

# Tazewell County Highway Department

## AUTHORIZATION TO BID FORM

Addenda will be published to our Bid Letting page in the same manner as the plans and specifications. It is the sole responsibility of the plan holders to periodically check the website for plan addenda.

### ALL BIDDERS PLANNING TO PLACE A BID MUST FILL OUT THIS FORM TO BE AUTHORIZED TO BID.

- This form must be completed, signed and either faxed to (309) 925-5533 or emailed to [jsciortino@tazewell.com](mailto:jsciortino@tazewell.com).
- Failure to submit this completed form will result in the bid not being accepted.
- If an email address is provided a Notice of Addenda will be sent when updates are available.
- Bid results are typically posted by noon the day after the County Board meeting (last Wednesday of each month) when bids are approved.

Company Name:	
Address:	
Phone:	
Fax:	
Email:	
Bid Letting Date:	

### Projects Intending to Bid on:

Section Number:	Description:



**Illinois Department of Transportation**

**Local Public Agency  
Formal Contract Proposal**

PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY		
Contractor's Name		
Street	P.O. Box	
City	State	Zip Code

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 COUNTY OF TAZEWELL  
HITTLE ROAD DISTRICT  
 (Name of City, Village, Town or Road District)

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF  
 STREET NAME OR ROUTE NO. T.R. 275  
 SECTION NO. 13-09121-00-BR  
 TYPES OF FUNDS NON-MFT

SPECIFICATIONS (required)

PLANS (required)

**For Municipal Projects**  
 Submitted/Approved/Passed

Mayor  President of Board of Trustees  Municipal Official

Date

**Department of Transportation**  
 Released for bid based on limited review

Regional Engineer

Date

**For County and Road District Projects**  
 Submitted/Approved

Jeff Johnson  
 Highway Commissioner

3-16-2016  
 Date

Submitted/Approved

Craig Fieb  
 County Engineer/Superintendent of Highways

03-16-2016  
 Date

**Note:** All proposal documents, including Proposal Guaranty Checks or Proposal Bid Bonds, should be stapled together to prevent loss when bids are processed.

RETURN WITH BID

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

County TAZEWELL
Local Public Agency HITTLE R.D.
Section Number 13-09121-00-BR
Route TR 275

Sealed proposals for the improvement described below will be received at the office of Tazewell County Engineer,
21308 Illinois Rt. 9, Tremont, Illinois 61568 until 8:00 AM on April 18, 2016

Sealed proposals will be opened and read publicly at the office of Tazewell County Engineer
21308 IL Rt. 9, Tremont, Illinois 61568 at 8:00 AM on April 18, 2016

DESCRIPTION OF WORK

Name TR 275 over West Fork Sugar Creek Length: 211.00 feet ( 0.04 miles)
Location 2 miles northwest of Armington, IL
Proposed Improvement Consists of repair of bridge wingwalls with permanent steel sheet piling and other items to complete the project.

1. Plans and proposal forms will be available in the office of Tazewell County Engineer,
21308 Illinois Rt. 9, Tremont, IL 61568

2. [X] Prequalification
If checked, the 2 low bidders must file within 24 hours after the letting an "Affidavit of Availability" (Form BC 57), in duplicate, showing all uncompleted contracts awarded to them and all low bids pending award for Federal, State, County, Municipal and private work. One original shall be filed with the Awarding Authority and one original with the IDOT District Office.

3. The Awarding Authority reserves the right to waive technicalities and to reject any or all proposals as provided in BLRS Special Provision for Bidding Requirements and Conditions for Contract Proposals.

4. The following BLR Forms shall be returned by the bidder to the Awarding Authority:
a. BLR 12200: Local Public Agency Formal Contract Proposal
b. BLR 12200a Schedule of Prices
c. BLR 12230: Proposal Bid Bond (if applicable)
d. BLR 12325: Apprenticeship or Training Program Certification (do not use for federally funded projects)
e. BLR 12326: Affidavit of Illinois Business Office

5. The quantities appearing in the bid schedule are approximate and are prepared for the comparison of bids. Payment to the Contractor will be made only for the actual quantities of work performed and accepted or materials furnished according to the contract. The scheduled quantities of work to be done and materials to be furnished may be increased, decreased or omitted as hereinafter provided.

6. Submission of a bid shall be conclusive assurance and warranty the bidder has examined the plans and understands all requirements for the performance of work. The bidder will be responsible for all errors in the proposal resulting from failure or neglect to conduct an in depth examination. The Awarding Authority will, in no case be responsible for any costs, expenses, losses or changes in anticipated profits resulting from such failure or neglect of the bidder.

7. The bidder shall take no advantage of any error or omission in the proposal and advertised contract.

8. If a special envelope is supplied by the Awarding Authority, each proposal should be submitted in that envelope furnished by the Awarding Agency and the blank spaces on the envelope shall be filled in correctly to clearly indicate its contents. When an envelope other than the special one furnished by the Awarding Authority is used, it shall be marked to clearly indicate its contents. When sent by mail, the sealed proposal shall be addressed to the Awarding Authority at the address and in care of the official in whose office the bids are to be received. All proposals shall be filed prior to the time and at the place specified in the Notice to Bidders. Proposals received after the time specified will be returned to the bidder unopened.

9. Permission will be given to a bidder to withdraw a proposal if the bidder makes the request in writing or in person before the time for opening proposals.

RETURN WITH BID

PROPOSAL

County TAZEWELL
Local Public Agency HITTLE R.D.
Section Number 13-09121-00-BR
Route TR 275

1. Proposal of
for the improvement of the above section by the construction of Wingwall repairs with permanent steel sheet piles and various other items to complete the project.

a total distance of 211.00 feet, of which a distance of 211.00 feet, ( 0.040 miles) are to be improved.

- 2. The plans for the proposed work are those prepared by Fehr Graham, 4440 Ash Grove, Springfield, IL 62711 and approved by the Department of Transportation on
3. The specifications referred to herein are those prepared by the Department of Transportation and designated as "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction" and the "Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions" thereto, adopted and in effect on the date of invitation for bids.
4. The undersigned agrees to accept, as part of the contract, the applicable Special Provisions indicated on the "Check Sheet for Recurring Special Provisions" contained in this proposal.
5. The undersigned agrees to complete the work within 20 working days or by unless additional time is granted in accordance with the specifications.
6. A proposal guaranty in the proper amount, as specified in BLRS Special Provision for Bidding Requirements and Conditions for Contract Proposals, will be required. Bid Bonds will be allowed as a proposal guaranty. Accompanying this proposal is either a bid bond if allowed, on Department form BLR 12230 or a proposal guaranty check, complying with the specifications, made payable to:

County Treasurer of
The amount of the check is ( ).

- 7. In the event that one proposal guaranty check is intended to cover two or more proposals, the amount must be equal to the sum of the proposal guaranties, which would be required for each individual proposal. If the proposal guaranty check is placed in another proposal, it will be found in the proposal for: Section Number
8. The successful bidder at the time of execution of the contract be required to deposit a contract bond for the full amount of the award. When a contract bond is not required, the proposal guaranty check will be held in lieu thereof. If this proposal is accepted and the undersigned fails to execute a contract and contract bond as required, it is hereby agreed that the Bid Bond or check shall be forfeited to the Awarding Authority.
9. Each pay item should have a unit price and a total price. If no total price is shown or if there is a discrepancy between the product of the unit price multiplied by the quantity, the unit price shall govern. If a unit price is omitted, the total price will be divided by the quantity in order to establish a unit price.
10. A bid will be declared unacceptable if neither a unit price nor a total price is shown.
11. The undersigned submits herewith the schedule of prices on BLR 12200a covering the work to be performed under this contract.
12. The undersigned further agrees that if awarded the contract for the sections contained in the combinations on BLR 12200a, the work shall be in accordance with the requirements of each individual proposal for the multiple bid specified in the Schedule for Multiple Bids below.



RETURN WITH BID

CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS

County	<u>TAZEWELL</u>
Local Public Agency	<u>HITTLE R.D.</u>
Section Number	<u>13-09121-00-BR</u>
Route	<u>TR 275</u>

The certifications hereinafter made by the bidder are each a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed should the Department enter into the contract with the bidder.

- Debt Delinquency.** The bidder or contractor or subcontractor, respectively, certifies that it is not delinquent in the payment of any tax administered by the Department of Revenue unless the individual or other entity is contesting, in accordance with the procedures established by the appropriate revenue Act, its liability for the tax or the amount of tax. Making a false statement voids the contract and allows the Department to recover all amounts paid to the individual or entity under the contract in a civil action.
- Bid-Rigging or Bid Rotating.** The bidder or contractor or subcontractor, respectively, certifies that it is not barred from contracting with the Department by reason of a violation of either 720 ILCS 5/33E-3 or 720 ILCS 5/33E-4.

A violation of Section 33E-3 would be represented by a conviction of the crime of bid-rigging which, in addition to Class 3 felony sentencing, provides that any person convicted of this offense or any similar offense of any state or the United States which contains the same elements as this offense shall be barred for 5 years from the date of conviction from contracting with any unit of State or local government. No corporation shall be barred from contracting with any unit of State or local government as a result of a conviction under this Section of any employee or agent of such corporation if the employee so convicted is no longer employed by the corporation and: (1) it has been finally adjudicated not guilty or (2) if it demonstrates to the governmental entity with which it seeks to contract and that entity finds that the commission of the offense was neither authorized, requested, commanded, nor performed by a director, officer or a high managerial agent in behalf of the corporation.

A violation of Section 33E-4 would be represented by a conviction of the crime of bid-rotating which, in addition to Class 2 felony sentencing, provides that any person convicted of this offense or any similar offense of any state or the United States which contains the same elements as this offense shall be permanently barred from contracting with any unit of State or local government. No corporation shall be barred from contracting with any unit of State or local government as a result of a conviction under this Section of any employee or agent of such corporation if the employee so convicted is no longer employed by the corporation and: (1) it has been finally adjudicated not guilty or (2) if it demonstrates to the governmental entity with which it seeks to contract and that entity finds that the commission of the offense was neither authorized, requested, commanded, nor performed by a director, officer or a high managerial agent in behalf of the corporation.

- Bribery.** The bidder or contractor or subcontractor, respectively, certifies that it has not been convicted of bribery or attempting to bribe an officer or employee of the State of Illinois or any unit of local government, nor has the firm made an admission of guilt of such conduct which is a matter of record, nor has an official, agent, or employee of the firm committed bribery or attempted bribery on behalf of the firm and pursuant to the direction or authorization of a responsible official of the firm.
- Interim Suspension or Suspension.** The bidder or contractor or subcontractor, respectively, certifies that it is not currently under a suspension as defined in Subpart I of Title 44 Subtitle A Chapter III Part 6 of the Illinois Administrative Code. Furthermore, if suspended prior to completion of this work, the contract or contracts executed for the completion of this work may be cancelled.

RETURN WITH BID

SIGNATURES

County TAZEWELL
Local Public Agency HITTLE R.D.
Section Number 13-09121-00-BR
Route TR 275

(If an individual)

Signature of Bidder

Business Address

(If a partnership)

Firm Name

Signed By

Business Address

Inset Names and Addressed of All Partners



(If a corporation)

Corporate Name

Signed By

President

Business Address

Inset Names of Officers



President

Secretary

Treasurer

Attest: Secretary



Route TR 275
County TAZEWELL
Local Agency HITTLE R.D.
Section 13-09121-00-BR

RETURN WITH BID

PAPER BID BOND

WE \_\_\_\_\_ as PRINCIPAL,
and \_\_\_\_\_ as SURETY,
are held jointly, severally and firmly bound unto the above Local Agency (hereafter referred to as "LA") in the penal sum of 5% of the total bid price, or for the amount specified in the proposal documents in effect on the date of invitation for bids whichever is the lesser sum. We bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors, and assigns, jointly pay to the LA this sum under the conditions of this instrument.

WHEREAS THE CONDITION OF THE FOREGOING OBLIGATION IS SUCH that, the said PRINCIPAL is submitting a written proposal to the LA acting through its awarding authority for the construction of the work designated as the above section.

THEREFORE if the proposal is accepted and a contract awarded to the PRINCIPAL by the LA for the above designated section and the PRINCIPAL shall within fifteen (15) days after award enter into a formal contract, furnish surety guaranteeing the faithful performance of the work, and furnish evidence of the required insurance coverage, all as provided in the "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction" and applicable Supplemental Specifications, then this obligation shall become void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

IN THE EVENT the LA determines the PRINCIPAL has failed to enter into a formal contract in compliance with any requirements set forth in the preceding paragraph, then the LA acting through its awarding authority shall immediately be entitled to recover the full penal sum set out above, together with all court costs, all attorney fees, and any other expense of recovery.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the said PRINCIPAL and the said SURETY have caused this instrument to be signed by their respective officers this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Principal

By: \_\_\_\_\_ (Company Name)
By: \_\_\_\_\_ (Company Name)
(Signature and Title) (Signature and Title)

(If PRINCIPLE is a joint venture of two or more contractors, the company names, and authorized signatures of each contractor must be affixed.)

Surety

By: \_\_\_\_\_ (Name of Surety)
(Signature of Attorney-in-Fact)

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
COUNTY OF \_\_\_\_\_
I, \_\_\_\_\_, a Notary Public in and for said county,
do hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_

( Insert names of individuals signing on behalf of PRINCIPAL & SURETY)

who are each personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument on behalf of PRINCIPAL and SURETY, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged respectively, that they signed and delivered said instruments as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Given under my hand and notarial seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_ (Notary Public)

ELECTRONIC BID BOND

[ ] Electronic bid bond is allowed (box must be checked by LA if electronic bid bond is allowed)
The Principal may submit an electronic bid bond, in lieu of completing the above section of the Proposal Bid Bond Form. By providing an electronic bid bond ID code and signing below, the Principal is ensuring the identified electronic bid bond has been executed and the Principal and Surety are firmly bound unto the LA under the conditions of the bid bond as shown above. (If PRINCIPAL is a joint venture of two or more contractors, an electronic bid bond ID code, company/Bidder name title and date must be affixed for each contractor in the venture.)

Electronic Bid Bond ID Code (grid)

Electronic Bid Bond ID Code

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Company/Bidder Name)
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature and Title)
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



# Illinois Department of Transportation

Bureau of Construction  
2300 South Dirksen Parkway/Room 322  
Springfield, Illinois 62764

## Affidavit of Availability For the Letting of \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions:** Complete this form by either typing or using black ink. "Authorization to Bid" will not be issued unless both sides of this form are completed in detail. Use additional forms as needed to list all work.

### Part I. Work Under Contract

List below all work you have under contract as either a prime contractor or a subcontractor. It is required to include all pending low bids not yet awarded or rejected. In a joint venture, list only that portion of the work which is the responsibility of your company. The uncompleted dollar value is to be based upon the most recent engineer's or owners estimate, and must include work subcontracted to others. If no work is contracted, show **NONE**.

	1	2	3	4	Awards Pending	
Contract Number						
Contract With						
Estimated Completion Date						
Total Contract Price						Accumulated Totals
Uncompleted Dollar Value if Firm is the Prime Contractor						
Uncompleted Dollar Value if Firm is the Subcontractor						
<b>Total Value of All Work</b>						

### Part II. Awards Pending and Uncompleted Work to be done with your own forces.

List below the uncompleted dollar value of work for each contract and awards pending to be completed with your own forces. All work subcontracted to others will be listed on the reverse of this form. In a joint venture, list only that portion of the work to be done by your company. If no work is contracted, show **NONE**.

						Accumulated Totals
Earthwork						
Portland Cement Concrete Paving						
HMA Plant Mix						
HMA Paving						
Clean & Seal Cracks/Joints						
Aggregate Bases & Surfaces						
Highway, R.R. and Waterway Structures						
Drainage						
Electrical						
Cover and Seal Coats						
Concrete Construction						
Landscaping						
Fencing						
Guardrail						
Painting						
Signing						
Cold Milling, Planning & Rotomilling						
Demolition						
Pavement Markings (Paint)						
Other Construction (List)						
						\$ 0.00
<b>Totals</b>						

Disclosure of this information is **REQUIRED** to accomplish the statutory purpose as outlined in the "Illinois Procurement Code." Failure to comply will result in non-issuance of an "Authorization To Bid." This form has been approved by the State Forms Management Center.

**Part III. Work Subcontracted to Others.**

For each contract described in Part I, list all the work you have subcontracted to others.

	1	2	3	4	Awards Pending
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Subcontractor					
Type of Work					
Subcontract Price					
Amount Uncompleted					
Total Uncompleted					

I, being duly sworn, do hereby declare that this affidavit is a true and correct statement relating to ALL uncompleted contracts of the undersigned for Federal, State, County, City and private work, including ALL subcontract work, ALL pending low bids not yet awarded or rejected and ALL estimated completion dates.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Type or Print Name \_\_\_\_\_ Officer or Director \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_

(Notary Seal)

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



Apprenticeship or Training Program Certification

Return with Bid

Route TR 275
County TAZEWELL
Local Agency HITTLE R.D.
Section 13-09121-00-BR

All contractors are required to complete the following certification:

- For this contract proposal or for all groups in this deliver and install proposal.
For the following deliver and install groups in this material proposal:

Blank lines for listing deliver and install groups.

Illinois Department of Transportation policy, adopted in accordance with the provisions of the Illinois Highway Code, requires this contract to be awarded to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder. The award decision is subject to approval by the Department. In addition to all other responsibility factors, this contract or deliver and install proposal requires all bidders and all bidders' subcontractors to disclose participation in apprenticeship or training programs that are (1) approved by and registered with the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, and (2) applicable to the work of the above indicated proposals or groups. Therefore, all bidders are required to complete the following certification:

- I. Except as provided in paragraph IV below, the undersigned bidder certifies that it is a participant, either as an individual or as part of a group program, in an approved apprenticeship or training program applicable to each type of work or craft that the bidder will perform with its own employees.
II. The undersigned bidder further certifies for work to be performed by subcontract that each of its subcontractors submitted for approval either (A) is, at the time of such bid, participating in an approved, applicable apprenticeship or training program; or (B) will, prior to commencement of performance of work pursuant to this contract, establish participation in an approved apprenticeship or training program applicable to the work of the subcontract.
III. The undersigned bidder, by inclusion in the list in the space below, certifies the official name of each program sponsor holding the Certificate of Registration for all of the types of work or crafts in which the bidder is a participant and that will be performed with the bidder's employees. Types of work or craft that will be subcontracted shall be included and listed as subcontract work. The list shall also indicate any type of work or craft job category for which there is no applicable apprenticeship or training program available.

Blank lines for listing program sponsors and work categories.

IV. Except for any work identified above, any bidder or subcontractor that shall perform all or part of the work of the contract or deliver and install proposal solely by individual owners, partners or members and not by employees to whom the payment of prevailing rates of wages would be required, check the following box, and identify the owner/operator workforce and positions of ownership.

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The requirements of this certification and disclosure are a material part of the contract, and the contractor shall require this certification provision to be included in all approved subcontracts. The bidder is responsible for making a complete report and shall make certain that each type of work or craft job category that will be utilized on the project is accounted for and listed. The Department at any time before or after award may require the production of a copy of each applicable Certificate of Registration issued by the United States Department of Labor evidencing such participation by the contractor and any or all of its subcontractors. In order to fulfill the participation requirement, it shall not be necessary that any applicable program sponsor be currently taking or that it will take applications for apprenticeship, training or employment during the performance of the work of this contract or deliver and install proposal.

Bidder: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature)

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_



INDEX  
FOR  
SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS  
AND RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Adopted April 1, 2016

This index contains a listing of SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, frequently used RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS, and LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

No ERRATA this year.

SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

Std. Spec. Sec.

Page No.

No Supplemental Specifications this year.

CHECK SHEET  
FOR  
RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Adopted April 1, 2016

The following RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS indicated by an "X" are applicable to this contract and are included by reference:

<u>CHECK SHEET #</u>	<u>RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional State Requirements for Federal-Aid Construction Contracts	1
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Subletting of Contracts (Federal-Aid Contracts)	4
3	<input type="checkbox"/> EEO	5
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Specific EEO Responsibilities Non Federal-Aid Contracts	15
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Required Provisions - State Contracts	20
6	<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos Bearing Pad Removal	26
7	<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos Waterproofing Membrane and Asbestos Hot-Mix Asphalt Surface Removal	27
8	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Stream Crossings and In-Stream Work Pads	28
9	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction Layout Stakes Except for Bridges	29
10	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction Layout Stakes	32
11	<input type="checkbox"/> Use of Geotextile Fabric for Railroad Crossing	35
12	<input type="checkbox"/> Subsealing of Concrete Pavements	37
13	<input type="checkbox"/> Hot-Mix Asphalt Surface Correction	41
14	<input type="checkbox"/> Pavement and Shoulder Resurfacing	43
15	<input type="checkbox"/> Patching with Hot-Mix Asphalt Overlay Removal	44
16	<input type="checkbox"/> Polymer Concrete	45
17	<input type="checkbox"/> PVC Pipeliner	47
18	<input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle Racks	48
19	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Portable Bridge Traffic Signals	50
20	<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone Public Information Signs	52
21	<input type="checkbox"/> Nighttime Inspection of Roadway Lighting	53
22	<input type="checkbox"/> English Substitution of Metric Bolts	54
23	<input type="checkbox"/> Calcium Chloride Accelerator for Portland Cement Concrete	55
24	<input type="checkbox"/> Quality Control of Concrete Mixtures at the Plant	56
25	<input type="checkbox"/> Quality Control/Quality Assurance of Concrete Mixtures	64
26	<input type="checkbox"/> Digital Terrain Modeling for Earthwork Calculations	80
27	<input type="checkbox"/> Pavement Marking Removal	82
28	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventive Maintenance – Bituminous Surface Treatment	83
29	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventive Maintenance – Cape Seal	89
30	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventive Maintenance – Micro-Surfacing	104
31	<input type="checkbox"/> Preventive Maintenance – Slurry Seal	115
32	<input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Raised Pavement Markers	125
33	<input type="checkbox"/> Restoring Bridge Approach Pavements Using High-Density Foam	126

CHECK SHEET  
FOR  
LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Adopted April 1, 2016

The following LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS indicated by an "X" are applicable to this contract and are included by reference:

LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS

<u>CHECK SHEET #</u>		<u>PAGE NO.</u>
LRS 1	<b>Reserved</b> .....	130
LRS 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Furnished Excavation .....	131
LRS 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Work Zone Traffic Control Surveillance .....	132
LRS 4	<input type="checkbox"/> Flaggers in Work Zones .....	133
LRS 5	<input type="checkbox"/> Contract Claims .....	134
LRS 6	<input type="checkbox"/> Bidding Requirements and Conditions for Contract Proposals .....	135
LRS 7	<input type="checkbox"/> Bidding Requirements and Conditions for Material Proposals .....	141
LRS 8	<b>Reserved</b> .....	147
LRS 9	<input type="checkbox"/> Bituminous Surface Treatments .....	148
LRS 10	<b>Reserved</b> .....	149
LRS 11	<input type="checkbox"/> Employment Practices .....	150
LRS 12	<input type="checkbox"/> Wages of Employees on Public Works .....	152
LRS 13	<input type="checkbox"/> Selection of Labor .....	154
LRS 14	<input type="checkbox"/> Paving Brick and Concrete Paver Pavements and Sidewalks .....	155
LRS 15	<input type="checkbox"/> Partial Payments .....	158
LRS 16	<input type="checkbox"/> Protests on Local Lettings .....	159
LRS 17	<input type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse Prevention Program .....	160
LRS 18	<input type="checkbox"/> Multigrade Cold Mix Asphalt .....	161

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

Description of Work . . . . .	1
Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators . . . . .	1
Precautions for Utilities . . . . .	1
Stump Removal Only . . . . .	1
Traffic Control Plan . . . . .	2-4
Seeding, Class 2 (Special) . . . . .	5
Borrow and Furnished Excavation . . . . .	6
Embankment (Small Embankment) . . . . .	7
Status of Utilities to be Adjusted . . . . .	8
BDE SPECIAL PROVISIONS . . . . .	9-16
LRS SPECIAL PROVISIONS . . . . .	17-18
CORP OF ENGINEERS – SECTION 404 PERMIT . . . . .	19-38
HIGHWAY STANDARD 701901 . . . . .	39-41
HIGHWAY STANDARD BLR 21-9 . . . . .	42

The following Special Provisions supplement the "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction", Adopted April 1, 2016, the latest edition of the "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways", and the "Manual of Test Procedures of Materials" in effect on the date of invitation of bids, and the Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions indicated on the Check Sheet included here in which apply to and govern the construction of Section No. 13-09121-00-BR in Tazewell County, and in case of conflict with any part, or parts of said Specifications, the said Special Provisions shall take precedence and shall govern

**Description of Work.** This section consists of wingwall repair with permanent steel sheet piles and incidental work required to complete the section.

**Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators.** The Contractor's attention is directed to the fact that there exists within the State of Illinois a Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators (J.U.L.I.E.) System.

Instead of the Contractor notifying each member utility owner that he will be working within the area, it will only be necessary to call J.U.L.I.E. at (800) 892-0123. They will in turn notify all member utility companies involved that their respective utility should be located. A minimum of forty-eight hours advance notice is required. The political name of the township where the work is located, as shown on the cover sheet along with other location information such as land section and quarter section, must also be given.

However, not all utility companies are a part of this system. For utilities which are not members of the J.U.L.I.E. system, it will still be necessary to contact the owners directly.

**Precautions for Utilities.** The Contractor shall take whatever precautions which may be necessary to protect the property of the various public utilities which may be located underground or above ground, at or adjacent to the site of this improvement. He will be required to repair or replace at his own expense, or bear the cost, to repair or replace, any public utility property which has been damaged through this negligence. The procedure and specifications of repair will be in accordance with the regulations and/or policy of the utility.

**Stump Removal Only.** This work shall consist of the removal of tree stumps remaining from completed tree removal work at locations listed in the plans. This work shall be done in accordance with Section 201 of the Standard Specifications.

Basis of Payment: The work shall be paid for at the contract unit price per unit diameter for STUMP REMOVAL ONLY (6 TO 15 UNITS DIAMETER) and STUMP REMOVAL ONLY (OVER 15 UNITS DIAMETER).

## SPECIAL PROVISION

Traffic Control Plan. Traffic control shall be in accordance with the applicable sections of the "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction", the applicable guidelines contained in the "Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways", these special provisions, and any special details and Highway Standards contained herein and in the plans.

Traffic. The road shall be closed to thru traffic.

Special attention is called to Article 107.09 and Section 701 of the "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction" and the following (1) Highway Standards; and, (2) other special provisions relating to traffic control.

(1) Traffic Control and Protection. Traffic control protection required under the following standards:

Standard BLR 21  
Standard 701901

(2) Barricades, Standard 701901, shall be erected at each end of the section in accordance with BLR 21 by the Contractor and as directed by the Engineer. Two Type A Flashing Lights shall be required above each Type III Barricade at the road closure.

Contractor shall be responsible for preventing public use of any temporary low water crossing he/she may construct.

Method of Measurement. This work shall be measured for payment as Lump Sum for the traffic control and protection required by the identified highway standards and for measures required to ensure the continuous and safe operation of the roadway during the construction of the proposed wingwalls.

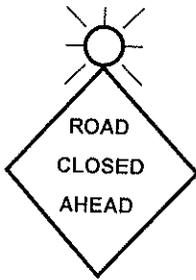
Basis of Payment. This work shall be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum for TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION.



**LEGEND**

TAZEWELL COUNTY  
HITTLE ROAD DISTRICT  
T.R. 275

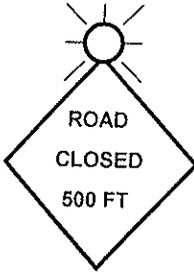
1



W20-3(0)48

Post mounted sign with Type A Flashing Light

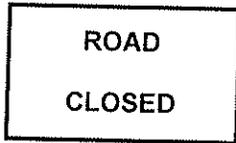
2



W20-3(0)48

Post mounted sign with Type A Flashing Light

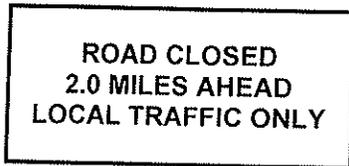
3



R11-2-4830

Use with Type III Barricades as shown on Std. 701901 Detail for "ROAD CLOSED TO ALL TRAFFIC". Each Type III Barricade shall have two Type A Flashing Lights.

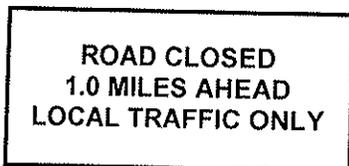
4



R11-3a-6030

Post mounted sign with Type A Flashing Light

5



R11-3a-6030

Post mounted sign with Type A Flashing Light

SEEDING, CLASS 2 (SPECIAL)

Description: This work shall be done in accordance with Sections 250 and 251 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and the following provisions:

Add the following to Article 250.03:

- (i) Tiller Rake .....1101.08 (i)

Add the following to Article 1101.08:

(i) Tiller Rake. The tiller rake attachment shall consist of a spring shank cultivator to which rear cross bars are attached. This attachment shall be designed to break up clods and lumps, deposit them in hollows and depressions and then permit the rear fine tooth crossbar to gradually distribute the finer soil into a smooth distribution of material. The tiller rake attachment shall have a cutting swath of not less than 7 feet, and the cultivator attached shall not have less than 12 tines equipped with 10 cultivating shovels. An adjustable hand and pitch control wheel shall be provided for tiller rake depth adjustment.

This unit shall be designed for mounting on the three-point, hydraulically-operated tractor drawbar.

The seeding mixture shall conform to Roadside Mixture 2. Seeding operations will not be permitted outside of the specified dates without the expressed written consent of the Engineer.

Revise the first sentence of the first paragraph of Article 1081.08 to read as follows:

"The fertilizer furnished shall be a ready mixed material having a ratio of (1-1-1)."

Revise the sixth sentence of the first paragraph of Article 250.06 to read as follows:

"When seed or fertilizer is applied with a hydraulic seeder, the rate of application shall be not less than 500 gallons of slurry per acre."

Seeded areas shall be mulched in accordance with Article 251.03. The Contractor may use either Procedure 1 or 2 of Method 2. Mulch shall be applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre.

Revise Articles 250.10 and 251.07 so that the following applies:

Basis of Payment. This work shall be paid for at the contract unit price per acre for SEEDING, CLASS 2 (SPECIAL). The items of Mulch and Fertilizer Nutrients will not be paid for separately, but shall be considered as included in the contract unit price per acre for SEEDING, CLASS 2 (SPECIAL).

25001000

Designer Note: This special provision is to be used on any project using the pay items Borrow Excavation or Furnished Excavation.

### **BORROW AND FURNISHED EXCAVATION**

Effective March 7, 2000      Revised April 27, 2007

Add the following to the requirements of Article 204:

"Soils which demonstrate the following properties shall be restricted to the interior of the embankment and shall be covered on both sides and top with a minimum of 3 feet (900 mm) of non-restricted soil not considered detrimental in terms of erosion potential or excess volume change. A restricted soil is defined as having any one of the following properties:"

A grain size distribution with less than 35% passing the number 75um (#200) sieve.

A plasticity index of less than 12.

A liquid limit in excess of 50.

"All restricted and non-restricted embankment materials shall have the following minimum strengths for the indicated moistures:"

Immediate Bearing Value	Shear Strength At 95% Density *	Moisture
3.0	1,000PSF (50 Kpa)	120%
4.0	1,300 PSF (62 Kpa)	110%

\*Granular Soils  $\phi=35^\circ$

Designer Note: Discuss usage on your project with Materials. Use with relatively small embankments, such as sliver fills, turn lane construction, etc.

### **EMBANKMENT (SMALL EMBANKMENT)**

Effective October 1, 1999      Revised January 1, 2007

Revised the third paragraph of Article 205.06 of the Standard Specifications to read:

All material used for embankment shall not contain more than 120% of the optimum moisture except for the top 2 ft. (600 mm).

The top 2 ft. (600 mm) of all embankments shall not contain more than 110% of the optimum moisture determined according to AASHTO T99 (Method C). The 110% of optimum moisture limit may be waived in free draining granular material when approved by the Engineer.

**STATUS OF UTILITIES TO BE ADJUSTED**

<u>NAME AND ADDRESS OF UTILITY</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ESTIMATE DATE RELOCATION COMPLETED</u>
Frontier Communications. Kalin Hinshaw 815-895-1515	TELEPHONE (UNDERGROUND)	RT. STA. 45+50 TO RT. STA. 47+61	DURING CONSTRUCTION
Corn Belt Energy Corporation Engineering Department 309-662-5330	ELECTRIC (Aerial)	LT. STA. 45+50 TO LT. STA. 47+61	DURING CONSTRUCTION

The above represents the best information of the Department and is only included for the convenience of the bidder. The applicable provisions of Article 105.07 and 107.20 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction shall apply.

If any utility adjustment or removal has not been completed when required by the contractor's operations, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer in writing. A request for an extension of time will be considered to the extent the Contractor's operations were affected.

13-1187

BDE SPECIAL PROVISIONS  
For the April 22 and June 10, 2016 Lettings

The following special provisions indicated by an "x" are applicable to this contract and will be included by the Project Development and Implementation Section of the BD&E. An \* indicates a new or revised special provision for the letting.

<u>File Name</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80099	1	Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS)	April 1, 2003	Jan. 1, 2014
* 80274	2	Aggregate Subgrade Improvement	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2016
80192	3	Automated Flagger Assistance Device	Jan. 1, 2008	
80173	4	Bituminous Materials Cost Adjustments	Nov. 2, 2006	July 1, 2015
80241	5	Bridge Demolition Debris	July 1, 2009	
5026I	6	Building Removal-Case I (Non-Friable and Friable Asbestos)	Sept. 1, 1990	April 1, 2010
5048I	7	Building Removal-Case II (Non-Friable Asbestos)	Sept. 1, 1990	April 1, 2010
5049I	8	Building Removal-Case III (Friable Asbestos)	Sept. 1, 1990	April 1, 2010
5053I	9	Building Removal-Case IV (No Asbestos)	Sept. 1, 1990	April 1, 2010
80360	10	Coarse Aggregate Quality	July 1, 2015	
80198	11	Completion Date (via calendar days)	April 1, 2008	
80199	12	Completion Date (via calendar days) Plus Working Days	April 1, 2008	
80293	13	Concrete Box Culverts with Skews > 30 Degrees and Design Fills ≤ 5 Feet	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2015
* 80311	14	Concrete End Sections for Pipe Culverts	Jan. 1, 2013	April 1, 2016
* 80277	15	Concrete Mix Design – Department Provided	Jan. 1, 2012	April 1, 2016
80261	16	Construction Air Quality – Diesel Retrofit	June 1, 2010	Nov. 1, 2014
* 80029	17	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Participation	Sept. 1, 2000	Jan. 2, 2016
* 80363	18	Engineer's Field Office	April 1, 2016	
80358	19	Equal Employment Opportunity	April 1, 2015	
* 80364	20	Errata for the 2016 Standard Specifications	April 1, 2016	
80229	21	Fuel Cost Adjustment	April 1, 2009	July 1, 2015
80304	22	Grooving for Recessed Pavement Markings	Nov. 1, 2012	Aug. 1, 2014
* 80246	23	Hot-Mix Asphalt – Density Testing of Longitudinal Joints	Jan. 1, 2010	April 1, 2016
* 80347	24	Hot-Mix Asphalt – Pay for Performance Using Percent Within Limits – Jobsite Sampling	Nov. 1, 2014	April 1, 2016
* 80336	25	Longitudinal Joint and Crack Patching	April 1, 2014	April 1, 2016
80045	26	Material Transfer Device	June 15, 1999	Aug. 1, 2014
* 80342	27	Mechanical Side Tie Bar Inserter	Aug. 1, 2014	April 1, 2016
80165	28	Moisture Cured Urethane Paint System	Nov. 1, 2006	Jan. 1, 2010
* 80361	29	Overhead Sign Structures Certification of Metal Fabricator	Nov. 1, 2015	April 1, 2016
* 80349	30	Pavement Marking Blackout Tape	Nov. 1, 2014	April 1, 2016
* 80298	31	Pavement Marking Tape Type IV	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2016
* 80365	32	Pedestrian Push-Button	April 1, 2016	
* 80359	33	Portland Cement Concrete Bridge Deck Curing	April 1, 2015	April 1, 2016
* 80353	34	Portland Cement Concrete Inlay or Overlay	Jan. 1, 2015	April 1, 2016
* 80338	35	Portland Cement Concrete Partial Depth Hot-Mix Asphalt Patching	April 1, 2014	April 1, 2016
* 80300	36	Preformed Plastic Pavement Marking Type D - Inlaid	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2016
80328	37	Progress Payments	Nov. 2, 2013	
3426I	38	Railroad Protective Liability Insurance	Dec. 1, 1986	Jan. 1, 2006
80157	39	Railroad Protective Liability Insurance (5 and 10)	Jan. 1, 2006	
* 80306	40	Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) and Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles (RAS)	Nov. 1, 2012	April 1, 2016
* 80340	41	Speed Display Trailer	April 2, 2014	April 1, 2016
80127	42	Steel Cost Adjustment	April 2, 2004	July 1, 2015
80362	43	Steel Slag in Trench Backfill	Jan. 1, 2016	
* 80317	44	Surface Testing of Hot-Mix Asphalt Overlays	Jan. 1, 2013	April 1, 2016

<u>File Name</u>	<u>#</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80355	45	Temporary Concrete Barrier	Jan. 1, 2015	July 1, 2015
20338	46	Training Special Provisions	Oct. 15, 1975	
80318	47	Traversable Pipe Grate	Jan. 1, 2013	April 1, 2014
* 80288	48	Warm Mix Asphalt	Jan. 1, 2012	April 1, 2016
80302	49	Weekly DBE Trucking Reports	June 2, 2012	April 2, 2015
80289	50	Wet Reflective Thermoplastic Pavement Marking	Jan. 1, 2012	
80071	51	Working Days	Jan. 1, 2002	

The following special provisions and recurring special provisions are in the 2016 Standard Specifications.

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>New Location</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80240	Above Grade Inlet Protection	Articles 280.02, 280.04, and 1081.15	July 1, 2009	Jan. 1, 2012
80310	Coated Galvanized Steel Conduit	Article 811.03	Jan. 1, 2013	Jan. 1, 2015
80341	Coilable Nonmetallic Conduit	Article 1088.01	Aug. 1, 2014	Jan. 1, 2015
80294	Concrete Box Culverts with Skews $\leq$ 30 Degrees Regardless of Design Fill and Skews $>$ 30 Degrees with Design Fills $>$ 5 Feet	Article 540.04	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2014
80334	Concrete Gutter, Curb, Median, and Paved Ditch	Articles 606.02, 606.07, and 1050.04	April 1, 2014	Aug. 1, 2014
80335	Contract Claims	Article 109.09	April 1, 2014	
Chk Sht #27	English Substitution of Metric Reinforcement Bars	Article 508.09	April 1, 1996	Jan. 1, 2011
80265	Friction Aggregate	Articles 1004.01 and 1004.03	Jan. 1, 2011	Nov. 1, 2014
80329	Glare Screen	Sections 638 and 1085	Jan. 1, 2014	
Chk Sht #20	Guardrail and Barrier Wall Delineation	Sections 635, 725, 782, and 1097	Dec. 15, 1993	Jan. 1, 2012
80322	Hot-Mix Asphalt – Mixture Design Composition and Volumetric Requirements	Sections 312, 355, 406, 407, 442, 482, 601, 1003, 1004, 1030, and 1102	Nov. 1, 2013	Nov. 1, 2014
80323	Hot-Mix Asphalt – Mixture Design Verification and Production	Sections 406, 1030, and 1102	Nov. 1, 2013	Nov. 1, 2014
80348	Hot-Mix Asphalt – Prime Coat	Sections 403, 406, 407, 408, 1032, and 1102	Nov. 1, 2014	
80315	Insertion Lining of Culverts	Sections 543 and 1029	Jan. 1, 2013	Nov. 1, 2013
80351	Light Tower	Article 1069.08	Jan. 1, 2015	
80324	LRFD Pipe Culvert Burial Tables	Sections 542 and 1040	Nov. 1, 2013	April 1, 2015
80325	LRFD Storm Sewer Burial Tables	Sections 550 and 1040	Nov. 1, 2013	April 1, 2015
80337	Paved Shoulder Removal	Article 440.07	April 1, 2014	
80254	Pavement Patching	Article 701.17	Jan. 1, 2010	
80352	Pavement Striping - Symbols	Article 780.14	Jan. 1, 2015	
Chk Sht #19	Pipe Underdrains	Section 601 and Articles 1003.01, 1003.04, 1004.05, 1040.06, and 1080.05	Sept. 9, 1987	Jan. 1, 2007
80343	Precast Concrete Handhole	Articles 814.02, 814.03, and 1042.17	Aug. 1, 2014	
80350	Retroreflective Sheeting for Highway Signs	Article 1091.03	Nov. 1, 2014	
80327	Reinforcement Bars	Section 508 and Articles 421.04, 442.06, 1006.10	Nov. 1, 2013	
80344	Rigid Metal Conduit	Article 1088.01	Aug. 1, 2014	
80354	Sidewalk, Corner, or Crosswalk Closure	Article 1106.02	Jan. 1, 2015	April 1, 2015
80301	Tracking the Use of Pesticides	Article 107.23	Aug. 1, 2012	
80356	Traffic Barrier Terminals Type 6 or 6B	Article 631.02	Jan. 1, 2015	
80345	Underpass Luminaire	Articles 821.06 and 1067.04	Aug. 1, 2014	April 1, 2015

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>New Location</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80357	Urban Half Road Closure with Mountable Median	Articles 701.18, 701.19, and 701.20	Jan. 1, 2015	July 1, 2015
80346	Waterway Obstruction Warning Luminaire	Article 1067.07	Aug. 1, 2014	April 1, 2015

The following special provisions require additional information from the designer. The additional information needs to be included in a separate document attached to this check sheet. The Project Development and Implementation section will then include the information in the applicable special provision. The Special Provisions are:

- Bridge Demolition Debris
- Building Removal-Case I
- Building Removal-Case II
- Building Removal-Case III
- Building Removal-Case IV
- Completion Date
- Completion Date Plus Working Days
- DBE Participation
- Material Transfer Device
- Railroad Protective Liability Insurance
- Training Special Provisions
- Working Days

## ERRATA FOR THE 2016 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS (BDE)

Effective: April 1, 2016

- Page 84 Article 204.02. In the seventh line of the first paragraph change "AASHTO T 99 (Method C)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Method C)".
- Page 90 Article 205.06. In the first sentence of the third paragraph change "AASHTO T 99 (Method C)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Method C)".
- Page 91 Article 205.06. In the first sentence of the fourth paragraph change "AASHTO T 99 (Method C)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Method C)", and in the second sentence change "AASHTO T 224" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Annex A1)".
- Page 91 Article 205.06. In the second line of the fifth paragraph change "AASHTO T 191" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 191".
- Page 91 Article 205.06. In the sixth line of the eighth paragraph change "AASHTO T 99 (Method C)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Method C)".
- Page 148 Article 302.09. In the second sentence of the fifth paragraph change "AASHTO T 191" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 191", and in the third sentence change "AASHTO T 99" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99".
- Page 152 Article 310.09. In the second sentence of the second paragraph change "AASHTO T 191" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 191", and in the third sentence change "AASHTO T 99" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99".
- Page 155 Article 311.05(a). In the first sentence of the fifth paragraph change "AASHTO T 99 (Method C)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Method C)", and in the second sentence change "AASHTO T 224" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Annex A1)".
- Page 155 Article 311.05(a). In the second line of the sixth paragraph change "AASHTO T 191" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 191".
- Page 163 Article 351.05(a). In the second sentence of the fifth paragraph change "AASHTO T 99 (Method C)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Method C)", and in the third sentence change "AASHTO T 224" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Annex A1)".
- Page 163 Article 351.05(a). In the second line of the sixth paragraph change "AASHTO T 191" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 191".
- Page 169 Article 352.11. In the second sentence of the fourth paragraph change "AASHTO T 191" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 191", and in the third sentence change "AASHTO T 134 (Method B)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 134 (Method B)".

Page 169 Article 352.12. In the first sentence of the first paragraph change "AASHTO T 22" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 22", and in the second sentence change "AASHTO T 134 (Method B)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 134 (Method B)".

Page 196 Article 406.07(a). After the footnotes in Table 1 - Minimum Roller Requirements for HMA add the following:

"EQUIPMENT DEFINITION

- V<sub>s</sub> - Vibratory roller, static mode, minimum 125 lb/in. (2.2 kg/mm) of roller width. Maximum speed = 3 mph (5 km/h) or 264 ft/min (80 m/min). If the vibratory roller does not eliminate roller marks, its use shall be discontinued and a tandem roller, adequately ballasted to remove roller marks, shall be used.
- V<sub>D</sub> - Vibratory roller, dynamic mode, operated at a speed to produce not less than 10 impacts/ft (30 impacts/m).
- P - Pneumatic-tired roller, max. speed 3 1/2 mph (5.5 km/h) or 308 ft/min (92 m/min). The pneumatic-tired roller shall have a minimum tire pressure of 80 psi (550 kPa) and shall be equipped with heat retention shields. The self-propelled pneumatic-tired roller shall develop a compression of not less than 300 lb (53 N) nor more than 500 lb (88 N) per in. (mm) of width of the tire tread in contact with the HMA surface.
- T<sub>B</sub> - Tandem roller for breakdown rolling, 8 to 12 tons (7 to 11 metric tons), 250 to 400 lb/in. (44 to 70 N/mm) of roller width, max. speed = 3 1/2 mph (5.5 km/h) or 308 ft/min (92 m/min).
- T<sub>F</sub> - Tandem roller for final rolling, 200 to 400 lb/in. (35 to 70 N/mm) of roller width with minimum roller width of 50 in. (1.25 m). Ballast shall be increased if roller marks are not eliminated. Ballast shall be decreased if the mat shoves or distorts.
- 3W- Three wheel roller, max. speed = 3 mph (5 km/h) or 264 ft/min (80 m/min), 300 to 400 lb/in. (53 to 70 N/mm) of roller width. The three-wheel roller shall weigh 10 to 12 tons (9 to 11 metric tons)."

Page 331 Article 505.04(p). Under Range of Clearance in the first table change "in. x 10<sup>-6</sup>" to "in. x 10<sup>-3</sup>".

Page 444 Article 542.03. In the Notes in Table IIIB add "CPP Corrugated Polypropylene (CPP) pipe with smooth interior".

- Page 445 Article 542.03. In the fourth column in Table IIIB (metric) change the heading for Type 5 pipe from "CPE" to "CPP".
- Page 445 Article 542.03. In the Notes in Table IIIB (metric) change "PE Polyethylene (PE) pipe with a smooth interior" to "CPP Corrugated Polypropylene (CPP) pipe with smooth interior".
- Page 449 Article 542.04(f)(2). In the third line of the second paragraph change "AASHTO T 99 (Method C)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Method C)".
- Page 544 Article 639.03. In the first sentence of the first paragraph change "AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, Traffic Signals," to "AASHTO "LRFD Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals,"".
- Page 546 Article 640.03. In the first sentence of the first paragraph change "AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals" to "AASHTO "LRFD Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals"".
- Page 548 Article 641.03. In the first sentence of the first paragraph change "AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaire and Traffic Signals," to "AASHTO "LRFD Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals,"".
- Page 621 Article 727.03. In the first sentence of the third paragraph change "AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals" to "AASHTO "LRFD Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals"".
- Page 629 Article 734.03(a). In the fourth line of the second paragraph change "AASHTO T 99 (Method C)" to "Illinois Modified AASHTO T 99 (Method C)".
- Page 649 Article 801.02. In the first sentence of the first paragraph change "AASHTO's Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals" to "AASHTO "LRFD Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals"".
- Page 742 Article 1003.04(c). Under Gradation in the table change "(see Article 1003.02(c))" to "(see Article 1003.01(c))".
- Page 755 Article 1004.03(b). Revise the third sentence of the first paragraph to read "For Class A (seal or cover coat), and other binder courses, the coarse aggregate shall be Class C quality or better."

- Page 809 Article 1020.04(e). In the third line of the first paragraph change "ITP SCC-3" to "ITP SCC-4".
- Page 945 Article 1069.05. In the first sentence of the tenth paragraph change ""Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals"" to "AASHTO "LRFD Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals"".
- Page 961 Article 1070.04(b)(1). In the third sentence of the first paragraph change ""Standard Specifications of Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals" published by AASHTO" to "AASHTO "LRFD Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals"".
- Page 989 Article 1077.01. In the second sentence of the first paragraph change "Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, as published by AASHTO" to "AASHTO "LRFD Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals"".
- Page 1121 Article 1103.13(a). In the first line of the first paragraph change "Bridge Deck Approach Slabs." to "Bridge Deck and Approach Slabs.".

80364

**WORKING DAYS (BDE)**

Effective: January 1, 2002

The Contractor shall complete the work within 20 working days.

80071

State of Illinois  
Department of Transportation  
Bureau of Local Roads and Streets

SPECIAL PROVISION  
FOR  
INSURANCE

Effective: February 1, 2007  
Revised: August 1, 2007

All references to Sections or Articles in this specification shall be construed to mean specific Section or Article of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, adopted by the Department of Transportation.

The Contractor shall name the following entities as additional insured under the Contractor's general liability insurance policy in accordance with Article 107.27:

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The entities listed above and their officers, employees, and agents shall be indemnified and held harmless in accordance with Article 107.26.

State of Illinois  
Department of Transportation  
Bureau of Local Roads and Streets  
SPECIAL PROVISION  
FOR  
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE SIGNS

Effective: January 1, 2004  
Revised: June 1, 2007

All references to Sections or Articles in this specification shall be construed to mean a specific Section or Article of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, adopted by the Department of Transportation.

701.14. Signs. Add the following paragraph to Article 701.14:

All warning signs shall have minimum dimensions of 1200 mm x 1200 mm (48" x 48") and have a black legend on a fluorescent orange reflectorized background, meeting, as a minimum, Type AP reflectivity requirements of Table 1091-2 in Article 1091.02.

## **CORPS OF ENGINEERS – SECTION 404 PERMIT**

This project, as designed, affects less than 1/10 acre of the waters of the U.S. and will not result in discharges to wetlands or other special aquatic sites; and as such, is exempt from coordination with the Corps of Engineers under the terms set forth by Nationwide Permit 14 for "Linear Transportation Projects", as issued under Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

The Contractor shall comply with all conditions and management practices of the permit, as well as the regional conditions for IEPA 401 Water Quality Certification, included herein.

Should the Contractor plan to undertake construction activities which are not covered by the nationwide permit, s/he shall be responsible for obtaining the necessary permit at no additional cost to the Department.

The Contractor shall also be responsible for denying public access to any temporary crossing s/he may construct.

**ILLINOIS EPA WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION**  
**REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMIT 14**

1. The affected area of the stream channel shall not exceed 300 linear feet, as measured along the stream corridor.
2. Any spoil material excavated, dredged or otherwise produced must not be returned to the waterway but must be deposited in a self-contained area in compliance with all state statutes, as determined by the Illinois EPA.
3. Any backfilling must be done with clean material and placed in a manner to prevent violation of applicable water quality standards.
4. The applicant shall not cause:
  - A. violation of applicable provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - B. water pollution defined and prohibited by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act;
  - C. violation of applicable water quality standards of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, Title 35, Subtitle C: Water Pollution Rules and Regulation; or
  - D. interference with water use practices near public recreation areas or water supply intakes.
5. All areas affected by construction shall be mulched and seeded as soon after construction as possible. The applicant shall undertake necessary measures and procedures to reduce erosion during construction. Interim measures to prevent erosion during construction shall be taken and may include the installation of sedimentation basins and temporary mulching. All construction within the waterway shall be conducted during zero or low flow conditions. The applicant shall be responsible for obtaining an NPDES Storm Water Permit prior to initiating construction if the construction activity associated with the project will result in the disturbance of 1 (one) or more acres, total land area. An NPDES Storm Water Permit may be obtained by submitting a properly completed Notice of Intent (NOI) form by certified mail to the Agency's Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section.
6. The applicant shall implement erosion control measures consistent with the "Illinois Urban Manual" (IEPA/USDA, NRCS; 2011).
7. Temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills shall be constructed of clean coarse aggregate or non-erodible non-earthen fill material that will not cause siltation. Sandbags, pre-fabricated rigid materials, sheet piling, inflatable bladders and fabric lined basins may be used for temporary facilities.
8. The applicant for Nationwide Permit 14 that uses temporary work pads, cofferdams, access roads and other temporary fills in order to perform work in creeks, streams, or rivers shall maintain flow in these waters by utilizing dam and pumping, fluming, culverts or other such techniques.

**Nationwide Permit 14**  
Linear Transportation Projects  
Effective Date: March 19, 2012

Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in tidal waters, the discharge cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/3-acre of waters of the United States. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

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

This NWP cannot be used to authorize non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, train stations, or aircraft hangars.

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

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

**Nationwide Permit General Conditions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWP 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see Section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. Water Supply Intakes. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. Adverse Effects From Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization and storm water management activities, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not

restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow.

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

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.

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

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

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

18. Endangered Species. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such

species. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed.

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

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

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

(e) Authorization of an activity by a NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take" provisions, etc.) from the U.S. FWS or the NMFS, The Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word "harm" in the definition of "take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

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

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

Protection Act. The permittee should contact the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine if such "take" permits are required for a particular activity.

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

(b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Federal permittees must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address section 106 compliance for the NWP activity, or whether additional section 106 consultation is necessary.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the authorized activity may have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of or potential for the presence of historic resources can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and field survey. Based on the information submitted and these efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed activity has the potential to cause an effect on the historic properties. Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the activity may have the potential to cause effects and so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects or that consultation under Section 106 of the NHPA has been completed.

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

(e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470h-2(k)) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to

prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts. If you discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately notify the district engineer of what you have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWP 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, and 52 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, and 38, notification is required in accordance with general condition 31, for any activity proposed in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only after it is determined that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

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

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

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

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse effects of the proposed activity are minimal, and provides a project-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332.

(1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

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

(3) If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the district engineer to make the decision on the NWP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) – (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)).

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

(5) Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the NWP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan.

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

(e) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any project resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that a project already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the minimal impact requirement associated with the NWPs.

(f) Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. Riparian areas should consist of native species. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality

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

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

(h) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected, such as the conversion of a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse effects of the project to the minimal level.

24. Safety of Impoundment Structures. To ensure that all impoundment structures are safely designed, the district engineer may require non-Federal applicants to demonstrate that the structures comply with established state dam safety criteria or have been designed by qualified persons. The district engineer may also require documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons, and appropriate modifications made to ensure safety.

25. Water Quality. Where States and authorized Tribes, or EPA where applicable, have not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA Section 401, individual 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). The district engineer or State or Tribe may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality.

26. Coastal Zone Management. In coastal states where an NWP has not previously received a state coastal zone management consistency concurrence, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)). The district engineer or a State may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

27. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with

any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

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

29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:

“When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.”

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

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

30. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include:

- (a) A statement that the authorized work was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions;
- (b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(l)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and
- (c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the work and mitigation.

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

- (1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or
- (2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or in the vicinity of the project, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity may have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. Also, work cannot begin under NWPs 21, 49, or 50 until the permittee has received written approval from the Corps. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

(b) Contents of Pre-Construction Notification: The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

- (1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;
- (2) Location of the proposed project;
- (3) A description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of water of the United States expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. The description should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse effects of the project will be minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the project and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative

description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans);

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) For all NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, for NWP 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 50, 51, and 52 activities that require pre-construction notification and will result in the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of intermittent and ephemeral stream bed, and for all NWP 48 activities that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via e-mail, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (U.S. FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) or Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the district engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments.

The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse effects will be more than minimal. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP, including the need for mitigation to ensure the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed activity are minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

(3) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by Section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

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

### **District Engineer's Decision**

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

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

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

### Further Information

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

### Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Loss of waters of the United States: Waters of the United States that are permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody. The acreage of loss of waters of the United States is a threshold measurement of the impact to jurisdictional waters for determining whether a project may qualify for an NWP; it is not a net threshold that is calculated after considering compensatory mitigation that may be used to offset losses of aquatic functions and services. The loss of stream bed includes the linear feet of stream bed that is filled or excavated. Waters of the United States temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the United States. Impacts resulting from activities eligible for exemptions under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act are not considered when calculating the loss of waters of the United States.

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

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

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

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

source of water for stream flow. Runoff from rainfall is a supplemental source of water for stream flow.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

of shellfish shells, shell fragments, or other appropriate materials placed into waters for shellfish habitat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

rhythm due to masking by other waters, wind, or other effects. Tidal wetlands are located channelward of the high tide line, which is defined at 33 CFR 328.3(d).

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

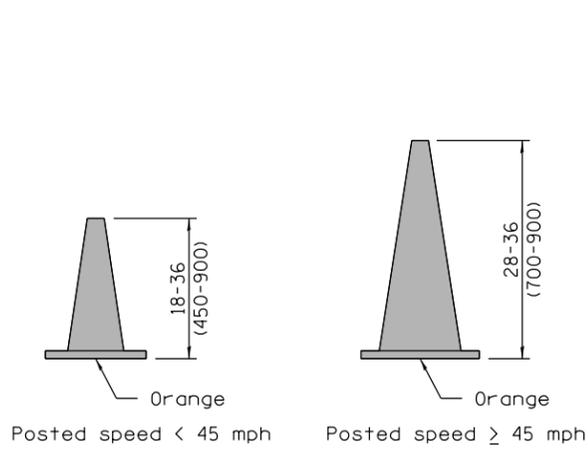
Waterbody: For purposes of the NFPs, a waterbody is a jurisdictional water of the United States. If a jurisdictional wetland is adjacent – meaning bordering, contiguous, or neighboring – to a waterbody determined to be a water of the United States under 33 CFR 328.3(a)(1)-(6), that waterbody and its 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.

### **Additional Information**

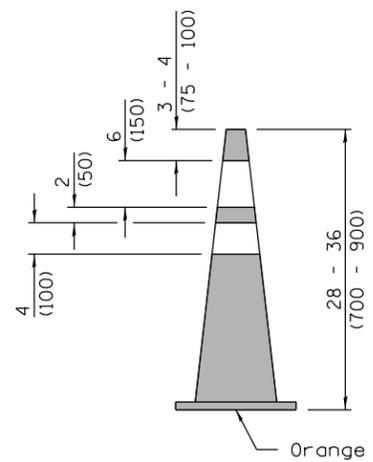
This nationwide permit is effective March 19, 2012 and expires March 18, 2017

Information about the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers regulatory program, including nationwide permits, may also be accessed at:

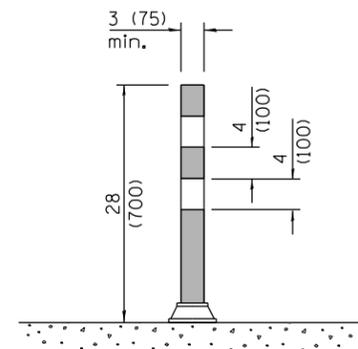
<http://www.usace.army.mil>



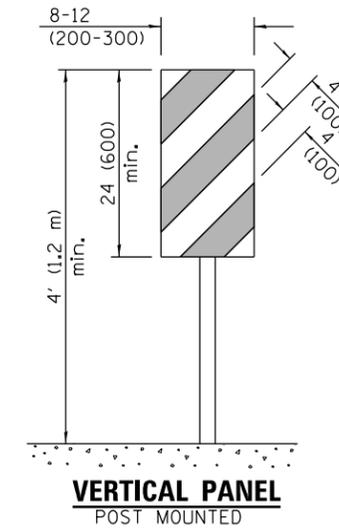
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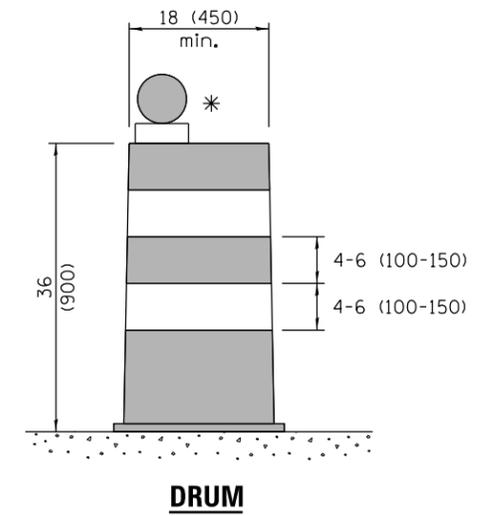
**REFLECTORIZED CONE FOR NIGHTTIME**



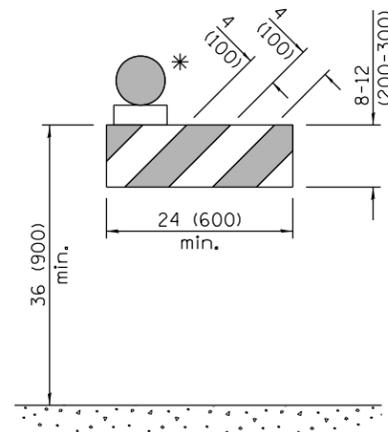
**FLEXIBLE DELINEATOR**



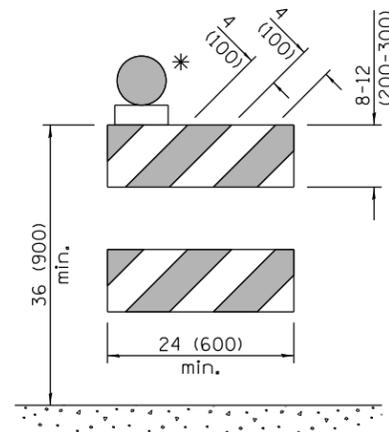
**VERTICAL PANEL POST MOUNTED**



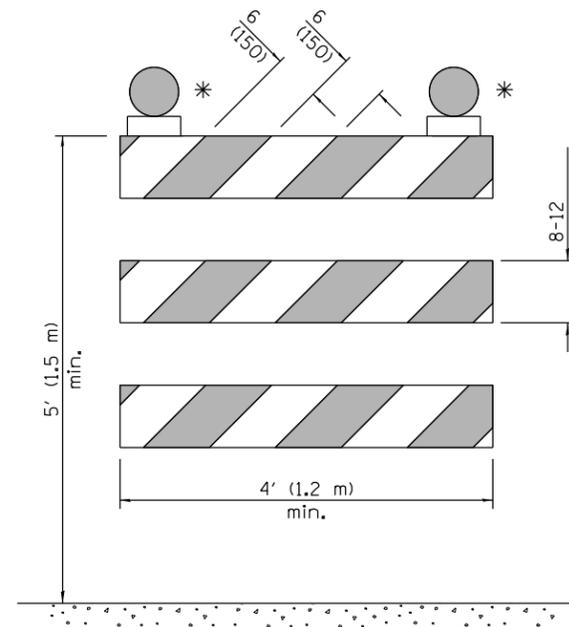
**DRUM**



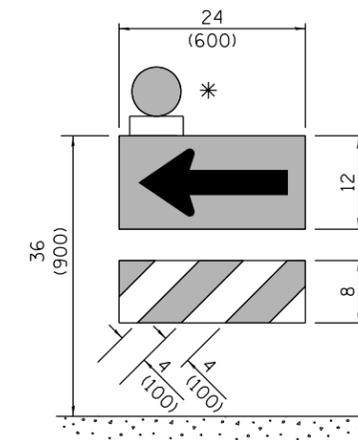
**TYPE I BARRICADE**



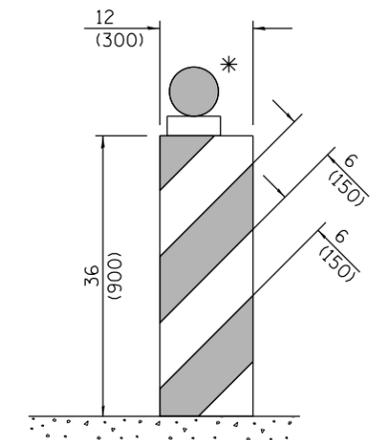
**TYPE II BARRICADE**



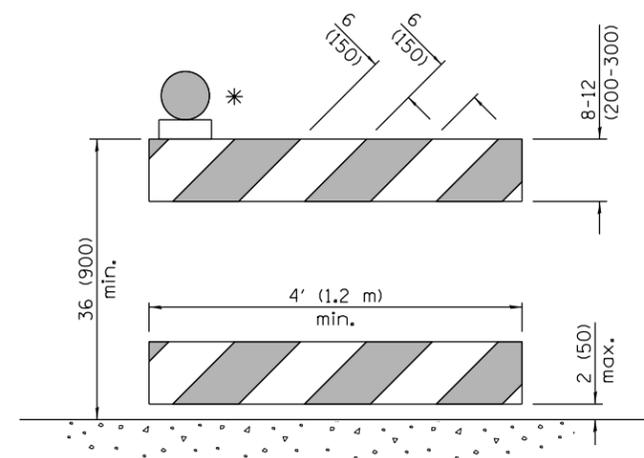
**TYPE III BARRICADE**



**DIRECTION INDICATOR BARRICADE**



**VERTICAL BARRICADE**



**DETECTABLE PEDESTRIAN CHANNELIZING BARRICADE**

\* Warning lights (if required)

**GENERAL NOTES**

All heights shown shall be measured above the pavement surface.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
4-1-16	Add dim's to barricades. Rev. note for post mnt. signs.
	Rev. cone dtls. Add W12-I103.
1-1-15	Revised two sign numbers on sheet 2. Added note reg. PHOTO ENFORCED plaque.

**TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**

(Sheet 1 of 3)

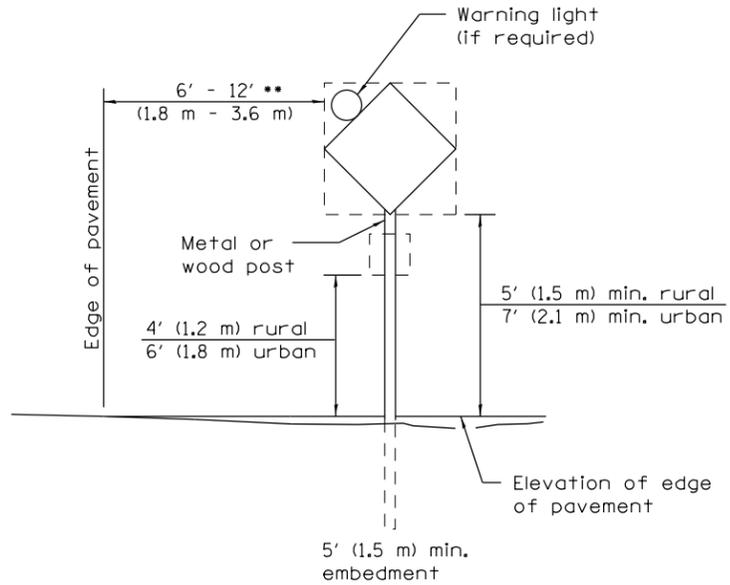
**STANDARD 701901-05**

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED April 1, 2016  
*Amy Ellis*  
 ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS

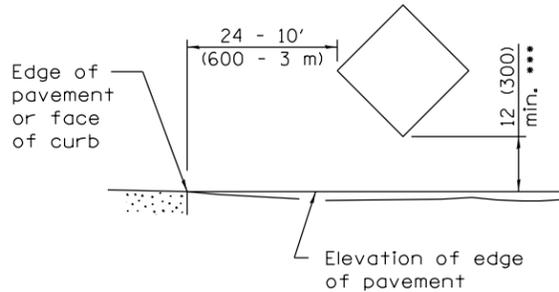
APPROVED April 1, 2016  
*[Signature]*  
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 46-1-1 03/15/11



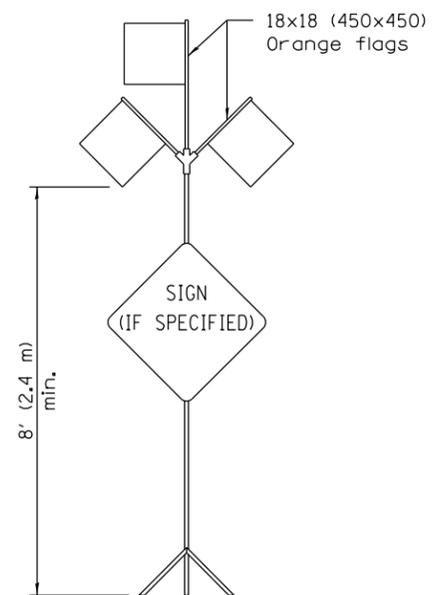
**POST MOUNTED SIGNS**

•• When curb or paved shoulder are present this dimension shall be 24 (600) to the face of curb or 6' (1.8 m) to the outside edge of the paved shoulder.



**SIGNS ON TEMPORARY SUPPORTS**

••• When work operations exceed four days, this dimension shall be 5' (1.5 m) min. If located behind other devices, the height shall be sufficient to be seen completely above the devices.



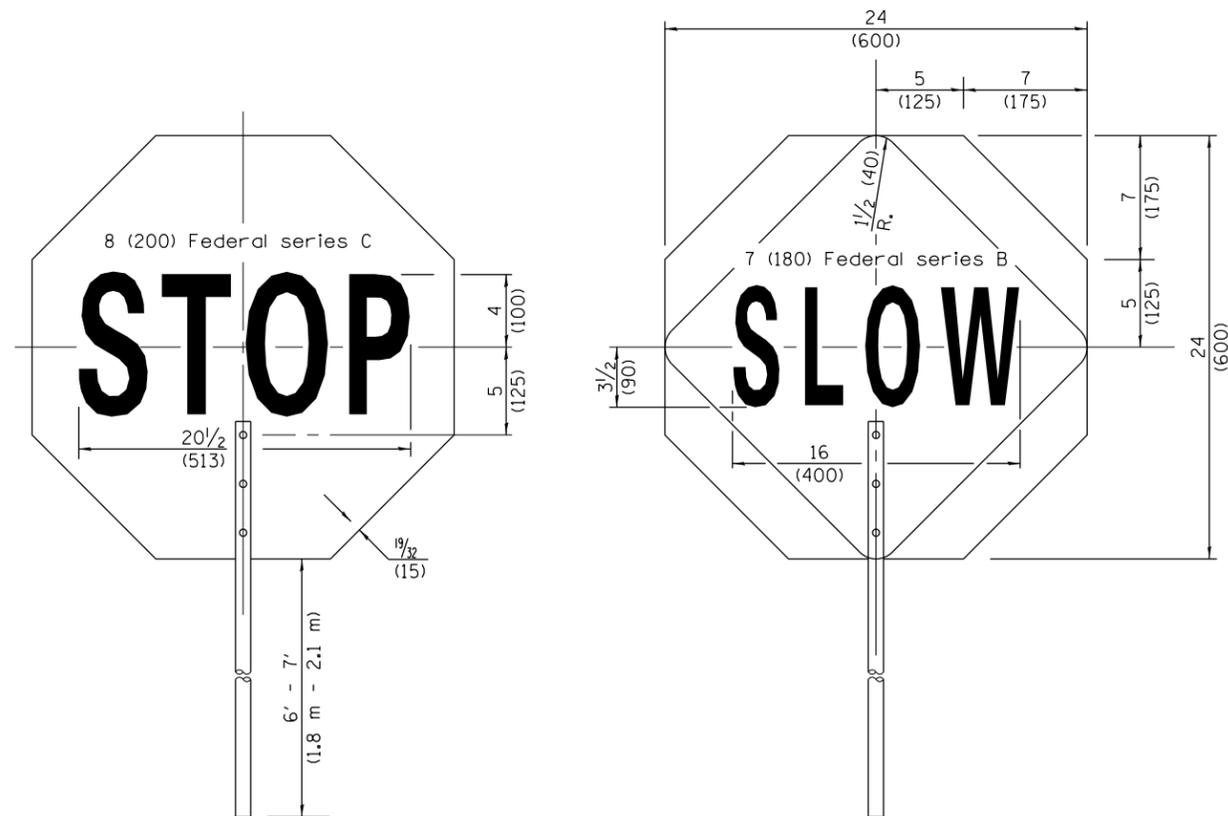
**HIGH LEVEL WARNING DEVICE**



W12-I103-4848

**WIDTH RESTRICTION SIGN**

XX'-XX" width and X miles are variable.



FRONT SIDE

REVERSE SIDE

**FLAGGER TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGN**

ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEXT X MILES	END CONSTRUCTION
G20-I104(0)-6036	G20-I105(0)-6024

This signing is required for all projects 2 miles (3200 m) or more in length.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEXT X MILES sign shall be placed 500' (150 m) in advance of project limits.

END CONSTRUCTION sign shall be erected at the end of the job unless another job is within 2 miles (3200 m).

Dual sign displays shall be utilized on multi-lane highways.

**WORK LIMIT SIGNING**

WORK ZONE	W21-I115(0)-3618
SPEED LIMIT XX	R2-1-3648
PHOTO ENFORCED	R10-I108p-3618 •••
\$XXX FINE MINIMUM	R2-I106p-3618

Sign assembly as shown on Standards or as allowed by District Operations.

END WORK ZONE SPEED LIMIT	G20-I103(0)-6036
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This sign shall be used when the above sign assembly is used.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION SPEED ZONE SIGNS**

••• R10-I108p shall only be used along roadways under the jurisdiction of the State.

**TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**

(Sheet 2 of 3)

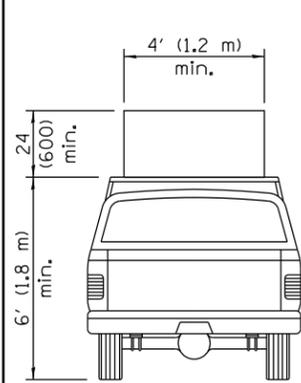
STANDARD 701901-05

Illinois Department of Transportation

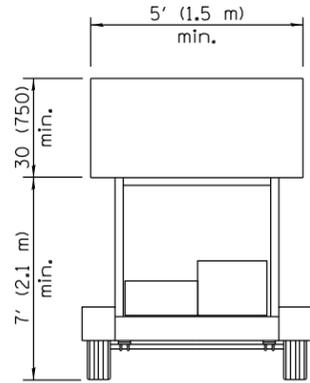
APPROVED April 1, 2016  
*Amy Ellis*  
 ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS

APPROVED April 1, 2016  
*[Signature]*  
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

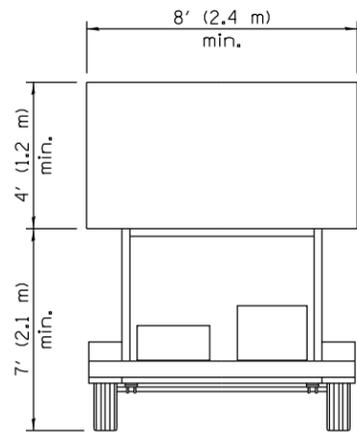
ISSUED 1-1-97  
 46-1-1



**TYPE A  
ROOF  
MOUNTED**

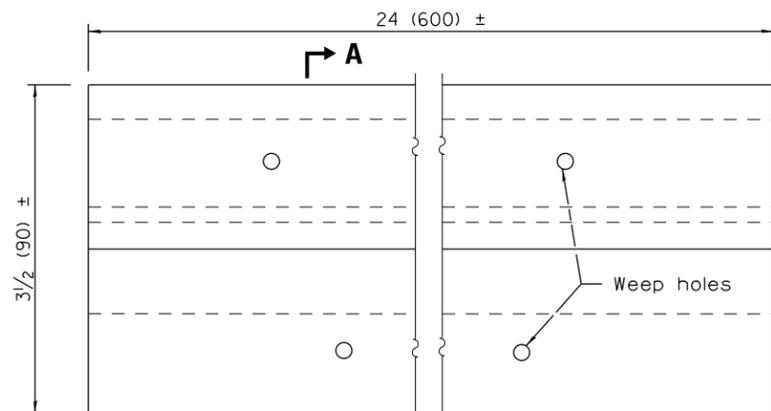


**TYPE B  
ROOF OR TRAILER  
MOUNTED**

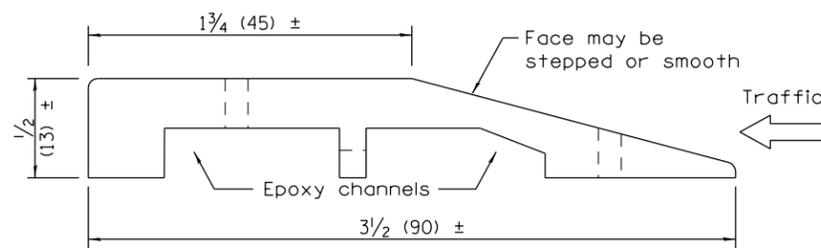


**TYPE C  
TRAILER  
MOUNTED**

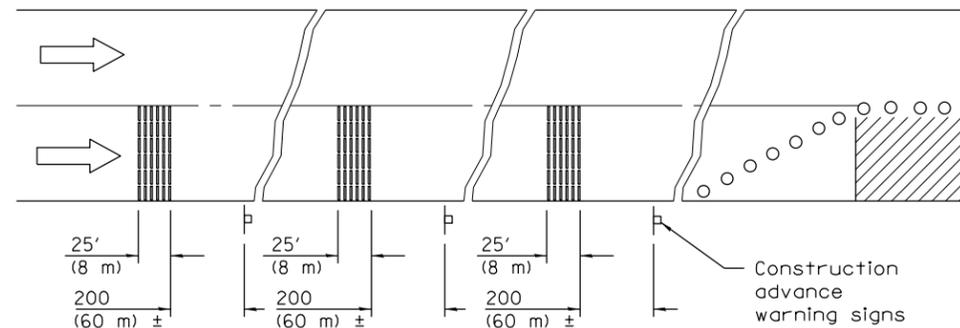
**ARROW BOARDS**



**PLAN**

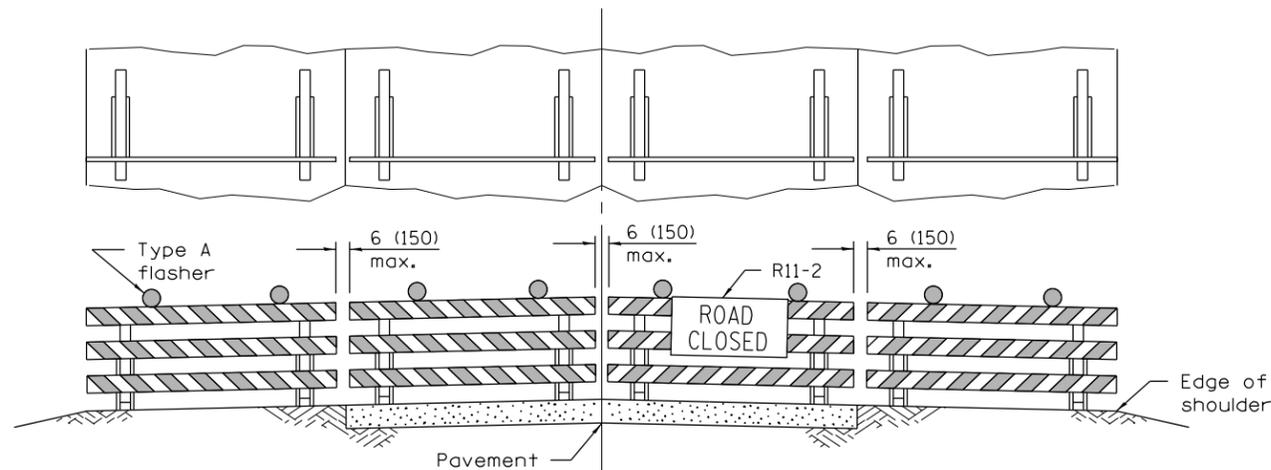


**SECTION A-A**



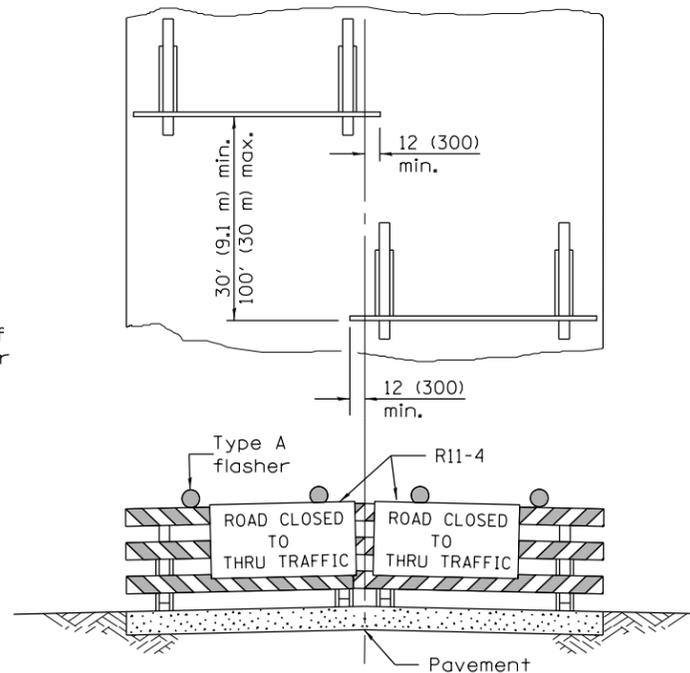
**TYPICAL INSTALLATION**

**TEMPORARY RUMBLE STRIPS**



**ROAD CLOSED TO ALL TRAFFIC**

Reflectorized striping may be omitted on the back side of the barricades. If a Type III barricade with an attached sign panel which meets NCHRP 350 is not available, the sign may be mounted on an NCHRP 350 temporary sign support directly in front of the barricade.



**ROAD CLOSED TO THRU TRAFFIC**

Reflectorized striping shall appear on both sides of the barricades. If a Type III barricade with an attached sign panel which meets NCHRP 350 is not available, the signs may be mounted on NCHRP 350 temporary sign supports directly in front of the barricade.

**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS OF  
TYPE III BARRICADES CLOSING A ROAD**

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED April 1, 2016  
*Amy Ellis*  
 ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS

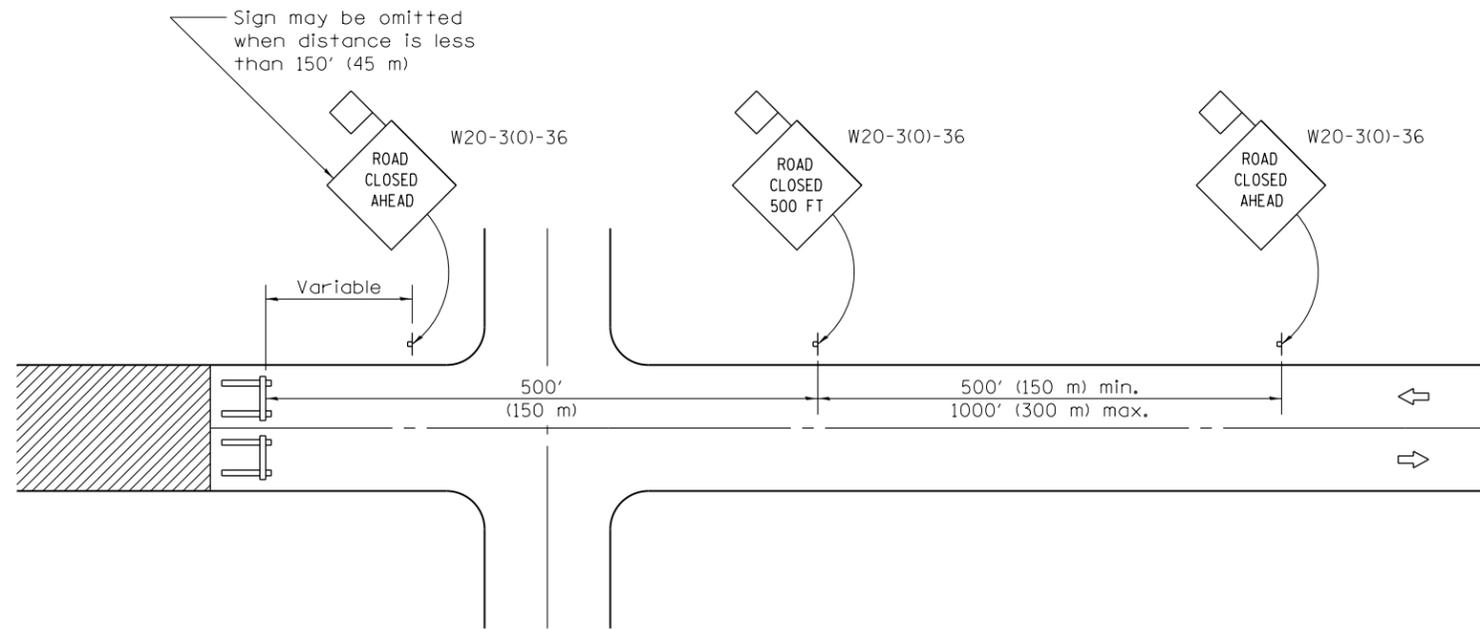
APPROVED April 1, 2016  
*[Signature]*  
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97  
 46-1-1

**TRAFFIC CONTROL  
DEVICES**

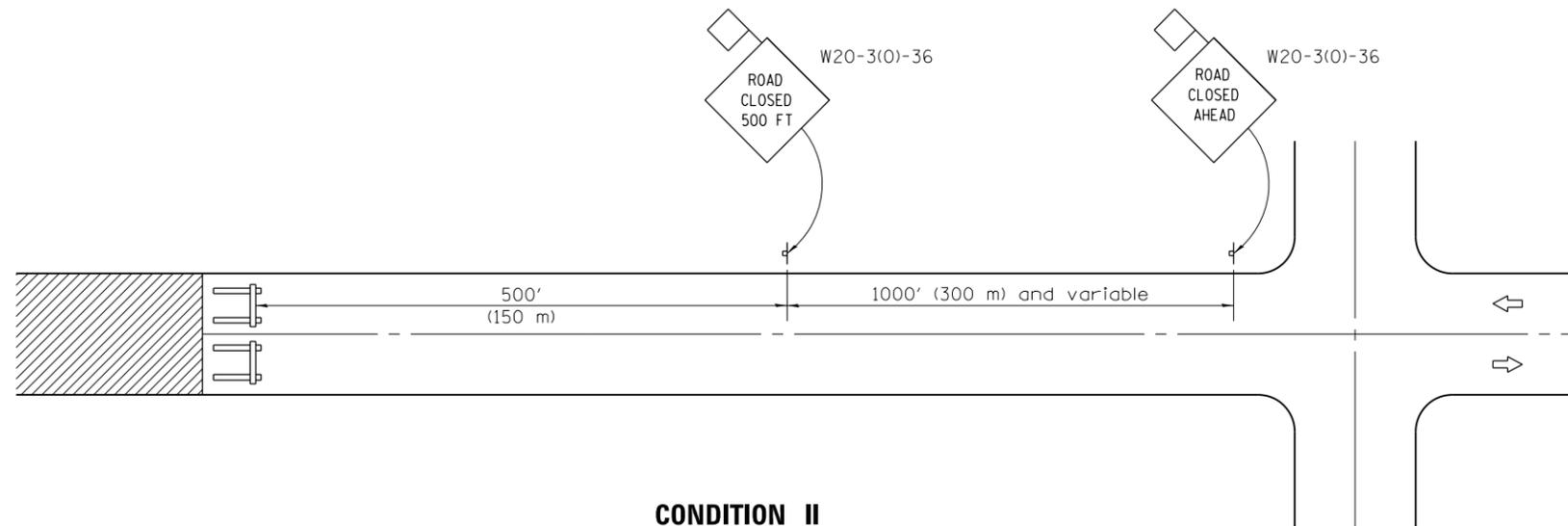
(Sheet 3 of 3)

**STANDARD 701901-05**



**CONDITION I**

When distance from closure to crossroad is less than 1500' (450 m)



**CONDITION II**

When distance from closure to crossroad is greater than 1500' (450 m)

**SYMBOLS**



Work area



Type III Barricade



Sign with 18x18 (450x450) min. orange flag attached

**GENERAL NOTES**

Type III Barricades and R11-2-4830 signs shall be positioned as shown in "Road Closed To All Traffic" detail on Highway Standard 701901.

Two Type A Low Intensity Flashing Lights shall be used on each approach in advance of the work area during hours of darkness. One light shall be installed above the barricades and the other above the first advance warning sign.

All warning signs shall have minimum dimensions of 36 x 36 (900 x 900) and have a black legend on an orange reflectorized background.

When fluorescent signs are used, orange flags are not required.

Longitudinal dimensions may be adjusted to fit field conditions.

When the distance between the barricade and the intersection is between 1500' (450 m) and 2000' (600 m), the advance sign shall be placed at the intersection. When the distance between the barricade and the intersection is over 2000' (600 m), an additional sign shall be placed at the intersection. The additional sign shall give the distance to the barricade in miles or fractions of a mile.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2012  
*Danell Lewis*  
 ENGINEER OF LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS

APPROVED January 1, 2012  
*Scott Esdaile*  
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-12	Omitted two notes from GENERAL NOTES.
1-1-09	Switched units to English (metric).

**TYPICAL APPLICATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR CONSTRUCTION ON RURAL LOCAL HIGHWAYS**

**STANDARD B.L.R. 21-9**



TERRAZZO FINISHER	BLD	29.890	0.000	1.5	1.5	2.0	8.600	10.05	0.000	0.580
TERRAZZO MASON	BLD	31.650	32.900	1.5	1.5	2.0	8.600	10.05	0.000	0.580
TILE MASON	BLD	31.650	32.900	1.5	1.5	2.0	8.600	10.05	0.000	0.580
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 1	33.000	36.550	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.10	5.230	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 2	33.480	36.550	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.10	5.230	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 3	33.700	36.550	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.10	5.230	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 4	34.010	36.550	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.10	5.230	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	ALL 5	34.900	36.550	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.10	5.230	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	O&C 1	27.280	30.220	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.40	5.440	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	O&C 2	27.680	30.220	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.40	5.440	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	O&C 3	27.860	30.220	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.40	5.440	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	O&C 4	28.110	30.220	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.40	5.440	0.000	0.250
TRUCK DRIVER	O&C 5	28.850	30.220	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.40	5.440	0.000	0.250
TUCKPOINTER	BLD	32.380	33.880	1.5	1.5	2.0	8.600	9.870	0.000	0.590

**Legend:** RG (Region)

TYP (Trade Type - All,Highway,Building,Floating,Oil &amp; Chip,Rivers)

C (Class)

Base (Base Wage Rate)

FRMAN (Foreman Rate)

M-F&gt;8 (OT required for any hour greater than 8 worked each day, Mon through Fri.)

OSA (Overtime (OT) is required for every hour worked on Saturday)

OSH (Overtime is required for every hour worked on Sunday and Holidays)

H/W (Health &amp; Welfare Insurance)

Pensn (Pension)

Vac (Vacation)

Trng (Training)

**Explanations****TAZEWELL COUNTY**

ASBESTOS - See Laborers

CARPENTERS (NORTH) - That part of the county North including the towns of Marquette Hts., Morton, Creve Coeur and Deer Creek.

LABORERS (NORTHWEST) - The area bounded by the old city limits of East Peoria.

MILLWRIGHTS - See Carpenters

PILEDRIVERS - See Carpenters

The following list is considered as those days for which holiday rates of wages for work performed apply: New Years Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Veterans Day in some classifications/counties. Generally, any of these holidays which fall on a Sunday is celebrated on the following Monday. This then makes work performed on that Monday payable at the appropriate overtime rate for holiday pay. Common practice in a given local may alter certain days of celebration. If in doubt, please check with IDOL.

Oil and chip resealing (O&C) means the application of road oils and liquid asphalt to coat an existing road surface, followed by application of aggregate chips or gravel to coated surface, and subsequent rolling of material to seal the surface.

**EXPLANATION OF CLASSES**

ASBESTOS - GENERAL - removal of asbestos material/mold and hazardous materials from any place in a building, including mechanical systems where those mechanical systems are to be removed. This includes the removal of asbestos materials/mold and hazardous materials from ductwork or pipes in a building when the building is to be demolished

at the time or at some close future date.

ASBESTOS - MECHANICAL - Removal of asbestos material from mechanical systems, such as pipes, ducts, and boilers, where the mechanical systems are to remain.

#### CERAMIC TILE FINISHER, MARBLE FINISHER, TERRAZZO FINISHER

Assisting, helping or supporting the tile, marble and terrazzo mechanic by performing their historic and traditional work assignments required to complete the proper installation of the work covered by said crafts. The term "Ceramic" is used for naming the classification only and is in no way a limitation of the product handled. Ceramic takes into consideration most hard tiles.

#### ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS TECHNICIAN

Installation, service and maintenance of low-voltage systems which utilizes the transmission and/or transference of voice, sound, vision, or digital for commercial, education, security and entertainment purposes for the following: TV monitoring and surveillance, background/foreground music, intercom and telephone interconnect, field programming, inventory control systems, microwave transmission, multi-media, multiplex, radio page, school, intercom and sound burglar alarms and low voltage master clock systems.

Excluded from this classification are energy management systems, life safety systems, supervisory controls and data acquisition systems not intrinsic with the above listed systems, fire alarm systems, nurse call systems and raceways exceeding fifteen feet in length.

SURVEY WORKER - Operated survey equipment including data collectors, G.P.S. and robotic instruments, as well as conventional levels and transits.

#### TRUCK DRIVER - BUILDING, HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Class 1. Drivers on 2 axle trucks hauling less than 9 ton. Air compressor and welding machines and brooms, including those pulled by separate units, truck driver helpers, warehouse employees, mechanic helpers, greasers and tiremen, pickup trucks when hauling materials, tools, or workers to and from and on-the-job site, and fork lifts up to 6,000 lb. capacity.

Class 2. Two or three axle trucks hauling more than 9 ton but hauling less than 16 ton. A-frame winch trucks, hydrolift trucks, vector trucks or similar equipment when used for transportation purposes. Fork lifts over 6,000 lb. capacity, winch trucks, four axle combination units, and ticket writers.

Class 3. Two, three or four axle trucks hauling 16 ton or more. Drivers on water pulls, articulated dump trucks, mechanics and working forepersons, and dispatchers. Five axle or more combination units.

Class 4. Low Boy and Oil Distributors.

Class 5. Drivers who require special protective clothing while employed on hazardous waste work.

#### TRUCK DRIVER - OIL AND CHIP RESEALING ONLY.

This shall encompass laborers, workers and mechanics who drive contractor or subcontractor owned, leased, or hired pickup, dump, service, or oil distributor trucks. The work includes transporting materials and equipment (including but not limited to, oils, aggregate

supplies, parts, machinery and tools) to or from the job site; distributing oil or liquid asphalt and aggregate; stock piling material when in connection with the actual oil and chip contract. The Truck Driver (Oil & Chip Resealing) wage classification does not include supplier delivered materials.

#### OPERATING ENGINEERS - BUILDING

Class 1. Cranes; Overhead Cranes; Gradall; All Cherry Pickers; Mechanics; Central Concrete Mixing Plant Operator; Road Pavers (27E - Dual Drum - Tri Batchers); Blacktop Plant Operators and Plant Engineers; 3 Drum Hoist; Derricks; Hydro Cranes; Shovels; Skimmer Scoops; Koehring Scooper; Drag Lines; Backhoe; Derrick Boats; Pile Drivers and Skid Rigs; Clamshells; Locomotive Cranes; Dredge (all types) Motor Patrol; Power Blades - Dumore - Elevating and similar types; Tower Cranes (Crawler-Mobile) and Stationary; Crane-type Backfiller; Drott Yumbo and similar types considered as Cranes; Caisson Rigs; Dozer; Tournadozer; Work Boats; Ross Carrier; Helicopter; Tournapulls - all and similar types; Scoops (all sizes); Pushcats; Endloaders (all types); Asphalt Surfacing Machine; Slip Form Paver; Rock Crusher; Heavy Equipment Greaser; CMI, CMI Belt Placer, Auto Grade & 3 Track and similar types; Side Booms; Multiple Unit Earth Movers; Creter Crane; Trench Machine; Pump-crete-Belt Crete-Squeeze Cretes-Screw-type Pumps and Gypsum; Bulker & Pump - Operator will clean; Formless Finishing Machine; Flaherty Spreader or similar types; Screed Man on Laydown Machine; Wheel Tractors (industrial or Farm-type w/Dozer-Hoe-Endloader or other attachments); F.W.D. & Similar Types; Vermeer Concrete Saw.

Class 2. Dinkeys; Power Launches; PH One-pass Soil Cement Machine (and similar types); Pugmill with Pump; Backfillers; Euclid Loader; Forklifts; Jeeps w/Ditching Machine or other attachments; Tuneluger; Automatic Cement and Gravel Batching Plants; Mobile Drills (Soil Testing) and similar types; Gurries and Similar Types; (1) and (2) Drum Hoists (Buck Hoist and Similar Types); Chicago Boom; Boring Machine & Pipe Jacking Machine; Hydro Boom; Dewatering System; Straw Blower; Hydro Seeder; Assistant Heavy Equipment Greaser on Spread; Tractors (Track type) without Power Unit pulling Rollers; Rollers on Asphalt -- Brick Macadem; Concrete Breakers; Concrete Spreaders; Mule Pulling Rollers; Center Stripper; Cement Finishing Machines & CMI Texture & Reel Curing Machines; Cement Finishing Machine; Barber Green or similar loaders; Vibro Tamper (All similar types) Self-propelled; Winch or Boom Truck; Mechanical Bull Floats; Mixers over 3 Bag to 27E; Tractor pulling Power Blade or Elevating Grader; Porter Rex Rail; Clary Screed; Truck Type Hoptoe Oilers; Fireman; Spray Machine on Paving; Curb Machines; Truck Crane Oilers; Oil Distributor; Truck-Mounted Saws.

Class 3. Air Compressor; Power Subgrader; Straight Tractor; Trac Air without attachments; Herman Nelson Heater, Dravo, Warner, Silent Glo, and similar types; Roller: Five (5) Ton and under on Earth or Gravel; Form Grader; Crawler Crane & Skid Rig Oilers; Freight Elevators - permanently installed; Pump; Light Plant; Generator; Conveyor (1) or (2) - Operator will clean; Welding Machine; Mixer (3) Bag and Under (Standard Capacity with skip); Bulk Cement Plant; Oiler on Central Concrete Mixing Plant.

#### OPERATING ENGINEERS - HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

CLASS 1. Cranes; Hydro Cranes; Shovels; Crane Type Backfiller; Tower, Mobile, Crawler, & Stationary Cranes; Derricks; Hoists (3 Drum); Draglines; Drott Yumbo & Similar Types considered as Cranes; 360 Degree Swing Excavator (Shears, Grapples, Movacs, etc.); Back Hoe; Derrick Boats; Pile Driver and Skid Rigs; Clam Shell; Locomotive -

Cranes; Road Pavers - Single Drum - Dual Drum - Tri Batcher; Motor Patrols & Power Blades - Dumore - Elevating & Similar Types; Mechanics; Central Concrete Mixing Plant Operator; Asphalt Batch Plant Operators and Plant Engineers; Gradall; Caisson Rigs; Skimmer Scoop - Koering Scooper; Dredges (all types); Hoptoe; All Cherry Pickers; Work Boat; Ross Carrier; Helicopter; Dozer; Tournadozer; Tournapulls - all and similar types; Operation of Concrete and all Recycle Machines; Multiple Unit Earth Movers; Scoops (all sizes); Pushcats; Endloaders (all types); Asphalt Surfacing Machine; Slip Form Paver; Rock Crusher; Operation of Material Crusher, Screening Plants, and Tunnel Boring Machine; Heavy Equipment Greaser (top greaser on spread); CMI, Auto Grade, CMI Belt Placer & 3 Track and Similar Types; Side Booms; Asphalt Heater & Planer Combination (used to plane streets); Wheel Tractors (with Dozer, Hoe or Endloader Attachments); CAT Earthwork Compactors and Similar Types; Blaw Knox Spreader and Similar Types; Trench Machines; Pump Crete - Belt Crete - Squeeze Crete - Screw Type Pumps and Gypsum (operator will clean); Creter Crane; Operation of Concrete Pump Truck; Formless Finishing Machines; Flaherty Spreader or Similar Types; Screed Man on Laydown Machine; Vermeer Concrete Saw; Operation of Laser Screed; Span Saw; Dredge Leverman; Dredge Engineer; Lull or Similar Type; Hydro-Boom Truck; Operation of Guard Rail Machine; and Starting Engineer on Pipeline or Construction (11 or more pieces) including: Air Compressor (Trailer Mounted), All Forced Air Heaters (regardless of Size), Water Pumps (Greater than 4-1/2" or Total Discharge Over 4-1/2"), Light Plants, Generators (Trailer Mounted - Excluding Decontamination Trailer), Welding Machines (Any Size or Mode of Power), Conveyor, Mixer (any size), Stud Welder, Power Pac, etc, and Ground Heater (Trailer Mounted).

CLASS 2. Bulker & Pump; Power Launches; Boring Machine & Pipe Jacking Machine; Dinkeys; Operation of Carts, Powered Haul Unit for a Boring Machine; P & H One Pass Soil Cement Machines and Similar Types; Wheel Tractors (Industry or Farm Type - Other); Back Fillers; Euclid Loader; Fork Lifts; Jeep w/Ditching Machine or Other Attachments; Tunneluger; Automatic Cement & Gravel Batching Plants; Mobile Drills - Soil Testing and Similar Types; Pugmill with Pump; All (1) and (2) Drum Hoists; Dewatering System; Straw Blower; Hydro-Seeder; Bump Grinders (self-propelled); Assistant Heavy Equipment Greaser; Apsco Spreader; Tractors (Track-Type) without Power Units Pulling Rollers; Rollers on Asphalt - Brick or Macadam; Concrete Breakers; Concrete Spreaders; Cement Strippers; Cement Finishing Machines & CMI Texture & Reel Curing Machines; Vibro-Tampers (All Similar Types Self-Propelled); Mechanical Bull Floats; Self-Propelled Concrete Saws; Truck Mounted Power Saws; Operation of Curb Cutters; Mixers - Over Three (3) Bags; Winch and Boom Trucks; Tractor Pulling Power Blade or Elevating Grader; Porter Rex Rail; Clary Screed; Mule Pulling Rollers; Pugmill without Pump; Barber Greene or Similar Loaders; Track Type Tractor w/Power Unit attached (minimum); Fireman; Spray Machine on Paving; Curb Machines; Paved Ditch Machine; Power Broom; Self-Propelled Sweepers; Self-Propelled Conveyors; Power Subgrader; Oil Distributor; Straight Tractor; Truck Crane Oiler; Truck Type Oilers; Directional Boring Machine; Horizontal Directional Drill; Articulating End Dump Vehicles; Starting Engineer on Pipeline or Construction (6 -10 pieces) including: Air Compressor (Trailer Mounted), All Forced Air Heaters (regardless of Size), Water Pumps (Greater than 4-1/2" or Total Discharge Over 4-1/2"), Light Plants, Generators (Trailer Mounted - Excluding Decontamination Trailer), Welding Machines (Any Size or Mode of Power), Conveyor, Mixer (any size), Stud Welder, Power Pac, etc., and Ground Heater (Trailer Mounted).

CLASS 3. Straight Framed Truck Mounted Vac Unit (separately powered); Trac Air Machine (without attachments); Rollers - Five Ton and Under on Earth and Gravel; Form Graders; Bulk Cement Plant; Oilers; and

Starting Engineer on Pipeline or Construction (3 - 5 pieces) including: Air Compressor (Trailer Mounted), All Forced Air Heaters (regardless of Size), Water Pumps (Greater than 4-1/2" or Total Discharge Over 4-1/2"), Light Plants, Generators (Trailer Mounted - Excluding Decontamination Trailer), Welding Machines (Any Size or Mode of Power), Conveyor, Mixer (any size), Stud Welder, Power Pac, etc., and Ground Heater (Trailer Mounted).

#### Other Classifications of Work:

For definitions of classifications not otherwise set out, the Department generally has on file such definitions which are available. If a task to be performed is not subject to one of the classifications of pay set out, the Department will upon being contacted state which neighboring county has such a classification and provide such rate, such rate being deemed to exist by reference in this document. If no neighboring county rate applies to the task, the Department shall undertake a special determination, such special determination being then deemed to have existed under this determination. If a project requires these, or any classification not listed, please contact IDOL at 217-782-1710 for wage rates or clarifications.

#### LANDSCAPING

Landscaping work falls under the existing classifications for laborer, operating engineer and truck driver. The work performed by landscape plantsman and landscape laborer is covered by the existing classification of laborer. The work performed by landscape operators (regardless of equipment used or its size) is covered by the classifications of operating engineer. The work performed by landscape truck drivers (regardless of size of truck driven) is covered by the classifications of truck driver.