

UTILITIES

LISTED BELOW ARE ALL THE UTILITIES LOCATED WITHIN THE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION LIMITS TOGETHER WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE OWNERS.

ELECTRIC

BUTLER RURAL ELECTRIC
388 STILLWELL BECKETT ROAD
OXFORD, OH 45056
513-867-4438 (BILL HUMBERT)
BILLH@BUTLERRURAL.COOP

TELEPHONE

FRONTIER COMMUNICATIONS
6464 WESTBROOK ROAD
CLAYTON, OHIO 45315
937-833-0468 (CHUCK BERNACCHI)
CHARLES.BERNACCHI@FTR.COM

AT&T OHIO

3233 WOODMAN DRIVE, ROOM 225
DAYTON, OH 45420
937-296-3894 (JESSE WEAD)
JWI29I2ATT.COM

CENTURYLINK

803 E. 12TH STREET
GREENVILLE, OHIO 45331
937-547-4255 (DAVID KAPLAN)
DAVID.W.KAPLAN@CENTURYLINK.COM

WATER

SOUTHWEST REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
3640 OLD OXFORD HIGHWAY
HAMILTON, OH 45013
513-863-0828 (TOM PUCKETT)
PUCKETTT@SWWATER.ORG

THE LOCATION OF THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ON THE PLANS ARE AS OBTAINED FROM THE OWNERS AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 153.64 O.R.C.

ALL UTILITY RELOCATIONS SHALL BE COORDINATED BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR AND THE UTILITY OWNERS IN SUCH A WAY AS TO AVOID AND/OR MINIMIZE ANY INCONVENIENCE TO POTENTIALLY AFFECTED CUSTOMERS.

CONSTRUCTION NOISE

ACTIVITIES AND LAND USE ADJACENT TO THIS PROJECT MAY BE AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION NOISE. IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE ANY ADVERSE CONSTRUCTION NOISE IMPACTS, DO NOT OPERATE POWER-OPERATED CONSTRUCTION-TYPE DEVICES DURING THE HOURS SET BY THE LOCAL NOISE ORDINANCE. IN ADDITION, DO NOT OPERATE AT ANY TIME ANY DEVICE IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE NOISE CREATED SUBSTANTIALLY EXCEEDS THE NOISE CUSTOMARILY AND NECESSARILY ATTENDANT TO THE REASONABLE AND EFFICIENT PERFORMANCE OF SUCH EQUIPMENT.

CLEARING AND GRUBBING

ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO TREES OR STUMPS SPECIFICALLY MARKED FOR REMOVAL WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PROJECT, A LUMP SUM QUANTITY IS INCLUDED IN THE GENERAL SUMMARY FOR ITEM 201, CLEARING AND GRUBBING, AS PER PLAN.

REMOVE ANY TREES, BRUSH, OR STUMPS NOT SPECIFICALLY MARKED FOR REMOVAL IF LOCATED UNDER OR WITHIN TEN FEET OF THE BRIDGE STRUCTURES. THE REMOVAL OF DEBRIS FROM AROUND THE PIERS AND ABUTMENTS AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER AS WELL AS REMOVAL OF VEGETATION ON STRUCTURES SHALL ALSO BE INCLUDED WITH THIS ITEM FOR PAYMENT. ADHERE TO ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS.

ALL PROVISIONS SET FORTH IN THE SPECIFICATIONS UNDER THIS ITEM SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE LUMP SUM PRICE BID FOR ITEM 201, CLEARING AND GRUBBING, AS PER PLAN.

ITEM SPECIAL - PILE ENCASEMENT

ENCASE ALL STEEL H-PILES FOR THE CAPPED PILE PIERS IN CONCRETE CONFORMING TO C&MS 511 (F'C=4.0 KSI). PROVIDE A CONCRETE SLUMP BETWEEN 6 TO 8 INCHES WITH THE USE OF A SUPERPLASTICIZER. PLACE THE CONCRETE WITHIN A FORM THAT CONSISTS OF POLYETHYLENE PIPE (707.33), OR PVC PIPE (707.42). THE ENCASEMENT SHALL EXTEND FROM 4 FEET BELOW THE FINISHED GROUND SURFACE UP TO THE CONCRETE PIER CAP. POSITION PIPE SO THAT AT LEAST 3 INCHES OF CONCRETE COVER IS PROVIDED AROUND THE EXTERIOR OF THE PILE.

PRIOR TO ENCASING THE PILES IN CONCRETE, HAND-GRIND, ATTACH STUDS, AND PAINT PILES WITH ONE COAT OF ORGANIC ZINC PRIMER. THE PAINT SHALL BE CONTINUOUS FROM A MINIMUM OF 4 FEET BELOW THE FINISH GROUND SURFACE UP TO THE CONCRETE PIER CAP.

THE DEPARTMENT WILL MEASURE PILE ENCASEMENT BY THE NUMBER OF FEET. THE DEPARTMENT WILL DETERMINE THE SUM AS THE LENGTH MEASURED ALONG THE AXIS OF EACH PILE FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE ENCASEMENT TO THE BOTTOM OF THE PIER CAP. THE DEPARTMENT WILL NOT PAY FOR GALVANIZING PROVIDED BEYOND THE PROJECT REQUIREMENTS. THE DEPARTMENT WILL PAY FOR ACCEPTED QUANTITIES AT THE CONTRACT PRICE FOR ITEM - SPECIAL, PILE ENCASEMENT.

ITEM 509 - EPOXY COATED REINFORCING STEEL, AS PER PLAN:

IN ADDITION TO THE PROVISIONS OF ITEM 509, FIELD BEND AND/OR FIELD CUT THE REINFORCING STEEL DESIGNATED IN THE PLANS, AS NECESSARY, IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE REQUIRED CLEARANCES AND BAR SPACINGS. REPAIR ALL DAMAGE TO THE EPOXY COATING, AS A RESULT OF THIS WORK, ACCORDING TO 709.00.

STREAM CHANNEL EXCAVATION

STREAM CHANNEL EXCAVATION WITHIN "WATERS OF THE US" IS SUBJECT TO US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE) REGULATORY JURISDICTION AND WILL REQUIRE AUTHORIZATION BY THE USACE VIA THE WATERWAY PERMITTING PROCESS (404/401). IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE WATERWAY PERMITS (404/401) STREAM CHANNEL EXCAVATION CAN NOT EXCEED THE QUANTITIES AND/OR SURFACE AREA THAT HAS BEEN PERMITTED. THE WATERWAY PERMITS ARE ATTACHED TO THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS AS SPECIAL PROVISIONS AND WILL BE AVAILABLE IN THE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION OFFICE.

TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO PREVENT ANY INCIDENTAL DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXCAVATION AND HAULING OF MATERIAL FROM THE STREAM CHANNEL. THIS PERTAINS TO ANY EXCAVATION OPERATIONS SUCH AS, FOUNDATION PIER OR ABUTMENT EXCAVATION, CHANNEL CLEANOUT, EXCAVATION FOR ROCK CHANNEL PROTECTION AND REMOVAL OF ANY TEMPORARY FILL ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.

SPECIAL ITEM 680 - SITE RESTORATION

ONCE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE ELK CREEK AND ANY IMPACTED ADJACENT LAND AREAS TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY THE PLANS. PAYMENT FOR ALL LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE LUMP SUM CONTRACT PRICE FOR ITEM SPECIAL 680 - SITE RESTORATION.

ITEM 614, MAINTAINING TRAFFIC

LENGTH AND DURATION OF LANE CLOSURES AND RESTRICTIONS SHALL BE AT THE APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER. IT IS THE INTENT TO MINIMIZE THE IMPACT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. LANE CLOSURES OR RESTRICTIONS OVER SEGMENTS OF THE PROJECT IN WHICH NO WORK IS ANTICIPATED WITHIN A REASONABLE TIME FRAME, AS DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER, SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED. THE LEVEL OF UTILIZATION OF MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC DEVICES SHALL BE COMMENSURATE WITH THE WORK IN PROGRESS.

ITEM 614, MAINTAINING TRAFFIC (CONT.)

A MINIMUM OF 1 LANE OF TRAFFIC IN EACH DIRECTION SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES BY USE OF THE EXISTING PAVEMENT EXCEPT AS NOTED. WHEN TWO-WAY TRAFFIC WILL BE MAINTAINED USING A SINGLE LANE, TRAFFIC SHALL BE CONTROLLED WITH FLAGGERS AND CONTROL DEVICES AS REQUIRED AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE ENGINEER.

ALL WORK AND TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH C&MS 614 AND OTHER APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF THE SPECIFICATIONS, AS WELL AS THE OHIO MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES. PAYMENT FOR ALL LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE LUMP SUM CONTRACT PRICE FOR ITEM 614, MAINTAINING TRAFFIC, UNLESS SEPARATELY ITEMIZED IN THE PLAN.

DEMOLITION DEBRIS

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID AND/OR LIMIT DEMOLITION DEBRIS FROM ENTERING STREAMS.

WHILE PAINTING OR SEALING ANY PORTION OF THE BRIDGE STRUCTURES, AN APPROPRIATE APRON WILL BE UTILIZED TO PREVENT DEBRIS, PAINT OVER SPRAY, AND SEALANTS FROM ENTERING INTO THE STREAMS OR AFFECTING VEHICULAR/PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC AND/OR PROTECTED AREAS.

ANY MATERIAL THAT DOES FALL INTO STREAMS OR AFFECTS VEHICULAR/PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC AND/OR PROTECTED AREAS SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY REMOVED AT THE CONTRACTORS EXPENSE.

CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION

THE CONTRACTOR WILL ADVISE THE PROJECT ENGINEER A MINIMUM OF:
- TWENTY-ONE (21) DAYS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, AND/OR ROAD CLOSURES.
- FOURTEEN (14) DAYS PRIOR TO LANE CLOSURES AND/OR SHIFTS IN TRAFFIC PATTERNS.
THE PROJECT ENGINEER WILL FORWARD THIS INFORMATION TO THE FOLLOWING:

DISTRICT PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO) BY EMAIL AT D08.PIO@DOT.OHIO.GOV

DISTRICT PERMIT SECTION BY PHONE AT (513) 933-6577 OR EMAIL AT CHRISTOPHER.BASS@DOT.OHIO.GOV

CENTRAL OFFICE SPECIAL HAUL PERMITS SECTION BY FAX AT (614) 728-4099 OR EMAIL AT HAULING.PERMITS@DOT.OHIO.GOV

THE PIO WILL, IN TURN, NOTIFY THE PUBLIC, THE LOCAL EMERGENCY SERVICES, AFFECTED SCHOOLS AND BUSINESSES, AND ANY OTHER IMPACTED LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCY OF ANY OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED ITEMS, VIA MEDIA SOURCES.

ITEM 512 - SEALING OF CONCRETE SURFACES (EPOXY-URETHANE)

THIS ITEM INCLUDES SEALING THE CONCRETE SUPERSTRUCTURE, SUBSTRUCTURE AND HEADWALL SURFACES OF SPECIFIED BRIDGES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. THE COLOR OF THE URETHANE COATING SHALL BE FEDERAL COLOR STANDARD NO. #17778 (LIGHT NEUTRAL).

PAYMENT FOR THIS WORK SHALL INCLUDE ALL EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL AND LABOR NECESSARY TO PERFORM THIS TASK. PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE AT THE BID PRICE PER SQUARE YARD.

ELEVATION DATUM

ALL ELEVATIONS ARE ORTHOMETRIC HEIGHTS USING THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD 88) AND THE GEOID03 GEOID. HORIZONTAL POSITIONS ARE BASED ON THE OHIO STATE PLANE SOUTH ZONE, A LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC MAP ALL ELEVATIONS ARE ORTHOMETRIC HEIGHTS USING THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD 88) AND THE GEOID03 GEOID. HORIZONTAL POSITIONS ARE BASED ON THE OHIO STATE PLANE SOUTH ZONE, A LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC MAP PROJECTION, THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1983 ADJUSTED TO THE NATIONAL SPATIAL REFERENCE SYSTEM OF 2007 (NAD 83 (NSRS 2007)), AND THE GRS80 ELLIPSOID.

SURVEYING PARAMETERS

PRIMARY PROJECT CONTROL MONUMENTS GOVERN ALL POSITIONING ON ODOT PROJECTS.

USE THE FOLLOWING PROJECT CONTROL, VERTICAL POSITIONING, AND HORIZONTAL POSITIONING PARAMETERS FOR ALL SURVEYING:

VERTICAL POSITIONING

ORTHOMETRIC HEIGHT DATUM: NAVD 88
GEOID: GEOID 12A

HORIZONTAL POSITIONING

REFERENCE FRAME: NAD 83
ELLIPSOID: GRS80
MAP PROJECTION: LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC
COORDINATE SYSTEM: OHIO SOUTH ZONE (SPC 3401)
COMBINED SCALE FACTOR: 1.0000000

USE THE POSITIONING METHODS AND MONUMENT TYPE USED IN THE ORIGINAL SURVEY TO RESTORE ALL MONUMENTS RELATED TO PRIMARY PROJECT CONTROL THAT ARE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. RESTORE THE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED MONUMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CMS 623.

UNITS ARE IN U.S. SURVEY FEET. USE THE FOLLOWING CONVERSION FACTOR: 1 METER = 3.280833333 U.S. SURVEY FEET.

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GENERAL NOTES

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ITEM 530 - STRUCTURES MISC.: TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION SITE ACCESS

IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE WATERWAY PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND SUBSEQUENT REMOVAL OF ALL TEMPORARY ACCESS ROADS AND FILL, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALSO MAKE NOTE OF AND COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING:

THE FILL MATERIALS FOR THE TEMPORARY ACCESS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF WASHED TYPE A DUMP ROCK FILL WITH 6" OF WASHED TYPE E AGGREGATE FOR A LEVEL DRIVING SURFACE. UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, THE TEMPORARY ROCK FILL WILL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF IN AN UPLAND LOCATION OUTSIDE THE 100 YEAR FLOOD PLAIN OF THE STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

THE REQUIREMENT OF ALL DUMP ROCK MATERIAL WILL BE AS PER SECTION 601.08 OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS, EXCEPT ALL MATERIAL SHALL BE LIMESTONE AND SHALL BE FREE OF SOILS AND ROCK FINES.

THE CONTRACTOR'S WORK MUST STAY WITHIN THE EXISTING R/W AND CHANNEL EASEMENTS AS SHOWN IN THE PLANS. NO ADDITIONAL EASEMENTS OR R/W HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FOR THIS WORK. ACCESS TO THE SITE(S) MAY REQUIRE LOWERING OF EQUIPMENT BY CRANE INTO THE STREAMBED, DUMPING MATERIAL OVER THE SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE, USE OF SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT, ETC. THE METHOD FOR PLACING DUMP ROCK IN THE STREAM SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT TEMPORARY ACCESS FILL MATERIALS ARE NOT DISCHARGED BEYOND THE ODOT PROJECT RIGHT-OF-WAY LIMITS. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO NOTIFY THE PROJECT ENGINEER AND MCD/LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES IMMEDIATELY OF ANY MATERIAL THAT MOVES BEYOND THE PROJECT RIGHT-OF-WAY BOUNDARIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ALL PERMITS, REQUIREMENTS AND PENALTIES SET BY THE MCD/LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES FOR FAILING TO MEET THE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR RECLAMATION OF DISCHARGED MATERIALS.

TEMPORARY FILL AND PERMANENT FILL PLACED BELOW THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER ELEVATION ARE NOT CONSIDERED TO COMPROMISE THE HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STREAM AS THIS FILL WOULD BE COMPARABLE TO NORMAL STREAM SEDIMENT.

TO MINIMIZE THE VOLUME OF TEMPORARY FILL IN THE STREAM, ONLY ONE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ACCESS FILL SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ALONG THE SIDE OF A PIER AT ANY TIME.

ANY MODIFICATION TO THE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION SITE ACCESS AS SHOWN IN THE PLANS REQUIRES WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE ENGINEER. NO ADDITIONAL PAYMENT WILL BE MADE FOR PROVIDING AN ALTERNATE DESIGN. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO INSTALL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE BMP IN ACCORDANCE WITH SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATION 832.05L. ALL COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE BMP AND RELATED GRADING IS INCIDENTAL TO THE WORK PERFORMED.

PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF ANY IN-STREAM WORK, ESTABLISH A GROUND MOUNTED MONUMENT (i.e. GROUND MOUNTED ROD OR POST) UPSTREAM OF PROPOSED TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ACCESS FILL TO VISUALLY MONITOR THE WATER ELEVATION IN THE WATERWAY WHERE THE FILL IS PERMITTED. MAINTAIN THE MONUMENT THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT. PROVIDE A VISUAL MARK ON THE MONUMENT THAT IDENTIFIES THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK (OHWM) SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND ELEVATION OHWM + 1 FOOT. ENSURE THAT THE MONUMENT CAN BE READ FROM THE BANK OF THE WATERWAY. HAVE THIS ELEVATION SET AND CERTIFIED BY AN OHIO REGISTERED SURVEYOR.

ITEM 530 - STRUCTURES MISC.: TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION SITE ACCESS (CONT.)

THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO PERFORM ALL IN-STREAM WORK WHEN THE WATERWAY ELEVATION IS BELOW THE OHWM ELEVATION. FOR ALL SITE CONDITIONS WHEN THE WATERWAY ELEVATION IS ABOVE ELEVATION OHWM + 1 FOOT, THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO COMPLETELY REMOVE ALL EQUIPMENT AND STORED MATERIALS FROM THE TEMPORARY ACCESS FILL TO AN ELEVATION AT OR ABOVE THE 100 YEAR FLOOD ELEVATION. AT NO TIME SHALL ANY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT BE LEFT IDLE OR ALLOWED TO WORK IN A PARTIALLY SUBMERGED CONDITION. NO DEBRIS OR TEMPORARY EARTHWORK FILL/EXCAVATION SHALL BE LEFT IN THE STREAM OR ALONG THE STREAM BANKS. ALL EXCAVATED RIVER BOTTOM MATERIALS SHALL BE DISPOSED AND/OR STORED OFF-SITE AS NECESSARY. THE DISPOSAL/STORAGE SITE SHALL BE UPLAND AND LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE 100 YEAR FLOOD BOUNDARY OF THE STREAM.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM CLEARING AND GRUBBING AND GRADING AS REQUIRED TO ACCESS THE SITE. THE CONTRACTOR MAY REMOVE A PORTION OF THE GUARDRAIL TO ACCOMMODATE CONSTRUCTION ACCESS BUT SHALL MAINTAIN THE REQUIRED LENGTH OF NEED FOR THE APPROACH GUARDRAIL AT ALL TIMES. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ACCESS AGREEMENTS AND GUARDRAIL MODIFICATIONS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN TRAFFIC SAFETY (I.E. TEMPORARY IMPACT ATTENUATORS, GUARDRAIL, ETC). ANY MANIPULATION OF THE GUARDRAIL FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN PLAN FORM TO THE WORK ZONE MAINTENANCE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL.

UNLESS ITEMIZED SEPERATELY, ALL EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL, LABOR AND ANY MISCELLANEOUS APPURTENANCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE AND SUBSEQUENT REMOVAL OF THE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ACCESS ROADS, PIPES AND FILL AS WELL AS SITE INSPECTIONS, SURVEY, MANIPULATION OF THE GUARDRAIL, GRADING/EARTHWORK FOR SITE ACCESS AND ERECTION/REMOVAL OF THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MONUMENT SHALL BE INCLUDED FOR PAYMENT UNDER ITEM 530 - STRUCTURE MISC.: TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION SITE ACCESS (LUMP SUM).

THE DEPARTMENT SHALL NOT PAY FOR RE-ERECTION OF TEMPORARY ACCESS FILL EXCEPT AS NOTED IN THE WATERWAY PERMIT. CLEARING AND GRUBBING, EXCAVATION, EMBANKMENT AND SEEDING AND MULCHING FOR SITE RESTORATION HAVE BEEN SEPERATELY ITEMIZED IN THE PLANS.

ANCHOR ASSEMBLY REMOVED, TYPE A, AS PER PLAN

IN ADDITION TO REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF THE EXISTING TYPE 'A' ANCHOR ASSEMBLY, THIS ITEM SHALL ALSO INCLUDE REMOVAL OF THE EXISTING BURRIED CONCRETE ANCHOR BLOCKS AND CONCRETE ENCASEMENTS FOR THE ANCHOR ASSEMBLY POSTS, BACKFILLING OF VOIDS LEFT BY REMOVAL OF THE EXISTING CONCRETE POST ENCASEMENTS AND/OR CONCRETE ANCHOR BLOCKS WITH CMS 203 EMBANKMENT, REGRADING OF THE BERM OR SLOPE AND ANY SEEDING REQUIRED AS A RESULT OF THE ANCHOR ASSEMBLY REMOVAL.

ITEM 623 - CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT STAKES & SURVEYING, AS PER PLAN

PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REFERENCE THE LENGTH OF THE PROJECT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROADWAY, IN A MANNER SATISFACTORY TO THE ENGINEER. THE PAVEMENT SHALL BE REFERENCED IN 25 FOOT INCREMENTS, OR IN INCREMENTS ACCEPTABLE TO THE ENGINEER, IN A SEMI-PERMANENT CONDITION.

ITEM 202 - PORTIONS OF STRUCTURE REMOVED OVER 20' SPAN ,AS PER PLAN

THIS WORK CONSISTS OF THE REMOVAL OF PORTIONS OF THE EXISTING STRUCTURES, ETC. AS SHOWN IN THE PLANS OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.

THE PROVISIONS OF ITEM 202 APPLY EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED BY THE FOLLOWING NOTES. PERFORM WORK CAREFULLY TO PROTECT PORTIONS OF SUCH SYSTEMS THAT ARE TO BE SALVAGED AND INCORPORATED INTO THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE. THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES, HEADACHE BALLS AND/OR HOE RAM TYPE OF EQUIPMENT IS PROHIBITED. SUBMIT CONSTRUCTION PLANS ACCORDING TO CMS 501.05.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE CARE NOT TO DAMAGE ANY PORTION OF THE STRUCTURE THAT WILL REMAIN IN SERVICE. ANY PORTION OF THE REMAINING STRUCTURE DAMAGED AS A RESULT OF CONTRACTOR ACTIONS SHALL BE REPLACED IN KIND AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

THE CONTRACTOR MUST REVIEW THE STRUCTURE WHEN PREPARING HIS BID. THE CONTRACTOR WILL REVIEW THE CONDITION OF THE STRUCTURE TO DETERMINE WHAT DEBRIS WILL FALL FROM THE STRUCTURE DURING REMOVAL. THE CONTRACTOR WILL DETERMINE THE CORRESPONDING COST TO CLEAN UP ANY AND ALL DEBRIS WHICH FALLS FROM THE STRUCTURE DURING ANY ALL REMOVAL OPERATION. THE COST TO CLEAR AND CLEAN UP ALL DEBRIS DURING REMOVAL SHALL BE INCLUDED WITH THE BID FOR THIS ITEM OF WORK. NO ADDITIONAL COST WILL BE RECOGNIZED TO CLEAN DEBRIS RESULTING FROM THE STRUCTURE REMOVAL OPERATION.

MEASUREMENT & PAYMENT: THE DEPARTMENT WILL MEASURE THE QUANTITY OF REMOVALS ON A LUMP SUM BASIS. THE DEPARTMENT WILL PAY FOR THE ACCEPTED QUANTITIES OF REMOVALS AT THE CONTRACT PRICE FOR ITEM 202 - PORTIONS OF STRUCTURE REMOVED, OVER 20 FOOT SPAN, AS PER PLAN OR ITEM 202 - PORTIONS OF STRUCTURE REMOVED, AS PER PLAN.

EXISTING PLANS

EXISTING PLANS MAY BE INSPECTED IN THE ODOT DISTRICT 8 OFFICE IN LEBANON, OH.

PROPOSED WORK - BRIDGE No.: PRE-122-2436

1. PREPARE STEEL PIER PILINGS BY GRINDING ALL EXPOSED FLANGE EDGES AND BY ABRASIVE BLASTING PER 514.13. DURING GRINDING, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE FURTHER DAMGAGE TO DETERIORATED PORTIONS OF THE STEEL PILING.
2. WELD STUD SHEAR CONNECTORS TO TO PIER PILING BEAM WEBS.
3. APPLY ONE COAT OF ORGANIC ZINC PRIMER TO ALL EXPOSED PILINGS PER 514.17
4. ENCASE ALL STEEL PIER PILES USING REINFORCED CLASS QCI SELF CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE. THE ENCASEMENT SHALL EXTEND FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PIER CAP TO 4 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE STREAM BED.
5. REMOVE EXISTING ROCK CHANNEL PROTECTION (RCP) AT THE ABUTMENTS AND EXCAVATE 3'-6" OF STREAM CHANNEL BANK. REPLACE WITH A 3'-0" THICK OF TYPE 'A' RCP.
6. RETROFIT THE BRIDGE RAILING PER STD. DWG. DBR-3-11.
7. REPLACE THE APPROACH GUARDRAIL, BRIDGE TERMINAL END ASSEMBLIES AND ANCHOR ASSEMBLIES.

ITEM 606 - ANCHOR ASSEMBLY, MGS TYPE E

THIS ITEM SHALL CONSIST OF FURNISHING AND INSTALLING ANY OF THE GUARDRAIL END TERMINALS FOR TYPE MGS GUARDRAIL AS LISTED ON ROADWAY ENGINEERING'S WEB PAGE UNDER ROADSIDE SAFETY DEVICES FOR APPROVED GUARDRAIL END TREATMENTS. INSTALLATION SHALL BE AT THE LOCATIONS SPECIFIED IN THE PLANS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

THE FACE OF THE TYPE E IMPACT HEAD SHALL BE COVERED WITH A SHEET OF TYPE G REFLECTIVE SHEETING, PER CMS 730.19.

REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE INSTALLATION OF, AND THE GRADING AROUND THE FOUNDATION TUBES AND GROUND STRUT. THE TOP OF ANY FOUNDATION TUBE SHOULD BE LESS THAN 4 INCHES ABOVE THE GROUND. THE PLACEMENT OF THE FOUNDATION TUBES SHOULD BE AN APPROPRIATE DEPTH BELOW THE LEVEL LINE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE FINISHED GUARDRAIL HEIGHT OF 31 INCHES FROM THE EDGE OF THE SHOULDER.

ON-SITE GRADING IS REQUIRED IF THE TOP OF THE FOUNDATION TUBES OR TOP OF THE GROUND STRUT DOES PROJECT MORE THAN 4 INCHES ABOVE THE GROUND LINE.

PAYMENT FOR THE ABOVE WORK SHALL BE MADE AT THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR ITEM 606, ANCHOR ASSEMBLY, MGS TYPE E, EACH, AND SHALL INCLUDE ALL LABOR, TOOLS, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS NECESSARY TO CONSTRUCT A COMPLETE AND FUNCTIONAL ANCHOR ASSEMBLY SYSTEM, INCLUDING ALL RELATED TRANSITIONS, REFLECTIVE SHEETING, HARDWARE, GRADING, EMBANKMENT AND EXCAVATION NOT SEPARATELY SPECIFIED, AS REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURER.

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GENERAL NOTES

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ITEM 511 - QC1 CONCRETE, MISC.: SELF-CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE

THIS ITEM INCLUDES USING QC1 SELF-CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE TO ENCASE THE PIER PILES OF THE PRE-122-2436 BRIDGE AS SHOWN IN THE PLANS.

DEFINITION OF SELF-CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE (SCC): FLOWING CONCRETE THAT IS CAPABLE OF FILLING THE FORMWORK, SPREADING TO A LEVEL STATE WITHOUT SEGREGATION AND ENCAPSULATING THE REINFORCEMENT WITHOUT THE USE OF INTERNAL/EXTERNAL VIBRATORS OR MECHANICAL CONSOLIDATION.

SUBMITTALS

SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING BEFORE PLACING SCC:

- MIX DESIGN AND PLACEMENT PROCEDURES
- TRIAL BATCH TEST REPORT, INCLUDING TEST RESULTS FOR THE TESTS SPECIFIED IN THE SECTION ENTITLED "PREQUALIFICATION OF MIX DESIGN"
- PROVIDE A MOCK-UP

QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSURANCE

PREPARE SCC SPECIMENS FOR COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH TESTING PER THE APPLICABLE ASTM C31, C39, C172, C192, C470, EXCEPT FABRICATE TEST SPECIMENS AS FOLLOWS:

- PLACE THE TEST MOLDS ON A FIRM, FLAT SURFACE TO PREVENT DISTORTION OF THE BOTTOM SURFACE.
- IF MORE THAN 1 SPECIMEN IS TO BE MADE FROM THE SAME BATCH, MAKE ALL THE SPECIMENS SIMULTANEOUSLY.
- FILL THE MOLD IN 1 LIFT, POURING THE CONCRETE FROM A LARGER CONTAINER.
- PAT THE SIDES OF THE MOLD LIGHTLY BY HAND OR JIG BY ROCKING THE MOLD FROM SIDE TO SIDE.
- STRIKE OFF THE SURFACE OF THE CONCRETE EVEN WITH THE TOP EDGE OF THE MOLD.
- WIPE THE SIDES OF THE MOLD FREE OF EXCESS CONCRETE AND PRESS THE LID ON.

PREQUALIFICATION OF MIX DESIGN

PREQUALIFY THE SCC MIX DESIGN WITH A TRIAL BATCH USING THE SAME MATERIALS, MIX PROPORTIONS, MIXING EQUIPMENT, PROCEDURES, AND BATCH SIZE TO BE USED IN SCC PRODUCTION.

THE SCC TRIAL BATCH MUST COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

SCC MIX DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

PROPERTY	TEST	REQUIREMENT
SLUMP FLOW	ASTM C 1611	AT LEAST 20 INCHES
FLOW RATE, T50	ASTM C 1611	2 - 7 SECONDS
VISUAL STABILITY INDEX	ASTM C 1611	1 OR LESS
J-RING FLOW	ASTM C 1621	THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN J-RING FLOW AND SLUMP FLOW MUST NOT EXCEED 2 INCHES
COLUMN SEGREGATION	ASTM C 1610	STATIC SEGREGATION MUST NOT EXCEED 15 PERCENT
BLEEDING	ASTM C 232	BLEEDING CAPACITY MUST NOT EXCEED 2.5 PERCENT
COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	ASTM C 39	THE AVERAGE OF 5 TEST CYLINDERS MUST BE AT LEAST 600 PSI GREATER THAN THE QC1 4000 PSI CONCRETE STRENGTH AT 7 DAYS
MIN. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	ASTM C 39	THE MINIMUM FOR AN INDIVIDUAL TEST CYLINDER MUST NOT BE LESS THAN THE QC1 4000 PSI CONCRETE STRENGTH

MOCK-UP

CONSTRUCT A MOCK-UP BEFORE PLACING THE SCC.

THE MOCK-UP MUST DEMONSTRATE THAT THE SCC WILL:

- FLOW FOR THE DISTANCE REQUIRED BY THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE
- COMPLETELY FILL THE FORMS
- ENCAPSULATE THE REINFORCEMENT AND EMBEDMENTS

PREQUALIFY THE SCC MIX DESIGN BEFORE CONSTRUCTING THE MOCK-UP.

THE MOCK-UP FORMS MUST BE SIMILAR TO THOSE USED FOR THE PRODUCTION ELEMENTS. INCLUDE IN THE MOCK-UP THE CONCRETE, REINFORCEMENT, AND CONCRETE EMBEDMENTS SHOWN ON THE AUTHORIZED PLANS/SHOP DRAWINGS, EXCEPT THE REINFORCEMENT AND EMBEDMENTS MUST STOP 12 INCHES FROM BOTH LONGITUDINAL ENDS OF THE MOCK-UP.

THE MOCK-UP MUST SIMULATE THE FLOW OF CONCRETE FOR THE MAXIMUM DISTANCE ANTICIPATED DURING PRODUCTION OR FOR A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET IF THE ANTICIPATED FLOW TRAVEL IS LESS THAN 10 FEET.

PLACE THE SCC IN THE MOCK-UP IN THE ENGINEER'S PRESENCE.

TAKE A TEST SAMPLE OF AT LEAST 100 POUNDS OF CONCRETE FROM WITHIN THE FORMS AT THE DISCHARGE POINT AND AT THE POINT FARTHEST FROM THE DISCHARGE POINT. DETERMINE THE COARSE AGGREGATE CONTENT OF EACH TEST SAMPLE. THE COARSE AGGREGATE CONTENT OF THE TEST SAMPLES MUST NOT DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER BY MORE THAN 8 POUNDS OF AGGREGATE PER CUBIC FOOT OF CONCRETE.

SAW-CUT THE MOCK-UP FULL-DEPTH IN THE TRANSVERSE DIRECTION APPROXIMATELY 2 FEET FROM THE END OF THE POUR. VOIDS OR HONEYCOMBING IN THE SCC OR BETWEEN THE CONCRETE AND EMBEDDED ELEMENTS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

IF THE ENGINEER REJECTS THE SCC PLACED IN THE MOCK-UP, CONSTRUCT ADDITIONAL MOCK-UPS UNTIL THE SCC IS ACCEPTED BY THE ENGINEER.

TEST SAMPLES AND TEST RESULTS FROM THE MOCK-UP SUBMIT TEST RESULTS FOR SLUMP FLOW AND VISUAL STABILITY INDEX.

IF THE ENGINEER REJECTS THE SCC FOR SLUMP FLOW AND VISUAL STABILITY INDEX, MAKE CORRECTIVE CHANGES AND RESUBMIT THE SCC MIX DESIGN OR PLACEMENT PROCEDURES. SUBMIT THE AGGREGATE GRADINGS AS AN INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTAL.

DISPOSE OF THE MOCK-UP IN ACCORDANCE WITH CMS 107.11.

FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

FINE AGGREGATE MOISTURE CONTENT

DETERMINE THE FINE AGGREGATE MOISTURE CONTENT FOR EACH BATCH OF SCC.

SLUMP FLOW AND VISUAL STABILITY INDEX

AT THE START OF SCC PLACEMENT AND WHENEVER A SET OF CONCRETE CYLINDERS IS PREPARED, DETERMINE THE SLUMP FLOW AND THE VISUAL STABILITY INDEX UNDER ASTM C 1611.

MATERIALS

PROVIDE AN SCC MIX WITH AGGREGATE GRADATIONS WITHIN ZONE II OF THE COARSENESS FACTOR CHART. INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF AN APPROVED CMS 705.12 (SCC) ADMIXTURE OF AN APPROVED JOB MIX FORMULA TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED CONSISTENCY; RE-PROPORTIONING THE AGGREGATES WITHIN ZONE II; ADDING CEMENTITIOUS MATERIAL; AND INCLUDING A VISCOSITY MODIFYING ADMIXTURE (VMA) ARE ACCEPTABLE METHODS OF IMPROVING THE STABILITY OF THE MIX. A NEW MIX DESIGN IS NOT REQUIRED.

SLUMP REQUIREMENTS OF CMS TABLE 499.03-1 DO NOT APPLY.

ESTABLISH QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES IN THE QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR SCC CONCRETE. SET THE TARGET SLUMP FLOW FOR THE MIX AND MAINTAIN THE FLOW WITHIN ±2 INCHES. VISUALLY INSPECT THE STABILITY OF THE MIX TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS NO AGGREGATE PILE IN THE MIDDLE OF, NOR MORTAR HALO IN EXCESS OF 1/2 INCH ON THE LEADING EDGE OF THE SLUMP FLOW TEST PILE. TEST THE SLUMP FLOW ACCORDING TO ASTM C1611.

GRADATION

PROVIDE A WELL-GRADED CONCRETE MIX BY MAINTAINING THE GRADATION OF THE COMBINATION OF AGGREGATES WITHIN ZONE II (OPTIMAL) OF THE COARSENESS FACTOR CHART (FIGURE 1) AS DEFINED IN THE COMPASS OR EQUAL SOFTWARE. USE A 1 INCH NOMINAL MAXIMUM SIZE AGGREGATE. ENSURE THAT THE DESIGN YIELD IS 27.0 CUBIC FEET.

USE THE FOLLOWING SIEVE SIZES TO DETERMINE THE GRADATION OF THE AGGREGATES:

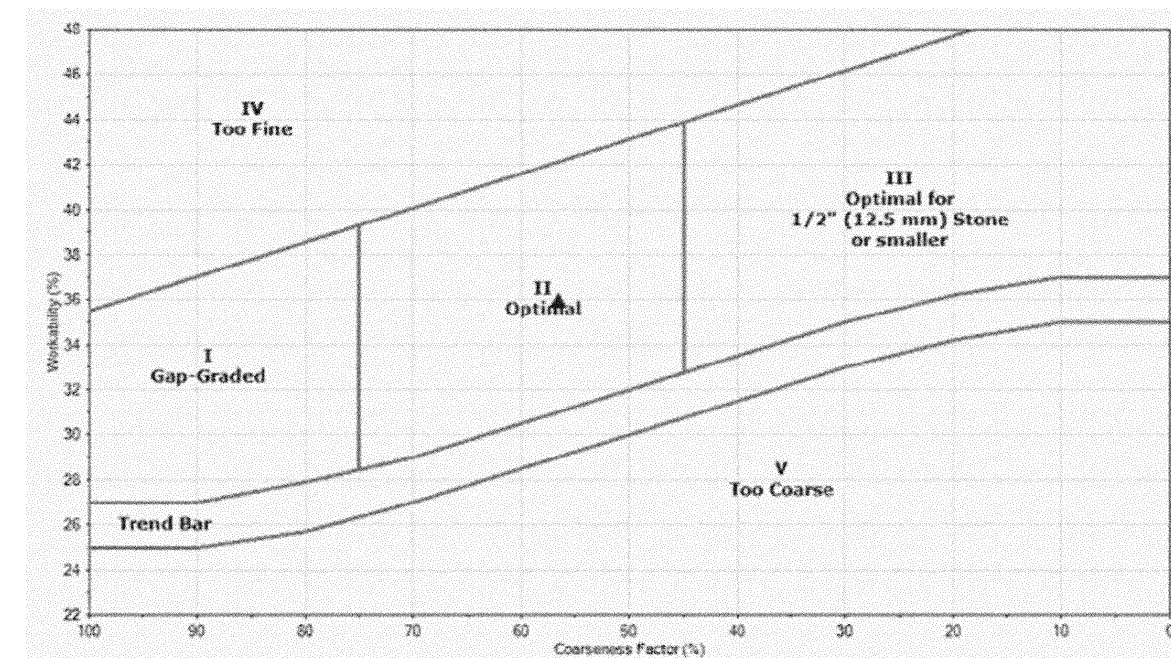
1/2 INCH	# 8
1 INCH	# 16
3/4 INCH	# 30
1/2 INCH	# 50
3/8 INCH	# 100
#4	# 200

IN THE CHART:

WORKABILITY FACTOR (%) REFERS TO THE PERCENT OF THE COMBINED AGGREGATE THAT PASSES THE NO. 8 SIEVE. COARSENESS FACTOR (%) REFERS TO THE PERCENT OF THE COMBINED AGGREGATE THAT IS RETAINED ON THE NO. 8 SIEVE THAT IS ALSO RETAINED ON THE 3/8 IN. SIEVE. THE CHART IS BASED ON A CEMENT CONTENT OF 564 LBS /CUBIC YARD. ADJUST TO WORKABILITY PROPORTIONATELY AND DIRECTLY BY 2.5% PER 94 LBS. OF CEMENT WHEN USING EITHER LESS OR MORE.

THE MINIMUM ALLOWABLE SLUMP FLOW IS 20 INCHES. THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE SLUMP FLOW IS 24 INCHES. THE SLUMP FLOW MUST NOT VARY BY MORE THAN 3 INCHES FROM THE MIX DESIGN SLUMP FLOW.

THE VISUAL STABILITY INDEX MUST NOT EXCEED 1.



CONSTRUCTION

SSC SHALL BE PUMPED INTO THE FORMS FROM BELOW THE BRIDGE DECK. CORE DRILLING OF THE BRIDGE DECK TO ACCESS THE ABUTMENT FORMS SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED.

ENSURE THAT THE CONCRETE MIX DESIGN IS WORKABLE AND FINISHABLE DURING THE TRIAL PROCESS. WHEN THE MIX IS DETERMINED TO HAVE ISSUES RELATING TO WORKABILITY OR FINISHABILITY IN THE FIELD, THE DEPARTMENT MAY RESCIND THE MIX DESIGN ACCEPTANCE.

PAYMENT

ALL MATERIALS, LABOR, EQUIPMENT AND ANY MISCELLANEOUS APPURTENANCES REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THIS WORK SHALL BE INCLUDED UNDER ITEM 511 - QC3 CONCRETE, MISC.: SELF-CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE FOR PAYMENT.

REFERENCES

- ACI 237R - SELF CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE
- ASTM C 31 - MAKING AND CURING CONCRETE TEST SPECIMENS IN THE FIELD
- ASTM C 39 - COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CYLINDRICAL CONCRETE SPECIMENS
- ASTM C 127 - STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR DENSITY, RELATIVE DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY), AND ABSORPTION OF COARSE AGGREGATE
- ASTM C 128 - STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR DENSITY, RELATIVE DENSITY (SPECIFIC GRAVITY), AND ABSORPTION OF FINE AGGREGATE
- ASTM C 172 - SAMPLING FRESHLY MIXED CONCRETE
- ASTM C 192 - MAKING AND CURING CONCRETE TEST SPECIMENS IN THE LABORATORY
- ASTM C 232 - STANDARD TEST METHODS FOR BLEEDING OF CONCRETE
- ASTM C 470 - MOLDS FOR FORMING CONCRETE TEST CYLINDERS VERTICALLY
- ASTM C 1610 - STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR STATIC SEGREGATION OF SELF-CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE USING COLMUN TECHNIQUE
- ASTM C 1611 - STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR SLUMP FLOW OF SELF-CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE
- ASTM C 1621 - STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR PASSING ABILITY OF SELF-CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE BY J-RING

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PROJECTS LOCATED OVER A SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER

THE PROJECT AREA IS LOCATED OVER THE BURIED VALLEY AQUIFER SYSTEM, A DESIGNATED SOLE SOURCE AQUIFER. IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR A RELEASE IN THIS SENSITIVE AREA, ALL PROJECT RELATED REFUELING AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES SHALL BE PERFORMED IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE MANNER. SPILLS OF FUELS, OILS, CHEMICALS OR OTHER MATERIALS WHICH COULD POSE A THREAT TO GROUNDWATER SHALL BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY BY THE CONTRACTOR. IF THE SPILL IS A REPORTABLE AMOUNT, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD CONTRACT THE GRATIS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT AT (937) 787-4592 FOR CLEAN UP OF THE SPILL.

FOR ANY SPILL OF A REPORTABLE AMOUNT, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD CONTACT THE OHIO EPA SPILL HOTLINE 1-800-282-9378.

ELK CREEK IN-WATER WORK RESTRICTIONS

FROM APRIL 15th THROUGH JUNE 30th THERE SHALL BE NO PLACEMENT OR REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT FILL MATERIALS BELOW THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK.

ENDANGERED BAT HABITAT REMOVAL

THE PROJECT IS LOCATED WITHIN THE KNOWN HABITAT RANGES OF THE FEDERALLY LISTED AND PROTECTED INDIANA BAT AND NORTHERN LONG-EARED BAT. NO TREES SHALL BE REMOVED UNDER THIS PROJECT FROM APRIL 1 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30. ALL NECESSARY TREE REMOVAL SHALL OCCUR FROM OCTOBER 1 THROUGH MARCH 31. THIS REQUIREMENT IS NECESSARY TO AVOID AND MINIMIZE IMPACTS TO THESE SPECIES AS REQUIRED BY THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS NOTE, A TREE IS DEFINED AS A LIVE, DYING, OR DEAD WOODY PLANT, WITH A TRUNK OF 3" OR GREATER IN DIAMETER AT A HEIGHT OF 4.5' ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE, AND WITH A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 13 FEET.

SLOAN'S CRAYFISH

THE SLOAN'S CRAYFISH (ORCONECTES SLOANII), A STATE THREATEND ENDANGERED SPECIES HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN ELK CREEK WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE IN-STREAM PORTIONS OF THE PROJECT BE CONDUCTED DURING NORMAL FLOW (GREATER THAN 2 INCHES OF WATER ABOVE THE STREAM BED) TO ALLOW THE SLOANS' CRAYFISH TO RELOCATE OUT OF THE AREA AS IN-WATER WORKS BEGINS. IF BELOW NORMAL FLOW PERIODS HAVE CREATED ISOLATED POOLS POTENTIALLY CONFINING THE SLOAN'S CRAYFISH IN THE AREAS WORK IS TO BE PERFORMED, IMMEDIATELY CONTACT THE ODOT D08 ENVIRONMENTAL DEC. AN INDIVIDUAL WITH A SCIENTIFIC COLLECTORS PERMIT WILL BE REQUIRED TO PERFORM A SWEEP SEINE TECHNIQUE TO MOVE THE CRAYFISH FROM THE POOLS AND RELOCATE THEM UPSTREAM AND OUTSIDE OF THE PROJECT AREA. DO NOT PLACE MATERIAL ON THE ISOLATED POOLS UNTIL THIS RELOCATION HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

ITEM 503 - COFFERDAMS AND EXCAVATION BRACING, AS PER PLAN

IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF CMS 503, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MINIMIZE THE IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTION ACCESS ON THE RIVER OR STREAM WHEN PERFORMING PIER REPAIRS. TO SIMPLIFY ACCESS TO THE PIERS AND MINIMIZE THE VOLUME OF TEMPORARY FILL PLACED FOR CONSTRUCTION ACCESS CAUSEWAYS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE TEMPORARY WATER FILLED INFLATABLE COFFERDAMS IN THE RIVER OR STREAM AROUND THE PIERS AND DE-WATER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE THE WATER FILLED INFLATABLE COFFERDAMS TO TEMPORARILY BLOCK/DIVERT THE STREAM FLOW TO PERFORM PIER REPAIRS. THESE COFFERDAMS SHALL BE PLACED IN RIVER OF STREAM BY HAND OR USING ROPES/COME ALONGS ETC. FROM THE STREAM BANK. NO HEAVY EQUIPMENT SHALL BE PLACED IN THE STREAM TO ERECT, MAINTAIN AND SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVE THE INFLATABLE COFFERDAMS. ONCE THE COFFERDAM IS IN PLACE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE A LAYER OF HEAVY DUTY PLASTIC AND CLEAN AGGREGATE INSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE COFFERDAM TO PROTECT THE DEWATERED STREAMBED DURING CONSTRUCTION. SMALL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SHALL BE ALLOWED TO ACCESS THE PIERS USING ONLY THE AGGREGATE WORK PAD INSIDE THE COFFERDAM.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADHERE TO ALL STREAM AND/OR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTRICTIONS (i.e. TREE REMOVAL, IN-STREAM RESTRICTIONS FOR ELK CREEK, ETC.). TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS TO STREAM FLOW, COFFERDAMS SHALL BE ERECTED AT ONLY ONE PIER AT TIME.

FURTHERMORE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT THE INFLATABLE COFFERDAMS DURING A PERIOD OF TIME WHEN THE ANTICIPATED VOLUME OF RAINFALL AND SUBSEQUENT STREAM FLOW IS ANTICIPATED TO BE LOW. THUS REDUCING THE POSSIBILITY OF WASHOUT DUE TO HIGH FLOW EVENTS. SHOULD THE COFFERDAMS BE WASHED OUT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE REPLACEMENTS ON-SITE. THE COST TO REPLACE THE WASHED OUT COFFERDAMS SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. THE CONTRACTOR AND THE PROJECT ENGINEER SHALL PERFORM A PRE-CONSTRUCTION AND POST-CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION OF THE SITE. THE STREAMBED SHALL BE RETURNED TO IT'S PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITION ONCE THE PIER REPAIRS ARE COMPLETED.

THE FOLLOWING WATER FILLED INFLATABLE COFFERDAM PRODUCTS HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR USE:

- | | |
|---|---|
| DAM-IT DAMS
546 E. REID ROAD
GRAND BLANC, MI 48439

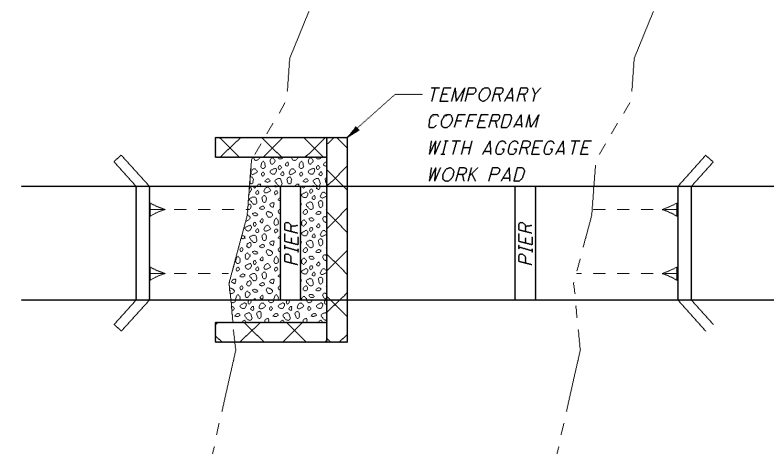
PH: (810) 695-1695
www.damitdams.com | DETROIT TARP
15500 OAKWOOD DRIVE
ROMULUS, MI 48174

PH: (800) 457-5054
www.detroittarp.com |
|---|---|

- AQUA DAM
HERB HASCHEN
P. O. BOX 1203
8338 ELLIOTT ROAD
EASTON, MARYLAND 21601
PH: (410) 820-6440
www.aquadam.net

- AQUA-BARRIER
HYDROLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
41212 PARK 290 DR, BLDG C
WALLER, TX 77484
PH: (800) 245-0199
www.hydrologicalsolutions.com

THIS ITEM SHALL INCLUDE ALL MATERIAL, LABOR, EQUIPMENT, ETC. REQUIRED TO ERECT, MAINTAIN AND SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVE THE COFFERDAMS, PLASTIC, AGGREGATE ETC. NECESSARY TO ACCESS AND EXCAVATE AROUND THE PIERS. ANY DAMAGE TO THE STREAM AS A RESULT OF THE USE OF THE WATER FILLED COFFERDAMS OR OTHER APPURTENANCES SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. ANY VIOLATIONS OR STREAMBED REPAIRS SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY. PAYMENT FOR THIS WORK SHALL BE INCLUDED WITH ITEM 503 - COFFERDAMS AND EXCAVATION BRACING, AS PER PLAN FOR PAYMENT.



TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION SITE ACCESS & COFFERDAM DETAL FOR BRIDGES

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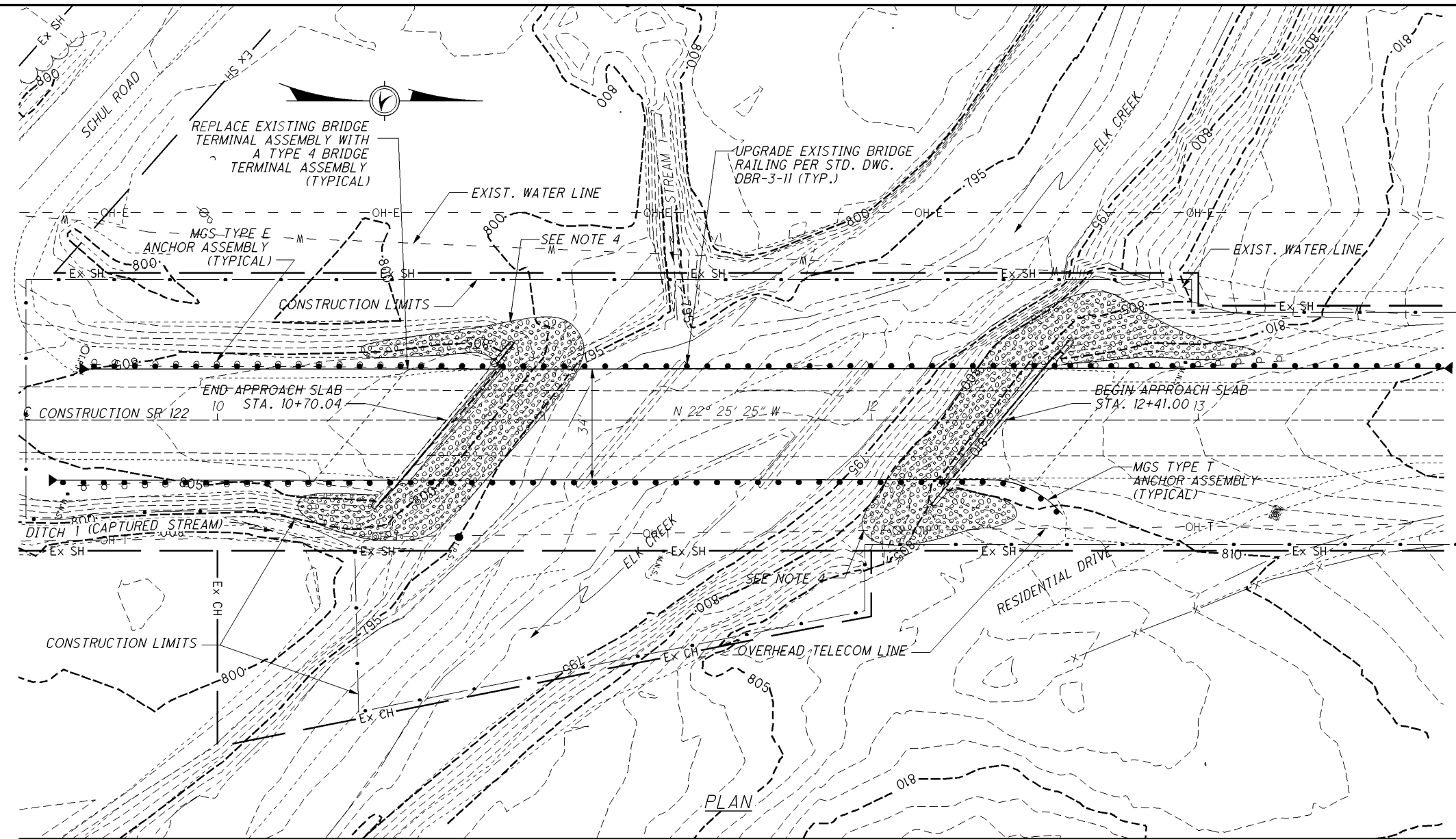
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GENERAL NOTES

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BENCHMARK DATA					
North	East	Elevation	Station	Offset	Feature
578141.31	1406121.10	804.68	9+59.54	-21.51	IPIN
577339.99	1406574.48	0.0000	0+40.41	0.00	CENTERLINE
577791.21	1406315.12	0.0000	5+60.85	0.00	CENTERLINE
578770.06	1405884.91	0.0000	16+30.85	0.00	CENTERLINE
578126.07	1406150.66	0.0000	9+34.19	-0.00	CENTERLINE
578153.18	1406163.85	804.47	9+54.21	22.54	MAGS
578554.82	1405946.25	817.13	14+08.49	-25.40	MAGS
578453.84	1405996.29	812.07	12+96.06	-17.66	MAGS
577758.53	1406299.30	802.68	5+40.40	-30.00	CMON

- NOTES**
- EXCAVATE DOWN 3'-6" AND REMOVE ALL EXISTING RCP. REPLACE WITH 3'-0" THICK RCP, TYPE 'A' WITH GEOTEXTILE FABRIC.
 - AT NO TIME SHALL ANY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT BE PLACED IN THE "CAPTURED STREAM" DITCH.
 - TRANSITION FROM TYPE 4 BRIDGE TERMINAL ASSEMBLY TO MGS GUARDRAIL PER STD. DWG. MGS-4.3.
 - A QUANTITY OF 100 CY OF ROCK CHANNEL PROTECTION (RCP) EXISTS AND SHALL BE STOCKPILED WITHIN THE PROJECT CONSTRUCTION LIMITS TO BE REUSED. AN ADDITIONAL 400 CY OF RCP, TYPE A SHALL BE PLACED IN THE AREAS AND AT THE THICKNESS AS SPECIFIED IN THE PLANS.
- LEGEND**
- [Symbol] - DREDGING & REPLACEMENT OF STREAM BED MATERIAL TO ACCOMMODATE ENCASEMENT OF PIER PILES
 - [Symbol] - REMOVAL & REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING RCP AND PLACEMENT OF RCP, TYPE 'A' WITH GEOTEXTILE FABRIC

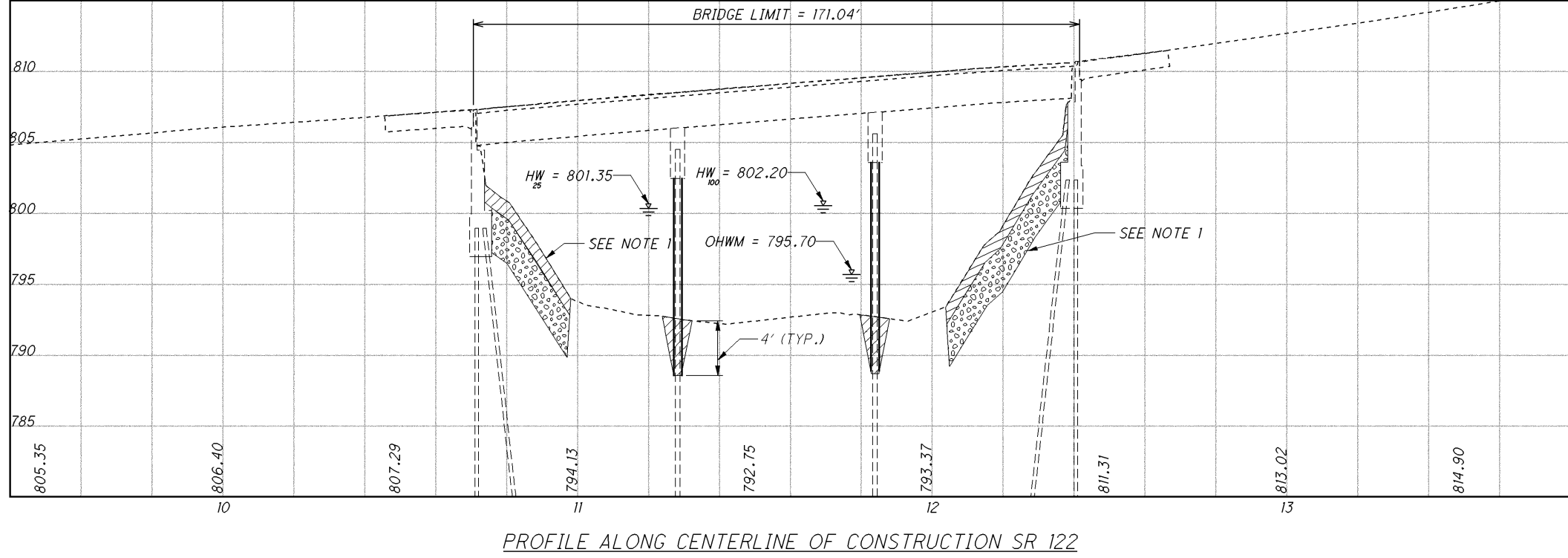
HYDRAULIC DATA

DRAINAGE AREA = 20.2 SQ. MILES
 Q (25) = 4450 CFS V (25) = 8.54 FT/S
 Q (100) = 5810 CFS V (100) = 10.54 FT/S
 ELK CREEK OHWM = 795.70
 STRUCTURE CLEARS THE 100 YEAR DESIGN HW BY 4.2 FEET.
 STREAM 1 OHWM = 795.70
 DITCH 1 OHWM = 798.20

0 20 40
 HORIZONTAL SCALE IN FEET

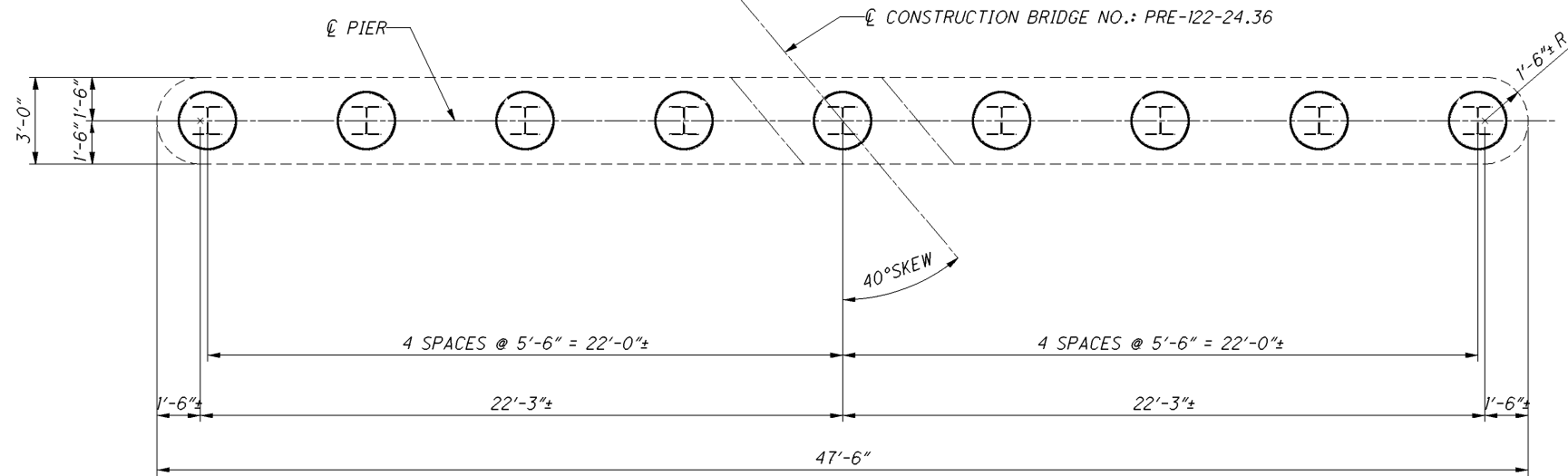
EXISTING STRUCTURE

TYPE: PRESTRESSED CONCRETE BOX BEAM SUPPORTED ON CAPPED STEEL PILE PIERS AND REINFORCED CONCRETE STUB ABUTMENTS
 SPANS: 53'-9", 53'-9", 53'-9"
 ROADWAY: 34'-0" F/F BRIDGE RAIL
 LOADING: HS20-44 & ALT. MILITARY LOADING
 SKEW: 40° 20' 46" LT. FWD.
 APPROACH SLABS: 25'-0" (STD. DWG. AS-1-81)
 ALIGNMENT: TANGENT
 CROWN: NORMAL 0.0156 FT/FT
 STRUCTURAL FILE NUMBER: 6802249
 DATE BUILT: 7/1/1983
 DISPOSITION: PIER REHABILITATION
 COORDINATES: LATITUDE N 39° 34' 15.72"
 LONGITUDE W 84° 29' 43.90"

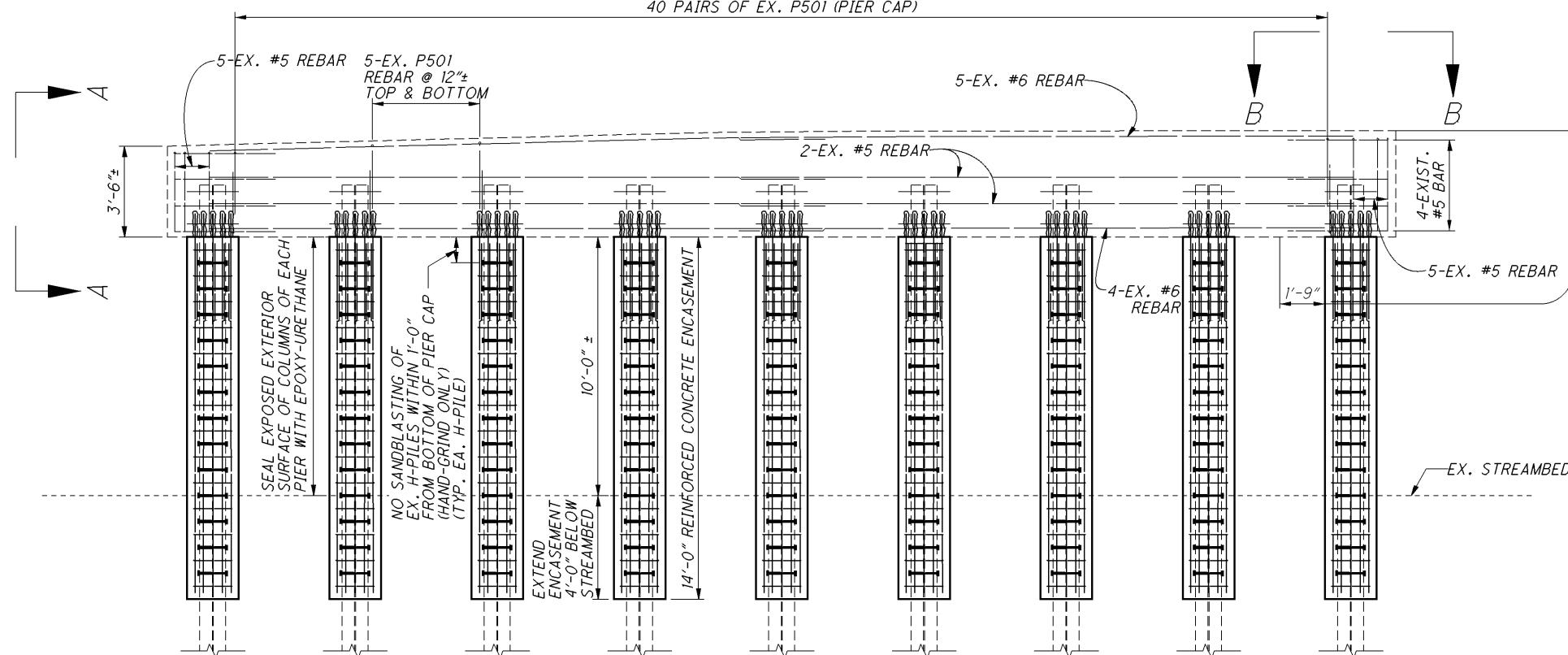


DESIGN AGENCY: STATE OF OHIO DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT 8 - BRIDGE OFFICE
 REVIEWED: DATE: STRUCTURE FILE NUMBER: 6802249
 DRAWN: GTF
 CHECKED: CAH
 PREBLE COUNTY STA. 10+70.04 STA. 12+49.00
SITE PLAN
 BRIDGE No.: PRE-122-2436
 SR 122 OVER ELK CREEK
PRE-122-24.36
PID No. 100830
 1/3
 6/10

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PLAN

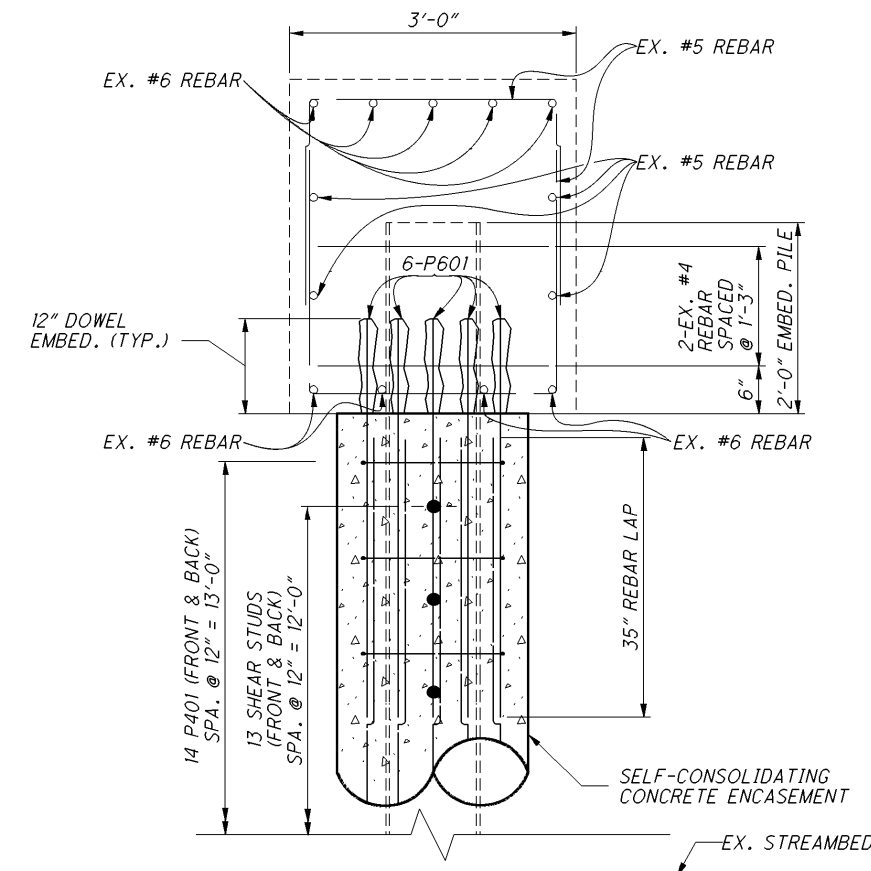
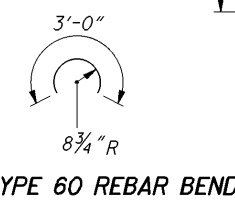


ELEVATION

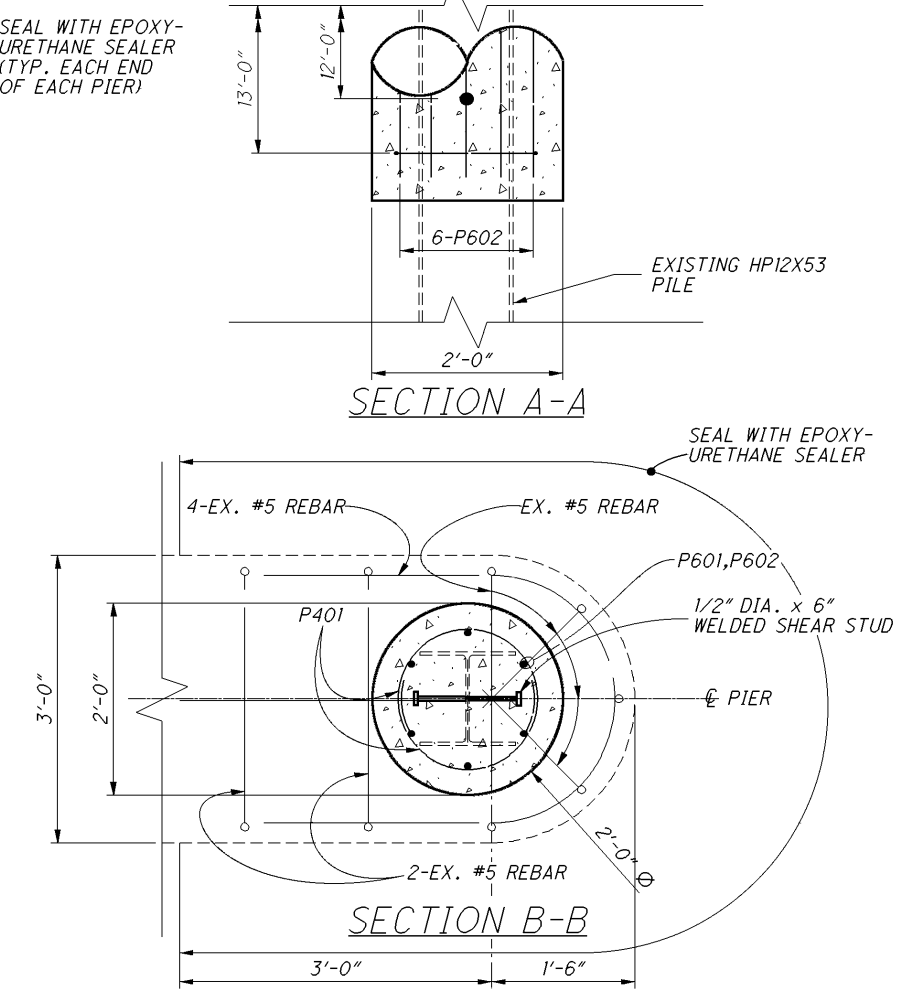
NOTES

1. PRIOR TO CONCRETE ENCASEMENT, HAND GRIND PILES TO REMOVE RUST AND OLD PAINT. TAKE CARE NOT TO CAUSE FURTHER DAMAGE TO CORRODED AREAS.
2. APPLY ONE COAT OF ORGANIC ZINC PRIMER.
3. GRINDING AND PAINTING SHALL EXTEND FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE PIER CAP DOWN TO 4'-0" BELOW THE STREAM BED.

MARK	NUMBER TOTAL	LENGTH	WEIGHT	TYPE	DIMENSIONS						
					A	B	C	D	E	R	INC
PIER COLUMNS											
P401	504	3'-0"	1010	60	3'-0"						0'-8 3/4"
P601	108	4'-0"	648	STR							
P602	108	13'-6"	2,190	STR							
SUB-TOTAL			3,848								



SECTION A-A

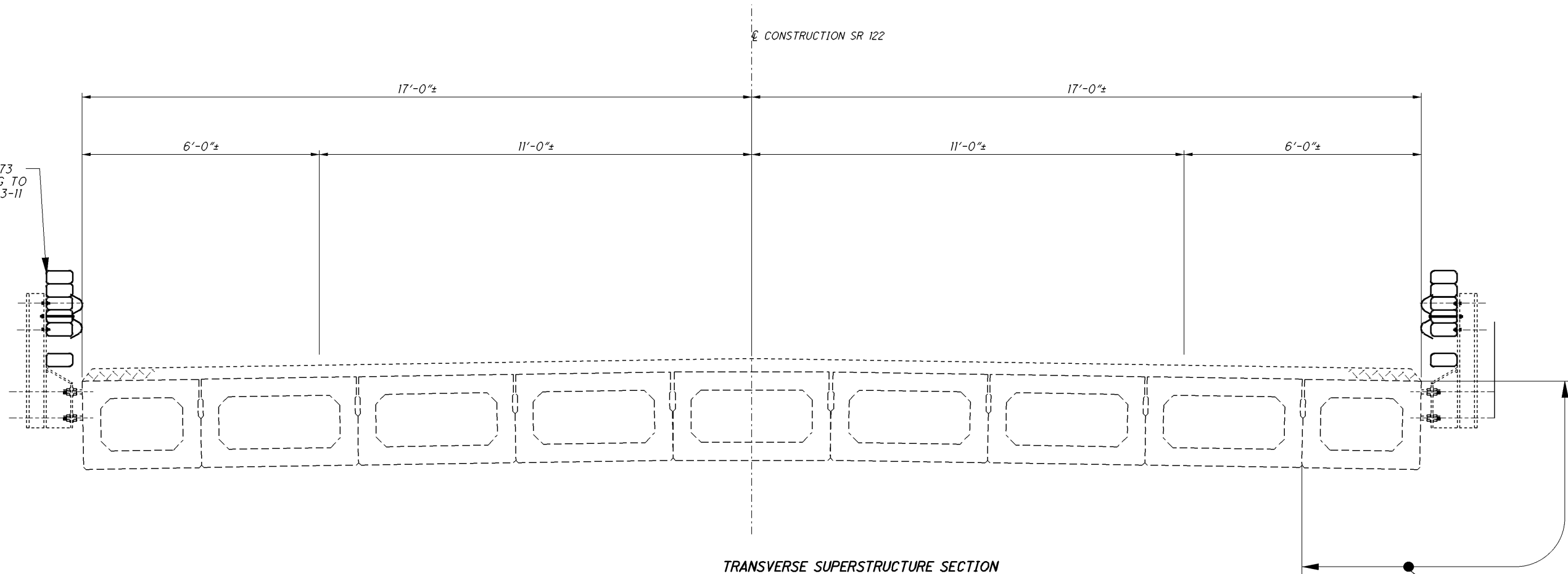


SECTION B-B

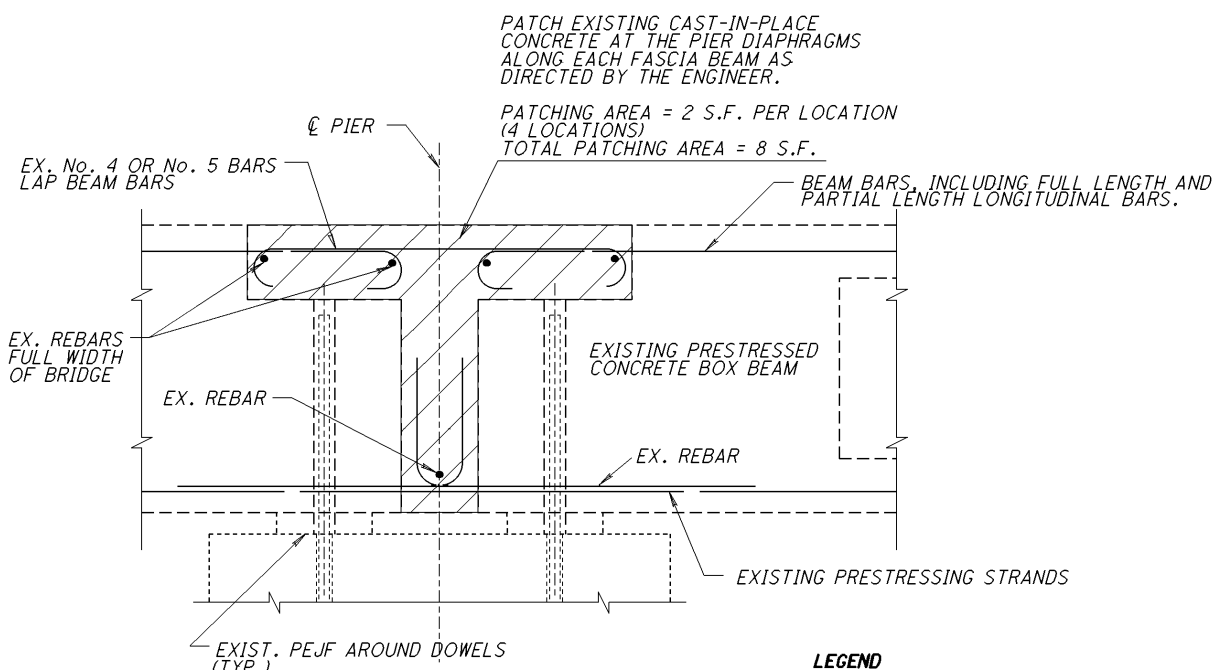
NOTES

- 1) REPLACE ALL EXISTING HORIZONTAL TUBES AND THE EXISTING W-RAIL ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BRIDGE. SALVAGE THE EXISTING BRIDGE RAILING POSTS FOR RE-USE. ALL EQUIPMENT LABOR AND MATERIALS REQUIRED TO UPGRADE THE BRIDGE RAILING SHALL BE INCLUDED WITH ITEM 517 - DEEP BEAM BRIDGE RETROFIT RAILING FOR PAYMENT.
- 2) REMOVAL OF PORTIONS OF THE EXISTING BRIDGE RAILING PAID FOR UNDER ITEM 202 - PORTIONS OF STRUCTURE REMOVED, OVER 20' SPAN, AS PER PLAN

UPGRADE EXISTING DBR-2-73 DEEP BEAM BRIDGE RAILING TO MEET NEW STD. DWG. DBR-3-11

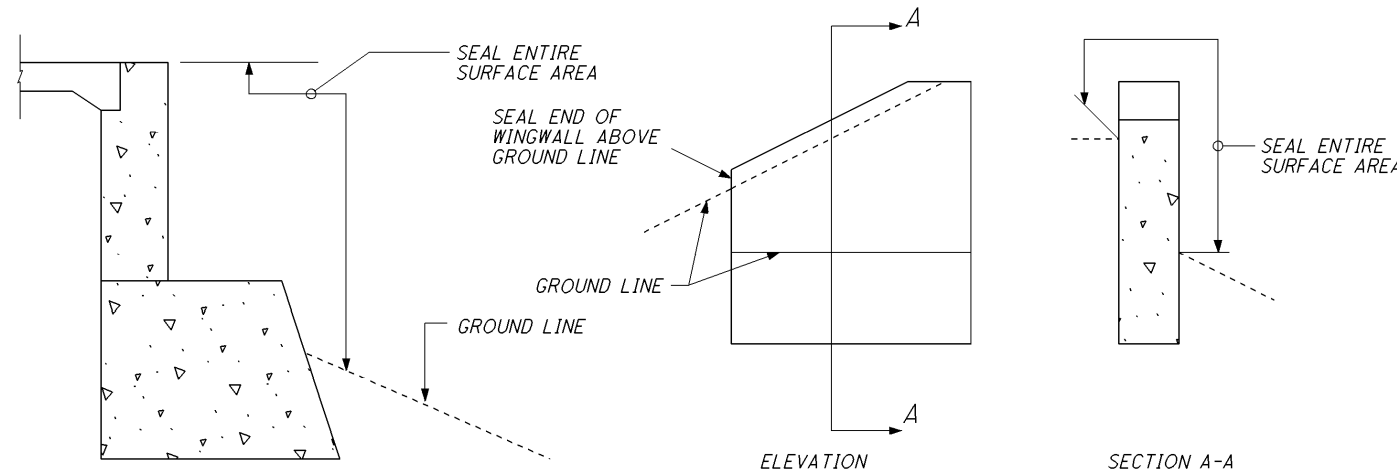


SEAL WITH EPOXY-URETHANE SEALER (TYP. EACH SIDE OF BRIDGE)



SUPERSTRUCTURE PATCHING DETAIL

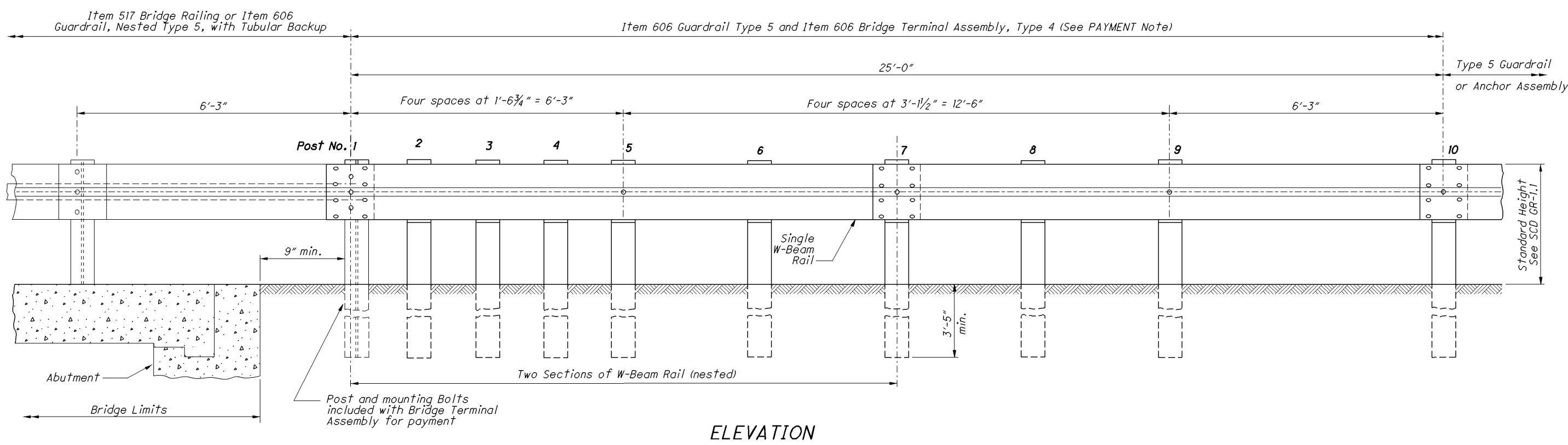
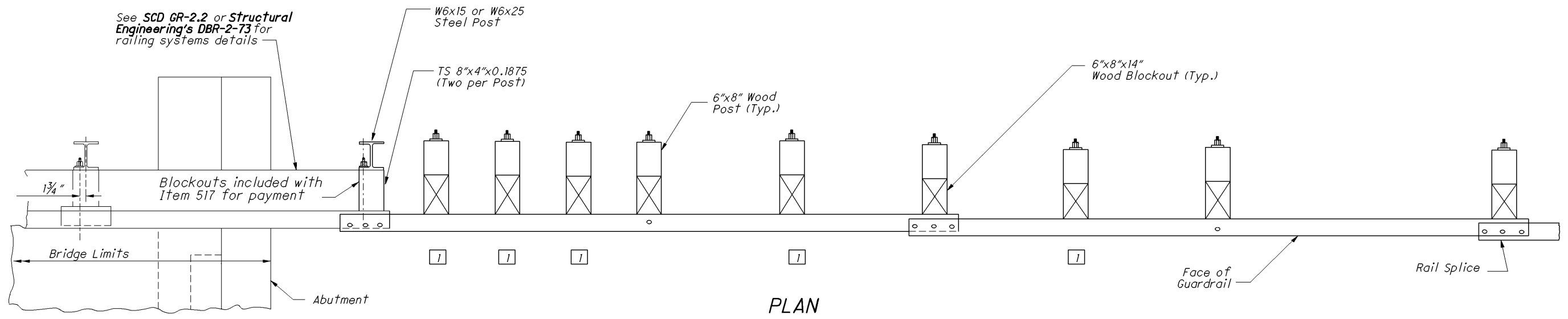
LEGEND
 CONCRETE PATCHING PER CMS 519



ABUTMENT SEALING LIMITS

WINGWALL SEALING LIMITS (STRAIGHT WING ABUTMENT)

DESIGNED CAH		DRAWN CAH		REVIEWED CAH		DATE STRUCTURE FILE NUMBER 6802249		DESIGN AGENCY STATE OF OHIO DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT 8 - BRIDGE OFFICE	
BRIDGE RAILING DETAIL					BRIDGE No.: PRE-122-2436 SR 122 OVER ELK CREEK				
PRE-122-24.36					PID No. 100830				
3 / 3					8 / 10				



NOTES

GENERAL: For additional details, see SCD GR-1.1.

APPLICATION: The Type 4 Bridge Terminal Assembly shall connect Type 5 Guardrail runs to Type 5 Guardrail with Tubular Backup or to Deep Beam Bridge Guardrail (as shown on Structural Engineering SCD DBR-2-73).

DETAIL INFORMATION: The first post off the bridge shall be steel (W6x15 or W6x25). All holes in the off-structure end of the approach panel rail section spanning the abutment are slotted 3/4"x2 1/2". Tighten the bolts as specified for expansion joints in Item 606.05.

POSTS: Posts may be set in drilled holes or driven to grade. See SCD GR-1.1 for additional Post embedment details. Guardrail is not attached to certain posts (see LEGEND).

WOOD POSTS - Use square sawed pressure treated wood as specified in CMS 710.14 and fabricated with square ends. Bore bolt holes and trim the tops of posts, if required after the posts are set.

STEEL POSTS - are allowed as an alternate. Use W6x9 or W6x8.5 in lieu of the 6"x8" wood post. Use same post material through-out assembly.

BLOCKOUTS: Use wood blockouts only. Steel or plastic blockouts are not permitted. Notched wood blockouts are used with steel posts.

FLARED GUARDRAIL: Start Standard Guardrail Flares as shown on SCD GR-5.1 at or beyond Post No. 10; however, the flare may begin at Post No. 7.

PAYMENT: Item 606 - Bridge Terminal Assembly, Type 4, Each, includes the cost of extra components in excess of normal guardrail, such as additional posts and other hardware. The TS 8"x4" spacers and tubular backup rail extending to the first post off the bridge is included with Item 517 - Railing, or Item 606 - Guardrail, Nested Type 5 with Tubular Backup, for payment.

LEGEND

1 Guardrail is not attached to posts at Posts 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8. Blockout is fastened to post with standard Post Bolt.

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SHEET NUMBER											PARTICIPATION		ITEM	ITEM EXT.	GRAND TOTAL	UNIT	DESCRIPTION	SEE SHEET NO.
2	3	4	5	6	7						01/STR /BR							
LUMP											LUMP	201	11001	LS	LUMP	CLEARING AND GRUBBING, AS PER PLAN	2	
	LUMP										LUMP	202	11203	LS	LUMP	PORTIONS OF STRUCTURE REMOVED, OVER 20 FOOT SPAN, AS PER PLAN	3	
			130								130	202	38000	130	FT	GUARDRAIL REMOVED		
			3								3	202	42001	3	EACH	ANCHOR ASSEMBLY REMOVED, TYPE A, AS PER PLAN	3	
			210								210	606	15050	210	FT	GUARDRAIL, TYPE MGS		
			3								3	606	26150	3	EACH	ANCHOR ASSEMBLY, MGS TYPE E	3	
			1								1	606	26550	1	EACH	ANCHOR ASSEMBLY, MGS TYPE T		
			4								4	606	35140	4	EACH	BRIDGE TERMINAL ASSEMBLY, TYPE 4		
			400								400	601	32004	400	CY	ROCK CHANNEL PROTECTION, TYPE A WITH FILTER WITH GEOTEXTILE FABRIC		
			100								100	SPECIAL	60134500	100	CY	STREAM CHANNEL ROCK STOCKED PILED AND PLACED	5	
												832	30000		EACH	EROSION CONTROL		
			4								4	202	47000	4	EACH	BRIDGE TERMINAL ASSEMBLY REMOVED		
			LUMP								LUMP	503	11101	LS	LUMP	COFFERDAMS AND EXCAVATION BRACING, AS PER PLAN		
			125								125	503	21100	125	CY	UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION	2	
			252								252	SPECIAL	50771200	252	FT	PILE ENCASEMENT	2	
			3,345								3,345	509	10001	3,345	LB	EPOXY COATED REINFORCING STEEL, AS PER PLAN	2	
			108								108	510	10000	108	EACH	DOWEL HOLES WITH NONSHRINK, NONMETALLIC GROUT		
			30								30	511	53010	30	CY	CLASS OCI CONCRETE, MISC.:SELF CONSOLIDATING CONCRETE	4	
			210	130							340	512	10100	340	SY	SEALING OF CONCRETE SURFACES (EPOXY-URETHANE)	2	
											90	512	74000	90	SY	REMOVAL OF EXISTING COATINGS FROM CONCRETE SURFACES		
			468								468	513	20000	468	EACH	WELDED STUD SHEAR CONNECTORS		
			1,476								1,476	514	00050	1,476	SF	SURFACE PREPARATION OF EXISTING STRUCTURAL STEEL		
			1,476								1,476	514	00056	1,476	SF	FIELD PAINTING OF EXISTING STRUCTURAL STEEL, PRIME COAT		
			350								350	517	75600	350	FT	DEEP BEAM BRIDGE RETROFIT RAILING	7	
											8	519	11100	8	SF	PATCHING CONCRETE STRUCTURE		
	LUMP										LUMP	SPECIAL	53000200	LS	LUMP	SPECIAL - STRUCTURES MISC.: TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION SITE ACCESS	3	
	LUMP										LUMP	614	11000	LS	LUMP	MAINTAINING TRAFFIC	2	
											LUMP	623	10001	LS	LUMP	CONSTRUCTION LAYOUT STAKES AND SURVEYING, AS PER PLAN	3	
											LUMP	624	10000	LS	LUMP	MOBILIZATION		
LUMP											LUMP	SPECIAL	68005000	LS	LUMP	SITE RESTORATION	2	

GENERAL SUMMARY	PRE - 122 - 2436
CALCULATED GTF	CHECKED CAH

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

WATERWAY PERMITS CONDITIONS

C-R-S: PRE-SR 122-24.36

PID: 100830

Date: 10/13/2016

1. Waterway Permit Time Restrictions:

Regional General Permit (RGP) Section B (Maintenance) is authorized for PRE-SR 122-24.36, PID 100830. A copy of the RGP shall be kept at the work site at all times and made available to all contractors and subcontractors. The permit is effective starting: **October 13, 2016**. The permit expires: **October 24, 2019**.

For permitted work in aquatic resources (including, but not limited to: streams, wetlands, jurisdictional ditches, captured streams, lakes, ponds), the Department will consider the Contractor's submission of a reauthorization to the waterway permit end date based on project constraints. In order to be considered, the Contractor must submit a justification to the Engineer at least 90 days prior to the waterway permit end date. The Engineer will submit the request for a time extension to ODOT-OES-WPU for consideration and coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR).

2. Deviations From Permitted Construction Activities

No deviation from the requirements for work in aquatic resources depicted in the plans, Special Provisions, and/or working drawings may be made unless a modification has been submitted to ODOT-OES-WPU and approved by the appropriate agencies (i.e., USACE, OEPA, USCG, ODNR, and USFWS).

For emergency situations resulting in unanticipated impacts to aquatic resources, provide notification (verbal or written) to the Engineer as soon as possible following discovery of the situation. Written notification to the Engineer and notification to the ODOT-OES-WPU (614-466-7100) must be made within 24 hours.

For non-emergency situations, notify the Engineer in writing for submission to the ODOT-OES-WPU (614-466-7100) for consideration and coordination with the appropriate agencies. Notification must be made at least 90 days prior to planned, non-permitted activities. Consideration of the requested deviation is at the discretion of the Director and must be coordinated with the appropriate regulatory agencies.

3. In-Stream Work Restrictions

Work in the following aquatic resources is further restricted as follows:

Stream Name /Description	Location	Work restriction dates (No in-stream work permitted)
Elk Creek	STA 10+25 to 12+75	April 15-June 30
Stream 1	STA 11+50	None
Ditch 1	STA 10+25 to 10+75	None

In-stream work has been defined as the placement and/or removal of fill materials (temporary or permanent) below ordinary high water of a stream. Examples of "fill" include, but are not limited to: bridge piers, abutments, culverts, rock channel protection, scour protection and temporary work pads.

Fills placed within a stream identified in the above table (outside of the work restriction dates) can continue to be worked from during the work restriction dates, but cannot be expanded, removed, or otherwise modified (below ordinary high water) until once again outside of the work restriction dates.

The Engineer must submit a request for an "in-water work restriction waiver" to ODOT-OES-WPU (614-466-7100) for consideration and coordination with the USACE, OEPA, and ODNR if in-stream work needs to occur within restricted dates.

4. Materials:

Materials utilized in or adjacent to aquatic resources on this project for temporary or permanent fill or bank protection shall consist of suitable material free from toxic contaminants in other than trace quantities. Broken asphalt is specifically excluded. Chromated Copper Arsenate (CCA), creosote, and other pressure treated lumber shall not be used in structures that are placed in aquatic resources.

5. Cultural Resources

If archeological sites or human remains are discovered, cease all work in the immediate area and notify the Engineer who will immediately contact the ODOT-District Environmental Coordinator and ODOT-OES-Cultural Resource Section at 614-466-7100. In the event of human remains are identified by OES-Cultural Resources Section the Engineer shall also contact the Preble County Sheriff's Office at (937) 456-6301.

6. Aquatic Resource Demarcation:

All aquatic resources indicated on the plans shall be demarcated in the field as per SS 832 prior to site disturbance. Specifically, only the locations and quantities in the table below are authorized to be impacted.

Resource ID	Resource Location	Impact Location STA	Impact Amount
Elk Creek	PRE-SR 122-24.36	STA 10+25 to 12+75	192 linear feet (0.0899 acre) temporary impacts*
Elk Creek	PRE-SR 122-24.36	STA 10+25 to 12+75	97 linear feet (0.0211 acre) permanent impacts*
Stream 1	PRE-SR 122-24.36	STA 11+50	15 linear feet (0.0001 acre) temporary impacts
Ditch 1	PRE-SR 122-24.36	STA 10+25 to 10+75	36 linear feet (0.0043 acre) temporary impacts

*Total impacts to Elk Creek upstream to downstream are not to exceed 192 linear feet (0.0899 acre).

The remainder of the aquatic resources must be demarcated as to ensure avoidance. The fence shall remain in place and be maintained throughout the construction process. Following the completion of the project, the fence and posts shall be removed.

7. Spill containment:

Provide and Maintain an Oil Spill Kit with a minimum capacity of 65 gallons. The Spill Kit shall contain:

- 6 - 3 in. X 8 ft. Oil only socks
- 4 - 18 in. X18 in. Oil only pillows
- 2 - 5 in. X 10ft. Booms
- 50 - 16in. X 20 in. Oil only pads
- 10- Disposable Bags

- 1- 65 Gallon drum with lid
- 25 pounds of Granular Oil Absorbent

The Oil Spill Kit shall be located within 150 feet of any equipment working in a stream or wetland. The oil Spill Kit shall be maintained for the life of the contract. Any materials utilized during the project will be replaced within 48 hours. All costs associated with furnishing and maintaining the above referenced spill containment kit is incidental to work.

8. Blasting:

State law requires notification to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources should blasting be required within or near stream channels (See ORC 1533.58 & CMS 107.09). Notify Engineer, in writing, for submission to ODOT-OES-WPU (614-466-7100) for coordination with ODNR.

9. Bridge Inspection:

Prior to the removal of bridge structures, the underside must be carefully examined for the presence of birds and bats. Should any birds or bats be found roosting on the underside of the bridge, the Contractor is required to notify the Engineer for coordination with ODOT-OES-WPU (614-466-7100).

10. Project Inspection:

Inspection of Work may include inspection by representatives of other government agencies or railroad corporations that pay a portion of the cost of the Work or regulate the Work through State and Federal law. Comments from the representatives of these agencies shall be directed to the Engineer. Please forward a copy to ODOT-OES-WPU (614-466-7100).

11. Temporary Access Fills (Stream and River Crossings and Fills)

Special Provisions Notes:

Definitions:

Hydraulic Opening

The cross sectional area allowing an unimpeded discharge equal to twice the highest monthly flow without producing a rise in the backwater above the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)*.

Standard Temporary Discharge

The hydraulic opening providing a capacity for a discharge equal to twice the *highest monthly flow* without producing a rise in the backwater above the OHWM shall be known as the Standard Temporary Discharge. The U.S. Geologic Service publication "Techniques for estimating Selected Streamflow Characteristics of Rural Unregulated Streams in Ohio" provides equations that estimate monthly flow for Ohio Waterways. These flows are also available in a web application by USGS StreamStats, (<http://water.usgs.gov/osw/streamstat/ohi.html>).

Average Monthly Flow

The average monthly flow represents the estimated "normal" flow.

Temporary Access Fills (TAFs)

In Streams and Rivers may include, but are not limited to, causeways, cofferdams (as described by other items of work), access pads, temporary bridges, etc. The Contractor will make every attempt minimize

disturbance to water bodies, stream banks, stream beds, and approach sections during the construction, maintenance, and removal of the TAFs. Fording of streams and rivers is prohibited. Construct TAFs in such a manner that will maintain flows, minimize upstream flooding, and avoid overtopping the TAF on a regular basis. **TAFs shall be designed and constructed so that the hydraulic opening provides capacity for a discharge equal to twice the highest monthly flow without producing a rise in the backwater above the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM).**

Requirements

21 calendar days prior to the initiation of any in-stream work, provide the Engineer with working drawings that include:

- Plan view drawing (200 scale or less) showing the location of all jurisdictional temporary fill proposed for use on the project.
- Scaled Cross section and profile drawing showing the OHWM and the proposed compliant hydraulic opening.
- A description of the installation and staging of all temporary jurisdictional fill over the life of the contract.
- A description of the removal of all jurisdictional temporary fill and restoration of the channel and all areas impacted by the jurisdictional temporary fill.
- A schedule outlining the timing of the placement and removal of all TAF.
- Have an Ohio Registered Engineer prepare, sign, seal, and date the working drawings. Have a second Ohio Registered Engineer check, sign, and seal and date the working drawings. The preparer and checker are two different Engineers. Include the following statement on the working drawings:
"These working drawings were prepared in compliance with the terms of the Regional General Permit and all contract documents."
- Include supporting hydraulic calculations developed by the engineer(s) who sealed the working drawings.
- Do not begin in-stream work until the Engineer has accepted the working drawings.

If the OHWM is not shown on the plans, the Department will establish the OHWM based on the definition of OHWM (as defined in SS 832) or the peak discharge from the 2 year event, using the method described in the most current version of the Department's Location and Design Manual Volume II.

If the Contractor proposes a TAF which does not provide for the Standard Temporary Discharge (discharge equal to twice the highest monthly flow without producing a rise in the backwater), the Contractor is required to coordinate the request for the contractor's proposed TAF with the Engineer and the ODOT Office of Environmental Services (OES). The Department makes no guarantee to grant the request. The contractor's proposed TAF request will be coordinated by OES with the USACE and the OEPA, as appropriate.

In addition to the requirements described in SS 832, supply the Engineer/OES with the following:

1. A plan and profile showing the temporary access fill(s) with the OHWM.
2. Cross section showing the hydraulic opening and the anticipated discharge flow.
3. A restoration plan for the area affected by the temporary access fill(s).
4. A schedule outlining the timing of the placement and removal of the temporary access fill(s).

The time frame allowed for the coordination of the contractor's proposed TAF will be a minimum of 60 days. Installation of any jurisdictional fill without a 404 Permit authorized by the USACE is strictly prohibited. All direct coordination with the USACE and/or OEPA will be performed through OES.

TAFs Construction and Payment

Begin planning and installing causeways and access fills as early in construction as possible to avoid conflicts with 404/401 permits or other environmental commitments that have been included in the construction plans.

TAFs in Streams and Rivers may include, but are not limited to, causeways, cofferdams, access pads,

temporary bridges, etc. Make every attempt minimize disturbance to water bodies, stream banks, stream beds, and approach sections during the construction, maintenance, and removal of the TAFs. Make every attempt to minimize disturbance to water bodies during construction, maintenance, and removal of the causeway and access fills. Construct the causeway and access fills as narrow as practical. Install in-stream conduits parallel to the stream banks. Make the causeway and access fills in shallow areas rather than deep pools where possible. Minimize clearing, grubbing, and excavation of stream banks, bed, and approach sections. Construct the causeway and access fills as to not erode stream banks or allow sediment deposits in the channel.

Prior to the initiation of any in-stream work, establish a monument upstream of proposed temporary crossing or temporary construction access fill to visually monitor the water elevation in the waterway where the fill is permitted. Maintain the monument throughout the project. Provide a visual mark on the monument that identifies the elevation 1 foot above the OHWM. If the OHWM is not shown on the plans, the Department will establish the OHWM based on the definition of OHWM (SS 832.02) or the peak discharge from the 2 year event, using the method described in the most current version of the Department's Location and Design Manual Volume II.

Ensure that the monument can be read from the bank of the waterway. Have this elevation set and certified by an Ohio Registered Surveyor.

TAFs placed by the contractor above the OHWM are not subject to the 404/401 permit constraints. All costs associated with furnishing and maintaining the above referenced monument is incidental to the work.

Should the water elevation of the waterway, exceed the elevation 1 foot above OHWM, the Department will compensate the Contractor for repair of any resulting damage to the permitted temporary access fill up to the elevation of 1 foot above the OHWM, except as noted. Follow the requirements in Item 502 for Structures for Maintaining Traffic and in item 503 for Cofferdams and any modifications to these items as shown in the plans. The Department will not pay for repair and maintenance of temporary access structures that are related to the construction access fill.

Should the water elevation of the waterway exceed the elevation shown on the monument, the Department will recognize this event as an excusable, non-compensable delay in accordance with Section 108.06 of the Construction & Materials Specifications.

Construct the causeway and fills, not including cofferdams and temporary bridges, to a water elevation at least 1 foot (0.3 m) above the OHWM. If more than one-third the width of the stream is filled, then use culvert pipes to allow the movement of aquatic life. Ensure that any ponding of water behind the causeway and access fills will not damage property or threaten human health and safety.

The following minimum requirements apply to TAFs where culverts are used.

- A. Furnish culverts on the existing stream bottom.
- B. Avoid a drop in water elevation at the downstream end of the culvert.
- C. Furnish a sufficient number of culverts in addition to stream openings to providing a discharge equal to twice the highest monthly flow without producing a rise in the backwater above the OHWM.
- D. Furnish culverts with a minimum diameter of 18 inches (0.5 m).

For all fill and surface material placed in the channel, around the culverts, or on the surface of the causeway and access fills furnish clean, non-erodible, nontoxic dumped rock fill, Type B, C, or D, as specified in C&MS 703.19.B. Extend rock fill up the slope from original stream bank for 50 feet (10 m) to catch and remove erodible material from equipment.

When the work requiring the TAFs is complete all portions of the TAF (including all rock and culverts) will be removed in its entirety. The material will not be disposed in other waters of the US or isolated wetland.

The stream bottom affected by the causeway and access fills will be restored to its pre-construction elevations. The TAF will not be paid as a separate item but will be included by the Contractor as part of the total project cost.

Unless specific TAFs compensation is included in the plans, all environmental protection and control associated with the 404/401 permit activities, including but not limited to TAFs, are incidental to the work within the boundaries of the 404/401 permit or as otherwise identified in the 404/401 permit application.

12. Excavation Activities:

Excavated material will be placed at the upland site and disposed of in such a manner that sediment and runoff to streams and other waters is controlled and minimized. If any changes to the proposed work are deemed necessary, you must notify and coordinate with the ODOT-OES-WPU (614-466-7100).

13. Bridge Demolition Debris:

Bridge demolition into Elk Creek, Stream 1, and/or Ditch 1 is not authorized for this project and debris is considered a temporary fill activity by the USACE and Ohio EPA. If any demolition debris inadvertently falls into Elk Creek, Stream 1 and/or Ditch 1 it must be removed immediately. If removal of debris material cannot be achieved immediately, please contact ODOT-Office of Environmental Services-Waterway Permits Unit at 614-466-7100.



U S Army Corps
of Engineers
Huntington District

Public Notice

In reply refer to Public Notice No.	Issuance Date:
<u>200800689-1</u>	<u>October 24, 2014</u>
Stream:	Closing Date:
<u>N/A</u>	<u>October 24, 2019</u>

Please address all comments and inquiries to:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Huntington District
ATTN: CELRH-RD-S-OT Public Notice No. (reference above)
502 Eighth Street
Huntington, West Virginia 25701-2070 Phone: (304) 399-5710

REGIONAL GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE STATE OF OHIO, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

In accordance with 33 CFR 325.5(c)(1), on May 16, 2014, the District Engineer of the Huntington District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, issued a public notice proposing a Regional General Permit (RGP) for the Ohio Department of Transportation that would authorize certain linear transportation and maintenance projects pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

As of the date of this public notice, the RGP is effective and authorizes activities in waters of the United States including work, structures, and the discharge of fill (both temporary and permanent) associated with linear transportation projects and the maintenance of existing transportation infrastructure conducted by the Ohio Department of Transportation in the State of Ohio. Conditions and limitations for the activities authorized by this RGP are attached. The permit remains in effect for a period of five years unless modified or rescinded.

This RGP is not valid until the appropriate state agency certifies the discharge does not violate state water quality standards. In response to the May 16, 2014 public notice, on August 29, 2014, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency granted Section 401 Water Quality Certification with general and special limitations and conditions for this RGP. In addition, by letter dated July 2, 2014, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources-Office of Coastal Management provided conditional concurrence with the Federal Consistency Determination.

If you have any questions regarding this public notice, please contact Mr. Peter Clingan by phone at (614) 692-4654, by mail using the address listed above, or by email at Peter.M.Clingan@usace.army.mil.

/s/

Ginger Mullins, Chief
Regulatory Division

(0)

Categories of Activities Covered by the Regional General Permit (RGP): This RGP authorizes activities in waters of the U.S. including work, structures, and the discharge fill (both temporary and permanent) associated with linear transportation projects and the maintenance of existing transportation infrastructure conducted by the Ohio Department of Transportation in the State of Ohio. Authorized activities would include the following categories of activities, referred to as RGP A and RGP B.

RGP A - Linear Transportation Projects: Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads and highways) in waters of the U.S. The discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2 acre of waters of the U.S. 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.

Examples of authorized activities include the discharge of fill material or structures into waters of the U.S. associated with new roadway alignments, roadway realignments, construction of roadway embankments and bridge abutments, installation of additional traffic lanes to existing roadways, intersection improvements, new bridges, bike paths, and roadway and railway grade separations.

Excluded activities include non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, and construction of staging, borrow, and disposal sites.

RGP A also authorizes discharges of fill material into waters of the U.S. associated with 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 into waters of the U.S., including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fill, 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.

Bridge demolition debris, with subsequent removal, may be used for temporary work/access pads provided it is composed of suitable material.

Notification: The permittee must submit a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) to the District Engineer prior to commencing the activity if:

- (1) the loss of waters of the U.S. exceeds 1/10 acre;
- (2) there is a discharge in a special aquatic site, including wetlands;
- (3) the activity is in a Section 10 water;

- (4) the total discharge of fill into a stream is greater than 500 linear feet for combined ephemeral, intermittent and perennial streams or;
- (5) the combined temporary and permanent discharges of fill into perennial and intermittent streams, for a single and complete crossing, is greater than 300 linear feet;
- (6) the project will involve the use of dredged material as temporary fill;
- (7) the removal of bridge demolition debris will exceed 72 hours from the time of placement into a water of the U.S.; or
- (8) any proposed temporary or permanent fill activity is located within the flowage easement of a flood control facility as defined in definitions section at the end of RGP.

Note: the discharge of fill shall be measured linearly from upstream to downstream, including the length of permanent or temporary stream impoundments, when calculating the total length of stream affected.

RGP B - Maintenance: RGP B authorizes the maintenance of existing transportation infrastructure conducted by the Ohio Department of Transportation in the State of Ohio as follows:

(a) RGP B authorizes the discharge of fill material into waters of the U.S. associated with the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable structure, or fill, or any currently serviceable structure or fill authorized by 33 CFR 330.3, provided that the structure or fill is not to be put to uses differing from those uses specified or contemplated for it in the original permit or the most recently authorized modification. Minor deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, requirements of other regulatory agencies, or current construction codes or safety standards that are necessary to make the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are authorized. Any stream channel modification is limited to the minimum necessary for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the structure or fill; such modifications, including the removal of material from the stream channel, must be immediately adjacent to the project or within the boundaries of the structure or fill. This RGP authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fill destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events, provide 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) Excavation of accumulated sediments and debris does not require authorization from the Corps if there is no subsequent discharge of the dredged material into a water of the U.S., unless the dredging activity occurs in a Section 10 water. RGP B authorizes the removal of accumulated sediments and debris from Section 10 waters in the vicinity of existing structures (e.g., bridges, culverted road crossings, water intake structures, etc.) and/or the placement of new

or additional riprap into waters of the U.S. to protect the structure. The removal of sediment is limited to the minimum necessary to restore the waterway in the vicinity of the structure to the approximate dimensions that existed when the structure was built, but cannot extend more 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 maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments from canals associated with outfall and intake structures. All dredged or excavated materials must be deposited and retained in an area that has no waters of the United States unless otherwise specifically approved by the District Engineer under separate authorization. The placement of new or additional riprap into waters of the U.S. must be the minimum necessary to protect the structure or to ensure the safety of the structure and cannot exceed 300 feet from the structure in either direction. Any bank stabilization measures not directly associated with the structure will require a separate authorization from the District Engineer.

(c) RGP B 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 within waters of the U.S. 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.

Bridge demolition debris, with subsequent removal within 72 hours, may be used for temporary work/access pads provided it is composed of suitable material.

This RGP does not authorize new stream channelization or stream relocation projects.

Note: This RGP 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.

Notification: The permittee must submit a PCN to the District Engineer prior to commencing if:

- (1) the activity is in a Section 10 water;
- (2) the activity is authorized by paragraph (b) of RGP B. The PCN must include information regarding the original design capacities and configurations of the outfalls, intakes, small impoundments, and canals;
- (3) the activity requires the use of vertical sheet piling and closed structures in the special habitat waters of Lake Erie (See General Condition 22 - Designated Critical Resource Waters.);
- (4) the maximum length of temporary discharges of fill material into perennial and intermittent streams as measured upstream to downstream exceeds 300 feet;

- (5) the project will involve the use of dredged material as temporary fill;
- (6) the removal of bridge demolition debris will exceed 72 hours from the time of placement into a water of the U.S.; or
- (7) any proposed temporary or permanent fill activity is located within the flowage easement of a flood control facility as defined in the definitions section of this RGP.

RGP General Conditions: To qualify for authorization under the RGP, the permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as appropriate, in addition to case-specific conditions imposed by the District Engineer for a specific project.

1. Navigation.

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

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

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

2. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species.

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

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

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations.

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged into waters of the U.S. must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act). However, bridge demolition debris may be used for temporary work/access pads provided it is composed of suitable material, free of exposed re-bar or other steel, and stabilized to prevent erosion.

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. The permittee is encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow.

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

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable RGP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the District Engineer to a specific RGP verification.

15. Single and Complete Project. The activity must be a single and complete project as defined in the definition section of this RGP. RGP A or RGP B cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

16. Wild and Scenic Rivers. No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

A PCN is required for work in components of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The following are components of the **National Wild and Scenic River System**:

Big and Little Darby Creeks (National Wild and Scenic River System):

- Big Darby Creek from Champaign-Union County line downstream to the Conrail railroad trestle and from the confluence with the Little Darby Creek downstream to the Scioto River.
- Little Darby Creek from the Lafayette-Plain City Road bridge downstream to within 0.8 mile from the confluence with Big Darby Creek.
- Total designation is approximately 82 miles

Little Beaver Creek (National Wild and Scenic River System):

- Little Beaver Creek main stem, from the confluence of West Fork with Middle Fork near Williamsport to mouth.
- North Fork from confluence of Brush Run and North Fork to confluence of North Fork with main stem at Fredericktown.
- Middle Fork from vicinity of Co. Rd. 901 (Elkton Road) bridge crossing to confluence of Middle Fork with West Fork near Williamsport.
- West Fork from vicinity of Co. Rd. 914 (Y-Camp Road) bridge crossing east to confluence of West Fork with Middle Fork near Williamsport.
- Total designation is 33 miles

Little Miami (National Wild and Scenic River System)

- Little Miami River - St. Rt. 72 at Clifton to the Ohio River
- Caesar Creek: lower two miles of Caesar Creek.
- Total designation is 94 miles

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

18. Endangered Species.

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

(b) The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) may be the lead federal agency with ultimate responsibility to ensure compliance with Section 7 of the ESA for many projects conducted by the Ohio Department of Transportation under this RGP. If the FHWA is the lead Federal Agency and if a PCN is required, the PCN must include documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. The District Engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address Endangered Species Act compliance for the activity, or whether additional Section 7 consultation is necessary.

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

(d) As a result of formal or informal consultation with the USFWS, the District Engineer may add species-specific conditions to a specific RGP verification.

(e) Authorization of an activity by an RGP 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, the Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering. Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical

habitat can be obtained directly from the office of the U.S. FWS or their web page at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipa/>.

Due to the potential presence of federally threatened or endangered species or their habitats, a PCN is required for all work in the following waterway or township of the corresponding county:

County	Waterway	Township
Adams	Ohio Brush Creek, Ohio River, Scioto Brush Creek, South Fork Scioto Brush Creek, West Fork Ohio Brush Creek	
Allen	Auglaize River, Cranberry Creek, Ottawa River, Riley Creek, Sugar Creek	
Ashtabula	Grand River, Pymatuning Creek	
Athens	Ohio River	
Auglaize	Auglaize River, Pusheta Creek, St. Marys River	
Belmont	Ohio River	
Brown	Eagle Creek, East Fork Eagle Creek, East Fork Little Miami River, East Fork Whiteoak Creek, Ohio River, Straight Creek, West Fork Eagle Creek, Whiteoak Creek	
Butler	Dicks Creek, Dry Fork Whitewater River, Elk Creek, Four Mile Creek, Great Miami River, Indian Creek, Sevenmile Creek	
Champaign	Chapman Creek, Kings Creek, Mad River, Nettie Creek	
Clark	Beaver Creek, Chapman Creek, Honey Creek, Little Miami River, Mad River, Mud Run	Bethel
Clermont	East Fork Little Miami River, Indian Creek, Little Miami River, O'Bannon Creek, Ohio River, Stonelick Creek	
Clinton	Anderson Fork, Cowan Creek, Little East Fork, Rattlesnake Creek, Todd Fork, Little Miami River	
Columbiana	Ohio River	
Coshocton	Doughty Creek, Killbuck Creek, Kokosing River, Mill Creek, Mohican River, Muskingum River, Tuscarawas River, Wakatomika Creek, Walhonding River, White Eyes Creek, Wills Creek	
Crawford	Broken Sword Creek, Olentangy River, Sandusky River, Sycamore Creek	
Darke	Greenmile Creek, Painter Creek, Stillwater River, Swamp Creek, West Branch Greenmile Creek	
Defiance	Auglaize River, Gordon Creek, Lick Creek, Lost Creek, Maumee River, Mud Creek, North Powell Creek, South Powell Creek, St. Joseph River, Tiffin River	Millford

Delaware	Alum Creek, Big Walnut Creek, Bokes Creek, Mill Creek, Olentangy River, Scioto River, Wheelstone Creek	
Fairfield	Clear Creek, Hocking River, Rush Creek, Salt Creek, Walnut Creek	
Fayette	Compton Creek, Deer Creek, East Fork Paint Creek, North Fork Compton Creek, Paint Creek, Rattlesnake Creek, Sugar Creek	
Franklin	Alum Creek, Big Darby Creek, Big Walnut Creek, Blacklick Creek, Hellbranch Run, Little Darby Creek, Olentangy River, Scioto River, Walnut Creek	
Fulton	Bad Creek, Brush Creek, Mill Creek, Swan Creek, Tenmile Creek, Tiffin River	
Gallia	Ohio River	
Greene	Caesar Creek, Little Miami River, Mad River, Massies Creek, Mud Run	
Hamilton	Dry Fork Whitewater River, Great Miami River, Mill Creek, Ohio River, West Fork Mill Creek, Whitewater River	
Hancock	Blanchard River, Eagle Creek, Ottawa Creek, Riley Creek	
Hardin	Blanchard River, Ottawa River, Panther Creek, Scioto River, Taylor Creek	Blanchard, Jackson
Henry	Bad Creek, Beaver Creek, Brush Creek, Lost Creek, Maumee River, South Turkeyfoot Creek, Turkeyfoot Creek	
Highland	Baker Fork, East Fork Little Miami River, East Fork Whiteoak Creek, Lees Creek, Paint Creek, Rattlesnake Creek, Rocky Fork, Whiteoak Creek	
Holmes		Prairie
Jefferson	Ohio River	
Lake	Grand River	
Lawrence	Ohio River	
Logan	Cherokee Mans Run, Great Miami River, Mad River, Mill Creek, Muchinippi Creek, Rush Creek, Stoney Creek	
Lucas	Maumee River, Swan Creek, Tenmile Creek	Jerusalem
Madison	Big Darby Creek, Bradford Creek, Deer Creek, Little Darby Creek, Paint Creek, Spring Fork, Walnut Run	
Marion	Little Scioto River, Mud Run, Olentangy River, Rush Creek, Scioto River, Tymochtee Creek	
Meigs	Ohio River	
Mercer	Beaver Creek, Black Creek, Burntwood Creek, Chickasaw Creek, Goldwater, Little Beaver Creek, Little Black Creek, Mile Creek, St. Marys River, Twelvemile Creek, Wabash River	

Miami	Great Miami River, Greenville Creek, Honey Creek, Lost Creek, Ludlow Creek, Painter Creek, Spring Creek, Stillwater River	
Monroe	Ohio River	
Montgomery	Great Miami River, Little Bear Creek, Mad River, Stillwater River, Twin Creek, Wolf Creek	
Morgan	Muskingum River	
Morrow	Alum Creek, Big Walnut Creek, Kokosing River, Olentangy River, Shaw Creek, Whetstone Creek	
Muskingum	Muskingum River	
Ottawa	Cedar Creek, Crane Creek, Muddy Creek, Nine Mile Creek, Packer Creek, Portage River, Sugar Creek, Terwilegans Pond, Toussaint Creek, Turtle Creek, Wolf Creek	
Paulding	Auglaize River, Blue Creek, Dog Creek, Flatrock Creek, Gordon Creek, Hagerman Creek, Hoaglin Creek, Little Auglaize River, Maddox Creek, Maumee River, Prairie Creek, Town Creek	
Pickaway	Big Darby Creek, Big Walnut Creek, Deer Creek, Scioto River, Scioppo Creek, Walnut Creek	
Pike	Beaver Creek, Crooked Creek, Peepee Creek, Scioto River, Sunfish Creek	
Portage		Aurora
Preble	Bantas Fork, Four Mile Creek, Price Creek, Sevenmile Creek, Twin Creek	
Putnam	Auglaize River, Blanchard River, Cranberry Creek, Little Auglaize River, North Powell Creek, Ottawa River, Plum Creek, Riley Creek, South Powell Creek, Sugar Creek	
Ross	Buckskin Creek, Deer Creek, Kinnikinnick Creek, Little Salt Creek, North Fork Paint Creek, Paint Creek, Pigeon Creek, Salt Creek, Scioto River, Walnut Creek	
Sandusky	East Branch Sandusky River, Green Creek, Little Muddy Creek, Muddy Creek, Muskellunge Creek, Nine Mile Creek, Pickerel Creek, Portage River, Sandusky River, South Creek, Sugar Creek, Toussaint Creek, Wolf Creek (Portage River), Wolf Creek (Sandusky River)	Riley
Scioto	Little Scioto River, Ohio River, Pine Creek, Rocky Fork, Scioto Brush Creek, Scioto River, South Fork Scioto Brush Creek, Turkey Creek	Rush, Union
Seneca	East Branch Sandusky River, Green Creek, Honey Creek, Rock Creek, Sandusky River, Wolf Creek	
Shelby	Great Miami River, Leatherwood Creek, Loramie Creek, Mile Creek, Mosquito Creek	

Trumbull	Grand River, Pymatuning Creek	
Union	Big Darby Creek, Bokes Creek, Little Darby Creek, Mill Creek, Rush Creek	
Van Wert	Black Creek, Blue Creek, Dog Creek, Hagerman Creek, Hoaglin Creek, Little Auglaize River, Maddox Creek, St. Marys River, Town Creek	
Warren	Clear Creek, Great Miami River, Little Miami River, Todd Fork	
Washington	Muskingum River, Ohio River	
Wayne		Clinton, Wooster
Williams	Bear Creek, Brush Creek, Clear Fork, Eagle Creek, East Branch St. Joseph River, Fish Creek, Lick Creek, Mill Creek, Nettle Creek, St. Joseph River, Tiffin River, West Branch St. Joseph River	Bridgewater, Center, Florence, Jefferson, Madison, Northwest, St. Joseph, Superior
Wood	Beaver Creek, Brush Creek, Bull Creek, Cedar Creek, Crane Creek, Cutoff Ditch, East Branch Portage River, Maumee River, Middle Branch Portage River, Portage River, Rocky Ford, South Branch Portage River, Toussaint Creek	
Wyandot	Broken Sword Creek, Sandusky River, Sycamore Creek, Tymnchtee Creek	

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles. The permittee is responsible for obtaining any "take" permits required under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's regulations governing compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

20. Historic Properties.

(a) In cases where the District Engineer determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

(b) The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) may be the lead federal agency with ultimate responsibility to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA for many projects conducted by the Ohio Department of Transportation under this RGP. If the FHWA is the lead Federal Agency and if a PCN is required, the PCN must include documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The District Engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address Section 106 compliance for the activity, or whether additional section 106 consultation is necessary.

(c) If FHWA is not the lead federal agency, the permittee must submit a PCN to the District Engineer if the authorized activity may have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such

activities, the PCN 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 and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing PCNs, District Engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The District Engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted and these efforts, the District Engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where the applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity may have the potential to cause effects and so notified the Corps, the 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) Prospective permittees should be aware that Section 110k of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts. While accomplishing the activity authorized by this RGP, if any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts (human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony/patrimony, etc.) are inadvertently discovered, work shall cease and the following conditions shall apply:

(a) If the FHWA is the lead Federal agency, the permittee must contact the Corps and the FHWA. The FHWA will be responsible for the Federal, state, and tribal coordination required to satisfy the NHPA and all other applicable laws and regulations.

(b) If the Corps is the lead Federal agency, the Corps will initiate the Federal, state, and tribal coordination required to satisfy the NHPA and all other applicable laws and regulations.

Federally recognized tribes are afforded a government-to-government status as sovereign nations and consultation is required under Executive Order 13175 and 36 CFR Part 800.

22. Designated Critical Resource Waters.

(a) A PCN is required for any activity proposed in designated critical resource water, including wetlands adjacent to those waters. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. under RGP A are not authorized for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters. The District Engineer may authorize activities under RGP B only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

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

A PCN is required for all work in Critical Resource Waters. The following are designated as Critical Resource Waters:

- Special habitat waters of Lake Erie including the shoreline, off shore islands, rock outcrops, and adjacent waters within the boundaries defined as 82° 22' 30" West Longitude, 83° 07' 30" West Longitude, 41° 33' 00" North Latitude, and 42° 00' 00" North Latitude.
- In Ohio, two areas have been designated critical habitat for the piping plover (Charadrius melodus) and are defined as areas 0.62 miles inland from normal high water line of a designated water of the U.S. Unit OH-1 extends from the mouth of Sawmill Creek to the western property boundary of Sheldon Marsh State Natural Area, Erie County, encompassing approximately 2.0 miles. Unit OH-2 extends from the eastern boundary line of Headland Dunes Nature Preserve to the western boundary of the Nature Preserve and Headland Dunes State Park, Lake County, encompassing approximately 0.5 mile.

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

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

(b) Mitigation sequencing (avoidance, minimization, compensation for loss of waters of the U.S. and associated functions) 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 a PCN, unless the District Engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate, the adverse effects of the proposed activity are minimal, and/or provides a project-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require a PCN, the District Engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is

required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332.

1. The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.
2. Compensatory mitigation may be performed using the methods of restoration, enhancement, establishment, and in certain circumstances preservation. Restoration should generally be the first option considered because the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially ecologically important uplands are reduced compared to establishment, and the potential gains in terms of aquatic resource functions are greater, compared to enhancement and preservation.
3. If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the District Engineer to make the decision on the RGP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) – (14) must be approved by the District Engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the District Engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(b)(3)).
4. If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan only needs to address the baseline conditions at the site of discharge of fill into waters of the U.S. and the number of credits to be provided.
5. Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through special conditions added to the RGP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan.

(d) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the RGP. For example, if an RGP 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 RGP.

(e) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases,

riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Riparian areas should consist of native species. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the District Engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to establish a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or establishing a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the District Engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of compensatory mitigation, the District Engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(f) As required by 33 CFR 332, the permittee may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or separate permittee-responsible mitigation. For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible compensatory mitigation may be environmentally preferable if there are no mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs in the area that have marine or estuarine credits available for sale or transfer to the permittee. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the special conditions of the RGP verification must clearly indicate the party or parties responsible for the implementation and performance of the compensatory mitigation project, and, if required, its long-term management.

(g) 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 an herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained right-of-way, mitigation will be required to reduce the adverse effects of the project to the minimal level.

24. Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps, by the state in its section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

25. Use of Multiple Permits. The use of any combination of RGP A and RGP B for a single and complete project is permitted as long as discharges into waters of the U.S. thresholds identified in each section are not exceeded. In addition, the use of any other general permit in combination with any Section of this RGP for a single and complete project is prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the U.S. authorized by a Section of the RGP or the Nationwide Permit (NWP) does not exceed the acreage limit of the section of the RGP or NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing is constructed under RGP A, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the U.S. for the total project cannot exceed 1/2-acre.

26. Transfer of Regional Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with regional permit verification, the permittee may transfer the regional permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the

transfer. A copy of the regional 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 regional permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this regional permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this regional permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

(Transferee)

(Date)

27. Compliance Certification. If the permittee receives a RGP verification letter from the Corps, the permittee must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the District Engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the RGP verification letter. The certification document will include:

(a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the RGP verification, including any general or activity-specific conditions;

(b) A statement that any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(f)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and

(c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the work and mitigation.

28. Pre-Construction Notification (PCN).

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

1. He or she is notified in writing by the District Engineer that the activity may proceed under the RGP with any special conditions imposed by the District Engineer; or

2. 45 calendar days have passed from the District Engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the District Engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to General Condition 22 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to General Condition 20 that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. If the District 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 RGP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 325.7.

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

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

2. Location of the proposed project;

3. A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of water of the United States expected to result from the RGP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the District Engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. Plans/drawings should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the RGP. (Plans/drawings usually clarify the project and when provided results in a quicker decision. Plans/drawings should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans);

4. Project drawings on 8 1/2" x 11" paper. Three types of illustrations are required to properly depict the work to be undertaken. These illustrations or drawings are identified as a Vicinity Map (i.e. a location map such as a USGS topographical map), a Plan View and a Typical Cross-Section Map. Each illustration should identify the project, the applicant, and the type of illustration (vicinity map, plan view or cross-section). In addition, each illustration should be identified with a figure or attachment number. Each project drawing must clearly depict the work within waters of the U.S.

5. For activities resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2 acre of waters of the U.S., full agency coordination is required. In an effort to expedite permit review, it is requested that all PCN's for activities resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2 acre of waters of the U.S. include five (5) copies of the notification package. Applicants are encouraged to submit this information in electronic format in order to minimize the use of paper;

6. A copy of the applicable FIRM map;

7. The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many waters of the United States. Furthermore, the 45 day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;

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

9. If the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is the lead federal agency, they have ultimate responsibility to ensure compliance with Section 7 of the ESA for projects conducted by the Ohio Department of Transportation. If FHWA is the lead Federal agency and a PCN is required, the PCN must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act;

10. If FHWA is not the lead federal agency, 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;

11. If FHWA is the lead federal agency, they have ultimate responsibility to ensure compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The applicant will coordinate with the OHPO in accordance with the *Programmatic Agreement Among The Federal Highway Administration, The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation, The Ohio Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office, And The State of Ohio, Department of Transportation Regarding The Implementation Of The Federal-Aid Highway Program In Ohio* (Agreement Number 16734) executed on November 30, 2011. In such cases where a PCN is required, the applicant must provide the District Engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA; and

12. If FHWA is not the lead federal agency, 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.

(c) Form of PCN: 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 paragraph (2) of this general condition. A letter containing the required information may also be used.

(d) Agency Coordination: 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 RGP and the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level.

For all RGP activities requiring PCN that result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the U.S., 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 (FWS, ODNR, Ohio EPA, SHPO). The agencies will then have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to notify the District Engineer 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 PCN. The District Engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame. The District Engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each PCN that the resource agencies' concerns were considered.

(e) District Engineer's Decision: In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the District Engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the RGP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the individual crossings to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the RGP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings authorized by RGP. When making minimal effects determinations the District Engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the RGP activity. The District Engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the RGP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the RGP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the RGP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the RGP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the District Engineer. If an appropriate functional assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the District Engineer to assist in the minimal adverse effects determination. The District Engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the RGP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for projects with smaller impacts. The District Engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation the applicant has included

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

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

29. Fens and Bogs: The discharge of fill material into a bog or fen is prohibited.

30. ODNR In-Water Work Exclusion Dates: No work under this RGP may take place during the restricted period of the ODNR, Division of Wildlife Statewide In-Water Work Restrictions

unless the applicant notifies the District Engineer in accordance with RGP General Condition 28 and receives written approval from the Corps:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Restricted Period</u>
Salmonid streams ¹	9/15 -- 6/30
Percid streams ²	3/15 -- 6/30
Other streams ³	4/15 -- 6/30

Footnotes:

(1) **Arcola Creek** (entire reach), **Ashtabula River** (Hadlock Rd. to mouth), **Ashtabula Harbor**, **Aurora Branch** of the Chagrin River (RM 0.38 to mouth), **Big Creek** ((Grand River drainage basin) Girdled Road to mouth), **Chagrin River** (Chagrin Falls to mouth), **Cold Creek** (entire reach), **Conneaut Creek** (entire reach), **Conneaut Harbor**, **Corporation Creek** ((Chagrin River RM 0.27) entire reach), **Cowles Creek** (entire reach), **Ellison Creek** ((Grand River drainage basin) entire reach), **Euclid Creek** (entire reach), **Grand River** (to dam at Harpersfield Covered Bridge Park just upstream of the S.R. 534 bridge to mouth)/**Fairport Harbor**, **Gulley Brook** ((Chagrin River RM 5.54) entire reach), **Indian Creek** (entire reach), **Kellogg Creek** (Grand River drainage basin) entire reach), **Mill Creek** ((Grand River drainage basin) entire reach), **Paine Creek** ((Grand River drainage basin) from Paine Falls to mouth), **Rocky River** (Cedar Point Rd. (East Branch/West Branch confluence) to mouth), **Smokey Run** ((Conneaut Creek RM 3.5) entire reach), **Turkey Creek** (entire reach), **Vermilion River** (dam at Wakeman upstream of the S.R. 29/60 bridge to mouth), **Ward Creek** ((Chagrin River RM 1.0) entire reach), **Wheeler Creek** (entire reach), **Whitman Creek** (entire reach).

(2) **Cuyahoga River** (dam below the S.R. 82 bridge east of Brecksville (Chippewa Rd.) to mouth), **Great Miami River** (dam south of New Baltimore to mouth), **Hocking River** (lower section), **Huron River** (from the East Branch/West Branch confluence to Lake Erie), **Little Miami River** (lower section), **Maumee River** (split dam at Mary Jane Thurston State Park and Providence Park in Grand Rapids to mouth), **Maumee Bay**, **Muskingum River** (to Devola Dam No. 2 off S.R. 60 north of Marietta to mouth), **Ohio River** (entire reach), **Portage River** (entire reach), **Sandusky River** (to Ballville Dam off River Road in Fremont to mouth), **Sandusky Bay**, **Scioto River** (lower section), **Toussaint River** (entire reach).

(3) **EWI, CWH, WWH**, or streams with **T&E species**. Includes **Lake Erie & bays** not listed above. Special conditions (such as occurrence of T&E species) may mandate local variation of restrictions.

Note: This condition does not apply to Ohio Department of Transportation projects that are exempt under the "Memorandum of Agreement between Ohio Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service For Interagency Coordination For Highway Projects Which Involve Stream Crossings, Bank Stabilization, and/or Minor Wetland Fills.

31. **Waters of Special Concern:** The permittee must notify the District Engineer in accordance with the PCN General Condition 28 for activities in the following resources:

(a) **Category 3 Wetlands:** Notification is required for all temporary or permanent discharges of fill material into Category 3 wetlands as determined through use of the latest approved version of Ohio EPA's Ohio Rapid Assessment Method (ORAM) for wetland evaluation **long form**.

(b) **Ohio Stream Designations:** Notification is required for all temporary or permanent discharges of fill material into Exceptional Warmwater Habitat, Cold Water Habitat, Seasonal Salmonid, or any equivalent designation; or water bodies with an antidegradation category of Superior High Quality Water, Outstanding National Resource Water, or Outstanding State Waters as determined by Ohio EPA, except for activities performed under RGP B. The current list of these streams can be found on the Ohio EPA web-site at: http://www.epa.ohio.gov/dsw/rules/3745_1.aspx. These designations can be found under the aquatic life use of the stream within its basin and under the "Anti-deg Rule #05."

(c) **State Wild and Scenic Rivers:** A PCN is required for all activities in State Wild and Scenic Rivers. The following are **State Wild and Scenic Rivers**:

The Ashtabula River

- The Ashtabula River from the confluence of the East Branch and West Branch of the Ashtabula River at river mile 27.54, downstream to the East 24th Street bridge crossing at river mile 2.3.
- The East Branch of the Ashtabula River from Feminine Fen at river mile 12.0, downstream to the mouth of the East Branch at river mile 0.0.
- The West Branch of the Ashtabula River from the North Richmond Road (Co. Rd. 302) bridge crossing at river mile 9.05, downstream to the mouth of the West Branch at river mile 0.0.
- Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 46

Big and Little Darby Creeks

- Big Darby Creek from the Champaign/Union County line downstream to the U.S. Rt. 40 bridge, from the northern boundary of Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park to the confluence with the Little Darby Creek downstream to the Scioto River.
- Little Darby Creek from the Lafayette-Plain City Road bridge downstream to the confluence with Big Darby Creek.
- Miles designated (approximate): 84

Chagrin River

- Aurora Branch from St. Rt. 82 bridge downstream to confluence with the Chagrin River.
- Chagrin River from confluence with Aurora Branch downstream to U.S. Rt. 6 bridge.
- Chagrin River from Woodiebrook Road bridge crossing downstream to the confluence with Aurora Branch of the Chagrin River in Bentleyville.

- East Branch from Heath Road bridge downstream to confluence with the Chagrin River.
- Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 71

Conneaut Creek

- *Scenic Segment:* Creek Road bridge crossing to the Penn Central Railroad bridge crossing at river mile 2.0 in Conneaut.
- *Wild Segment:* Ohio/Pennsylvania border at river mile 23.83 to the Creek Road bridge crossing at river mile 7.39.
- Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 5.39, Wild 16.44, Total 21.83

Grand River

- *Wild segment* - from Harpersfield covered bridge downstream to Norfolk and Western Railroad trestle south of Painesville.
- *Scenic segment* - from U.S. Rt. 322 bridge in Ashtabula County downstream to Harpersfield covered bridge.
- Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 33, Wild 23, Total 56

Kokosing River

- Kokosing River from Knox/Morrow County line to confluence with Mohican River.
- North Branch of Kokosing from confluence with East Branch downstream to confluence with main stem.
- Miles designated (approximate): 48

Little Beaver Creek

- *Wild segments* - **West Fork** from 1/4 mile downstream from Twp. Rd. 914 to confluence with Middle Fork. **North Fork** from Twp. Rd. 952 to confluence with Little Beaver Creek. **Little Beaver Creek** from confluence of West and Middle Forks downstream to 3/4 mile north of Grimm's Bridge.
- *Scenic segments* - **North Fork** from Ohio-Pennsylvania line downstream to Jackman Road. **Middle Fork** from Elkton Road. (Twp. Rd. 901) downstream to confluence with West Fork. **Little Beaver Creek** from 3/4 mile north of Grimm's Bridge downstream to the Ohio-Pennsylvania line.
- Miles designated (approximate): Wild 20, Scenic 16, Total 36

Little Miami River

- Clermont County line at Loveland to headwaters, including North Fork, Clermont County line at Loveland to confluence with East Fork and from the confluence with East Fork to Ohio River.
- Miles designated (approximate): 105

Maumee River

- *Scenic segment* - Ohio-Indiana line to St. Rt. 24 bridge west of Defiance.

- *Recreational segment* - St. Rt. 24 bridge west of Defiance to U.S. Rt. 25 bridge near Perrysburg.
- Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 43, Recreational 53

Mohican River

- The entire main stem of the Mohican River from the confluence of the Clear Fork to the confluence with the Kokosing State Scenic River.
- The Clear Fork of the Mohican River from the base of the Pleasant Hill Dam to the confluence with the Black Fork of the Mohican River.
- Miles designated (approximate): 32.3

Olentangy River

- Delaware Dam to Old Wilson Bridge Road in Worthington.
- Miles designated (approximate): 22

Sandusky River

- U.S. Rt. 30 in Upper Sandusky to Roger Young Memorial Park in Fremont.
- Miles designated (approximate): 65

Stillwater River System

- *Recreational segment* - Englewood dam to confluence with Great Miami River.
- *Scenic segments* - Stillwater River from Riffle Road bridge in Darke County to Englewood dam.
- Greenville Creek from the Ohio-Indiana state line to the confluence with the Stillwater.
- Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 83, Recreational 10

Upper Cuyahoga River

- Troy-Burton Township line in Geauga County to St. Rt. 14.
- Miles designated (approximate): Scenic 25

32. Oak Openings: A PCN is required for all discharges of fill material into waters of the U.S. associated with activities conducted in the Oak Openings Region of Northwest Ohio located in Lucas, Henry, and Fulton counties. For a description and map of the Oak Openings Region, visit <http://www.ohio-nature.com/Oak-Openings.html>.

33. Ohio Coastal Management Program Federal Consistency Conditions:

(a) This permit shall not authorize any activity within the territory of Lake Erie, including Maumee Bay and Sandusky Bay, as defined in Ohio Revised Code §1506.11(A) or along or near the Ohio shoreline of Lake Erie unless a project-specific Federal Consistency concurrence pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, has been issued by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

(b) Construction and/or demolition debris and clean hard fill associated with any project authorized under this permit shall not be placed along or near the shoreline of Lake Erie or within the territory of Lake Erie unless authorized by a Shore Structure Permit pursuant to Ohio Revised Code §1506.40.

Further Information:

A. Congressional Authorities: Proposed activities under this RGP would be authorized under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

B. Limits of this authorization:

(1) This RGP does not obviate the need to obtain other Federal, state, or local authorizations required by law.

(2) This RGP does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

(3) This RGP does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

(4) This RGP does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.

C. Limits of Federal Liability: In issuing this RGP, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

(1) Damages to the permitted project or uses hereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.

(2) Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.

(3) Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.

(4) Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.

(5) Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

D. Reevaluation of Permit Decision: Should circumstances warrant, this office may reevaluate its decision on the RGP. Circumstances that could require reevaluation include but are not limited to the following:

(1) Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of this RGP.

(2) If information provided in support of the project description is false, incomplete, or inaccurate.

(3) Significant new information surfaces which was not considered in reaching the original public interest decision.

Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33CFR 325.7 or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 CFR 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order requiring compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate. The permittee would be required to pay for any corrective measures ordered by this office, and for failure to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 CFR 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contact or otherwise and bill the permittee for the costs. In addition, unpermitted work or violation of permit conditions may result in civil, criminal or administrative penalties (33 U.S.C. 1319 e, d, and g).

Definitions:

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

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

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

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

Discharge: The term "discharge" means any discharge of dredged or fill material.

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

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

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

Flood Control Facility: Structures such as levees, floodwalls, flood control channels, and water control structures that were designed and constructed to have appreciable effects in preventing damage by irregular and unusual rises in water level.

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

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

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

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

Loss of waters of the United States (U.S.): Waters of the U.S. 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 U.S. is a threshold measurement of the impact to jurisdictional waters for determining whether a project may qualify for an RGP; 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 U. S. 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 RGP, 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 (OHWM): 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(c)).

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. PCN may be required by the terms and conditions of a nationwide permit, or by regional conditions. A PCN may be voluntarily submitted in cases where PCN is not required and the project proponent wants confirmation that the activity is authorized by nationwide permit.

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

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

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

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

the purpose of tracking net gains in aquatic resource area, restoration is divided into two categories: re-establishment and rehabilitation.

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

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

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

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

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

Stormwater management facilities: Stormwater management facilities are those facilities, including but not limited to, stormwater retention and detention ponds and best management practices, which retain water for a period of time to control runoff and/or improve the quality

(i.e., by reducing the concentration of nutrients, sediments, hazardous substances and other pollutants) of stormwater runoff.

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

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

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

Suitable Material: Clean, non-erodible materials including hard fill that is free of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act). Trash, debris, car bodies, and asphalt are examples of unsuitable material. However, bridge demolition debris may be used for temporary work/access pads provided it is composed of suitable material, free of exposed rebar or other steel, and stabilized to prevent erosion.

Temporary: A finite period of time limited to the duration of the construction or maintenance of a transportation project, but never to exceed 2 years.

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



OHIO E.P.A.

AUG 29 2014

John R. Kasich, Governor
Mary Taylor, Lt. Governor
Craig W. Butler, Director

OHIO STATE JOURNAL

2014 ODOT Regional General Permit
Ohio EPA ID No. 144411
Section 401 Water Quality Certification
Page 2 of 9

Certified Mail

August 29, 2014

The Chief of Engineers
HQUSACE
Attn: CECW-OR
Washington, D.C. 20314-1000

I certify this to be a true and accurate copy of the official documents as filed in the records of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

By: Dan Cassler Date: 8-29-14

Re: All Counties, Cities, and Townships in Ohio
Grant of 401 Water Quality Certification for Regional General Permit (RGP) for Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT)
Authorization of discharge of dredged or fill material to various waters of the State for the Regional General Permit
Ohio EPA ID No. 144411

Dear Stakeholders:

Pursuant to Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. section 1341; Ohio Revised Code chapters 119 and 6111; and Ohio Administrative Code chapters 3745-1, 3745-32 and 3745-49, I hereby certify that the RGP described herein will comply with the applicable provisions of sections 301, 302, 303, 306, and 307 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This certification is specifically limited to section 401 water quality certifications with respect to water pollution and do not relieve ODOT of further certifications or permits as may be necessary under applicable state and federal laws and/or local ordinances.

I have determined that any lowering of water quality in various waters of the state as authorized by these certifications is necessary. I have considered the technical, social and economic factors concerning these applications and their impact on waters of the state. These certifications are issued for impacts to waters of the state that may occur pursuant to activities authorized by the RGP, Sections A and B, as listed below, provided the specified certification conditions are satisfied.

RGP Sections:
Section A, Linear Transportation projects
Section B, Maintenance

PART ONE: GENERAL LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE ODOT RGP

A. CULVERTS

For intermittent and perennial streams:

1. Bottomless or buried culverts are required when culvert size is greater than 36" in diameter. This condition does not apply if the culverts have a gradient of greater than 1% grade or installed on bedrock. A buried culvert means that the bottom 10% by dimension shall be buried below the existing stream bed elevation.
2. The culvert shall be designed and sized to accommodate bankfull discharge and match the existing depth of flow to facilitate the passage of aquatic organisms.
3. When practicable, culverts shall be installed at the existing streambed slope, to allow for the natural movement of bedload and aquatic organisms.
4. The conditions in this section apply only to the installation of new culverts regardless of which RGP is used to authorize the activity.

B. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. All best management practices for storm water management shall be designed and implemented in accordance with the most current edition of the NPDES construction general permit available at: http://www.epa.ohio.gov/Portals/35/permits/OHC000004_GP_Final.pdf
2. All avoided water resources and associated buffers/riparian areas shall be demarcated in the field and protected with suitable materials (e.g., silt fencing, snow fencing, signage, etc.) prior to site disturbance. These materials shall remain in place and be maintained throughout the construction process.
3. Disturbance and removal of vegetation from the project construction area is to be avoided where possible and minimized when necessary. Entry to surface waters shall be through a single point of access whenever practicable to minimize disturbance to riparian habitat. Unavoidable temporary impacts to

forested riparian habitat shall be restored as soon as practicable after in-water work is complete using tree and shrub species native to the specific ecoregion where the project is located.

4. All dredged material placed at an upland site shall be controlled so that sediment runoff to adjacent surface waters is minimized to the maximum extent practicable.
5. Straw bales shall not be used as a form of erosion/sediment control unless used in conjunction with another structural control such as silt fencing.
6. Heavy equipment shall not be placed below the ordinary high water mark of any surface water, except when no other alternative is practicable.
7. Temporary fill shall consist of suitable non-erodible material and shall be stabilized to prevent erosion.
8. Chromated copper arsenate (CCA) and creosote treated lumber shall not be used in structures that come into contact with waters of the state.

C. MITIGATION

1. Compensatory mitigation is required for the discharge of dredged or fill material into wetlands, whether temporary or permanent, for impacts exceeding one-tenth acre.
2. When required, compensatory mitigation shall be provided in accordance with chapters 3745-1 and 3745-32 of the Ohio Administrative Code.
3. When compensatory mitigation will be provided wholly or in part at a mitigation bank, credit purchase shall only be authorized at those banks approved by the interagency review team and having an active instrument signed by the director of Ohio EPA.
4. Compensatory mitigation projects for stream impacts shall result in the preservation, restoration, or enhancement of stream habitat and/or biological functions.
5. Stream reconstruction activities shall maintain or enhance the habitat values of the stream as determined by an appropriate habitat assessment method and adhere to "natural channel design" principles. Natural channel design means a

technique that integrates knowledge of natural stream processes to create a stable stream that maintains its form and function over time and achieves a targeted habitat or biological end point.

D. MISCELLANEOUS

1. RGP sections cannot be combined to increase any of the special or general limitations and conditions of this certification.
2. Authorization under this certification does not relieve the permittee from the responsibility of obtaining any other federal, state or local permits, approvals or authorizations.
3. In the event that the issuance of an RGP by the Corps requires individual state water quality certification for an activity that constitutes an emergency as defined in 33 CFR 325.2(e)(4), the limitation and/or condition requiring the individual water quality certification is not applicable and the project may proceed upon approval by the Corps provided all other terms of this certification, including mitigation, have been met.
4. In an RGP where the district engineer has been granted authority to waive certain requirements, the corresponding limitations and conditions of this certification as well as specific RGP conditions shall apply unless written authorization from the director of Ohio EPA is obtained to authorize additional impacts.
5. For any project that does not meet one or more of the terms and conditions of this certification, Ohio EPA may determine, on a case-by-case basis, that a project will have such a minimal impact on water quality that individual state water quality certification is not necessary provided all other terms and conditions of this certification, including mitigation, have been met.

To qualify for consideration, the applicant must provide to Ohio EPA the following information:

- a. a copy of the pre-construction notification submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers including all attachments;
- b. a copy of the provisional RGP issued by the Army Corps of Engineers including all attachments and special conditions, if any;

- c. a detailed description of the proposed mitigation or a copy of the mitigation plan as approved by the Army Corps of Engineers;
- d. a rationale of how the applicant believes the project will minimally impact water quality; and
- e. any other documentation as may be required under this certification.

Pending such a determination, all of the limitations and conditions of this certification shall apply unless written authorization from the director of Ohio EPA, stating otherwise, is obtained.

- 6. Representatives from Ohio EPA, Division of Surface Water will be allowed to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of this certification. This includes, but is not limited to, access to and copies of any records that must be kept under the conditions of this certification; and, authorization to sample and/or monitor any discharge activity or mitigation site. Ohio EPA will make a reasonable attempt to notify the applicant of its intention to inspect the site in advance of that inspection.
- 7. Impacts as referenced in this certification consist of waters of the state directly impacted by the placement of fill or dredged material. Fill material does not include temporary swamp or timber mats.
- 8. Unless otherwise specifically addressed in a general certification, an applicant proposing to impact a stream that does not have an aquatic life use designation pursuant to Admin. Code Chapter 3745-1 shall perform a qualitative assessment of the physical and biological characteristics of the stream necessary to determine its existing use to demonstrate eligibility for coverage under the specific Ohio certification requested.
- 9. Unless otherwise specifically addressed in a general certification, an applicant proposing to impact a wetland shall perform a wetland characterization analysis consistent with the Ohio Rapid Assessment Method to demonstrate eligibility for coverage under the specific Ohio certification requested.

PART TWO: SPECIAL LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE ODOT RGP

A. Section A (Linear transportation projects)

- 1. Ohio state certification general limitations and conditions apply to this RGP section.
- 2. Temporary or permanent impacts as a result of stream crossings shall not exceed a total of three per stream mile per stream.
- 3. For an individual stream, the combined length of an existing culvert and culvert extension shall not exceed 500 linear feet of which no more than 300 linear feet may be new culvert for intermittent or perennial streams and 500 linear feet for ephemeral streams.
- 4. Individual state water quality certification is required for use of this RGP section when temporary or permanent impacts are proposed on or in the following waters:
 - a. Category 3 wetlands unless the impact is less than 0.1 acres for activities that meets the definition of public need;
 - b. category 1 and category 2 wetlands when impacts exceed one-half acre per crossing;
 - c. streams that meet or have an aquatic life use designation of exceptional warmwater habitat, cold water habitat or seasonal salmonid;
 - d. streams with an antidegradation category of superior high quality water, outstanding national resource water or outstanding state water;
 - e. state wild and scenic rivers;
 - f. national wild and scenic rivers; and
 - g. general high quality water bodies which harbor federal and/or state listed threatened and/or endangered mussel species, such as Killbuck Creek in Coshocton County and Pymatuning Creek in Ashtabula County.

B. Section B (Maintenance)

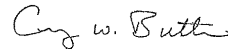
1. Ohio state certification general limitations and conditions apply to this RGP section.
2. Temporary or permanent impacts to category 3 wetlands are limited to less than 0.1 acres for activities involving the repair, maintenance, replacement, or safety upgrades to existing infrastructure that meets the definition of public need.
3. Temporary or permanent impacts to category 1 and category 2 wetlands are limited to one-half acre.
4. This certification does not authorize the replacement of existing structures that are open to the flow of water with structures that are not open to the flow of water.
5. For an individual stream, the combined length of an existing culvert and culvert extension shall not exceed 500 linear feet of which no more than 300 linear may be new culvert for intermittent or perennial streams and 500 linear feet for ephemeral streams.
6. Replacement vertical bulkheads shall not be placed more than an average of one foot waterward of the intersection of the ordinary high water mark of the waterbody and the existing shoreline.
7. Removal of accumulated sediment shall occur only once per year and shall be limited to low-flow conditions, except in cases of emergency situations that threaten life or property.

You are hereby notified that this action of the director is final and may be appealed to the Environmental Review Appeals Commission pursuant to Section 3745.04 of the Ohio Revised Code. The appeal must be in writing and set forth the action complained of and the grounds upon which the appeal is based. The appeal must be filed with the Commission within 30 days after notice of the director's action. The appeal must be accompanied by a filing fee of \$70.00, made payable to "Ohio Treasurer Josh Mandel," which the Commission, in its discretion, may reduce if by affidavit you demonstrate that payment of the full amount of the fee would cause extreme hardship. Notice of the filing of the appeal shall be filed with the director within three days of filing with the Commission. Ohio EPA requests that a copy of the appeal be served upon the Ohio Attorney General's Office, Environmental

Enforcement Section. An appeal may be filed with the Environmental Review Appeals Commission at the following address:

Environmental Review Appeals Commission
77 South High Street, 17th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Sincerely,



Craig W. Butler
Director

cc: District Engineers, USACE Buffalo District
District Engineers, USACE Huntington District
District Engineers, USACE Louisville District
District Engineers, USACE Pittsburgh District
Peter Clingan, Columbus Transportation Office, USACE Huntington
Tim Long, Columbus Transportation Office, USACE Huntington
Brett Latta, Columbus Transportation Office, USACE Huntington
Tim Hill, Administrator, OES/ODOT
Peter Swenson, U.S. EPA, Region 5
Mary Knapp, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Brian Mitch, ODNR, Division of Real Estate & Land Management
Dave Snyder, Ohio Historical Preservation Office
Karl Gebhardt, Chief, Ohio EPA, DSW
Joni Lung, Ohio EPA, DSW, Section 401/IWP

Attachments: Response to Comments

Ohio EPA has developed a customer service survey to get feedback from regulated entities that have contacted Ohio EPA for regulatory assistance, or worked with the Agency to obtain a permit, license or other authorization. Ohio EPA's goal is to provide our customers with the best possible customer service, and your feedback is important to us in meeting this goal. Please take a few minutes to complete this survey and share your experience with us at <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/ohioepacustomersurvey>.