 11.5' ARCH PIPES	30' (KY 434)	30' (KY 434)
Minimum radius **(e _{max} =8%)	2550' KY 251 / 5500' KY 434	2550' 45 mph / 5500' 55 mph	587' KY 251 / 960' KY 434
Maximum grade	7.2% KY 251 / 7% KY 434	7.2% KY 251 / 7% KY 434	8% Rolling
Minimum sight dist.	155' KY 251 / 200' KY 434	360' (45 mph) / 495 (55 mph)	360' (45 mph) / 495 (55 mph)
Border area (urban)	NA	NA	NA

DESIGN CRITERIA NOTES

*A six (6) foot graded shoulder will be used in lieu of an eight (8) foot shoulder to minimize the project footprint and the utility and RW impacts.

** This project utilizes an 8% max superelevation.



KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
Department of Highways
DIVISION OF HIGHWAY DESIGN

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DESIGN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACCESS CONTROL TYPE

Access By Permit

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION

COMPLETION DATE (schedule or *actual*)

EXISTING PAVEMENT DEPTHS

KY 251 - 12" ASPHALT ON 6" DGA

KY 434 - 9" ASPHALT OVER 8" CONCRETE

ATTACHMENTS

1. Map showing project location
2. Typical sections, including bridges (*on 8.5 X 11*)
3. Cost comparison table of alternatives vs. Six-

DISCUSSIONS

1. Alternatives considered including preferred and no build
2. If preferred alternate cost is 15% or more above Six-Year Plan cost
3. Maintenance of traffic plan
4. Avoidance alternatives to water-related impacts
5. Consideration for bicycle and pedestrian facilities
6. Purpose and need statement

SUBMITTED BY PROJECT ENGINEER (☐ *Dept. of Highways* or ☒ *Consultant*)

Timothy B. Choate, PE, Bacon Farmer Workman Engineering and Testing, Inc.

DATE

9-16-2015

RECOMMENDED BY PROJECT MANAGER

DATE

RECOMMENDED BY LOCATION ENGINEER

DATE

RECOMMENDED BY TEBM (*for location*)

DATE

COMMENTS**GEOMETRIC APPROVAL GRANTED BY**

SIGNATURE (*Director, Division of Highway Design*)

DATE

PROJECT LOCATION MAP

KY 251 & KY 434
HARDIN COUNTY
ITEM 4-153.01



KY 434
BEGIN CONST.

KY 434
END CONST.

KY 251
END CONST.

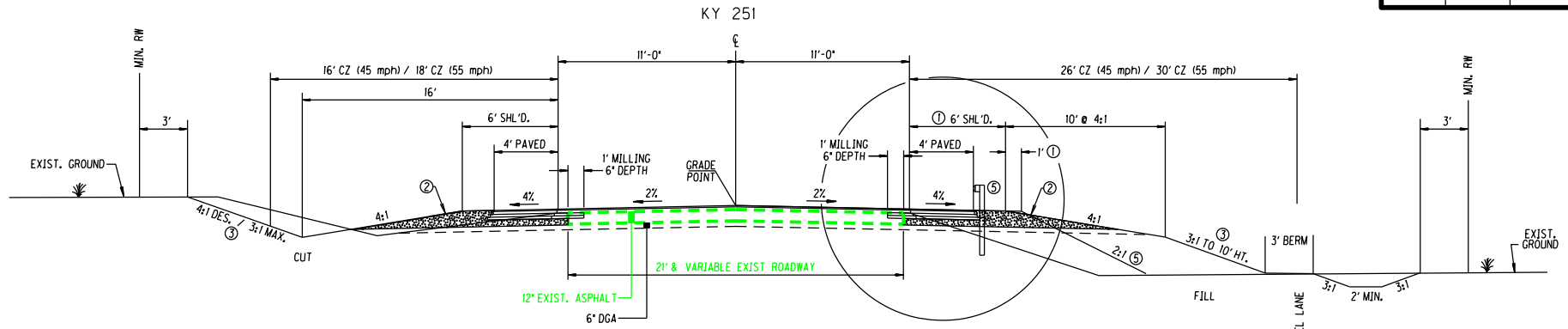
KY 251
BEGIN CONST.



MAP IS NOT TO SCALE

TYPICAL SECTIONS

COUNTY OF	ITEM NO.	SHEET NO.
HARDIN	04-153.01	R2



TRAVEL LANES

1 1/4" CL 2 ASPHALT SURFACE 0.380 PG 64-22
9" CL 2 ASPHALT BASE (3-3" LIFTS) 1,000 PG 64-22
4" DGA

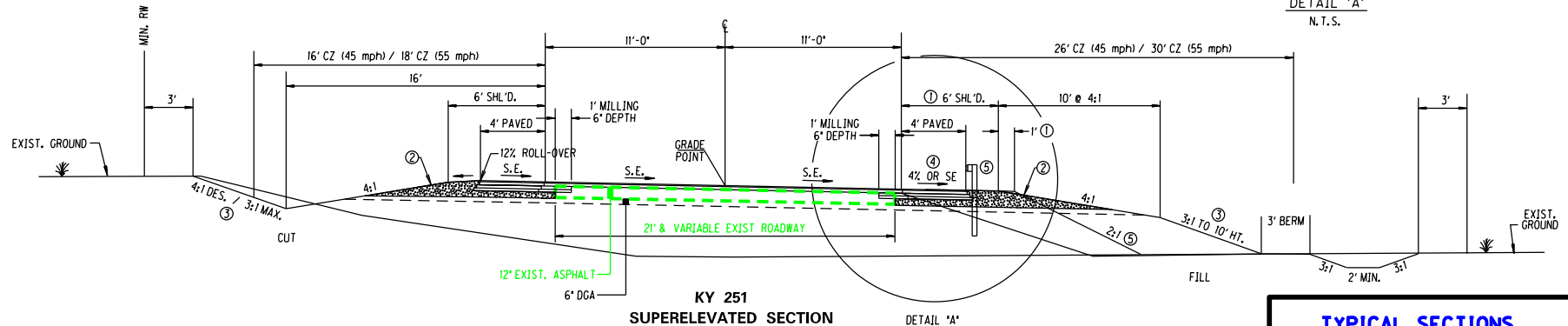
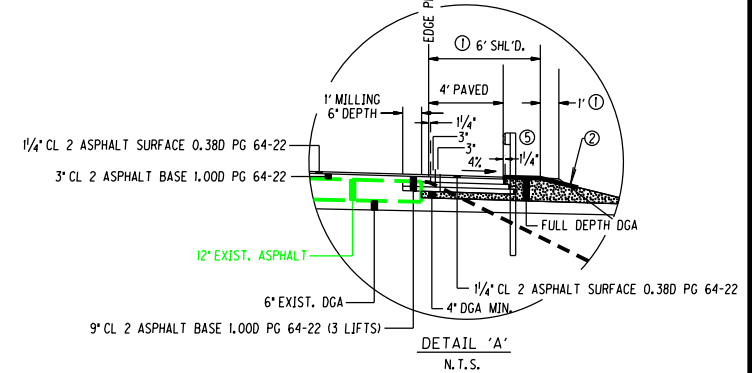
SHOULDERS

1 1/4" CL 2 ASPHALT SURFACE 0.380 PG 64-22
9" CL 2 ASPHALT BASE 1,000 PG 64-22
FULL-DEPTH DGA

ASPHALT SEAL

ASPHALT SEAL REQUIRED FROM OUTSIDE EDGE OF
PAVED SHOULDER TO A POINT 2 FT. DOWN THE DITCH
OR FILL SLOPE. TWO APPLICATIONS OF THE FOLLOWING:
EMULSIFIED ASPHALT RS-2 @ 2.4 LB PER SQ. YD.
ASPHALT SEAL AGGREGATE @ 20 LB PER SQ. YD.
(SIZE NO. 8 OR 9M)

- SHOULDER SHALL BE WIDENED 1 FT.
WHERE GUARDRAIL IS REQUIRED.
- ASPHALT SEAL REQUIRED FROM OUTSIDE EDGE OF
PAVED SHOULDER TO A POINT 2 FT. DOWN THE DITCH
OR FILL SLOPE.
- FOR SLOPES OUTSIDE LIMITS OF SHOULDERS
SEE CROSS SECTIONS.
- CONSTRUCT TO STANDARD SUPERELEVATION EXCEPT
NOT FLATTER THAN NORMAL SHOULDER SLOPE.
- CONSIDER INSTALLING GUARDRAIL IN AREAS WHEN FILL HEIGHT
AT THE EDGE OF SHOULDER EXCEEDS 10' FOR A MINIMUM OF 200'.



TYPICAL SECTIONS

N.T.S.

FILE NAME: 02-02ATYPICALS.DGN

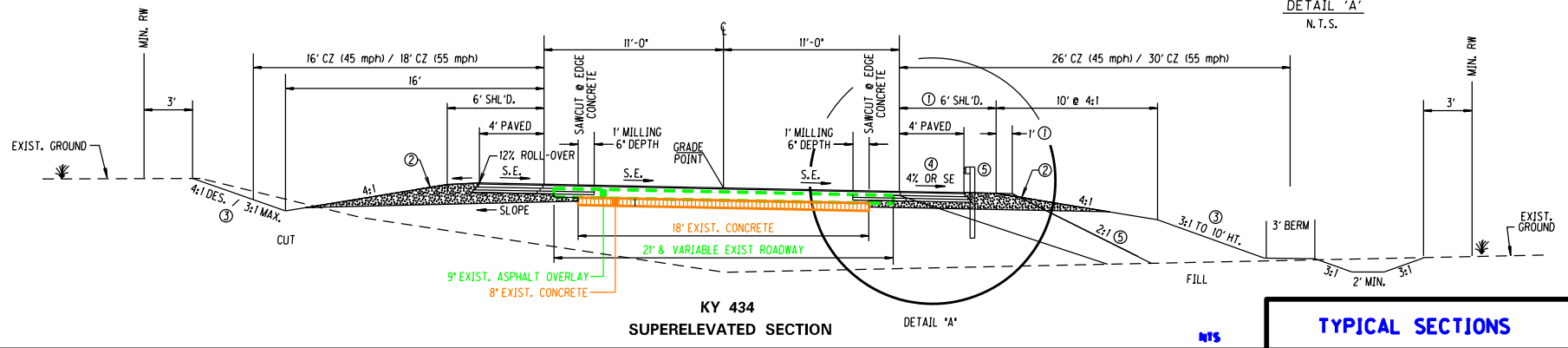
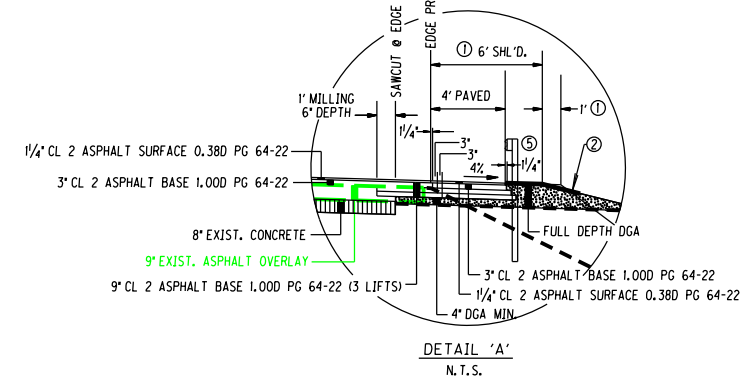
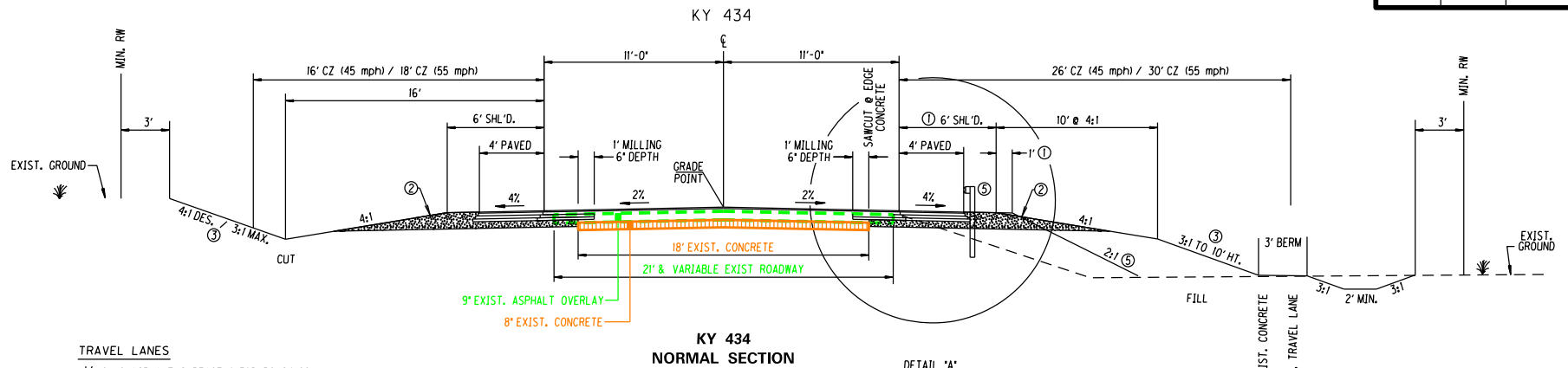
USER: reallison
DATE PLOTTED: September 11, 2005

E-SHEET NAME:

MicroStation v8.1.1.499

TYPICAL SECTIONS

COUNTY OF	ITEM NO.	SHEET NO.
HARDIN	04-153.01	R2A



TYPICAL SECTIONS

N.T.S.

FILE NAME: 02-02ATYPICALS.DGN

USER: reallison
DATE PLOTTED: September 17, 2005

E-SHEET NAME:

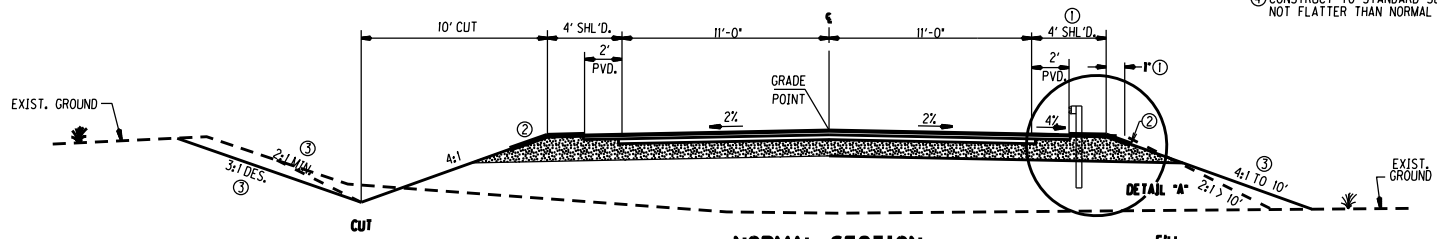
MicroStation v8.1.1.459

COUNTY OF	ITEM NO.	SHEET NO.
HARDEN	04-133.01	R28

TYPICAL SECTIONS

APPROACHES

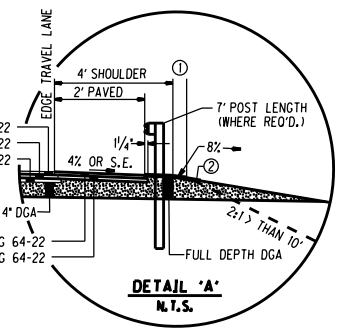
- SHOULDER SHALL BE WIDENED 1 FT. WHERE GUARDRAIL IS REQUIRED.
- ASPHALT SEAL REQUIRED FROM OUTSIDE EDGE OF PAVED SHOULDER TO A POINT 2 FT. DOWN THE DITCH OR FILL SLOPE.
- FOR SLOPES OUTSIDE LIMITS OF SHOULDERS SEE CROSS SECTIONS.
- CONSTRUCT TO STANDARD SUPERELEVATION EXCEPT NOT FLATTER THAN NORMAL SHOULDER SLOPE.



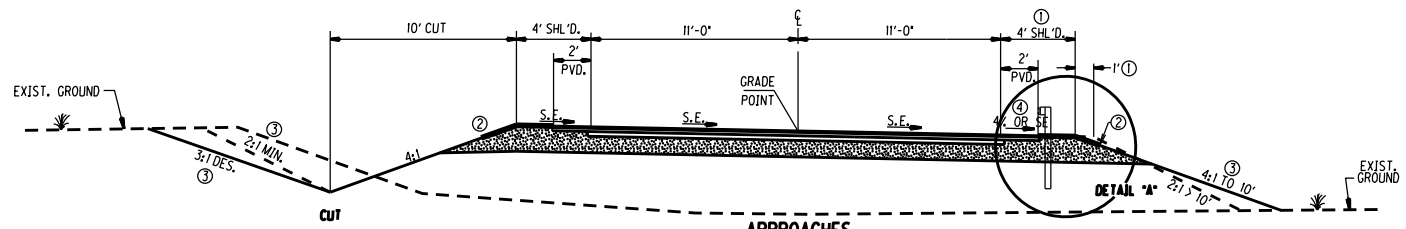
NORMAL SECTION
N.T.S.

FILL

1/4" CL 2 ASPHALT SURFACE 0.380 PG 64-22
3" CL 2 ASPHALT BASE 1.000 PG 64-22
3" CL 2 ASPHALT BASE 1.000 PG 64-22



DETAIL 'A'
N.T.S.



SUPERELEVATED SECTION
N.T.S.

FILL

N.T.S.

TYPICAL SECTIONS

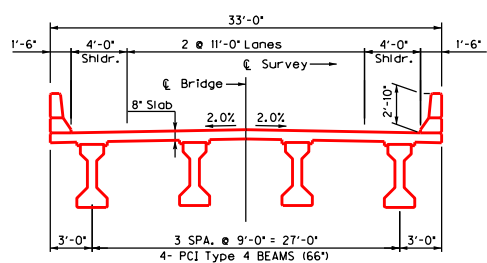
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USER: reallison
DATE PLOTTED: September 17, 2005

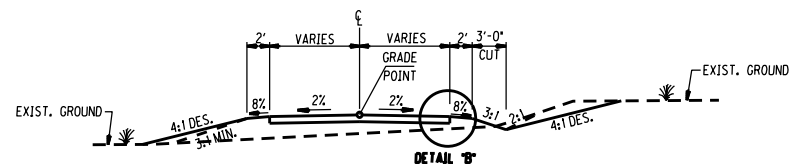
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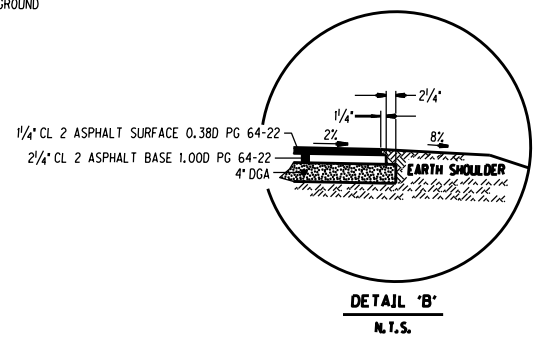
COUNTY OF	ITEM NO.	SHEET NO.
MARQUIN	04-153.01	R2C



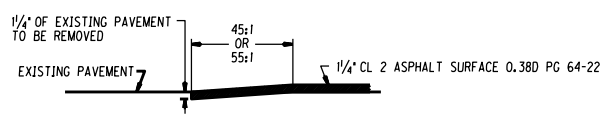
MILL CREEK BRIDGE TYPICAL SECTION
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY)



ENTRANCE SECTION
N.T.S.



DETAIL 'B'
N.T.S.



EDGE KEY DETAIL
N.T.S.

WORK UNDER THIS ITEM SHALL INCLUDE CUTTING OUT THE EXISTING ASPHALT SURFACE TO A MINIMUM DEPTH AND WIDTH AS SHOWN, SO THE NEW SURFACE MAY HEEL INTO THE EXISTING SURFACE. THE CONTRACT UNIT PRICE BID PER LINEAR FOOT FOR "EDGE KEY" SHALL INCLUDE ALL NECESSARY MATERIALS, LABOR, EQUIPMENT, ETC. TO PERFORM THE WORK AND DISPOSE

N.T.S.

TYPICAL SECTIONS

FILE NAME: 02-02ATYPICALS.DGN
USER: reallison
DATE PLOTTED: September 11, 2005
E-SHEET NAME:
MicroStation v8.1.5.499

**Item No. 4-153.01
Hardin County
KY 251 (Shepherdsville Rd.)
and
KY 434 (Battle Training Rd.)**

Project Description:

This project involves a design / build concept for making improvements to existing KY 251 (Shepherdsville Rd.) and KY 434 (Battle Training Rd.) north of Ring Road in Elizabethtown. Both KY 251 (Shepherdsville Rd.) and KY 434 (Battle Training Rd.) are classified as Rural Collectors with current ADT's of 5700 and 4100 respectfully.

Purpose and Need:

The purpose of this project is to provide a safer, more efficient corridor between Ring Road (KY 3005) and US 31W north of Veterans Way. This project will provide a parallel route of US 31W to the east and connect Elizabethtown to Radcliff.

The KY 251 corridor was constructed in the 1930's. There are some locations along both the KY 251 and KY 434 corridors where the vertical alignment does not meet 45 mph design speed and creates sub-standard traffic conditions. In the past, KYTC maintenance forces have attempted to make improvements to both of the corridors by lengthening pipes and flattening slopes, widening the existing pavement, and installing guardrail. Under this project, portions of the existing corridors will be modified or reconstructed to help correct these concerns and offer safer travel.

Public Meeting Summary

A Public Meeting is anticipated for the fall of 2015.

Alternate Descriptions

No-Build Considerations

Portions of the existing corridors are substandard with respect to traffic safety, and operations. The No-Build consideration does not meet the Purpose and Need of the Project.

Corridor Improvements Considered

Numerous conceptual corridor modifications were identified during the early planning phase of this project. All the modifications considered offered both advantages and disadvantages. Alternate development included a design / build concept approach by salvaging portions of the corridors with a focus on locations that appeared to be most hazardous to the traveling public.

Safety, LOS, right-of-way, utility, environmental impacts, land use, future development, and construction costs were considered by the Project Team in selecting Alternates to develop for this project.

Design / Build Concepts Considered

KY 251 (Shepherdsville Rd.)

Design speeds of 45 mph and 55 mph concepts were developed and evaluated at the 50% PL&G phase for the KY 251 corridor. All of the corridor improvement areas under consideration were evaluated for constructability, and overall construction costs.

KY 434 (Battle Training Rd.)

As with KY 251, 45 mph and 55 mph design speed concepts were developed and evaluated at the 50% PL&G phase for the KY 434 corridor. All of the corridor improvement areas under consideration were evaluated for constructability, and overall construction costs.

The Preferred Design / Build Alternates

KY 251 (Shepherdsville Rd.)

Due to RW, property & utility impacts, terrain, numerous areas along the corridor that would require adjustments to the existing vertical alignment, and the substantial overall project cost to achieve a 55 mph design speed, the 45 mph alternate is more attainable throughout this section of KY 251 and was recommended by the Project Team to be developed for the Design Build proposal.

KY 434 (Battle Training Rd.)

Without a substantial increase in the project costs associated with a 45 mph design, it appeared a 55 mph alternate could be achieved along this section of KY 434 and was recommended by the Project Team for the Design Build proposal.

Preferred Alternate Cost vs. Current Highway Plan

Based on locations recommended for improvements in the Design Build Proposal, the total cost estimated for the corridor improvements exceeds the amount provided in the current highway plan, but it is anticipated that additional funding will be available from other BRAC (BR2) sources.

Maintenance of Traffic

All of the alternates considered require segmented construction and traffic shifts to accommodate traffic during construction. With the exception of “short-term delays”, a minimum of 2 lanes of traffic will be maintained in each direction during construction unless otherwise requested by the D/B team and approved by KYTC. Depending on construction phasing and potential bridge construction, an offsite detour may be needed. Prior to construction, the selected D/B Team will be responsible for developing and submitting a BMP for the Maintenance of Traffic to KYTC for approval.

Temporary easements may be needed to shift traffic for short durations during construction. All easements will be the responsibility of the selected D/B team.

Avoidance Alternatives to Water-Related Impacts

**Item No. 4-153.01
Hardin County
KY 251 (Shepherdsville Rd.)
and
KY 434 (Battle Training Rd.)**

The project is located in Hardin County, north of Ring Road in Elizabethtown. It involves modifications to the existing KY 251 and KY 434 corridors to improve safety and public travel.

Several independent locations were studied for improvements along each corridor for this project, each having different impacts to the blue line streams and potential wetlands. All the locations considered for improvements were generally situated in rolling terrain helping to minimize impacting potential wetlands.

Blue-line streams are impacted by all the alternates considered and may require channel improvements and / or channel modifications.

The selected D/B team shall prepare a KPDES BMP plan for their proposed project along with with a BMP Erosion Control plan with associated bid items. "Good engineering practices" shall be utilized in preparing these documents to minimize water related impacts to the existing blue-line streams.

Many of the blue line streams have been previously impacted by the existing corridors.

Major Structures

	<u>Approximate Crossing Station</u>	<u>Estimated Culvert / Bridge Size</u>
KY 251	246+42	5' x 5' Box Extension
KY 434	503+76	4' x 3' Box Extension
	544+20	6' x 4.5' Box Extension
	578+00 (Mill Creek)	120' Single-Span Bridge
	639+90	4' x 3' Box Extension
	651+85	5'-9"x3'-3" Arch Extension

Consideration for Bicycle and Pedestrian facilities:

Consideration was given to pedestrian and bicycle facilities, but there is no anticipated need for such facilities for the following reasons:.

- 1) There is currently no pedestrian or bicycle connectivity along KY 251 (Shepherdsville Rd.) or KY 434 (Battle Training Rd.)
- 2) Project limits are not adjacent to a planned or anticipated development within the next 20 years.
- 3) No pedestrian network or policy has been designated for this area.
- 4) There are no known gaps between developed areas or community destinations.

WATER RELATED IMPACTS SUMMARY

County	Hardin	Route No.	KY 251 & KY 434	Item No.	4-153.01
Date	9-2015	Program #			
Federal Project No.					
State Project No.	KY 251 047 0251 002-007 / KY 434 047 0434 000-003				
Location Engineer	Charles Martin				

Section 1: Impact Checklist

Complete this section for each alternative considered at the conclusion of Phase 1 design.

FLOODPLAIN IMPACTS		
FEMA Study Type	Yes	Community No.
Detailed FEMA Study with delineated floodway*		
Detailed FEMA Study without delineated floodway*		
Approximate FEMA Study		
No FEMA Study	x	
* May require initiation of the map revision process if impacts to water surface elevations cannot be avoided. Potential impacts to floodplains and/or floodways shall be assessed early in the project. Refer to Sections DR 203 and DR 204 of the Drainage Manual.		

SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE IMPACTS				
Are open sinkholes impacted? If so, how many sinkholes are impacted? 2	Yes	X	No	
Are wetlands impacted? If so, how many total acres are estimated? 0 acres	Yes		No	X
Are any of the streams in the project area designated "Special Use Waters" (e.g. Wild Rivers, Exceptional Waters, Outstanding State Resource Water, etc.)?	Yes		No	X
Where possible, alignments should be developed that avoid significant resources. When it becomes impossible to avoid a significant resource, the project should be designed to minimize these impacts. Significant resource impacts are discussed in DR 202 of the drainage manual. Wetland impacts and their costs are also discussed in DR 500 of the Drainage Manual.				
Projects that impact special use waters may require an individual KPDES Erosion Control Permit. Contact the Division of Environment analysis for more information.				

STREAM CHANNEL IMPACTS				
Will stream relocations (channel changes) be needed? If so, how many total linear feet are estimated? 0 LF	Yes		No	X
Will new culverts or culvert extensions be constructed? If so, how many total linear feet are estimated? 250 LF	Yes	X	No	
Will temporary stream crossings be needed?	Yes		No	X
Will excess material sites that require permitting be needed?	Yes	X	No	
Will bridges be constructed?	Yes	X	No	
On highway projects that involve stream crossings such as bridge and culverts, it is often not feasible to totally avoid stream channel impacts. In these cases, design the project to minimize the impacts. Stream relocations should be avoided if possible. If stream relocations are unavoidable design to project to minimize their impacts. Stream channel impacts are discussed in DR 506, 601-3, 608-2, and 802-3 of the drainage manual.				

Section 2 : Impact Discussion

Of the D/B approaches considered, both KY 251 and KY 434 are generally situated in rolling terrain helping to minimize pipe crossings and potential wetland impacts.

Both the KY 251 and KY 434 alternates impact blue-line streams, and may require minor channel modifications or improvements. A KPDES BMP plan shall accompany the project with Erosion Control plans and associated bid items. "Good engineering practices" shall be utilized in preparing these documents to minimize water related impacts to the existing blue-line streams.

The alternates were refined to minimize impacts to streams wherever possible. Most of the blue line streams associated with the construction of the alternates were previously impacted by the existing corridor.