

# Illinois Department of Transportation

2300 South Dirksen Parkway / Springfield, Illinois / 62764

April 25, 2011

SUBJECT: FAU 5077 (Morgan Street)  
Project BRM-5099(065)  
Section 99-00493-00-BR (Rockford)  
Winnebago County  
Contract No. 85529  
Item 177  
April 29, 2011 Letting  
Addendum (A)

TO PROSPECTIVE BIDDERS:

Due to clarify information necessary to revise the following:

**Proposal – Replaced the Schedule of Prices.**

**Special Provisions, revised page ii of the Index.**

**Special Provisions, revised pages 36, 40 through 50.**

**Special Provisions, added pages 310 through 350.**

**Plans – Revised sheet 9, 10, 19, 115, 116, 119, 120, 128, 137, 138, 141, 150, 151, 159, 171, 177, 180, 181 & 187.**

**Plans – Added sheet 118A, 118B & 118C.**

Prime contractors must utilize the enclosed material when preparing their bid and must include any Schedule of Prices changes in their bidding proposal.

Bidders using computer-generated bids are cautioned to reflect any and all Schedule of Prices changes, if involved, into their computer programs.

Very truly yours,

Scott Stitt  
Acting Engineer of Design and Environment

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ted B. Walschleger" followed by "P.E." in a smaller font.

By: Ted B. Walschleger  
Engineer of Project Development  
and Implementation

COUNTY NAME	CODE	DIST	SECTION NUMBER	PROJECT NUMBER	ROUTE
WINNEBAGO	201	02	99-00493-00-BR (ROCKFORD)	BRM-5099/065/000	FAU 5077

ITEM NUMBER	PAY ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE		TOTAL PRICE	
				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
A2006516	T-QUERCUS BICOL 2	EACH	4.000	X	=		
A2006816	T-QUERCUS MEUH 2	EACH	4.000	X	=		
A2007916	T-TILIA AMER RD 2	EACH	4.000	X	=		
A2008468	T-ULMUS AMER PRINC 2	EACH	4.000	X	=		
A2008722	T-ULMUS PTRT ELM 2	EACH	4.000	X	=		
XX002063	LIGHTING SYSTEM COMPL *	L SUM	1.000	X	=		
XX003525	D I WAT MNF 8X4 RED	EACH	3.000	X	=		
XX005003	D I WAT MNF 10X6 TEE	EACH	3.000	X	=		
XX005488	ST CASING B & J 48	FOOT	60.000	X	=		
XX005786	D I WM FIT TEE 8X4	EACH	1.000	X	=		
XX005787	D I WM FIT TEE 8X6	EACH	2.000	X	=		
XX006241	GATE VALVE & BOX 8	EACH	19.000	X	=		
XX006243	WATER SERV INS 1 COMP	EACH	25.000	X	=		
XX006244	WATER SERV INS 2 COMP	EACH	4.000	X	=		
XX006652	STAMP CLRD PCC MED 4	SQ FT	2,893.000	X	=		

\* Revised 4-25-11

FAU 5077  
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ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
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 CONTRACT NUMBER - 85529

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 RUN DATE - 04/22/11  
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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
XX007263	GATE VALVE & BOX 4	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
XX007758	ADJ WATER VALVE BOXES	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	
XX008156	LINE STOP 10	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	
XX008455	INLET BOX SPL	EACH	3.000 X	=		=	
XX008521	JUNCTION CHAMBER SPL	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
XX008522	MOD JUNCTION CHAMBER	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
XX008523	CON INSTALL 1 1/2 PVC	FOOT	182.000 X	=		=	
XX008524	STL PARPT WALL INSERT	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
X0321865	ANTI-GRAFFIT PROT SYS	SQ FT	10,921.000 X	=		=	
X0322924	RETAINING WALL REMOV	SQ FT	450.000 X	=		=	
X0322936	REMOV EX FLAR END SEC	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
X0323172	DI WM BEND 45 8"	EACH	29.000 X	=		=	
X0323182	DI WAT MN RED, 8 X 6	EACH	3.000 X	=		=	
X0323760	SAN SEW SER 6 PVC CMP	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
X0323820	DI WAT MN TEE, 8 X 8	EACH	11.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
X0323821	DI WAT MN RED, 10 X 8	EACH	3.000 X	=		=	
X0324445	D I WT MNF 8 22.5 BND	EACH	5.000 X	=		=	
X0324449	DI WT MNF MJ 8X6 HTEE	EACH	10.000 X	=		=	
X0324554	CONC FLAT SLAB TOP	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
X0324741	HDP PIPE 8"	FOOT	100.000 X	=		=	
X0325340	FIRE HYD W/6 V & VB	EACH	10.000 X	=		=	
X0326414	STAMP CLRD PCC MED 8	SQ FT	2,626.000 X	=		=	
X0326891	TEMP ACCESS RD SP	SQ YD	2,222.000 X	=		=	
X0327139	AGG COLUMN GRND IMPRV	L SUM	1.000 X	=		=	
X0839900	SAN SEW REMOV 6	FOOT	100.000 X	=		=	
X0840000	SAN SEW REMOV 8	FOOT	1,098.000 X	=		=	
X2010510	CLEARING & GRUBBING	L SUM	1.000 X	=		=	
X2070304	POROUS GRAN EMB SPEC	CU YD	7,243.000 X	=		=	
X2800500	INLET PROTECTION SPL	EACH	70.000 X	=		=	
X4403800	MEDIAN SURF REMOVAL	SQ FT	2,847.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
X5011100	FOUNDATION REM	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
X5091725	BICYCLE RAILING SPL	FOOT	1,253.000 X	=		=	
X5091755	PARAPET RAILING SPL	FOOT	1,281.000 X	=		=	
X5150110	NAME PLATES SPL	EACH	4.000 X	=		=	
X5200216	FINGER PLT EXP JT 6.5	FOOT	72.000 X	=		=	
X5210280	HLMR BRG GUID EX 2800	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	
X5210450	HLMR BRNG FIXED 2750K	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	
X5539700	SS CLEANED	FOOT	90.000 X	=		=	
X5630004	CUT & CAP EX 4 WM	EACH	6.000 X	=		=	
X5630006	CUT & CAP EX 6 WM	EACH	11.000 X	=		=	
X5630008	CUT & CAP EX 8 WM	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	
X5630010	CUT & CAP EX 10 WM	EACH	6.000 X	=		=	
X5630704	CONN TO EX W MAIN 4	EACH	4.000 X	=		=	
X5630706	CONN TO EX W MAIN 6	EACH	4.000 X	=		=	
X5630708	CONN TO EX W MAIN 8	EACH	4.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
X5630710	CONN TO EX W MAIN 10	EACH	6.000 X	=		=	
X6024242	INLETS SPL N1	EACH	18.000 X	=		=	
X6024244	INLETS SPL N2	EACH	32.000 X	=		=	
X6026050	SANITARY MANHOLE ADJ	EACH	11.000 X	=		=	
X6026051	SAN MAN RECONST	EACH	5.000 X	=		=	
X6026054	SAN MAN REMOVED	EACH	12.000 X	=		=	
X6026622	VV REMOVED	EACH	20.000 X	=		=	
X6026632	VALVE BOX REMOVED	EACH	18.000 X	=		=	
X6062700	CONC GUTTER TA SPL	FOOT	954.000 X	=		=	
X6640300	CH LK FENCE REMOV	FOOT	98.000 X	=		=	
X6660445	ROW/PROPERTY CORNERS	EACH	17.000 X	=		=	
X6700410	ENGR FLD OFF A SPL	CAL MO	32.000 X	=		=	
X7010216	TRAF CONT & PROT SPL	L SUM	1.000 X	=		=	
Z0013798	CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT	L SUM	1.000 X	=		=	
Z0018004	DRAINAGE SCUPPR DS-12	EACH	12.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
Z0034210	MECH ST EARTH RET WL	SQ FT	5,163.000 X	=			
Z0046304	P UNDR FOR STRUCT 4	FOOT	80.000 X	=			
Z0048665	RR PROT LIABILITY INS	L SUM	2.000 X	=			
Z0051398	REM EX SIGN POST	EACH	27.000 X	=			
Z0062456	TEMP PAVEMENT	SQ YD	40.000 X	=			
Z0076600	TRAINEES	HOUR	1,000.000 X	=	0.80		800.00
Z0077002	WATER MAIN REMOVAL	FOOT	200.000 X	=			
20100110	TREE REMOV 6-15	UNIT	34.000 X	=			
20100210	TREE REMOV OVER 15	UNIT	1,330.000 X	=			
20101000	TEMPORARY FENCE	FOOT	1,150.000 X	=			
20101100	TREE TRUNK PROTECTION	EACH	18.000 X	=			
20200100	EARTH EXCAVATION	CU YD	47,477.000 X	=			
20800150	TRENCH BACKFILL	CU YD	3,692.000 X	=			
21001000	GEOTECH FAB F/GR STAB	SQ YD	20,993.000 X	=			
21101615	TOPSOIL F & P 4	SQ YD	52,138.000 X	=			

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
21301052	EXPLOR TRENCH 52	FOOT	200.000 X	=		=	
25000210	SEEDING CL 2A	ACRE	9.750 X	=		=	
25000400	NITROGEN FERT NUTR	POUND	875.000 X	=		=	
25000500	PHOSPHORUS FERT NUTR	POUND	875.000 X	=		=	
25000600	POTASSIUM FERT NUTR	POUND	875.000 X	=		=	
25100630	EROSION CONTR BLANKET	SQ YD	47,055.000 X	=		=	
25200110	SODDING SALT TOLERANT	SQ YD	5,083.000 X	=		=	
25200200	SUPPLE WATERING	UNIT	5.000 X	=		=	
28000250	TEMP EROS CONTR SEED	POUND	2,917.000 X	=		=	
28000305	TEMP DITCH CHECKS	FOOT	126.000 X	=		=	
28000400	PERIMETER EROS BAR	FOOT	8,858.000 X	=		=	
28100105	STONE RIPRAP CL A3	SQ YD	21.000 X	=		=	
28100107	STONE RIPRAP CL A4	SQ YD	51.000 X	=		=	
28100109	STONE RIPRAP CL A5	SQ YD	1,961.000 X	=		=	
28200200	FILTER FABRIC	SQ YD	2,122.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
28400100	GABIONS	CU YD	1,450.000 X	=		=	
31101810	SUB GRAN MAT B 12	SQ YD	21,823.000 X	=		=	
35101400	AGG BASE CSE B	TON	200.000 X	=		=	
35101600	AGG BASE CSE B 4	SQ YD	3,100.000 X	=		=	
35101800	AGG BASE CSE B 6	SQ YD	2,094.000 X	=		=	
40201000	AGGREGATE-TEMP ACCESS	TON	224.000 X	=		=	
40600100	BIT MATLS PR CT	GALLON	73.000 X	=		=	
40600982	HMA SURF REM BUTT JT	SQ YD	453.000 X	=		=	
40600990	TEMPORARY RAMP	SQ YD	330.000 X	=		=	
40603080	HMA BC IL-19.0 N50	TON	34.000 X	=		=	
40603310	HMA SC "C" N50	TON	52.000 X	=		=	
42000301	PCC PVT 8 JOINTED	SQ YD	16,479.000 X	=		=	
42100100	CONT REINF PCC PVT 8	SQ YD	1,067.000 X	=		=	
42100615	PAVT REINFORCEMENT	SQ YD	1,067.000 X	=		=	
42300200	PCC DRIVEWAY PAVT 6	SQ YD	283.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
42300400	PCC DRIVEWAY PAVT 8	SQ YD	1,595.000 X	=		=	
42400100	PC CONC SIDEWALK 4	SQ FT	21,821.000 X	=		=	
42400200	PC CONC SIDEWALK 5	SQ FT	22,440.000 X	=		=	
42400800	DETECTABLE WARNINGS	SQ FT	712.000 X	=		=	
44000100	PAVEMENT REM	SQ YD	16,397.000 X	=		=	
44000200	DRIVE PAVEMENT REM	SQ YD	422.000 X	=		=	
44000500	COMB CURB GUTTER REM	FOOT	6,520.000 X	=		=	
44000600	SIDEWALK REM	SQ FT	29,237.000 X	=		=	
44003100	MEDIAN REMOVAL	SQ FT	1,675.000 X	=		=	
44004000	PAVED DITCH REMOVAL	FOOT	50.000 X	=		=	
44201335	CL C PATCH T4 8	SQ YD	9.000 X	=		=	
50100100	REM EXIST STRUCT	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
50200100	STRUCTURE EXCAVATION	CU YD	2,995.000 X	=		=	
50200300	COFFERDAM EXCAVATION	CU YD	1,130.000 X	=		=	
50202901	COFFERDAM LOCATION 1	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
50300225	CONC STRUCT	CU YD	1,305.000 X	=			
50300255	CONC SUP-STR	CU YD	1,289.000 X	=			
50300260	BR DECK GROOVING	SQ YD	3,088.000 X	=			
50300265	SEAL COAT CONC	CU YD	229.000 X	=			
50300280	CONCRETE ENCASEMENT	CU YD	6.000 X	=			
50300285	FORM LINER TEX SURF	SQ FT	1,627.000 X	=			
50300300	PROTECTIVE COAT	SQ YD	10,298.000 X	=			
50500105	F & E STRUCT STEEL	L SUM	1.000 X	=			
50500505	STUD SHEAR CONNECTORS	EACH	25,881.000 X	=			
50800105	REINFORCEMENT BARS	POUND	1,510.000 X	=			
50800205	REINF BARS, EPOXY CTD	POUND	524,970.000 X	=			
50800515	BAR SPLICERS	EACH	148.000 X	=			
51100100	SLOPE WALL 4	SQ YD	296.000 X	=			
51201600	FUR STL PILE HP12X53	FOOT	20,196.000 X	=			
51202305	DRIVING PILES	FOOT	20,196.000 X	=			

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
51203600	TEST PILE ST HP12X53	EACH	4.000 X	=		=	
51204650	PILE SHOES	EACH	229.000 X	=		=	
51500100	NAME PLATES	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
52000110	PREF JT STRIP SEAL	FOOT	74.000 X	=		=	
52100010	ELAST BEARING ASSY T1	EACH	9.000 X	=		=	
52100030	ELAST BEARING ASSY T3	EACH	9.000 X	=		=	
52100520	ANCHOR BOLTS 1	EACH	36.000 X	=		=	
52100540	ANCHOR BOLTS 1 1/2	EACH	16.000 X	=		=	
52100560	ANCHOR BOLTS 2	EACH	16.000 X	=		=	
54213669	PRC FLAR END SEC 24	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
54213687	PRC FLAR END SEC 42	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
54247130	GRATING-C FL END S 24	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
54247180	GRATING-C FL END S 42	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
550A0050	STORM SEW CL A 1 12	FOOT	439.000 X	=		=	
550A0070	STORM SEW CL A 1 15	FOOT	44.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
550A0340	STORM SEW CL A 2 12	FOOT	1,265.000 X	=		=	
550A0380	STORM SEW CL A 2 18	FOOT	137.000 X	=		=	
550A0410	STORM SEW CL A 2 24	FOOT	937.000 X	=		=	
550A0430	STORM SEW CL A 2 30	FOOT	194.000 X	=		=	
550A0450	STORM SEW CL A 2 36	FOOT	290.000 X	=		=	
550A0470	STORM SEW CL A 2 42	FOOT	165.000 X	=		=	
550A2320	SS RG CL A 1 12	FOOT	248.000 X	=		=	
550A2330	SS RG CL A 1 15	FOOT	116.000 X	=		=	
550A2520	SS RG CL A 2 12	FOOT	358.000 X	=		=	
550A2560	SS RG CL A 2 24	FOOT	110.000 X	=		=	
550A2600	SS RG CL A 2 36	FOOT	229.000 X	=		=	
55100300	STORM SEWER REM 8	FOOT	125.000 X	=		=	
55100500	STORM SEWER REM 12	FOOT	1,098.000 X	=		=	
55100700	STORM SEWER REM 15	FOOT	1,335.000 X	=		=	
55100900	STORM SEWER REM 18	FOOT	626.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
55101200	STORM SEWER REM 24	FOOT	337.000 X	=		=	
55101600	STORM SEWER REM 36	FOOT	60.000 X	=		=	
56103000	D I WATER MAIN 6	FOOT	46.000 X	=		=	
56103100	D I WATER MAIN 8	FOOT	4,126.000 X	=		=	
56400500	FIRE HYDNTS TO BE REM	EACH	10.000 X	=		=	
58700300	CONCRETE SEALER	SQ FT	1,778.000 X	=		=	
59100100	GEOCOMPOSITE WALL DR	SQ YD	78.000 X	=		=	
59300100	CONTR LOW-STRENG MATL	CU YD	100.000 X	=		=	
60107600	PIPE UNDERDRAINS 4	FOOT	405.000 X	=		=	
60218400	MAN TA 4 DIA T1F CL	EACH	5.000 X	=		=	
60218500	MAN TA 4 DIA T3F&G	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	
60219000	MAN TA 4 DIA T8G	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	
60221000	MAN TA 5 DIA T1F OL	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
60221100	MAN TA 5 DIA T1F CL	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	
60223800	MAN TA 6 DIA T1F CL	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
60236200	INLETS TA T8G	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
60255500	MAN ADJUST	EACH	1.000 X	=		=	
60500040	REMOV MANHOLES	EACH	20.000 X	=		=	
60500050	REMOV CATCH BAS	EACH	7.000 X	=		=	
60500060	REMOV INLETS	EACH	34.000 X	=		=	
60604400	COMB CC&G TB6.18	FOOT	7,702.000 X	=		=	
60608300	COMB CC&G TM2.12	FOOT	277.000 X	=		=	
60624610	CORRUGATED MED DOW	SQ FT	1,657.000 X	=		=	
63200310	GUARDRAIL REMOV	FOOT	9.000 X	=		=	
66700305	PERM SURV MKRS T2	EACH	7.000 X	=		=	
66900200	NON SPL WASTE DISPOSL	CU YD	5,050.000 X	=		=	
66900450	SPL WASTE PLNS/REPORT	L SUM	1.000 X	=		=	
66900530	SOIL DISPOSAL ANALY	EACH	4.000 X	=		=	
67100100	MOBILIZATION	L SUM	1.000 X	=		=	
70300220	TEMP PVT MK LINE 4	FOOT	2,390.000 X	=		=	

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				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
70301000	WORK ZONE PAVT MK REM	SQ FT	796.000 X	=		=	
72000100	SIGN PANEL T1	SQ FT	408.000 X	=		=	
72000200	SIGN PANEL T2	SQ FT	138.000 X	=		=	
72000300	SIGN PANEL T3	SQ FT	60.000 X	=		=	
72400310	REMOV SIGN PANEL T1	SQ FT	180.000 X	=		=	
72400320	REMOV SIGN PANEL T2	SQ FT	15.000 X	=		=	
72400330	REMOV SIGN PANEL T3	SQ FT	96.000 X	=		=	
72800100	TELES STL SIN SUPPORT	FOOT	304.000 X	=		=	
78005100	EPOXY PVT MK LTR-SYM	SQ FT	758.000 X	=		=	
78005110	EPOXY PVT MK LINE 4	FOOT	10,300.000 X	=		=	
78005130	EPOXY PVT MK LINE 6	FOOT	132.000 X	=		=	
78005140	EPOXY PVT MK LINE 8	FOOT	146.000 X	=		=	
78005150	EPOXY PVT MK LINE 12	FOOT	644.000 X	=		=	
78005180	EPOXY PVT MK LINE 24	FOOT	267.000 X	=		=	
78100100	RAISED REFL PAVT MKR	EACH	78.000 X	=		=	

\* Revised 4-25-11



ITEM NUMBER	PAY ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE		TOTAL PRICE	
				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
78300100	PAVT MARKING REMOVAL	SQ FT	530.000 X	=		=	
80400100	ELECT SERV INSTALL	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	
81000600	CON T 2 GALVS	FOOT	140.000 X	=		=	
81000800	CON T 3 GALVS	FOOT	840.000 X	=		=	
81012500	CON T 1 1/2 PVC *	FOOT	9,808.000 X	=		=	
81200230	CON EMB STR 2 PVC	FOOT	1,985.000 X	=		=	
81301370	JUN BX SS ES 18X12X8	EACH	5.000 X	=		=	
81400100	HANDHOLE	EACH	14.000 X	=		=	
81702120	EC C XLP USE 1C 8 *	FOOT	9,530.000 X	=		=	
81702130	EC C XLP USE 1C 6 *	FOOT	19,230.000 X	=		=	
81702150	EC C XLP USE 1C 2	FOOT	510.000 X	=		=	
81900200	TR & BKFIL F ELECT WK	FOOT	6,163.000 X	=		=	
82103600	LUM SV VM 250W	EACH	9.000 X	=		=	
82103700	LUM SV VM 400W	EACH	42.000 X	=		=	
82500360	LT CONT BASEM 480V100	EACH	2.000 X	=		=	

\* Revised 4-25-11

ITEM NUMBER	PAY ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE		TOTAL PRICE	
				DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CTS
83006200	LT P A 30MH 6MA	EACH	9.000 X	=			
83008200	LT P A 40MH 6MA	EACH	42.000 X	=			
83600200	LIGHT POLE FDN 24D	FOOT	559.000 X	=			
83800505	BKWY DEV COU AL SKIRT	EACH	43.000 X	=			
89502375	REMOV EX TS EQUIP	EACH	7.000 X	=			
89502380	REMOV EX HANDHOLE	EACH	2.000 X	=			
				TOTAL	\$		

- NOTE:
1. EACH PAY ITEM SHOULD HAVE A UNIT PRICE AND A TOTAL PRICE.
  2. THE UNIT PRICE SHALL GOVERN IF NO TOTAL PRICE IS SHOWN OR IF THERE IS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE PRODUCT OF THE UNIT PRICE MULTIPLIED BY THE QUANTITY.
  3. IF A UNIT PRICE IS OMITTED, THE TOTAL PRICE WILL BE DIVIDED BY THE QUANTITY IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A UNIT PRICE.
  4. A BID MAY BE DECLARED UNACCEPTABLE IF NEITHER A UNIT PRICE NOR A TOTAL PRICE IS SHOWN.

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**50100100 REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES**

**Description:** This work shall be performed in accordance with Section 501 of the Standard Specifications and as herein specified.

**General:** Included in this work shall be the removal of the existing eleven span substructure and superstructure carrying Morgan Street over the Rock River. The record drawings for the existing structure are available on the City's website <http://rockfordil.gov/public-works/projects/morgan-street-bridge-project.aspx>. The existing structure consists of the following:

1. West approach: Reinforced concrete cantilevered sidewalk on existing retaining walls including roadway pavement, curb and gutter on fill material between the retaining walls, an approach pavement slab supported on timber piles. Length of west approach is approximately 178'-2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ". The excavation and incorporation of existing material between the retaining walls is not included in the quantity for earth excavation and shall be included in the contract unit cost for this item. The existing material shall be evaluated for incorporation into the proposed embankment in accordance with the specifications for EARTH EXCAVATION.
2. West approach span: One span, approximately 34'-5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " over Buchanan Street (vacated R.O.W.) consisting of precast, prestressed concrete deck beams bearing at one end on the back of the west approach abutment and the other end on a two column pier, including an installed permanent shoring system for the south side of the span.
3. Main structure: Reinforced concrete open spandrel concrete arch consisting of eight spans ranging from approximately 58'-0" center to center of supports to approximately 96'-0" center to center of supports. Supports consist of nine solid reinforced concrete substructure elements integrated with the arch spans. Three substructure elements are founded on spread footing and six substructure elements are founded on timber piles.

Existing Pier #4 shall be removed to an elevation of 689.00 (1 foot below the proposed excavation limits for the gabion basket installation)

The existing reinforced concrete pier foundations in the river (existing Pier #6 and Pier #7) have been retrofitted in 1959 for Scour Countermeasures) shall be removed to Elevation 650.0 feet m.s.l.). The remaining pier and abutment foundations shall be removed to 24-inches below the mudline of the overbanks of the river.

4. East approach span: Three spans, approximately 16'-6 1/2", 38'-10 3/8" over the Illinois Railway (to be abandoned), and 42'-4-1/4" consisting of precast, prestressed concrete deck beams bearing at one end on the back of the east approach abutment and the other end on two column piers founded on spread footings, ending at the east main span pier founded on timber piles. Roadway pavement, curb and gutter, reinforced concrete sidewalks with approach pavement slab supported on timber piles.

The existing east approach abutment shall be removed in its' entirety, including all existing substructure elements that may be in conflict with the installation of the proposed substructure improvements at the new east abutment.

The bridge is approximately 50 feet wide and approximately 975.9 feet long. Following are estimated quantities for structure removal:

Substructure Concrete	4,867 cubic yards
Superstructure Concrete	554 cubic yards
Structural Steel	1,430,320 pounds

**50500105 FURNISH AND ERECT STRUCTURAL STEEL**

**Description:** This work shall consist of furnishing, fabricating and erecting structural steel in accordance with Section 505 of the Standard Specifications, the additional requirements set forth herein and as detailed on the drawings.

In addition to the requirements set forth in the Standard Specifications, the following requirements shall apply:

**General:** The contractor shall submit for the engineer's review, a detailed erection plan and procedure, including but not limited to the sequence of girder and tied arch element erection and bolt tightening, and provisions for the stability of girders and tied arch elements and blocking of the bearings (as deemed necessary by the contractor's erector) during erection and until the concrete deck has reached its design strength. The detailed erection plan and procedure shall be signed, dated and sealed by a licensed structural engineer, registered in the State of Illinois having proven experience in the construction of these types of bridge spans. The engineer's review of such plan and procedure does not relieve the contractor of any responsibility. Submittals which do not bear the seal and signature of the Illinois licensed structural engineer will not be reviewed and will be returned to the contractor. Submittals which bear the seal and signature of an engineer from another state will not be accepted as an alternate to the seal of an Illinois licensed structural engineer.

The contractor's attention is directed to the requirements for stability of steel girders and tied arch elements from erection through strength development of the concrete deck. The girders of this bridge shall be stabilized by use of falsework, temporary bracing, compression flange stiffening trusses, by use of one or more holding cranes until a sufficient number of girders have been erected and cross frames installed or other proven methods as detailed by the contractor's engineer.

The tied arch elements of this bridge shall be stabilized by use of falsework, temporary bracing, compression flange stiffening trusses, by use of one or more holding cranes until a sufficient number of tied arch elements have been erected and other framing elements are installed or other proven methods as detailed by the contractor's engineer. The methods used by the contractor shall address all temporary arch member conditions including but not limited to wind, simple and cantilever span conditions, temporary support points and reactions, and expected deflections for temporary conditions.

Erection plans shall include sequence of erection of primary and secondary members noting any temporary hold conditions including holding crane positions; capacity charts for each crane configuration and boom length used in the work. Location, capacity and elevation of any temporary supports, main member delivery location and orientation, location of each crane for each pick showing radius, crane support (mats, etc.) shall be included.

The above requirements shall be documented in the stability calculations and erection drawings submitted for review.

The details in the plans were developed assuming all girders and girder cross frames, as well as all arch elements are fully installed and that the contractor adheres to the concrete deck placement sequence shown on the drawings. The contractor's erection procedure or changes to the concrete deck placement sequences could cause deflections, camber, and screed elevations to differ from those calculated in the drawings. The differences could affect "fit up" of the steel or cause incorrect final deck elevations.

There are no alternate concrete deck placement sequences allowed.

The girders and cross bracing in the approach spans should be fabricated for web vertical in steel-load only position. The contractor's erection sequence should consider this fabrication requirement and its

effects in fit up during erection. Effects of tied arch end floor beam deflection on the approach span girders shall be considered in each step of furnishing and erecting structural steel.

The contractor may elect to utilize the existing piers or a portion of the existing piers to be part of the falsework for the erection of the arch elements and or end span elements. All facets of strength and stability of the existing pier and its foundation system shall be the contractor's responsibility. Consideration shall include but not be limited to construction loads, dead loads, loads due to stream flows and other loads which may be imparted to the piers and foundations during construction.

The contractor shall be aware that scour countermeasures have been constructed in 1959 at locations designated on the original drawings for Pier 6 and Pier 7. The condition of the scour countermeasures is reduced due to the length of time the countermeasures have been in service. If the Contractor desires to utilize Pier 6 or Pier 7 or both piers, an underwater inspection of the substructure elements and the scour countermeasures is required to verify the integrity of the piers to continue to provide support intended for falsework or other uses during construction. The underwater inspection shall be performed at a minimum in accordance with the requirements set forth by the National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS) U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. The underwater inspector shall be prequalified by IDOT to perform the underwater inspection and report. A copy of the complete underwater inspection report shall be submitted to the city of Rockford, Department of Public Works. No additional compensation will be considered for contractor compliance with recommendations set forth in the report and the contractor shall bear all risks associated with the stability of the pier and foundation system including construction loads, dead loads, loads due to stream flows and other loads which may be imparted to the piers and foundations during construction.

#### **TIED ARCH FABRICATION**

The following additional provisions shall apply:

**Shop Drawings:** The submittal shall include calculations to show temporary loads, stresses, and deflections at each stage of erection on both the temporary and permanent members. Erection of the structure shall be by methods that will not increase final dead load bending moments in the arch rib or tie girder. The length of arch rib sections shown on the shop drawings shall take account of shortening due to dead loads. The length of tie girder sections shown on the shop drawings shall take account of lengthening due to dead loads. The calculations shall be made by an Illinois licensed structural engineer with proven experience in construction of this type of bridge span. All calculations and verifications shall bear the seal, date and signature of the Illinois licensed structural engineer and shall become a permanent part of the project records. The engineer's review of such plan and procedure does not relieve the contractor of any responsibility. Submittals which do not bear the seal and signature of the Illinois licensed structural engineer will not be reviewed and will be returned to the contractor. Submittals which bear the seal and signature of an engineer from another state will not be accepted as an alternate to the seal of an Illinois licensed structural engineer.

**Welding Requirements:** Minimizing the distortion of the large box sections and other complex steel sections during welding is of prime importance and is the responsibility of the contractor. Distortion or warping due to weld shrinkage shall be controlled by the use of proper welding fabrication sequences and by use of temporary bracing or struts if necessary.

Special attention is called to paragraph 3.4.3. of AWS Specifications. The phrase "member or structure" also includes subassemblies to be placed inside the arch ribs. Welding fabrication sequences shall be shown on the shop drawings. Review and comment by the Engineer on the sequences does not relieve the contractor of his responsibility to fabricate the work within the tolerances specified in the AWS Welding Code.

In addition to these tolerances, the following tolerances are specified for the arch rib:

1. Maximum variation in straightness measured from a vertical plane shall be 5/16" between field splices;
2. Maximum variation from specified vertical curvature shall not exceed 1/4 " over the entire length of the element including any local variation in curvature;
3. Maximum variation in fabricated member length between field splices shall be plus or minus 1/8".

Special procedures will be required for fabrication of the arch rib hanger plates, their matching hanger stiffener plates and the tie girder hanger plates, so that high quality welds can be performed, and any lamellar tearing of the hanger plates can be detected and corrected.

The welding of this sub-assembly shall be completed prior to assembling the hanger plate diaphragm in the arch rib or tie girder. Not sooner than 48 hours after completing the fillet welds connecting the stiffener plates to the hanger plate and hanger plates to diaphragm, these welds shall be inspected over 100 percent of their length for lamellar tearing in the base metal of the hanger plate (as well as for defects in the welds as specified elsewhere). At the contractor's option, the hanger plates may be ordered to meet the requirements of ASTM A 770, in order to reduce the likelihood of lamellar tearing. Also, the contractor's welding process and procedures shall be those most likely to avoid lamellar tearing, including buttering of the weld metal. In the event lamellar tears are detected which in the judgment of the Engineer cannot be satisfactorily repaired, the sub-assembly shall be refabricated using a new hanger plate.

Prior to the start of qualifying welders, welding operators and welding procedures, the contractor, the inspector and the Engineer shall have a conference to insure that agreement has been reached regarding the details of the procedures, the sequence of welding to be followed, the handling of materials to be inspected, the status of qualification for welders and welding operators, and the approval of electrodes, wire, flux, and other welding materials and equipment. It shall be the contractor's responsibility to call this conference at his fabricating plant at a time mutually convenient to all parties concerned.

Miscellaneous and inadvertent arc strikes on the steel shall be avoided. If such strikes occur, they shall be ground flush and tested for cracks using either Liquid Penetrant or Magnetic Particle testing.

Minor repairs to submerged arc welds will be permitted by manual welding with low hydrogen electrodes. Appropriate preheat shall be applied prior to such minor welding.

Any cracks which develop in the base metal shall only be repaired with a specific procedure submitted for review and approved by the Engineer prior to performing such repair. The engineer's review of such plan and procedure does not relieve the contractor of any responsibility.

Grinding of welds shall be in the direction of final stress.

**Under no circumstances shall temporary tack welds be used on the tie girder flange plates or tie girder web plates.**

No temporary or permanent welds, if not shown on the plans or permitted in the specifications, shall be made without specific written authorization by the Engineer. Tack welds will not be permitted.

Welded connections in the arch span shall be tested as follows:

1. 100 percent of all butt weld splices in the web and flanges of the floorbeams shall be tested by ultrasonic or radiographic testing. 100 percent of all butt weld splices in the flanges (top and bottom plates) of the arch ribs, 100 percent in members between RS1 thru RS3 and between RS8 thru RS10 and 50 percent in members between RS3 thru RS8 of each vertical butt weld splice in the webs of the

arch ribs shall be tested by radiographic testing. In the vertical web splice, the maximum center-to-center spacing of radiographs shall be two times the length of the radiograph.

2. Fillet welds and partial penetration groove welds (and other welds which due to type or location cannot be tested by ultrasonic testing) between main components of built-up main members, including floorbeams, arch ribs, and bearing stiffeners, shall be tested by magnetic particle testing in accordance with the requirements of Article 6.7.6 of the AWS Code as follows: 100 percent of each weld length until quality control has been established to a level of acceptability per AWS Code as determined by the Engineer. If quality control level is acceptable, then 30 percent of each weld length shall be tested (10 percent at each end of a weld and 10 percent at random lengths and spaces in between). If the 30 percent testing reveals defects unacceptable to the Engineer, 100 percent testing shall be reinstated until acceptable quality control has been again established. This procedure shall be repeated as often as may be considered necessary by the Engineer.
3. The entire length of the full penetration welds attaching the diaphragms to the hanger plates and stiffener plates to the hanger plates shall be tested by magnetic particle testing using the yoke method.
4. The amount of testing performed on fillet welds connecting flanges to webs of floorbeams and other fillet welds not otherwise named will be reduced to a random 10 percent of the total length of each such weld length as specified above. If the 10 percent testing reveals defects unacceptable to the Engineer, 100 percent testing shall be reinstated until acceptable quality control has been again established. This procedure shall be repeated as often as may be considered necessary by the Engineer.
5. If any unacceptable defects are found in any test length of weld, the full length of the weld over 5 ft. on either side of the test length, whichever is lesser, shall be tested. Welds requiring repair shall be retested after repairs are made.

**Shop Assembly:** Shop assembly shall be in accordance with the progressive laydown method stated in the plans.

**Plates:** All exposed corners of plate cut edges, whether gas cut, plasma cut, oxygen cut or sheared, shall be rounded to 1/16" radius or equivalent flat surface at a suitable angle.

### **TIED ARCH HANGERS**

This section governs the fabrication and erection of hangers for the Tied Arch span.

### **MATERIALS**

1. **Rolled plates, shapes, and bars:** All rolled plates, shapes, and bars for structural use shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO M 270 (ASTM A 709), unless otherwise specified. Grade of structural steel shall be as indicated on the drawings. Structural steel denoted as M270 Gr. 50W T3 on the plans shall meet a longitudinal Charpy V-notch impact test requirements of AASHTO M 270, Zone 3 when sampled and tested in accordance with the procedures of AASHTO T 243. Structural steel Fracture Critical Members (FCM) denoted as M270 Gr. 50W F3 (FCM) on the plans shall meet the Charpy V-notch impact test requirements of AASHTO M 270, Zone 3 when sampled and tested in accordance with the procedures of AASHTO T 243 and the requirements of Section 12 of AASHTO/AWS D1.5-2008.
2. **Hanger Sockets.** The lower sockets for hanger strands shall be fully annealed low-alloy castings ASTM A 148, Grade 80-50. In addition to the tension tests required by ASTM A 148, Charpy Impact tests in accordance with ASTM A 781, S9 shall be made. If Charpy V-notch test values



are less than 24 ft.-lbs at 10 degrees F for any heat, sockets represented by that heat will be rejected. Additional tests at the contractor's expense shall be made in the case of disputes.

Quality control of bridge strand lower anchor castings shall be in accordance with the following:

- a) Each casting shall be visually examined for defects in accordance with Standard Practice SP-55, current edition, of the Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fitting Industry's "Quality Standard for Steel Castings for Valves, Flanges, and Fittings and Other Piping Components". Defects judged to be unacceptable by the standard as determined by the Engineer shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Engineer, or the casting shall be replaced by a new casting. The Engineer shall be the sole judge as to the reparability of a casting. To determine the type and amount of repair, where repairs are required, the Contractor shall perform such additional non-destructive tests at each rejectable defect as determined by the Engineer. Such tests may be radiograph, ultrasonic, magnetic particle, or liquid penetrant as the Engineer may direct or approve and shall be at the sole expense of the Contractor. Weld preparation shall be examined by magnetic particle or liquid penetrant methods in accordance with ASTM A 781, S5. Repaired areas shall be retested using liquid penetrant or magnetic particle as directed or approved. At the Engineer's option, large repairs may require heat treatment in accordance with ASTM A 148 requirements.
- b) Visual inspection as required above shall be performed by a commercial testing laboratory approved by the Engineer as being qualified to perform such work. If visual examination reveals any defect, non destructive tests as deemed appropriate by the Engineer for the type of defect observed, shall be required. Non-destructive tests shall be performed by the same approved laboratory in accordance with the appropriate Supplementary Requirements of ASTM A 781. The Engineer shall be the sole judge as to the suitability of a repaired casting.

All sockets and their necessary bolts, washers, and shims shall be galvanized.

The upper sockets for hanger strands shall be open strand steel sockets, 2400 series (modified), as furnished by Clodfelter Bridge and Structures International (CBSI), Houston, Texas. Equivalent sockets from Muncy Machine & Tool Company, Muncy, PA, or the Crosby Group LLC, Tulsa, OK, may be used. However, dimensional compliance with the details shown on the drawings shall be met.

Sockets shall be fully annealed low-alloy castings ASTM A 148, Grade 105-85. In addition to the tension tests required by ASTM A 148, Charpy Impact tests in accordance with ASTM A 781, S9 shall be made. If Charpy V-notch test values are less than 24 ft.-lbs. at 10 degrees F for any heat, sockets represented by that heat will be rejected. Additional tests at the contractor's expense shall be made in the case of disputes.

3. **Bridge Strand Hangers.** Hangers shall be made up of two 2.50 inch diameter, single strand multiple wire, zinc coated bridge (structural) strands, conforming to the requirements of ASTM A 586, modified to require all wires be furnished with Class C weight zinc coating throughout and shall be prestretched as indicated in the plans and as specified herein. Strands shall be properly coiled or rolled on reels. Any kinked or damaged strand will be rejected. Straightening of bent wires will not be permitted.
  - a) **Testing of Strand Wire:** The zinc-coated steel wire used in the parallel wire strand shall, prior to fabrication, conform to the requirements of ASTM A 586, paragraph 7.

The tests for ultimate strength shall be made of specimens cut from both ends of each single length or coil of zinc-coated wire. The Engineer or his inspector shall witness as many of these tests as may be necessary to satisfy him that the wire meets the requirements of these

specifications. When requested by the Engineer, the contractor shall, in the presence of the inspector, make check tensile tests of any coils selected at random by the inspector. For making these check tensile tests, the inspector shall preferably select the coils from among those which have not been tested in his presence.

The test for stress at 0.7 percent elongation shall be made on samples from at least 10 percent of the coils as manufactured. If the strength at 0.7 percent elongation as so determined falls below the required strength in any lot of wire, the inspector may require that all coils of such lot be tested and will reject all individual coils which do not meet strength requirements.

Tests for galvanizing (weight and adherence) shall be made on samples of not less than 5 percent of the coils of any lot of wire. The percentage of coils tested for galvanizing shall be increased at the request of the Engineer. If tests of any of these coils fail to meet the requirements, then tests shall be made of all of the coils in the lot. Unless at least 80 percent of the coils pass the test, the entire lot will be rejected. Any coil failing to meet requirements will be rejected.

Certified test reports covering all the tests specified herein shall be furnished to the Engineer.

- b) Fabrication of Bridge Strands: The contractor shall manufacture the hanger strand to meet the specified strength requirements. When tested in direct tension, the breaking strength of each hanger strand shall be not less than 354 tons. Testing to failure is required. All wires of each strand shall have Class C coating of zinc.

The strand shall be made on machines of sufficient size to insure good workmanship. Once the manufacture of the strand has been started, no changes shall be made as to the grade of wire, construction or lay of strand, or other factors which would affect the uniformity of the product.

The contractor shall pre-stretch all hanger strands by stressing each strand with a load equal to 50 percent of the breaking strength in straight tension. Pre-stretching of the strands shall follow the procedure outlined in the plans and until strands reach a stable condition as defined by ASTM A 586. The contractor shall determine the modulus of elasticity of each strand in accordance with ASTM A 586 requirements. The minimum allowable modulus of elasticity is 2,000 psi below the values listed in Table 6 for Class A coating.

From each pre-stretched length of strand, one piece not less than 8 feet long shall be cut, after pre-stretching, and tested for strength and elasticity. The ends of the test pieces shall be socketed with sockets of a design similar to those to be used in the bridge. A minimum of six modulus tests is required. If, after six or more tests of pre-stretched strands have been made, the Engineer finds that the strength and elasticity have sufficient uniformity, one test may be made thereafter from each manufactured length of strand instead of one from each pre-stretched length. When examined visually, sockets used in the tests shall show no distress after testing.

The strand shall show a well defined and uniform elastic stretch and recovery under stressing.

The strand shall be measured in the shop for the various hanger lengths while under tension equal to one-quarter of the sum of the hanger dead load values for DL-A and DL-B as shown on sheet 51 of 79 of the plans.

At the time the strands are measured, the contractor shall mark a longitudinal line between sockets and shall paint a continuous stripe on the strand so as to eliminate any change in length of the strand due to twisting. Strands shall be erected with sockets in the same relative position to each other as existed when strands were measured and with paint stripe in straight line.

Certified test reports covering all the tests specified herein shall be furnished to the Engineer.

- c) **Hanger Socketing:** The sockets shall be attached to strands in accordance with procedures submitted to the Engineer prior to fabrication, and as required to meet the tests herein specified. Care should be exercised to insure socket and strand alignment. Great care shall be taken that the lengths of the hanger strands after socketing be correct and check measurements shall be made under the total dead load for each hanger assembly and any variation from the correct length recorded. The hanger lengths shall be determined by the contractor and shown on working drawings which shall be approved by the Engineer. Lengths shall be within a tolerance of 0 in. long to ¼ in. short.

The wires of a strand, after being splayed in preparation for socketing, shall be cleaned of grease and other impurities by a carefully controlled process that will assure no harm is done to the wire galvanizing coating.

The basket of the socket shall be preheated to expel moisture and to prevent the molten zinc from congealing before it has completely filled the narrow lower end of the basket. Strands will be rejected if the socketing procedure results in bare wires within the socket.

The zinc used to attach the sockets to the strand shall comply with ASTM Specifications B6, High Grade, or better. The molten zinc shall be placed at the lowest practical temperature so as to minimize the affect of heat on the strands. The zinc temperature at time of pouring shall be recorded for each socket and furnished to the Engineer.

In order to confirm the effectiveness of hanger socketing, the contractor shall prepare at least six test specimens of strand for test purposes. Test specimens at least 25 strand diameters long, with sockets (selected at random from those which are to be used in filling the order) attached to each end, shall be stressed to destruction in a suitable testing machine. All six specimens shall be tested to destruction. Proof loading of sockets after attaching to strand is not required. The sockets used for these tests shall not be used in the structure. Under this test the specimens shall develop the ultimate strengths above specified. Material and method of socketing shall be the same for both test specimens and bridge strands. The sockets in every instance shall be of sufficient strength to produce failure in the strand material.

Certification shall be provided showing that the requirements of ASTM A 148 and B6 have been met. A tabulation of shop measured lengths of each hanger shall be furnished to the Engineer.

4. **High Strength Fasteners for Hangers:** This special provision is intended to cover requirements for only those bolts to be used for the bridge strand hanger lower connections.

Bridge strand hanger lower connections to the tie girder shall be made as shown on the plans using galvanized anchor bolts conforming to the requirements of ASTM F1554, Gr. 105. Compressible-washer-type direct tension indicators (DTI's) shall be installed to prove the tension in the bolts. DTI's are non-standard and shall conform to the requirements stated in the plans. Nuts shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A563. Washers shall conform to the

requirements of ASTM F 436. Nuts and washers shall be galvanized. Bolts, together with their nuts and washers shall also conform to the following:

- a) Quality assurance shall meet the requirements of ASTM F1554. The sampling of the bolts shall be in accordance with the requirements of ASTM F1554, and tests shall be conducted on full size specimens for proof load determination in accordance with the requirements of ASTM A 370, Method 2, Yield Strength, of Supplement III.
- b) All bolts and nuts shall be inspected on all surfaces by magnetic particle inspection conforming to the requirements of ASTM E 709. Inspection shall be performed before threading of the parts. Inspection shall be performed prior to galvanizing. Any piece showing a crack, seam, or other flaw which, in the opinion of the Engineer would constitute a stress riser, will be rejected.
- c) A longitudinal Charpy V-notch test shall be made for each lot of finished bolts prior to galvanizing in accordance with the requirements of ASTM A 673 and A 370. The test shall show the steel meets impact test values of 15 ft.-lbf. at -20 degrees F.
- d) All hanger bolts shall be given special treatment to eliminate the possibility of hydrogen embrittlement which may result from the pickling and hot-dipping processes. Treatment shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A 143, Safeguarding Against Embrittlement of Hot-Dip Galvanized Structural Steel Products and Procedure for Detecting Embrittlement. The producer shall make test for embrittlement, in accordance with Article 9.2 of ASTM A 143, on three galvanized bolts taken from the shipping lot. In addition, three ungalvanized bolts and three galvanized bolts shall be provided for testing in accordance with Article 9.2 of ASTM A 143.
- e) The threads of each nut shall be coated with anti-galling lubricant. At erection, no bolt shall be fully torqued more than once.
- f) The contractor shall provide to the Engineer test reports covering the requirements stated in these specifications. These reports shall be certified by the manufacturer as representing the bolts furnished for the project.

#### 5. Hanger Spacers.

- a) Materials: All materials shall be new. No reclaimed rubber material shall be incorporated in the spacer. The elastomeric materials of the compound for synthetic rubber shall be 100 percent chloroprene with a durometer hardness of 50.
- b) Construction: The rubber pads shall be individually molded to the required size, and the dimensions of the units shall be within the following listed tolerances.

Total Thickness of elastomer	± 1/16 inch
Total out to out thickness of unit	± 1/8 inch
Diameter of unit	± 1/8 inch

The units shall be fabricated of AASHTO M270 Grade 50W steel. Pipe shall meet ASTM A53 requirements. Fabrication shall meet applicable requirements of Section 705. The clamp assemblies shall be hot dipped galvanized after fabrication in accordance with ASTM A153 requirements. Galvanized surfaces to which natural rubber pads are to be adhered shall be ground smooth and free of galvanized coating prior to the bonding process. Units shall be

shop fabricated ready for installation when shipped. Synthetic rubber sleeve material shall be cut to size in the shop.

The rubber wrap shall be precut to size, allowing a final smooth and even seam, for installation at the cross points. The spacer and protector plates installed, will add full protection of the cable cross points. The rubber wrap shall fit smoothly around the strand circumference, providing on side seam. This seam shall be positioned inside the internal side of the protector pipe when installed. Allowance shall be made for 1-inch of rubber wrap per end to be exposed. The contractor shall, prior to hanger plate and u-bolt installation, wrap the to-be exposed rubber ends with black tape for retain-age of the rubber to form until the full hanger assembly is affixed. The tape may remain on the rubber and strand diameter.

At erection, the synthetic rubber sleeve material shall be wrapped around the hanger strands at the positions indicated on the drawings. The clamp assemblies shall be installed so that the rubber sleeve material rests uniformly within the pipe sections and is centered vertically in the clamps. Nuts with lock washers shall be thoroughly tightened.

- c) Testing and Certification: The manufacturer shall perform shear load tests at room temperature on one synthetic rubber pad and the contractor shall furnish to the Engineer certified copies of the results of the tests.

The contractor shall also furnish to the Engineer certified copies of the rubber manufacturer's test report on the physical properties of the synthetic rubber pads to be furnished and a certification by the manufacturer that the pads to be furnished conform to all the requirements shown on the plans and as stipulated herein.

In addition to the clamps furnished for the work, the contractor shall furnish one full size clamp device for testing. The cost of testing shall be borne by the contractor. This specimen will not be returned to the jobsite nor incorporated into the structure.

- d) Packaging: The units shall be packaged and crated in such a manner that they will not become damaged while being handled, transported or stored. Any unit damaged by handling, transporting or storing shall be replaced by the contractor at his expense.

### **TRANSPORTATION PLAN**

In addition to the requirements set forth in the Standard Specifications, the following provisions shall apply.

For curved pieces longer than 120 feet and pieces larger than 14 feet in plan, the contractor shall prepare and submit to the engineer for review, a transportation plan at least 45-days in advance of actual shipping of the subject piece(s). The plan shall include, but not be limited to, detailed information with support points, lifting points and calculations for temporary loads and stresses which shall include an impact factor of at least 100% of the dead load of the member. Include shipping weights, lengths, heights, centers of gravity, and means of shipping. This submittal shall be prepared by and shall be signed, dated and sealed by a licensed structural engineer registered in the State of Illinois. The engineer's review of such plan and procedure does not relieve the contractor of any responsibility. Submittals which do not bear the seal and signature of the Illinois licensed structural engineer will not be reviewed and will be returned to the contractor.

The contractor is responsible for documenting damage and proposing method of repair and bearing all costs associated with the repair.

Submit repair procedures for damaged or misaligned steel in the form of sketches and / or written procedures as deemed appropriate by the engineer. Submit information with sufficient detail for the engineer to adequately review the procedure prior to performing such repair.

## **CONSTRUCTION**

**Hangers and Hanger Assemblies:** Hangers shall be erected either at the same time as or following the erection of the arch ribs. It is anticipated that hanger upper sockets will be first placed into the connections on the arch rib and the lower hanger anchors will be connected as the tie girders and floorbeams are erected.

The contractor shall take extreme precautions in handling of the Class C outer structural strand, by protecting all lift points and temporarily wrapping all cable cross points with carpet or other materials to mitigate abrasion of the cable stays during erection and tensioning. These protective materials shall be removed after installation and tensioning by installing the hanger spacer plates and protectors.

Hangers shall be installed so that each strand in a two strand hanger will be equally stressed (within 10 percent of its prorated dead load stress). Steel shims, as necessary, shall be provided for adjustment of strand hangers. The contractor shall develop the procedure he proposes to use in erecting and testing for equal stressing of strands and shall submit such plans to the Engineer for approval before commencing hanger erection operations. The uniformity of stress shall be verified after steel dead load only is applied and again after the concrete dead load is applied to the hangers. The Contractor's method of testing shall be approved by the Engineer.

Hangers shall be erected with sockets and anchors in the same relative position to each other as existed when strands were measured and socketed, and with paint stripe in a straight line.

Suitable identification marks shall be provided on bridge strand hangers in order to facilitate erection. The contractor shall use suitable means to protect the hangers in transit.

Hanger spacer clamps shall be installed on hanger strands as shown on the plans after final adjustments to the hanger length have been made. The final hanger plate assemblies shall not be installed until all cable tensioning and adjustments are completed.

Openings between abutting ends of shims in the shim pack at each strand hanger lower anchor of the arch spans shall be caulked as specified herein to seal the openings against the entry of water. Other locations noted on the plans and as directed by the Engineer shall be similarly caulked to seal small openings in the finished structural steel where the entry of water is undesirable. Sealant for such openings shall conform to the requirements of Fed. Spec. TT-S-001543, and shall be General Electric Company Silicone Construction Sealant or Clear; Dow Corning Corporation 790 Sealant. The sealant shall fill the openings and bond to all surfaces bounding the openings to form a watertight seal. A sufficient quantity of sealant shall be applied at each opening to assure a minimum depth of sealant of 3/8". Surfaces shall be clean, dry, rust free and dust free when the sealant is applied. The use of the sealant, including any primer or other surface preparation which may be required, shall be as recommended by the manufacturer of the sealant.

The upper hanger plates and hanger stiffener plates shall be fitted to the arch rib and completely assembled before pin holes for hanger pins are drilled. The lower hanger plates shall be fitted to the tie girder and completely assembled before pin holes for hanger pins are drilled.

Hanger assemblies, pins and pin plates shall be assembled and checked for proper fit up while in the shop. Pin plate thickness may be permitted to be a maximum of 1/16-inch thinner than the thickness shown on the contract drawings to facilitate normal casting tolerance of the socket jaw opening.

**METHOD OF MEASUREMENT.**

Method of measurement shall be in accordance with Article 505.12 of the Standard Specifications.

**BASIS OF PAYMENT.**

Structural steel fabricated, furnished and erected in place will be paid for at the LUMP SUM price for FURNISHING AND ERECTING STRUCTURAL STEEL, including all additional requirements set forth herein and as shown on the drawings.



REPLY TO  
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT  
PO BOX 2004 CLOCK TOWER BUILDING  
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61204-2004

April 7, 2011

Operations Division

SUBJECT: CEMVR-OD-P-2011-408

Mr. Rich Kerlikar  
Crawford, Murphy & Tilly, Inc.  
2750 West Washington Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62702

Dear Mr. Kerlikar:

Our office reviewed your application dated April 4, 2011, concerning the proposed bridge replacement project over the Rock River in Section 25, Township 44 North, Range 1 East, Winnebago County, Illinois.

Your project is covered under Item 14 of the enclosed Fact Sheet No. 6 (IL), provided you meet the permit conditions for the nationwide permits, which are also included in the Fact Sheet. The Corps has also made a determination of no effect on federally threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. The decision regarding this action is based on information found in the administrative record, which documents the District's decision-making process, the basis for the decision, and the final decision. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) also issued Section 401 Water Quality Certification with conditions for this nationwide permit. Please note these additional conditions included in the Fact Sheet. You must also comply with these conditions.

In addition, our Emergency Management Division reviewed your project and has no objections to the work as proposed.

Bank and shoreline protection shall consist of suitable clean materials, free from debris, trash, and other deleterious materials. If broken concrete is used as riprap, all reinforcing rods must be cut flush with the surface of the concrete, and individual pieces of concrete shall not exceed 3 feet in any dimension. Asphalt and broken concrete containing asphalt are specifically excluded from this authorization.

You are encouraged to conduct your construction activities during a period of low flow. You are required to remove all fill material used as a temporary crossing to an upland, non-wetland site, to seed all disturbed areas with native grasses and to implement appropriate measures to insure that sediments are not introduced into waters of the United States during construction of this project.

Debris created by any bridge repair activities must be captured before it enters the river or stream. If debris inadvertently falls into the river or stream, it must be promptly removed and disposed to an upland non-wetland location.

This verification is valid until March 19, 2012, unless the nationwide permit is modified, reissued or revoked. It is your responsibility to remain informed of changes to the nationwide permit program. We will issue a public notice announcing any changes if and when they occur. Furthermore, if you commence or are under contract to commence this activity before the date

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the nationwide permit is modified or revoked, you will have twelve months from this date to complete your activity under the present terms and conditions of this nationwide permit.

Our office has completed a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination concerning your project area. A Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination is not appealable.

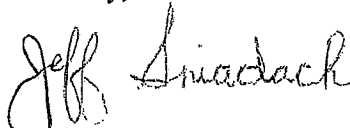
Although an individual Department of the Army permit and individual IEPA 401 certification will not be required for the project, this does not eliminate the requirement that you must still acquire other applicable Federal, state, and local permits. If you have not already coordinated your project with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources – Office of Water Resources, please contact them at 217/782-3863 to determine if a floodplain development permit is required for your project.

You are required to complete and return the enclosed "Completed Work Certification" upon completion of your project, in accordance with General Condition No. 26 of the enclosed Fact Sheet.

The Rock Island District Regulatory Branch is committed to providing quality and timely service to our customers. In an effort to improve customer service, please take a moment to complete the attached postcard and return it or go to our Customer Service Survey found on our web site at <http://per2.nwp.usace.army.mil/survey.html>. (Be sure to select "Rock Island District" under the area entitled: Which Corps office did you deal with?)

Should you have any questions, please contact our Regulatory Branch by letter, or telephone me at 309/794-5369.

Sincerely,



Jeffrey W. Sniadach  
Project Manager  
Enforcement Section

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

Enclosures

Copies Furnished: (w/o enclosures)

Mr. Mike Diedrichsen, P.E.  
Office of Water Resources  
IL Department of Natural Resources  
One Natural Resources Way  
Springfield, Illinois 62701-1271

Mr. Dan Heacock  
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
Watershed Management Section, Permit Sec. 15  
1021 North Grand Avenue East  
Post Office Box 19276  
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Mr. Peter J. Frantz/Ms. Kathy Ames  
Bureau of Location and Environment  
Illinois Department of Transportation  
Division of Highways  
2300 South Dirksen Parkway  
Springfield, Illinois 62754

[Epa.401.doc@Illinois.gov](mailto:Epa.401.doc@Illinois.gov) (email copy)

**COMPLETED WORK CERTIFICATION**

Permit Number: CEMVR-OD-P-2011-408

Name of Permittee: Rockford, Illinois

Date of Issuance: April 7, 2011

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Permittee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

JS



## FACT SHEET NO. 6(IL)

US Army Corps  
of Engineers  
Rock Island District

NATIONWIDE PERMITS IN ILLINOIS

EFFECTIVE DATE: MARCH 19, 2007

On March 12, 2007, the Corps of Engineers published in the Federal Register (72 FR 11092), the Final Rule for the Nationwide Permits Program under the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899; the Clean Water Act; and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. These rules became effective on March 19, 2007.

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

To ensure projects authorized by a Nationwide Permit will result in minimal adverse effects to the aquatic environment, the following Regional Conditions were developed for projects proposed within the state of Illinois except for Chicago District (See NOTE below):

1. Bank stabilization projects involving armoring of the streambank with riprap or the construction of retaining walls within High Value Subwatersheds exceeding 250 feet will require a PCN to the Corps of Engineers in accordance with General Condition No. 27.
2. A proposed activity to be authorized under Nationwide Permits 12 or 14 within the Cache River Wetlands Areas (Alexander and Pulaski Counties), Kaskaskia River (Clinton, St. Clair, and Washington Counties), or Wabash River (Gallatin and White Counties) will require a PCN to the Corps of Engineers in accordance with General Condition No. 27.
3. Stormwater management facilities shall not be located within an intermittent stream, except for NWPs 21, 49, or 50.
4. For newly constructed channels through areas that are unvegetated, native grass filter strips, or a riparian buffer with native trees or shrubs a minimum of 25 feet wide from the top of bank must be planted along both sides of the new channel.
5. For a single family residence authorized under Nationwide Permit No. 29, the permanent loss of waters of the United States (including jurisdictional wetlands) must not exceed 1/4 acre.
6. For NWP 46, the discharge of dredged or fill material into ditches and canals that would sever the jurisdiction of an upstream water of the United States from a downstream water of the United States is not allowed.

NOTE: The Chicago District has suspended many of the Nationwide Permits and established regional permits for work in McHenry, Kane, Lake, DuPage, Will and Cook Counties in Illinois. Information regarding Chicago District requirements can be accessed through their website at <http://www.lrc.usace.army.mil/co-r/>. If you have any questions regarding the Chicago District proposal, please contact Mr. Paul Leffler, Project Manager, by telephone at 312/846-5529, or e-mail [paul.m.leffler@usace.army.mil](mailto:paul.m.leffler@usace.army.mil).

Permits, issued by the Corps of Engineers, under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may not be issued until the state (where the discharge will occur) certifies, under Section 401 of the Act, that the discharge will comply with the water quality standards of the State.

### DENIED NATIONWIDE PERMITS

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) did not issue a generic water quality certification for the following nationwide permits which are listed by subject only:

15. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges
16. Return Water From Upland Contained Disposal Areas
17. Hydropower Projects
18. Minor Discharges
19. Minor Dredging
21. Surface Coal Mining Activities
23. Approved Categorical Exclusions
25. Structural Discharges
29. Residential Development

- 30. Moist Soil Management for Wildlife
- 31. Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities
- 32. Completed Enforcement Actions
- 34. Cranberry Production Activities
- 37. Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation
- 39. Commercial and Institutional Developments
- 40. Agricultural Activities
- 42. Recreational Facilities
- 43. Stormwater Management Facilities
- 44. Mining Activities
- 48. Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities
- 49. Coal Remining Activities
- 50. Underground Coal Mining Activities

Since Nationwide Permits 18, 19, 21, 23, 29, 31, 32, 37, 39, 44, 48, 49, and 50 are applicable under both Section 10 and 404, the State Section 401 certification is only required for discharges of pollutants under these nationwide permits. Section 10 work not involving discharges of dredged or fill material continues to be authorized under these nationwide permits.

Authorization for discharges covered by all the above nationwide permits is denied without prejudice. Applicants wishing to conduct such discharges must first obtain either an individual water quality certification or waiver from:

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST  
POST OFFICE BOX 19276  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276

If the state certifying agency fails to act on an application for water quality certification within 60 days after receipt, the certification requirement is presumed to be waived. The applicant must furnish the District Engineer (at the appropriate address listed on the last page of the Fact Sheet) with a copy of the certification or proof of waiver. The discharge may proceed upon receipt of the District Engineer's determination that the discharge qualifies for authorization under this nationwide permit. Details of this procedure are contained in 33 CFR 330.4, a copy of which is available upon request.

Nationwide Permits 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, and 50 require that the permittee notify the District Engineer at least 45 days prior to performing the discharge under certain circumstances. Specific instructions for these notifications are contained in General Condition 27, a copy of which is included.

#### Nationwide Permits and Conditions

The following is a list of the nationwide permits, authorized by the Chief of Engineers, and published in the Federal Register (72 FR 11092) and (72 FR 26082). Permittees wishing to conduct activities under the nationwide permits must comply with the conditions published in Section C. The Nationwide Permit General Conditions found in Section C have been reprinted at the end of this Fact Sheet. The parenthetical references (Section 10, Section 404) following each nationwide permit indicate the specific authorities under which that permit is issued.

#### B. Nationwide Permits

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

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

3. Maintenance. (a) The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable, structure, or fill, or of any currently serviceable structure or fill authorized by 33 CFR 330.3, provided that the structure or fill is not to be put to uses differing from those uses specified or contemplated for it in the original permit or the most recently authorized modification. Minor deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, or current construction codes or safety standards that are necessary to make the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are authorized. This NWP authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events, provided the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. In cases of catastrophic events, such as hurricanes or tornadoes, this two-year limit may be waived by the district engineer, provided the permittee can demonstrate funding, contract, or other similar delays.

(b) This NWP also authorizes the removal of accumulated sediments and debris in the vicinity of and within existing structures (e.g., bridges, culverted road crossings, water intake structures, etc.) and the placement of new or additional riprap to protect the structure. The removal of sediment is limited to the minimum necessary to restore the waterway in the immediate vicinity of the structure to the approximate dimensions that existed when the structure was built, but cannot extend further than 200 feet in any direction from the structure. This 200 foot limit does not apply to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments blocking or restricting outfall and intake structures or to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated

sediments from canals associated with outfall and intake structures. All dredged or excavated materials must be deposited and retained in an upland area unless otherwise specifically approved by the district engineer under separate authorization. The placement of riprap must be the minimum necessary to protect the structure or to ensure the safety of the structure. Any bank stabilization measures not directly associated with the structure will require a separate authorization from the district engineer.

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

(d) This NWP does not authorize maintenance dredging for the primary purpose of navigation or beach restoration. This NWP does not authorize new stream channelization or stream relocation projects.

Notification: For activities authorized by paragraph (b) of this NWP, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 27). Where maintenance dredging is proposed, the pre-construction notification must include information regarding the original design capacities and configurations of the outfalls, intakes, small impoundments, and canals. (Sections 10 and 404)

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

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 3. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 3 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

#### Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 3, Maintenance.

1. The applicant shall not cause:
  - A. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - B. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - C. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
  - D. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
2. Any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the waterway but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statutes, as determined by the Illinois EPA.
3. Any backfilling must be done with clean material and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.
4. The applicant for Nationwide Permit shall provide adequate planning and supervision during the project construction period for implementing construction methods, processes and cleanup procedures necessary to prevent water pollution and control erosion.
5. All areas affected by construction shall be mulched and seeded as soon after construction as possible. The applicant for Nationwide 3 shall undertake necessary measures and procedures to reduce erosion during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of staked straw bales, sedimentation basins and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. The applicant for Nationwide 3 shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be obtained by submitting a properly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form by certified mail to the Agency's Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section.
6. The applicant for Nationwide 3 shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2002).
7. Temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills shall be constructed of clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthen fill material that will not cause siltation. Sandbags, pre-fabricated rigid materials, sheet piling, inflatable bladders and fabric lined basins may be used for temporary facilities.
8. The applicant for Nationwide 3 that uses temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills in order to perform work in creeks, streams, or rivers shall maintain flow in these waters by utilizing dam and pumping, fluming, culverts or other such techniques.

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

5. Scientific Measurement Devices. Devices, whose purpose is to measure and record scientific data, such as staff gages, tide gages, water recording devices, water quality testing and improvement devices, and similar structures. Small weirs and flumes constructed primarily to record water quantity and velocity are also authorized provided the discharge is limited to 25 cubic yards. (Sections 10 and 404)

6. Survey Activities. Survey activities, such as core sampling, seismic exploratory operations, plugging of seismic shot holes and other exploratory-type bore holes, exploratory trenching, soil surveys, sampling, and historic resources surveys. For the purposes of this NWP, the term "exploratory trenching" means mechanical land clearing of the upper soil profile to expose bedrock or substrate, for the purpose of mapping or sampling the exposed material. The area in which the exploratory trench is dug must be restored to its pre-construction elevation upon completion of the work. In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench. This NWP authorizes the construction of temporary pads, provided the discharge does not exceed 25 cubic yards. Discharges and structures associated with the recovery of historic resources are not authorized by this NWP. Drilling and the discharge of excavated material from test wells for oil and gas exploration are not authorized by this NWP; the plugging of such wells is authorized. Fill placed for roads and other similar activities is not authorized by this NWP. The NWP does not authorize any permanent structures. The discharge of drilling mud and cuttings may require a permit under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. (Sections 10 and 404)

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 6. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 6 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 6, Survey Activities.

1. The applicant shall not cause:
  - A. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - B. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - C. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
  - D. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
2. The applicant for Nationwide Permit shall provide adequate planning and supervision during the project construction period for implementing construction methods, processes and cleanup procedures necessary to prevent water pollution and control erosion.
3. Material resulting from trench excavation within surface waters of the State may be temporarily sidecast adjacent to the trench excavation provided that:
  - A. Sidecast material is not placed within a creek, stream, river or other flowing water body such that material dispersion could occur;
  - B. Side cast material is not placed within ponds or other water bodies other than wetlands; and
  - C. Sidecast material is not placed within a wetland for a period longer than twenty (20) calendar days. Such sidecast material shall either be removed from the site, or used as backfill (refer to Condition 4 and 5).
4. Backfill used within trenches passing through surface water of the State, except wetland areas, shall be clean coarse aggregate, gravel or other material which will not cause siltation. Excavated material may be used only if:
  - A. Particle size analysis is conducted and demonstrates the material to be at least 80% sand or larger size material, using a #230 U.S. sieve; or
  - B. Excavation and backfilling are done under dry conditions.
5. Backfill used within trenches passing through wetland areas shall consist of clean material which will not cause siltation. Excavated material shall be used to the extent practicable, with the upper six (6) to twelve (12) inches backfilled with the topsoil obtained during trench excavation.
6. Temporary work pads shall be constructed of clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthen fill material that will not cause siltation. Sandbags, pre-fabricated rigid materials, sheet piling, inflatable bladders and fabric lined basins may be used for temporary facilities.
7. The applicant for Nationwide 6 that uses temporary work pads in order to perform work in creeks, streams, or rivers shall maintain flow in the these waters by utilizing dam and pumping, fluming, culverts or other such techniques.

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

8. Oil and Gas Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf. Structures for the exploration, production, and transportation of oil, gas, and minerals on the outer continental shelf within areas leased for such purposes by the Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service. Such structures shall not be placed within the limits of any designated shipping safety fairway or traffic separation scheme, except temporary anchors that comply with the fairway regulations in 33 CFR 322.5(l). The district engineer will review such proposals to ensure compliance with the provisions of the fairway regulations in 33 CFR 322.5(l). Any Corps review under this NWP will be limited to the effects on navigation and national security in accordance with 33 CFR 322.5(f). Such structures will not be placed in established danger zones or restricted areas as designated in 33 CFR part 334, nor will such structures be permitted in EPA or Corps designated dredged material disposal areas.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Section 10)

9. Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas. Structures, buoys, floats and other devices placed within anchorage or fleeting areas to facilitate moorage of vessels where the U.S. Coast Guard has established such areas for that purpose. (Section 10)

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

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

12. Utility Line Activities. Activities required for the construction, maintenance, repair, and removal of utility lines and associated facilities in waters of the United States, provided the activity does not result in the loss of greater than 1/2 acre of waters of the United States.

Utility lines: This NWP authorizes the construction, maintenance, or repair of utility lines, including outfall and intake structures, and the associated excavation, backfill, or bedding for the utility lines, in all waters of the United States, provided there is no change in pre-construction contours. A "utility line" is defined as any pipe or pipeline for the transportation of any gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substance, for any purpose, and any cable, line, or wire for the transmission for any purpose of electrical energy, telephone, and telegraph messages, and radio and television communication. The term "utility line" does not include activities that drain a water of the United States, such as drainage tile or french drains, but it does apply to pipes conveying drainage from another area.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 12. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 12 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

#### Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 12, Utility Line Activities.

1. Case-specific water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for activities in the following waters:
  - A. Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal
  - B. Calumet-Sag Channel
  - C. Little Calumet River
  - D. Grand Calumet River
  - E. Calumet River
  - F. South Branch of the Chicago River (including the South Fork)
  - G. North Branch of the Chicago River (including the East and West Forks and the Skokie Lagoons)
  - H. Chicago River (Main Stem)
  - I. Lake Calumet
  - J. Des Plaines River
  - K. Fox River (including the Fox Chain of Lakes)
  - L. Saline River (in Hardin County)
  - M. Richland Creek (in St. Clair and Monroe Counties)
  - N. Lake Michigan
  - O. Rock River (in Winnebago County)
  - P. Illinois River upstream of mile 229.6 (Illinois Route 178 bridge)
  - Q. Illinois River between mile 140.0 and 182.0
  - R. Pettibone Creek (in Lake County)
  - S. DuPage River (including the East and West Branches)
  - T. Salt Creek (Des Plaines River Watershed)
  - U. Waukegan River (including the South Branch)
  - V. All Public and Food Processing Water Supplies with surface intake facilities. The Illinois EPA's Bureau of Water, Watershed Management Section at 217/782-3362 may be contacted for information on these water supplies.
2. Section 401 is hereby issued for all other waters, with the following conditions:
  - A. The applicant for Nationwide Permit 12 shall not cause:
    - i. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
    - ii. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
    - iii. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
    - iv. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
  - B. The applicant for Nationwide Permit shall provide adequate planning and supervision during the project construction period for implementing construction methods, processes and cleanup procedures necessary to prevent water pollution and control erosion.
  - C. Material resulting from trench excavation within surface waters of the State may be temporarily sidecast adjacent to the trench excavation provided that:

- i. Sidecast material is not placed within a creek, stream, river or other flowing water body such that material dispersion could occur;
- ii. Side cast material is not placed within ponds or other water bodies other than wetlands; and
- iii. Sidecast material is not placed within a wetland for a period longer than twenty (20) calendar days. Such sidecast material shall either be removed from the site (refer to Condition 2.F), or used as backfill (refer to Condition 2.D and 2.E).

D. Backfill used within trenches passing through surface water of the State, except wetland areas, shall be clean coarse aggregate, gravel or other material which will not cause siltation, pipe damage during placement, or chemical corrosion in place. Excavated material may be used only if:

- i. Particle size analysis is conducted and demonstrates the material to be at least 80% sand or larger size material, using a #230 U.S. sieve; or
- ii. Excavation and backfilling are done under dry conditions.

E. Backfill used within trenches passing through wetland areas shall consist of clean material which will not cause siltation, pipe damage during placement, or chemical corrosion in place. Excavated material shall be used to the extent practicable, with the upper six (6) to twelve (12) inches backfilled with the topsoil obtained during trench excavation.

F. All material excavated which is not being used as backfill as stipulated in Condition 2.D and 2.E shall be stored or disposed in self-contained areas with no discharge to waters of the State. Material shall be disposed of appropriately under the regulations at 35 Ill. Adm. Code Subtitle G.

G. All areas affected by construction shall be mulched and seeded as soon after construction as possible. The applicant for Nationwide 12 shall undertake necessary measures and procedures to reduce erosion during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of staked straw bales, sedimentation basins and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. The applicant for Nationwide 12 shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit required by the federal Clean Water Act prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be obtained by submitting a properly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form by certified mail to the Agency's Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section.

H. The applicant for Nationwide 12 shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2002).

I. The use of directional drilling to install utility pipelines below surface waters of the State is hereby certified provided that:

- i. All pits and other construction necessary for the directional drilling process are located outside of surface waters of the State;
- ii. All drilling fluids shall be adequately contained such that they cannot make their way to surface waters of the State. Such fluids shall be treated as stipulated in Condition 2.F; and
- iii. Erosion and sediment control is provided in accordance with Conditions 2.B, 2.G, and 2.H.

J. Temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills shall be constructed of clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthfill material that will not cause siltation. Material excavated or dredged from the surface water or wetland shall not be used to construct the temporary facility. Sandbags, pre-fabricated rigid materials, sheet piling, inflatable bladders and fabric lined basins may be used for temporary facilities.

K. The applicant for Nationwide 12 that uses temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads or other temporary fills in order to perform work in creeks, streams, or rivers for construction activities shall maintain flow in these waters during such construction activity by utilizing dam and pumping, fluming, culverts or other such techniques.

L. Permanent access roads shall be constructed of clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthfill material that will not cause siltation. Material excavated or dredged from the surface water or wetland shall not be used to construct the access road in waters of the state. The applicant for Nationwide 12 that constructs access roads shall maintain flow in creeks, streams and rivers by installing culverts, bridges or other such techniques.

M. Case specific water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for projects that involve dredge and fill activities in bogs, fens or forested wetlands defined as follows:

- i. A bog is a low nutrient peatland, usually in a glacial depression, that is acidic in the surface stratum and often dominated at least in part by the genus *Sphagnum*. P.
- ii. A fen is a peatland, herbaceous (including calcareous floating mats) or

- wooded, with calcareous groundwater flow.
- iii. A forested wetland is a wetland dominated by native woody vegetation with at least one of the following species or genera present: *carya spp.*, *cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Cornus alternifolia*, *Fraxinus nigra*, *Juglans cinerea*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Quercus spp.*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *Betula nigra*, *Betula alleghaniensis*, *Betula papyrifera*, *Fagus grandifolia*.

13. Bank Stabilization. Bank stabilization activities necessary for erosion prevention, provided the activity meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) No material is placed in excess of the minimum needed for erosion protection;
- (b) The activity is no more than 500 feet in length along the bank, unless this criterion is waived in writing by the district engineer;
- (c) The activity will not exceed an average of one cubic yard per running foot placed along the bank below the plane of the ordinary high water mark or the high tide line, unless this criterion is waived in writing by the district engineer;
- (d) The activity does not involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites, unless this criterion is waived in writing by the district engineer;
- (e) No material is of the type, or is placed in any location, or in any manner, to impair surface water flow into or out of any water of the United States;
- (f) No material is placed in a manner that will be eroded by normal or expected high flows (properly anchored trees and treetops may be used in low energy areas); and,
- (g) The activity is not a stream channelization activity.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if the bank stabilization activity: (1) involves discharges into special aquatic sites; (2) is in excess of 500 feet in length; or (3) will involve the discharge of greater than an average of one cubic yard per running foot along the bank below the plane of the ordinary high water mark or the high tide line. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 13. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 13 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 13, Bank Stabilization.

1. The bank stabilization activities shall not exceed 500 linear feet.
2. Asphalt, bituminous material and concrete with protruding material such as reinforcing bars or mesh shall not be:
  - A. used for backfill;
  - B. placed on shorelines/streambanks; or
  - C. placed in waters of the State.
3. Any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the waterway but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statues, as determined by the Illinois EPA.
4. Any backfilling must be done with clean material and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.
5. The applicant shall consider installing bioengineering practices in lieu of structural practices of bank stabilization to minimize impacts to the lake, pond, river or stream and enhance aquatic habitat. Bioengineering techniques may include, but are not limited to:
  - A. adequately sized riprap or A-Jack structures keyed into the toe of the slope with native plantings on the banks above;
  - B. vegetated geogrids;
  - C. coconut fiber (coir) logs;
  - D. live, woody vegetative cuttings, fascines or stumps;
  - E. brush layering; and
  - F. soil lifts.

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 27.) (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).

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 14. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 14 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 14, Linear Transportation Projects.

1. The affected area of the stream channel shall not exceed 100 linear feet, as measured along the stream corridor.
2. Any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the waterway but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statutes, as determined by the Illinois EPA.
3. Any backfilling must be done with clean material and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.
4. The applicant shall not cause:
  - A. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - B. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - C. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
  - D. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
5. All areas affected by construction shall be mulched and seeded as soon after construction as possible. The applicant shall undertake necessary measures and procedures to reduce erosion during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of staked straw bales, sedimentation basins and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be obtained by submitting a properly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form by certified mail to the Agency's Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section.
6. The applicant shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2002).
7. Temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills shall be constructed of clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthen fill material that will not cause siltation. Sandbags, pre-fabricated rigid materials, sheet piling, inflatable bladders and fabric lined basins may be used for temporary facilities.
8. The applicant for Nationwide Permit 14 that uses temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills in order to perform work in creeks, streams, or rivers shall maintain flow in these waters by utilizing dam and pumping, fluming, culverts or other such techniques.
9. Case specific water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for projects that involve dredge and fill activities in bogs, fens or forested wetlands defined as follows:
  - A. A bog is a low nutrient peatland, usually in a glacial depression, that is acidic in the surface stratum and often dominated at least in part by the genus *Sphagnum*. P.
  - B. A fen is a peatland, herbaceous (including calcareous floating mats) or wooded, with calcareous groundwater flow.
  - C. A forested wetland is a wetland dominated by native woody vegetation with at least one of the following species or genera present: *carya spp.*, *cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Cornus alternifolia*, *Fraxinus nigra*, *Juglans cinerea*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Quercus spp.*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *Betula nigra*, *Betula alleghaniensis*, *Betula papyrifera*, *Fagus grandifolia*.
- \*\*\* 15. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges. Discharges of dredged or fill material incidental to the construction of bridges across navigable waters of the United States, including cofferdams, abutments, foundation seals, piers, and temporary construction and access fills, provided such discharges have been authorized by the U.S. Coast Guard as part of the bridge permit. Causeways and approach fills are not included in this NWP and will require a separate section 404 permit. (Section 404)
- \*\*\* 16. Return Water From Upland Contained Disposal Areas. Return water from an upland contained dredged material disposal area. The return water from a contained disposal area is administratively defined as a discharge of dredged material by 33 CFR 323.2(d), even though the

disposal itself occurs on the upland and does not require a section 404 permit. This NWP satisfies the technical requirement for a section 404 permit for the return water where the quality of the return water is controlled by the state through the section 401 certification procedures. The dredging activity may require a section 404 permit (33 CFR 323.2(d)), and will require a section 10 permit if located in navigable waters of the United States. (Section 404)

\*\*\* 17. Hydropower Projects. Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with hydropower projects having: (a) Less than 5000 kW of total generating capacity at existing reservoirs, where the project, including the fill, is licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) under the Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended; or (b) a licensing exemption granted by the FERC pursuant to Section 408 of the Energy Security Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 2705 and 2708) and Section 30 of the Federal Power Act, as amended.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Section 404)

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

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The discharge or the volume of area excavated exceeds 10 cubic yards below the plane of the ordinary high water mark or the high tide line, or (2) the discharge is in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

\*\*\* 19. Minor Dredging. Dredging of no more than 25 cubic yards below the plane of the ordinary high water mark or the mean high water mark from navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters). This NWP does not authorize the dredging or degradation through siltation of coral reefs, sites that support submerged aquatic vegetation (including sites where submerged aquatic vegetation is documented to exist but may not be present in a given year), anadromous fish spawning areas, or wetlands, or the connection of canals or other artificial waterways to navigable waters of the United States (see 33 CFR 322.5(g)). (Sections 10 and 404)

20. Oil Spill Cleanup. Activities required for the containment and cleanup of oil and hazardous substances that are subject to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300) provided that the work is done in accordance with the Spill Control and Countermeasure Plan required by 40 CFR 112.3 and any existing state contingency plan and provided that the Regional Response Team (if one exists in the area) concurs with the proposed containment and cleanup action. This NWP also authorizes activities required for the cleanup of oil releases in waters of the United States from electrical equipment that are governed by EPA's polychlorinated biphenyl spill response regulations at 40 CFR Part 761. (Sections 10 and 404)

\*\*\* 21. Surface Coal Mining Operations. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States associated with surface coal mining and reclamation operations provided the activities are already authorized, or are currently being processed as part of an integrated permit processing procedure, by the Department of Interior (DOI), Office of Surface Mining (OSM), or by states with approved programs under Title V of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer and receive written authorization prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The vessel is listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; or (2) the activity is conducted in a special aquatic site, including coral reefs and wetlands. (See general condition 27.) If condition 1 above is triggered, the permittee cannot commence the activity until informed by the district engineer that compliance with the "Historic Properties" general condition is completed. (Sections 10 and 404)

Note 1: If a removed vessel is disposed of in waters of the United States, a permit from the U.S. EPA may be required (see 40 CFR 229.3). If a Department of the Army permit is required for vessel disposal in waters of the United States, separate authorization will be required.

Note 2: Compliance with general condition 17, Endangered Species, and general condition 18, Historic Properties, is required for all NWPs. The concern with historic properties is emphasized in the notification requirements for this NWP because of the likelihood that submerged vessels may be historic properties.

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

- (a) That agency or department has determined, pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality's implementing regulations for the National Environmental Policy Act (40 CFR part 1500 et seq.), that the activity is categorically excluded from environmental documentation, because it is included within a category of actions which neither individually nor cumulatively

have a significant effect on the human environment; and

(b) The Office of the Chief of Engineers (Attn: CECW-CO) has concurred with that agency's or department's determination that the activity is categorically excluded and approved the activity for authorization under NWP 23.

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

Notification: Certain categorical exclusions approved for authorization under this NWP require the permittee to submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 27). The activities that require pre-construction notification are listed in the appropriate Regulatory Guidance Letters. (Sections 10 and 404)

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

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

Note 1: As of the date of the promulgation of this NWP, only New Jersey and Michigan administer their own section 404 permit programs.

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

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

26. [Reserved]

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

To the extent that a Corps permit is required, activities authorized by this NWP include, but are not limited to: the removal of accumulated sediments; the installation, removal, and maintenance of small water control structures, dikes, and berms; the installation of current deflectors; the enhancement, restoration, or establishment of riffle and pool stream structure; the placement of in-stream habitat structures; modifications of the stream bed and/or banks to restore or establish stream meanders; the backfilling of artificial channels and drainage ditches; the removal of existing drainage structures; the construction of small nesting islands; the construction of open water areas; the construction of oyster habitat over unvegetated bottom in tidal waters; shellfish seeding; activities needed to reestablish vegetation, including plowing or discing for seed bed preparation and the planting of appropriate wetland species; mechanized land clearing to remove non-native invasive, exotic, or nuisance vegetation; and other related activities. Only native plant species should be planted at the site.

This NWP authorizes the relocation of non-tidal waters, including non-tidal wetlands and streams, on the project site provided there are net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.

Except for the relocation of non-tidal waters on the project site, this NWP does not authorize the conversion of a stream or natural wetlands to another aquatic habitat type (e.g., stream to wetland or vice versa) or uplands. This NWP does not authorize stream channelization. This NWP does not authorize the relocation of tidal waters or the conversion of tidal waters, including tidal wetlands, to other aquatic uses, such as the conversion of tidal wetlands into open water impoundments.

Reversion. For enhancement, restoration, and establishment activities conducted: (1) in accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement between the landowner and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Farm Service Agency (FSA), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the National Ocean Service (NOS), or their designated state cooperating agencies; (2) as voluntary wetland restoration, enhancement, and establishment actions documented by the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider pursuant to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards; or (3) on reclaimed surface coal mine lands, in accordance with a Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act permit issued by the OSM or the applicable state agency, this NWP also authorizes any future discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the reversion of the area to its documented prior condition and use (i.e., prior to the restoration, enhancement, or establishment activities). The reversion must occur within five years after expiration of a limited term wetland restoration or establishment agreement or permit, and is authorized in these

circumstances even if the discharge occurs after this NWP expires. The five-year reversion limit does not apply to agreements without time limits reached between the landowner and the FWS, NRCS, FSA, NMFS, NOS, or an appropriate state cooperating agency. This NWP also authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material in waters of the United States for the reversion of wetlands that were restored, enhanced, or established on prior-converted cropland that has not been abandoned or on uplands, in accordance with a binding agreement between the landowner and NRCS, FSA, FWS, or their designated state cooperating agencies (even though the restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity did not require a section 404 permit). The prior condition will be documented in the original agreement or permit, and the determination of return to prior conditions will be made by the Federal agency or appropriate state agency executing the agreement or permit. Before conducting any reversion activity the permittee or the appropriate Federal or state agency must notify the district engineer and include the documentation of the prior condition. Once an area has reverted to its prior physical condition, it will be subject to whatever the Corps Regulatory requirements are applicable to that type of land at the time. The requirement that the activity result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions and services does not apply to reversion activities meeting the above conditions. Except for the activities described above, this NWP does not authorize any future discharge of dredged or fill material associated with the reversion of the area to its prior condition. In such cases a separate permit would be required for any reversion.

**Reporting:** For those activities that do not require pre-construction notification, the permittee must submit to the district engineer a copy of: (1) The binding wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement, or a project description, including project plans and location map; (2) the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider documentation for the voluntary wetland restoration, enhancement, or establishment action; or (3) the SMCRA permit issued by OSM or the applicable state agency. These documents must be submitted to the district engineer at least 30 days prior to commencing activities in waters of the United States authorized by this NWP.

**Notification.** The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 27), except for the following activities:

(1) Activities conducted on non-Federal public lands and private lands, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a binding wetland enhancement, restoration, or establishment agreement between the landowner and the U.S. FWS, NRCS, FSA, NMFS, NOS, or their designated state cooperating agencies;

(2) Voluntary wetland restoration, enhancement, and establishment actions documented by the NRCS or USDA Technical Service Provider pursuant to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide standards; or

(3) The reclamation of surface coal mine lands, in accordance with an SMCRA permit issued by the OSM or the applicable state agency.

However, the permittee must submit a copy of the appropriate documentation. (Sections 10 and 404)

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

**NOTE:** THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 27. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 27 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 27, Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities. All activities conducted under NWP 27 shall be in accordance with the provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 405.108. Work in reclaimed surface coal mine areas are required to obtain prior authorization from the Illinois EPA for any activities that result in the use of acid-producing mine refuse.

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

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

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States, including the loss of no more than 300 linear feet of stream bed, unless for intermittent and ephemeral stream beds this 300 linear foot limit is waived in writing by the district engineer. This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

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

**Notification:** The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

**\*\*\* 30. Moist Soil Management for Wildlife.** Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States and maintenance activities that are associated with moist soil

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

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

\*\*\* 31. Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities. Discharges of dredged or fill material resulting from activities associated with the maintenance of existing flood control facilities, including debris basins, retention/detention basins, levees, and channels that: (i) were previously authorized by the Corps by individual permit, general permit, by 33 CFR 330.3, or did not require a permit at the time they were constructed, or (ii) were constructed by the Corps and transferred to a non-Federal sponsor for operation and maintenance. Activities authorized by this NWP are limited to those resulting from maintenance activities that are conducted within the "maintenance baseline," as described in the definition below. Discharges of dredged or fill materials associated with maintenance activities in flood control facilities in any watercourse that have previously been determined to be within the maintenance baseline are authorized under this NWP. This NWP does not authorize the removal of sediment and associated vegetation from natural water courses except when these activities have been included in the maintenance baseline. All dredged material must be placed in an upland site or an authorized disposal site in waters of the United States, and proper siltation controls must be used.

Maintenance Baseline: The maintenance baseline is a description of the physical characteristics (e.g., depth, width, length, location, configuration, or design flood capacity, etc.) of a flood control project within which maintenance activities are normally authorized by NWP 31, subject to any case-specific conditions required by the district engineer. The district engineer will approve the maintenance baseline based on the approved or constructed capacity of the flood control facility, whichever is smaller, including any areas where there are no constructed channels, but which are part of the facility. The prospective permittee will provide documentation of the physical characteristics of the flood control facility (which will normally consist of as-built or approved drawings) and documentation of the approved and constructed design capacities of the flood control facility. If no evidence of the constructed capacity exists, the approved capacity will be used. The documentation will also include best management practices to ensure that the impacts to the aquatic environment are minimal, especially in maintenance areas where there are no constructed channels. (The Corps may request maintenance records in areas where there has not been recent maintenance.) Revocation or modification of the final determination of the maintenance baseline can only be done in accordance with 33 CFR 330.5. Except in emergencies as described below, this NWP cannot be used until the district engineer approves the maintenance baseline and determines the need for mitigation and any regional or activity-specific conditions. Once determined, the maintenance baseline will remain valid for any subsequent reissuance of this NWP. This NWP does not authorize maintenance of a flood control facility that has been abandoned. A flood control facility will be considered abandoned if it has operated at a significantly reduced capacity without needed maintenance being accomplished in a timely manner.

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

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer before any maintenance work is conducted (see general condition 27). The pre-construction notification may be for activity-specific maintenance or for maintenance of the entire flood control facility by submitting a five-year (or less) maintenance plan. The pre-construction notification must include a description of the maintenance baseline and the dredged material disposal site. (Sections 10 and 404)

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



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

(a) The unauthorized activity affected no more than 5 acres of non-tidal waters or 1 acre of tidal waters;

(b) The settlement agreement provides for environmental benefits, to an equal or greater degree, than the environmental detriments caused by the unauthorized activity that is authorized by this NWP; and

(c) The district engineer issues a verification letter authorizing the activity subject to the terms and conditions of this NWP and the settlement agreement, including a specified completion date; or

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

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

Compliance is a condition of the NWP itself. Any authorization under this NWP is automatically revoked if the permittee does not comply with the terms of this NWP or the terms of the court decision, consent decree, or judicial/non-judicial settlement agreement. This NWP does not apply to any activities occurring after the date of the decision, decree, or agreement that are not for the purpose of mitigation, restoration, or environmental benefit. Before reaching any settlement agreement, the Corps will ensure compliance with the provisions of 33 CFR part 326 and 33 CFR 330.6(d)(2) and (e). (Sections 10 and 404)

33. Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering. Temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, necessary for construction activities or access fills or dewatering of construction sites, provided that the associated primary activity is authorized by the Corps of Engineers or the U.S. Coast Guard. This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, work, and discharges, including cofferdams, necessary for construction activities not otherwise subject to the Corps or U.S. Coast Guard permit requirements. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain near normal downstream flows and to minimize flooding. Fill must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. The use of dredged material may be allowed if the district engineer determines that it will not cause more than minimal adverse effects on aquatic resources. Following completion of construction, temporary fill must be entirely removed to upland areas, dredged material must be returned to its original location, and the affected areas must be restored to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must also be revegetated, as appropriate. This permit does not authorize the use of cofferdams to dewater wetlands or other aquatic areas to change their use. Structures left in place after construction is completed require a section 10 permit if located in navigable waters of the United States. (See 33 CFR part 322.)

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 27). The pre-construction notification must include a restoration plan showing how all temporary fills and structures will be removed and the area restored to pre-project conditions. (Sections 10 and 404)

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 33. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 33 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 33, Temporary Construction, Access and Dewatering.

1. Any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the waterway but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statues, as determined by the Illinois EPA.
2. Any backfilling must be done with clean material and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.
3. The applicant shall not cause:
  - A. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - B. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - C. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
  - D. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
4. All areas affected by construction shall be mulched and seeded as soon after construction as possible. The applicant shall undertake necessary measures and procedures to reduce erosion during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of staked straw bales, sedimentation basins and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be obtained by submitting a properly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form by

certified mail to the Agency's Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section.

5. The applicant shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2002).

6. Temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills shall be constructed of clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthen fill material that will not cause siltation. Sandbags, pre-fabricated rigid materials, sheet piling, inflatable bladders and fabric lined basins may be used for temporary facilities.

7. The applicant for Nationwide Permit 33 that uses temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills in order to perform work in creeks, streams, or rivers shall maintain flow in these waters by utilizing dam and pumping, fluming, culverts or other such techniques.

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer once during the period that this NWP is valid, and the NWP will then authorize discharges of dredge or fill material at an existing operation for the permit term, provided the 10-acre limit is not exceeded. (See general condition 27.) (Section 404)

35. Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins. Excavation and removal of accumulated sediment for maintenance of existing marina basins, access channels to marinas or boat slips, and boat slips to previously authorized depths or controlling depths for ingress/egress, whichever is less, provided the dredged material is deposited at an upland site and proper siltation controls are used. (Section 10)

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

- (a) The discharge into waters of the United States does not exceed 50 cubic yards of concrete, rock, crushed stone or gravel into forms, or in the form of pre-cast concrete planks or slabs, unless the 50 cubic yard limit is waived in writing by the district engineer;
- (b) The boat ramp does not exceed 20 feet in width, unless this criterion is waived in writing by the district engineer;
- (c) The base material is crushed stone, gravel or other suitable material;
- (d) The excavation is limited to the area necessary for site preparation and all excavated material is removed to the upland; and,
- (e) No material is placed in special aquatic sites, including wetlands.

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The discharge into waters of the United States exceeds 50 cubic yards, or (2) the boat ramp exceeds 20 feet in width. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

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

- (a) The Natural Resources Conservation Service for a situation requiring immediate action under its emergency Watershed Protection Program (7 CFR part 624);
- (b) The U.S. Forest Service under its Burned-Area Emergency Rehabilitation Handbook (FSH 509.13);
- (c) The Department of the Interior for wildland fire management burned area emergency stabilization and rehabilitation (DOI Manual part 620, Ch. 3);
- (d) The Office of Surface Mining, or states with approved programs, for abandoned mine land reclamation activities under Title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (30 CFR Subchapter R), where the activity does not involve coal extraction; or
- (e) The Farm Service Agency under its Emergency Conservation Program (7 CFR part 701).

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 27). (Sections 10 and 404)

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

used for the disposal of hazardous or toxic waste.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

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

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 38. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 38 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 38, Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste.

1. The applicant shall not cause:

- A. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
- B. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
- C. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
- D. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.

2. In addition to any actions required of the NWP applicant with respect to the "Notification" General Condition 27, the applicant shall notify the Illinois EPA, Bureau of Water, of the specific activity. This notification shall include information concerning the orders and approvals that have been or will be obtained from the Illinois EPA Bureau of Land (BOL), for all cleanup activities under BOL jurisdiction or for which authorization or approval is sought from BOL for no further remedial action.

3. This certification for Nationwide Permit 38 is not valid for activities that do not require or will not receive authorization or approval from the BOL.

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

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States, including the loss of no more than 300 linear feet of stream bed, unless for intermittent and ephemeral stream beds this 300 linear foot limit is waived in writing by the district engineer. This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

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

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

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

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters. This NWP does not authorize the relocation of greater than 300 linear feet of existing serviceable drainage ditches constructed in non-tidal streams, unless for drainage ditches constructed in intermittent and ephemeral streams, this 300 linear foot limit is waived in writing by the district engineer.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Section 404)

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

41. Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States, excluding non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters, to modify the cross-sectional configuration of currently serviceable drainage ditches constructed in waters of the United States, for the purpose of improving water quality by regrading the drainage

ditch with gentler slopes, which can reduce erosion, increase growth of vegetation, and increase uptake of nutrients and other substances by vegetation. The reshaping of the ditch cannot increase drainage capacity beyond the original as-built capacity nor can it expand the area drained by the ditch as originally constructed (i.e., the capacity of the ditch must be the same as originally constructed and it cannot drain additional wetlands or other waters of the United States). Compensatory mitigation is not required because the work is designed to improve water quality.

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity, if more than 500 linear feet of drainage ditch will be reshaped. (See general condition 27.) (Section 404)

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 41. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 41 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 41, Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches.

1. The applicant shall not cause:
  - A. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - B. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - C. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
  - D. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
2. The applicant for Nationwide Permit shall provide adequate planning and supervision during the project construction period for implementing construction methods, processes and cleanup procedures necessary to prevent water pollution and control erosion.
3. Any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the waterway but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statutes, regulations and permit requirements with no discharge to waters of the State unless a permit has been issued by the Illinois EPA. Any backfilling must be done with clean material and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.
4. All areas affected by construction shall be mulched and seeded as soon after construction as possible. The applicant shall undertake necessary measures and procedures to reduce erosion during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of staked straw bales, sedimentation basins and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be obtained by submitting a properly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form by certified mail to the Agency's Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section.
5. The applicant shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2002).
6. The applicant is advised that the following permit(s) must be obtained from the Agency: permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains and related facilities prior to construction.
7. The proposed work shall be constructed with adequate erosion control measures (i.e., silt fences, straw bales, etc.) to prevent transport of sediment and materials to the adjoining wetlands and/or streams.

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

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States, including the loss of no more than 300 linear feet of stream bed, unless for intermittent and ephemeral stream beds this 300 linear foot limit is waived in writing by the district engineer. This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Section 404)

\*\*\* 43. Stormwater Management Facilities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for the construction and maintenance of stormwater management facilities, including the excavation of stormwater ponds/facilities, detention basins, and

retention basins; the installation and maintenance of water control structures, outfall structures and emergency spillways; and the maintenance dredging of existing stormwater management ponds/facilities and detention and retention basins.

The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States, including the loss of no more than 300 linear feet of stream bed, unless for intermittent and ephemeral stream beds this 300 linear foot limit is waived in writing by the district engineer. This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters. This NWP does not authorize discharges of dredged or fill material for the construction of new stormwater management facilities in perennial streams.

Notification: For the construction of new stormwater management facilities, or the expansion of existing stormwater management facilities, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) Maintenance activities do not require pre-construction notification if they are limited to restoring the original design capacities of the stormwater management facility. (Section 404)

\*\*\* 44. Mining Activities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States for mining activities, except for coal mining activities. The discharge must not cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of non-tidal waters of the United States. This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) If reclamation is required by other statutes, then a copy of the reclamation plan must be submitted with the pre-construction notification. (Sections 10 and 404)

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

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer (see general condition 27) within 12-months of the date of the damage. The pre-construction notification should include documentation, such as a recent topographic survey or photographs, to justify the extent of the proposed restoration. (Sections 10 and 404)

Note: Uplands lost as a result of a storm, flood, or other discrete event can be replaced without a section 404 permit, if the uplands are restored to the ordinary high water mark (in non-tidal waters) or high tide line (in tidal waters). (See also 33 CFR 328.5.)

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

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

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Section 404)

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 46. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 46 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 46, Discharges into Ditches.

1. The applicant shall not cause:
  - A. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - B. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - C. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
  - D. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
2. The applicant for Nationwide Permit shall provide adequate planning and supervision during the project construction period for implementing construction methods, processes and cleanup procedures necessary to prevent water pollution and control erosion.
3. Any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the waterway but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statues,

regulations and permit requirements with no discharge to waters of the State unless a permit has been issued by the Illinois EPA. Any backfilling must be done with clean material and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.

4. All areas affected by construction shall be mulched and seeded as soon after construction as possible. The applicant shall undertake necessary measures and procedures to reduce erosion during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of staked straw bales, sedimentation basins and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be obtained by submitting a properly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form by certified mail to the Agency's Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section.

5. The applicant shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2002).

6. The applicant is advised that the following permit(s) must be obtained from the Agency: permits to construct sanitary sewers, water mains and related facilities prior to construction.

7. The proposed work shall be constructed with adequate erosion control measures (i.e., silt fences, straw bales, etc.) to prevent transport of sediment and materials to the adjoining wetlands and/or streams.

8. The applicant shall not sever the connection between upstream and downstream surface waters of the State by the discharge of dredged or fill material into ditches and canals.

47. Pipeline Safety Program Designated Time Sensitive Inspections and Repairs. Activities required for the inspection, repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any currently serviceable structure or fill for pipelines that have been identified by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration's Pipeline Safety Program (PHP) within the U.S. Department of Transportation as time-sensitive (see 49 CFR parts 192 and 195) and additional maintenance activities done in conjunction with the time-sensitive inspection and repair activities. All activities must meet the following criteria:

(a) 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 or access fills or dewatering of construction sites;

(b) Material resulting from trench excavation may be temporarily sidecast into waters of the United States for no more than three months, provided that the material is not placed in such a manner that it is dispersed by currents or other forces. The district engineer may extend the period of temporary side casting for no more than a total of 180 days, where appropriate. The trench cannot be constructed or backfilled in such a manner as to drain waters of the United States (e.g., backfilling with extensive gravel layers, creating a french drain effect);

(c) Temporary fill 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 affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate;

(d) In wetlands, the top 6 to 12 inches of the trench should normally be backfilled with topsoil from the trench so that there is no change in preconstruction contours;

(e) To the maximum extent practicable, the restoration of open waters must be to the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of the waterbody;

(f) Any exposed slopes and stream banks must be stabilized immediately upon completion of the project;

(g) Additional maintenance activities done in conjunction with the time-sensitive inspection or repair must not result in additional losses of waters of the United States; and,

(h) The permittee is a participant in the Pipeline Repair and Environmental Guidance System (PREGS).

Reporting: The permittee must submit a post construction report to the PHP within seven days after completing the work. The report must be submitted electronically to PHP via PREGS. The report must contain the following information: project sites located in waters of the United States, temporary access routes, stream dewatering sites, temporary fills and temporary structures identified on a map of the pipeline corridor; photographs of the pre- and post-construction work areas located in waters of the United States; and a list of best management practices employed for each pipeline segment shown on the map. (Sections 10 and 404)

Note: Division engineers may modify this NWP by adding regional conditions to protect the aquatic environment, as long as those regional conditions do not require pre-construction notification or other actions that would delay time sensitive inspections and repairs. Examples of appropriate regional conditions include best management practices.

NOTE: THE IEPA HAS CONDITIONED SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICABLE TO NATIONWIDE PERMIT 47. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AUTHORIZATION PURSUANT TO SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (33 U.S.C. 1344) UNDER NATIONWIDE PERMIT 47 WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE IEPA CONDITIONS IN ADDITION TO THE CONDITIONS PUBLISHED IN SECTION C.

Section 401 Water Quality Certification Conditions for Nationwide Permit 47, Pipeline Safety Program Designated Time Sensitive Inspections and Repairs.

1. Case-specific water quality certification from the Illinois EPA will be required for the discharge of dredged materials in the following waters:

- A. Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal
  - B. Calumet-Sag Channel
  - C. Little Calumet River
  - D. Grand Calumet River
  - E. Calumet River
  - F. South Branch of the Chicago River (including the South Fork)
  - G. North Branch of the Chicago River (including the East and West Forks and the Skokie Lagoons)
  - H. Chicago River (Main Stem)
  - I. Lake Calumet
  - J. Des Plaines River
  - K. Fox River (including the Fox Chain of Lakes)
  - L. Saline River (in Hardin County)
  - M. Richland Creek (in St. Clair and Monroe Counties)
  - N. Lake Michigan
  - O. Rock River (in Winnebago County)
  - P. Illinois River upstream of mile 229.6 (Illinois Route 178 bridge)
  - Q. Illinois River between mile 140.0 and 182.0
  - R. Pettibone Creek (in Lake County)
  - S. DuPage River (including the East and West Branches)
  - T. Salt Creek (Des Plaines River Watershed)
  - U. Waukegan River (including the South Branch)
  - V. All Public and Food Processing Water Supplies with surface intake facilities. The Illinois EPA's Bureau of Water, Watershed Management Section can be contacted at 217/782-3362 for further information on these water supplies.
2. Section 401 is hereby issued for all other waters and for projects in the waters identified in Condition 1 that do not involve discharge of dredged materials, with the following conditions:
- A. The applicant shall not cause:
    - i. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
    - ii. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
    - iii. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
    - iv. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
  - B. The applicant for Nationwide Permit shall provide adequate planning and supervision during the project construction period for implementing construction methods, processes and cleanup procedures necessary to prevent water pollution and control erosion.
  - C. All areas affected by construction shall be mulched and seeded as soon after construction as possible. The applicant shall undertake necessary measures and procedures to reduce erosion during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of staked straw bales, sedimentation basins and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit required by the Clean Water Act prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be obtained by submitting a properly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form by certified mail to the Agency's Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section.
  - D. The applicant shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2002).
  - E. Backfill used within trenches passing through wetland areas shall consist of clean material which will not cause siltation, pipe damage during placement, or chemical corrosion in place. Excavated material shall be used to the extent practicable, with the upper six (6) to twelve (12) inches backfilled with the topsoil obtained during trench excavation.
  - F. All material excavated which is not being used as backfill as stipulated in Condition 2.F and 2.G shall be stored or disposed in self-contained areas with no discharge to waters of the State. Material shall be disposed of appropriately under the regulations at 35 Il. Adm. Code Subtitle G.
  - G. The use of directional drilling to install utility pipelines below surface waters of the State is hereby certified provided that:
    - i. All pits and other construction necessary for the directional drilling process are located outside of surface waters of the State;
    - ii. All drilling fluids shall be adequately contained such that they cannot make their way to surface waters of the State. Such fluids shall be treated as stipulated in Condition 2.H; and
    - iii. Erosion and sediment control is provided in accordance with Conditions 2.B, 2.C, and 2.D.

H. Temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills shall be constructed of clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthen fill material that will not cause siltation. Material dredged or excavated from the surface water or wetland shall not be used to construct the temporary facility. Sandbags, pre-fabricated rigid materials, sheet piling, inflatable bladders and fabric lined basins may be used for temporary facilities.

I. The applicant for Nationwide 47 that uses temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads or other temporary fills in order to perform work in creeks, streams, or rivers for construction activities shall maintain flow in these waters during such construction activity by utilizing dam and pumping, fluming, culverts or other such techniques.

\*\*\* 48. Existing Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities. This NWP authorizes the installation of buoys, floats, racks, trays, nets, lines, tubes, containers, and other structures necessary for the continued operation of the existing commercial aquaculture activity. This NWP also authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material necessary for shellfish seeding, rearing, cultivating, transplanting, and harvesting activities. Rafts and other floating structures must be securely anchored and clearly marked.

This NWP does not authorize new operations or the expansion of the project area for an existing commercial shellfish aquaculture activity. This NWP does not authorize the cultivation of new species (i.e., species not previously cultivated in the waterbody). This NWP does not authorize attendant features such as docks, piers, boat ramps, stockpiles, staging areas, or the deposition of shell material back into waters of the United States as waste.

Reporting: For those activities that do not require pre-construction notification, the permittee must submit a report to the district engineer that includes the following information: (1) the size of the project area for the commercial shellfish aquaculture activity (in acres); (2) the location of the activity; (3) a brief description of the culture method and harvesting method(s); (4) the name(s) of the cultivated species; and (5) whether canopy predator nets are being used. This is a subset of the information that would be required for pre-construction notification. This report may be provided by letter or using an optional reporting form provided by the Corps. Only one report needs to be submitted during the period this NWP is valid, as long as there are no changes to the operation that require pre-construction notification. The report must be submitted to the district engineer within 90 days of the effective date of this NWP.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if: (1) the project area is greater than 100 acres; or (2) there is any reconfiguration of the aquaculture activity, such as relocating existing operations into portions of the project area not previously used for aquaculture activities; or (3) there is a change in species being cultivated; or (4) there is a change in culture methods (e.g., from bottom culture to off-bottom culture); or (5) dredge harvesting, tilling, or harrowing is conducted in areas inhabited by submerged aquatic vegetation. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

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

\*\*\* 49. Coal Remining Activities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States associated with the remining and reclamation of lands that were previously mined for coal, provided the activities are already authorized, or are currently being processed as part of an integrated permit processing procedure, by the Department of Interior (DOI) Office of Surface Mining (OSM), or by states with approved programs under Title IV or Title V of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977. Areas previously mined include reclaimed mine sites, abandoned mine land areas, or lands under bond forfeiture contracts. The permittee must clearly demonstrate to the district engineer that the reclamation plan will result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions. As part of the project, the permittee may conduct coal mining activities in an adjacent area, provided the newly mined area is less than 40 percent of the area being remined plus any unmined area necessary for the reclamation of the remined area.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer and receive written authorization prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) (Sections 10 and 404)

\*\*\* 50. Underground Coal Mining Activities. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-tidal waters of the United States associated with underground coal mining and reclamation operations provided the activities are authorized, or are currently being processed as part of an integrated permit processing procedure, by the Department of Interior (DOI), Office of Surface Mining (OSM), or by states with approved programs under Title V of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977.

This NWP does not authorize discharges into non-tidal wetlands adjacent to tidal waters. This NWP does not authorize coal preparation and processing activities outside of the mine site.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer and receive written authorization prior to commencing the activity. (See general condition 27.) If reclamation is required by other statutes, then a copy of the reclamation plan must be submitted with the pre-construction notification. (Sections 10 and 404)

Note: Coal preparation and processing activities outside of the mine site may be authorized by NWP 21.

#### C. Nationwide Permit General Conditions

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



1. Navigation. (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.  
(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.  
(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.
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. Culverts placed in streams must be installed to maintain low flow conditions.
3. Spawning Areas. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.
4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.
5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWPs 4 and 48.
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.
15. Wild and Scenic Rivers. No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency in the area (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).
16. Tribal Rights. No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

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

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

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

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

(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, both lethal and non-lethal "takes" of protected species are in violation of the ESA. 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/> and <http://www.noaa.gov/fisheries.html> respectively.

18. 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.

(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, 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 36 CFR 330.4(g)). 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 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.

(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, explaining the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

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

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

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

NOTE: An interactive map with a Resource Layer entitled Critical Resource Waters is available at <http://www.rmms.uiuc.edu/website/rmms/> in addition to the reference map at the end of this Fact Sheet.

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

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

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

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

(d) For losses of streams or other open waters that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may require compensatory mitigation, such as stream restoration, 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 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. 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 arrangements or separate activity-specific compensatory mitigation. In all cases, the mitigation provisions will specify the party responsible for accomplishing and/or complying with the mitigation plan.

(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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

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

25. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:  
"When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Transferee)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

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

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

27. Pre-Construction Notification. (a) Timing. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, as a general rule, will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information 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) Forty-five 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 17 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 18 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 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)) is completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee cannot 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; 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 result in a quicker decision.);

(4) The PCN must include a delineation of special aquatic sites and other waters of the United States 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 of the United States, 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, where 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. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

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

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

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

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

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

(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 multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

(5) For NWP 48 activities that require reporting, the district engineer will provide a copy of each report within 10 calendar days of receipt to the appropriate regional office of the NMFS.

(e) District Engineer's Decision: In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If 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 work 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 conditions the district engineer deems necessary. The district engineer must approve any compensatory mitigation proposal before the permittee commences work. 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 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.

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: (1) 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; (2) 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 (3) 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. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or specific 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.

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

#### D. Further Information

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

#### E. 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, establishment (creation), enhancement, or preservation of aquatic resources for the purpose of compensating for 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.

**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.

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

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

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

**Loss of waters of the United States:** Waters of the United States that are permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody. The acreage of loss of waters of the United States is a threshold measurement of the impact to jurisdictional waters for determining whether a project may qualify for an NWP; it is not a net threshold that is calculated after considering compensatory mitigation that may be used to offset losses of aquatic functions and services. The loss of stream bed includes the

linear feet of stream bed that is filled or excavated. Waters of the United States temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the United States. Impacts resulting from activities eligible for exemptions under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act are not considered when calculating the loss of waters of the United States.

**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 NWP's, 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.

**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 waterbodies with their adjacent uplands. Riparian areas provide a variety of ecological functions and services and help improve or maintain local water quality. (See general condition 20.)

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

**Single and complete project:** The term "single and complete project" is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. A single and complete project must have

independent utility (see definition). For linear projects, a "single and complete project" is all crossings of a single water of the United States (i.e., a single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single waterbody several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

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

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

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

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

**Structures:** 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 NHPs, a waterbody is a jurisdictional water of the United States that, during a year with normal patterns of precipitation, has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that an ordinary high water mark (OHWM) or other indicators of jurisdiction can be determined, as well as any wetland area (see 33 CFR 328.3(b)). If a jurisdictional wetland is adjacent--meaning bordering, contiguous, or neighboring--to a jurisdictional waterbody displaying an OHWM or other indicators of jurisdiction, 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.

\*\*\* Nationwide permit where Illinois Environmental Protection Agency has denied Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

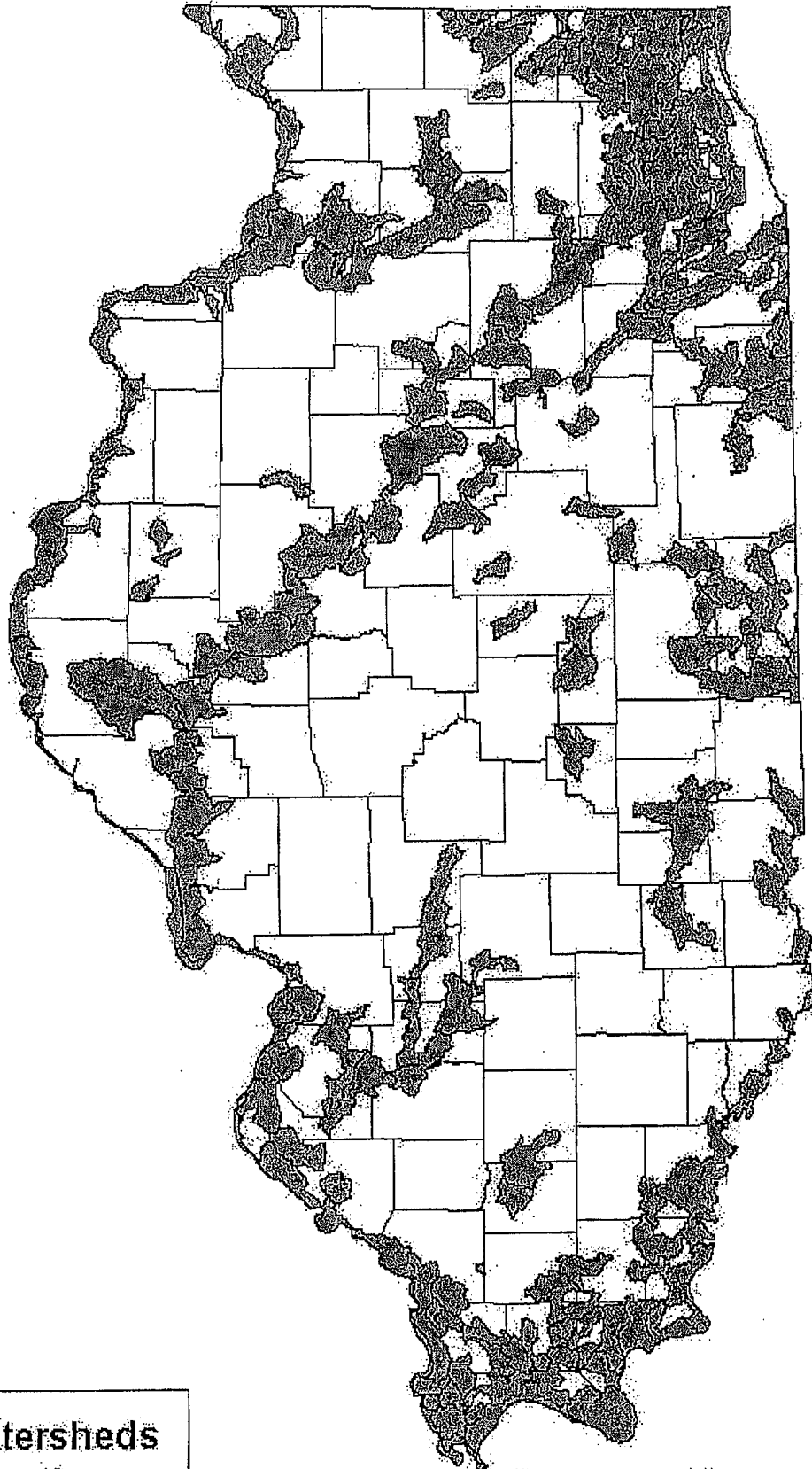
PCN - Pre-Construction Notification



**High Value Subwatersheds** - The state of Illinois has defined these areas through a combination of factors. Various sources of information were used to analyze and rank subwatersheds. Federal Threatened and Endangered Species, percentage of wetlands in the watershed, Natural Areas Inventory, and Biological Stream Categorization were factors used for High Value designation.

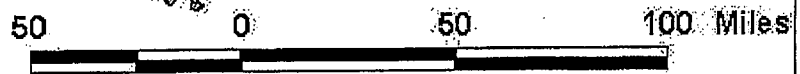
NOTE: An interactive map with a Resource Layer entitled Watersheds, High Value CORPS is available at <http://www.rmms.uiuc.edu/website/rmms/> in addition to the reference map at the end of this Fact Sheet.



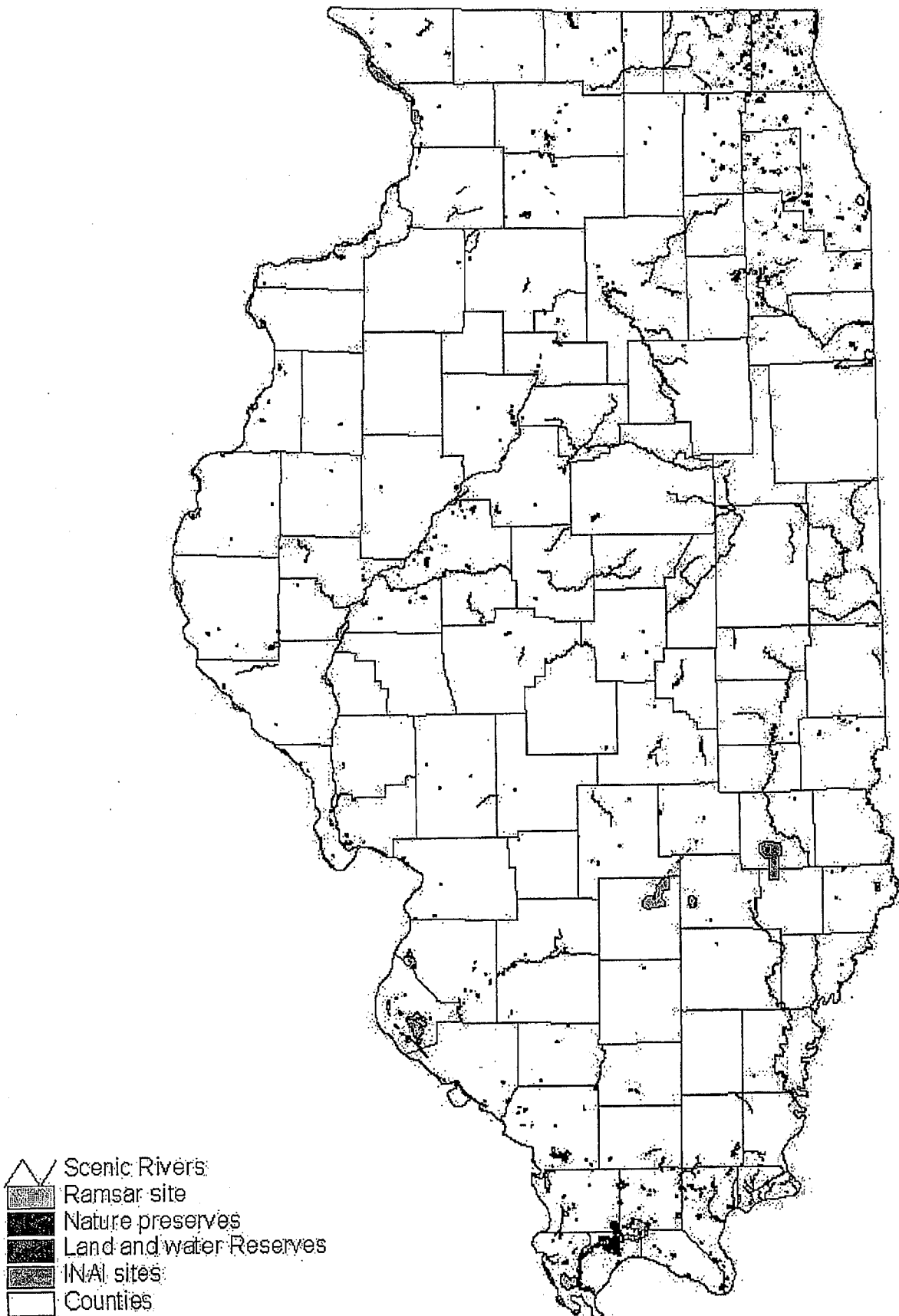
# High Value Subwatersheds



	Watersheds
	Counties



# Critical Resource Waters



# REGULATORY JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT  
 CLOCKTOWER BUILDING  
 P.O. BOX 2004  
 ROCK ISLAND, IL 61204-2004  
 309-794-5373

NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS REGULATORY  
 PROGRAMS SECTION  
 ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL  
 RESOURCES, REGION II OFFICE  
 2050 WEST STEARNS ROAD  
 BARTLETT, ILLINOIS 60103  
 847-608-3100 x2025

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 CHICAGO DISTRICT  
 111 NORTH CANAL  
 CHICAGO, IL 60606-7206  
 312-818-5530

ILLINOIS DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES  
 ONE NATURAL RESOURCES WAY  
 SPRINGFIELD, IL 62701-1271  
 217-782-3863

ILLINOIS DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
 OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES  
 LAKE MICHIGAN MANAGEMENT SECTION  
 150 N. LASALLE STREET  
 SUITE 8-700  
 CHICAGO, IL 60661  
 312-793-3123

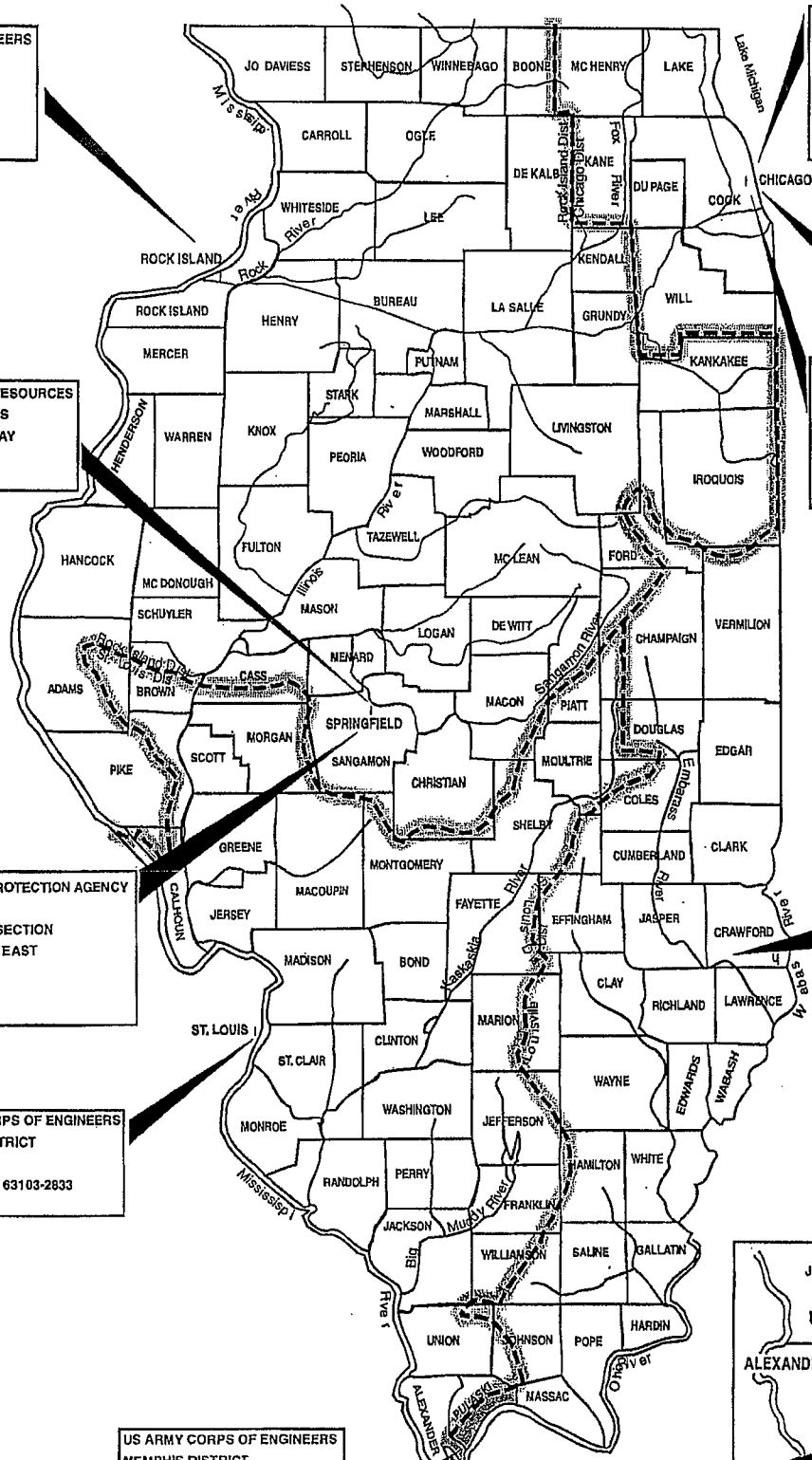
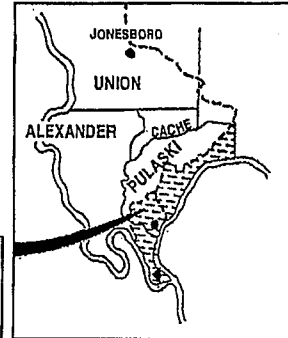
ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
 BUREAU OF WATER  
 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT SECTION  
 1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST  
 POST OFFICE BOX 19276  
 SPRINGFIELD, IL 62794-9276  
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US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
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 P.O. BOX 59  
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US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 ST. LOUIS DISTRICT  
 1222 SPRUCE  
 ST. LOUIS, MO 63103-2833  
 314-331-8575

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 MEMPHIS DISTRICT  
 167 NORTH MAIN  
 B-202  
 MEMPHIS, TN 38103-1694  
 901-544-0732

NOTE FOR CERTAIN PORTIONS OF  
 LOWER ALEXANDER AND PULASKI  
 COUNTIES, CONTACT THE MEMPHIS  
 DISTRICT FOR INFORMATION



**XX002063 LIGHTING SYSTEM COMPLETE**

**Description:**

This work shall consist of furnishing, installing, testing and programming of a complete and operational bridge lighting system and bridge mounted roadway lighting system as shown on the plans and specified herein. Bridge lighting system shall include, but not limited to, bridge mounted roadway lighting luminaires, pier mounted underpass luminaries, bridge lighting luminaries, weatherproof convenience receptacles, 10KVA mini-power center, junction boxes, bridge lighting Controller, mounting plates, mounting hardware, cables and conduits as detailed on the plans and as necessary for a complete and operational system.

**Materials:**

A. 10KVA MINI-POWER CENTER

10KVA all copper mini-power center shall be a NEMA type 3R enclosure, have a 30A main circuit breaker, an encapsulated transformer, and a 50A secondary main circuit breaker type distribution load center. All interconnecting wiring shall be completed at the factory. The Mini-Power Center shall have a copper-wound transformer along with a copper load center chassis that will accept bolt-on feeder breakers.

The load center shall have space for minimum 12 branch circuit breakers, a premier copper chassis for bolt-on breakers, a ground buss shall be provided standard for grounding individual secondary circuits as well as a neutral bar grounded to the enclosure.

The enclosure shall be standard NEMA type 3R indoor/outdoor heavy gauge steel enclosure with a rugged baked-polymer powder coating.

The transformer shall have electrical grade copper windings, 180 degrees C insulation system, 115 degrees C winding temperature rise, sand and resin encapsulated core-coil assembly with the cores being grounded with a copper lead.

The Mini-Power Center shall be UL Listed and CSA certified, UL listed as suitable for service entrance, and shall meet all applicable ANSI, NEMA, IEEE and UL standards.

10KVA mini-power center shall be as manufactured by Cutler-Hammer or Square D.

B. LED CONTROL ELEMENT FOR LINE VOLTAGE FIXTURES

The control box shall be a die-cast aluminum enclosure. The enclosure shall have an electrostatically applied polyester powder coat finish. It shall be suited for indoor and outdoor applications, IP66.

1. The box shall have data input and output, 1/2" provision holes for 1/2" NPT, PG16 or 20mm.
2. The box shall have power input and output, 1/2" provision holes for 1/2" NPT, PG16 or 20mm.
3. The box shall have up to four outputs to fixtures, 1/2" provision holes for 1/2" NPT, PG16 or 20mm.
4. The box shall be rated for 120 to 277V input. The control box shall also be UL listed and watertight.

C. LIGHTING CONTROLLER

The lighting controller shall be for a RGB LED fixture. It shall be controlled by DMX 512 lighting protocol. The Universal mounting plate shall be compatible with any electrical backbox. MINI-USB connection for software programming shall be provided. This controller shall have the capability of being used without a computer in standalone mode.

It shall have a touch sensitive control panel, 2 DMX universes (1024 channels), unlimited memory via SDCARD, integrated clock/calendar, RS232 serial and I/O ports, universal infrared receiver, built-in microphone for sound activation, ETHERNET card and remote control.

The manufacturer shall supply programming software for function of the system. The manufacturer shall perform field programming and testing of the complete system, the list of holidays and events for color programming shall be provided by the City of Rockford. It shall be mounted in the enclosure as detailed on the plans. The control element shall be a Lumenpulse lumen-touch or Traxon LCE-PDTMOD Control Engine.

D. ROADWAY LIGHTING LUMINAIRE

The lighting fixtures shall be full cutoff design with glass refractors and shall be designed to mount on to steel plate bolted to bridge structure and be rated for at least 3G vibrations. The luminaire shall meet all the electrical and physical requirements of the State of Illinois Department of Transportation and the City of Rockford and will meet the photometric and electrical requirements of the plans and specifications. The fixtures shall be painted Light Grey, Munsell No. N8 and shall be a Holophane Mongoose MA Series or American Electric 325 Series.

The wattage and distribution shall be as shown on the plans.

E. BRIDGE LIGHTING LUMINAIRE

The floodlights shall be round in profile 10 1/8" diameter by 4 3/4" deep. They will have complete vertical (70 degrees to 160 degrees) and horizontal (360 degree) aiming capability. The driver shall be integral to the LED component but separated by an air gap and shall be removable and replaceable at the fixture location for maintenance without disturbing or moving the optical chamber. The dual chamber design is required for both ease of maintenance and proper heat management. The fixture housing shall be constructed of low copper high pressure die cast aluminum. It will come complete with a heavy duty aluminum formed yoke and all locking hardware (including the aiming screws) shall be stainless steel. The complete housing will be silicone sealed with clear tempered glass lens and shall have an IP66 rating. The complete housing shall have an electro-statically applied powder coat finish of Light Grey, Munsell No. N8 and shall weight no more than 6.0 kg. The driver shall be designed for a line voltage of 120V to 277V and come complete with 1 three foot (#16-5) power and data cord (ground, neutral, live 120 to 277, 0 to 10V data+ and 0 to 10V data. The floodlights will mount to the bridge as detailed on the plans where necessary integral spread lens will be supplied to the units to deliver the lighting plan as detailed in the plans and specifications. The floodlights will each have 44 watts of LED array for RGB Lighting Plans on the bridge and with narrow optics as required to meet all of the project fixed Programs and as detailed in the renderings presented to the City of Rockford prior to the bid letting. The floodlights shall be a Lumenpulse Lumenbeam Large Series or Traxon Washshield flood lights.

Provide minimum of (2) spare LED luminaries of each type and wattage as part of the contract.

F. UNDERPASS LIGHTING LUMINAIRE

The lighting fixture shall be type 1 short cutoff. The housing and door will be made of low copper content die cast aluminum allow for excellent base corrosion protection. External fasteners shall be stainless steel. The fixture shall be IP66 rated for high pressure spray hose down applications. A removable door shall contain all ballast components and include electrical quick disconnects. There shall be a hollow core high temperature silicon gasket between door and housing to main seal for the extended service life. The fixtures shall be provided with wire guard and vandal resistant options. The finish of the fixture shall be electrostatically applied polyester powder coat finish to withstand a 160 inch-pound impact Gardner impact test, pass 1000 hour salt spray per ASTM B117 and adhesion bend test per ASTM D522. The optical system reflector shall be anodized aluminum alloy producing wide, narrow and spot distributions. The reflector design will eliminate bright streaks and provide uniform illumination and low surface brightness. The door mounted lens shall be tempered glass. A wire guard to protect from vandalism shall be included in the unit. The ballast shall be copper wound to provide a full rated wattage to the lamp. All ballast components shall be mounted to the removable door assembly with quick disconnects for ease of maintenance. The fixture shall be UL/CUL Listed for wet locations at 40 C. The flood lights shall be Holophane Predator Outdoor Series or American Electric Lighting InterState II-775 (derated to 175 Watts Metal Halide).

G. BRIDGE MOUNTING HARDWARE

All mounting hardware for the luminaries must be installed in accordance with the details shown on the plans and described herein. All bolts and hardware used to fasten the mounting struts to the extended bolts from the connection between the arch rib and upper lateral brace shall match the size of the connectors in the upper lateral brace and the arch rib connection and shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO M270 Gr. 50W.

Welding to the arch rib or upper lateral bracing shall not be permitted under any circumstances.

Mounting strut metal framing shall be provided to mount and support electrical equipment and luminaries as indicated on the drawings. Strut-type supports shall be either galvanized steel or stainless steel construction. Unless specifically identified for use on the drawings, painted or factory coated steel, or non-metallic strut are not acceptable alternates to this requirement.

H. METAL JUNCTION BOXES

Metal junction boxes shall be stainless steel as shown in the plans and specified herein. Wall mounted and bridge mounted junction boxes shall be supported plumb and level at least ¼ inch from structure surfaces by the use of approved spacers. Field drilled and tapped conduit entrances shall be carefully and accurately made. Exposed threads of conduit terminations shall be painted with an approved rust-inhibiting paint.

I. BRIDGE LIGHTING SYSTEM

Proposed equipment shall be UL, C-UL, and/or ETL listed (where applicable) and bear the appropriate labels.

The bridge lighting luminaries and control system shall be provided by a pre-qualified dealer (specialty distributor), who shall have at least five (5) years experience in the sales and installation of similar systems. Pre-qualified dealers include: Chicago Spotlight, Designlab Chicago, RGB Lights, and Intelligent Lighting Creations. Other lighting dealers who meet the requirements specified herein may submit for approval, provided submission is received 1- day prior to the bid date. Submittal shall include a corporate profile, a project list of at least 10 similar

completed projects within the last 5 years with contact names and phone numbers, and a list of authorized dealerships. If acceptable, the dealer will be listed by written addenda.

The dealer (specialty distributor) shall have a factory authorized service center with at least one full time service technician on staff located within 50 miles of the job site. In addition, the dealer shall provide a 24-hour service hotline and be available for product service on site within 24 hours of a call for service.

#### J. CONTRUSTRUCTION BRIDGE LIGHTING SYSTEM

1. The dealer shall provide installation assistance including, but not limited to the following:
  - a. An initial jobsite coordination visit, prior to Electrical Contractor rough-in.
  - b. A jobsite coordination meeting after receipt of equipment by the Electrical Contractor.
  - c. A jobsite visit prior to factory start-up to ensure Electrical Contractor readiness.
2. The dealer shall provide aiming of fixtures as required.
3. The dealer shall provide programming for up to 24 events.
4. The dealer shall be available on a 24 hour notice basis for any jobsite or owner issues that may arise throughout the project.
5. The dealer shall provide operational and maintenance instruction to the end user at time of factory start-up.
6. The dealer shall provide all system programming and addressing files to the owner, and the manufacturer's representative for archival purposes, with the As Built documents.

#### K. BRIDGE MOUNTED CONDUITS

All bridge mounted conduits shall be Galvanized Rigid Steel as detailed on the plans. All mounting hardware for bridge mounted conduits shall be stainless steel or galvanized steel.

#### Construction Requirements:

##### A. SUBMITTALS AND CERTIFICATIONS

Shop drawings, product data and certifications shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval. The submitted information shall be complete and shall include information relative to all specified requirements suitable for verification of compliance.

In general, bridge lighting system submittal information shall be dated, current project specific, identified as to the project, and shall include the following.

- (a) Dimensioned bridge lighting system drawings with luminaries shown.
- (b) LED, underpass luminaries and roadway luminaries detailed information indicating wattage, voltage and cut-off options selected.
- (c) Luminaries mounting details, including hangars, vibration isolators, mounting plates, junction boxes and brackets.
- (d) One-line diagrams for mini-power center, lighting controller and C-boxes.
- (e) Conduit and junction boxes and method of installation inside the bridge structure.
- (f) Confirmation of coordination between bridge structure manufacturer and lighting supplier for adequacy of mounting locations and hardware required.

- (g) Letter of intent to provide manufacturer's representative final installation, aiming and commissioning of the complete bridge lighting system.

**B. SHIPMENT AND INSTALLATION**

The bridge lighting components, luminaries and controllers shall be packaged during the shipment to protect all surfaces from being scratched, marred, chipped, or damaged in any way. Prior to installation, bridge lighting system components will be inspected by the Engineer and any parts found to be damaged or defective shall be replaced.

**C. BRIDGE MOUNTED LUMINAIRE INSTALLATION**

Each luminaire shall be mounted on the bridge structure with stainless steel hardware and with at least three points of attachment. The center-to-center spacing of the luminaires shall be as shown on the plans or as coordinated with the bridge structure manufacturer. The mounting shall provide correct position of the luminaires as recommended by the manufacturer and shall be able to withstand assigned loading according to AASHTO.

**Method of Measurement:**

LIGHTING SYSTEM COMPLETE will be measured in-place for LIGHTING SYSTEM COMPLETE. This item shall include, but not limited to, bridge mounted roadway lighting luminaires, pier mounted underpass luminaires, bridge lighting luminaires, weatherproof convenience receptacles, 10KVA mini-power center, junction boxes, bridge lighting Controller, mounting plates, mounting hardware, cables and conduits as detailed on the plans and as necessary for a complete and operational system.

**Basis of Payment:**

This item will be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum for a complete and operational system. Payment shall include all labor, materials, equipment and tools necessary to complete the work as herein specified, at locations shown on the plans and as directed by the Engineer.