



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

June 30, 2008

MEMORANDUM TO:

Mr. Terry R Gibson, PE
Division Six Engineer

FROM:

Philip S. Harris, III, P.E., Unit Head
Natural Environment Unit
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch

SUBJECT:

Cumberland County, Replace Bridge No. 80 on SR 1108
(Scott Road) over Little Rockfish Creek; T.I.P. Number B-
4092; Federal Aid Project No. BRZ-1108(9); State Project
8.24440001

Attached are the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Nationwide Permit Number 3 and the N.C. Division of Water Quality Section 401 General Water Quality Certification for the above referenced project. All environmental permits have been received for the construction of this project.

PSH/gyb

Attachment

Cc:

Mr. Majed Alghandour, P. E., Programming and TIP
Mr. Jay Bennett, P.E., Roadway Design
Dr. David Chang, P.E., Hydraulics
Mr. Randy Garris, P.E. State Contract Officer
Mr. Art McMillan, P.E., Highway Design
Mr. Greg Perfetti, P.E., Structure Design
Mr. Mark Staley, Roadside Environmental
Mr. John F. Sullivan, FHWA
Ms. Beth Harmon, EEP
Mr. Rob Hanson, P.E., PDEA Eastern Region Unit Head
Mr. James J. Rerko, Division Environmental Officer

PROJECT COMMITMENTS

Cumberland County
Bridge No. 80- on SR 1108 (Scott Road)
Over Little Rockfish Creek
Federal Aid Project No. BRZ-1108 (9)
State Project No. 8.2444001
WBS No. 33450.1.1
T.I.P Project No. B-4092

Commitments Developed Through Project Development

There are no special commitments associated with the proposed replacement of Bridge No. 80

Project Development and Environmental Analysis, Human Environment Unit, Archaeology, Division Construction Engineer

The State Historic Preservation Office has requested an archaeological survey. The survey would identify and evaluate the significance of archaeological remains that may be impacted by the proposed project. An archaeological survey will be performed to assess potential effects on unknown resources prior to the initiation of construction activities.

Action

An archaeological survey was performed and concluded that no significant cultural resources were discovered within the Area of Potential Effect and that no further cultural resources investigations are necessary or warranted. In a memo dated November 17, 2006, the State Office of Historic Preservation concurred with that recommendation.

Commitments Developed Through Permitting

Division 6 Construction Unit

Clearing in wetlands shall be done by hand clearing. Mechanized clearing is not authorized by the issued permits.

**U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WILMINGTON DISTRICT**

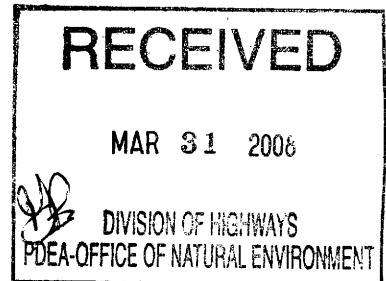
Action ID: 200800982 TIP No: B-4092 State Project No: 8.2444001 County: Cumberland

GENERAL PERMIT (REGIONAL AND NATIONWIDE) VERIFICATION

Applicant: North Carolina Department of Transportation

Address: Gregory J. Thorpe, Ph.D.
Environmental Management Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Telephone Number: (910) 733-3141



Size and Location of project (waterway, road name/number, town, etc.): 115 linear feet of 2-span box-beam bridge over Little Rockfish Creek on SR 1108 in Cumberland County, North Carolina.

Description of Activity: To replace 70 linear feet of an existing four-span bridge with 115 linear feet of 2-span box-beam bridge on existing alignment. Traffic will be maintained with a temporary on-site detour located to the east of the existing bridge during construction. The temporary detour will consist of a temporary pile bridge with approach fills impacting 0.12 acre of wetlands. All temporary fill is to be removed from the wetland in its entirety upon completion of the construction..

Applicable Law: Section 404 (Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1344)
 Section 10 (River and Harbor Act of 1899)

Authorization: Nationwide Permit Number
 Regional General Permit Number

Your work is authorized by this Regional General (RGP) or Nationwide (NWP) Permit provided it is accomplished in strict accordance with the attached conditions and your submitted plans. If your activity is subject to Section 404 (if Section 404 block above is checked), before beginning work you must also receive a Section 401 water quality certification from the N.C. Division of Environmental Management, telephone (919) 733-1786

Please read and carefully comply with the attached conditions of the RGP or NWP. Any violation of the conditions of the RGP or NWP referenced above may subject the permittee to a stop work order, a restoration order, and/or appropriate legal action.

This Department of the Army RGP or NWP verification does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to obtain any other required Federal, State, or local approvals/permits. The permittee may need to contact appropriate State and local agencies before beginning work.

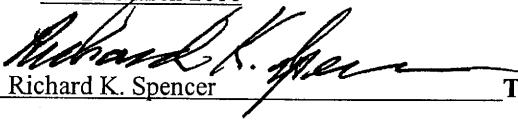
This verification and will remain valid until the expiration date identified below unless the nationwide authorization is modified, reissued or revoked. If, prior to the expiration date identified below, the nationwide permit authorization is reissued and/or modified, this verification will remain valid until the expiration date identified below, provided it complies with all modifications. If the nationwide permit authorization expires or is suspended, revoked, or is modified, such that the activity would no longer comply with the terms and conditions of the nationwide permit, activities which have commenced (i.e., are under construction) or are under contract to commence in reliance upon the nationwide permit, will remain authorized provided the activity is completed within twelve months of the date of the nationwide permit's expiration, modification or revocation, unless discretionary authority has been exercised on a case-by-case basis to modify, suspend or revoke the authorization.

GENERAL PERMIT (REGIONAL AND NATIONWIDE) VERIFICATION

If there are any questions regarding this authorization or any of the conditions of the RGP or NWP, please contact the Corps Regulatory Official specified below.

Date 24 March 2008

Expiration Date of Verification 24 March 2011

Corps Regulatory Official Richard K. Spencer  Telephone No. (910) 251-4172

CF: Brian Wrenn, NCDWQ
Ken Averitte, NCDWQ, Fayetteville Office
Veronica Barnes, NCDOT, PDEA
~~Art King~~, NCDOT Div 8 6


GENERAL PERMIT (REGIONAL AND NATIONWIDE) VERIFICATION

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Best Management Practices for Bridge Demolition and Removal will be implemented
2. All temporary fill is to be placed on filter fabric and removed from the waterway in its entirety upon completion of the construction.
3. Clearing in wetlands shall be done by hand. Mechanical clearing is not authorized by this permit.

Action ID Number:SAW 2008-00982
County:Cumberland

Permittee: North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date Verification Issued: 24 March 2008

Project Manager: Richard K. Spencer

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

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WILMINGTON DISTRICT
WILMINGTON REGULATORY FIELD OFFICE
POST OFFICE BOX 1890
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA 28402-1890

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

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

Signature of Permittee

Date

*****SYSTEM*****
*****DOS*****
*****USER*****

CONTRACT:

TIP PROJECT: B-4092

09/08/99

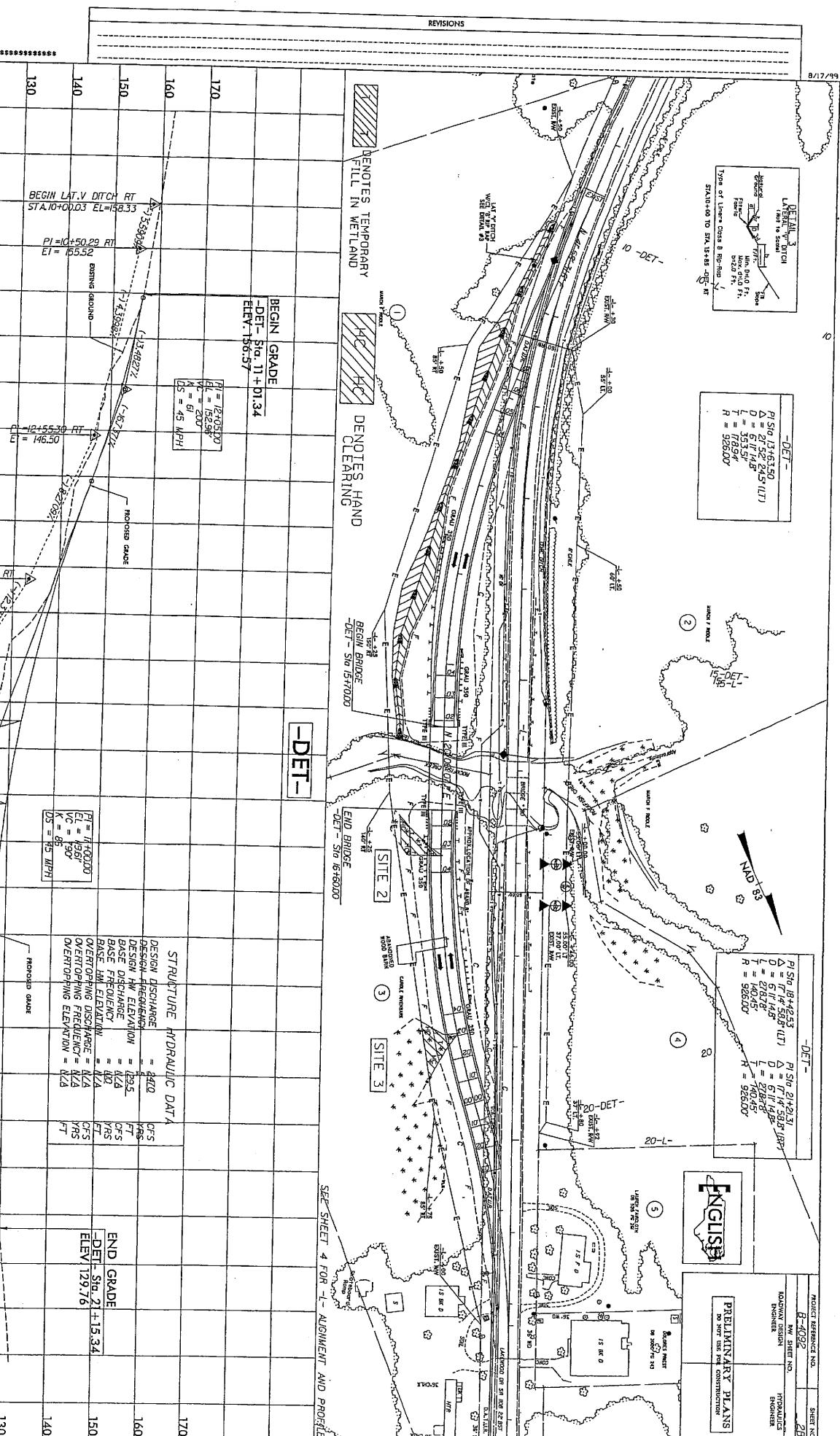
See Sheet 1-4 For Index of Sheet's
See Sheet 1-9 For Conventional Symbols

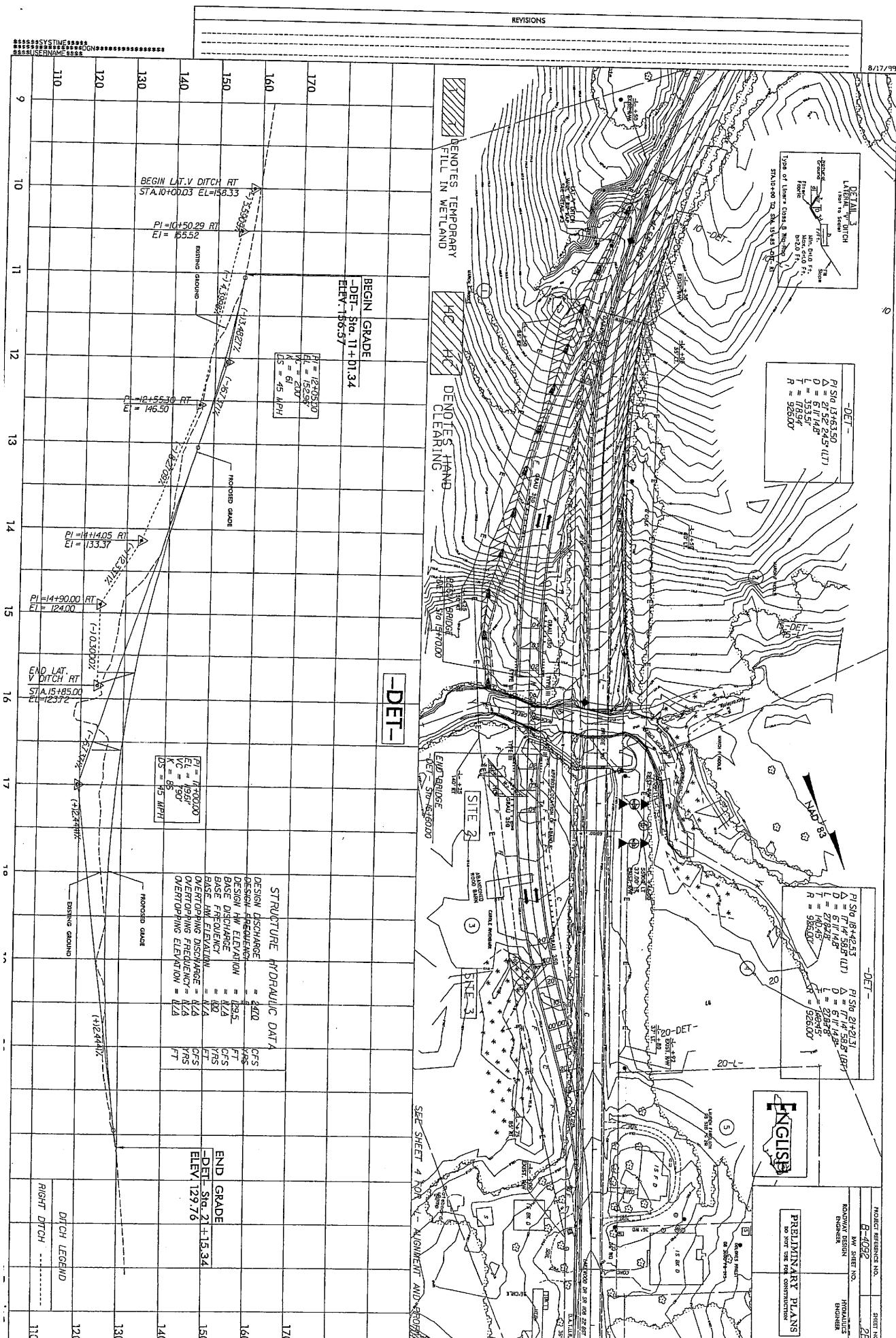
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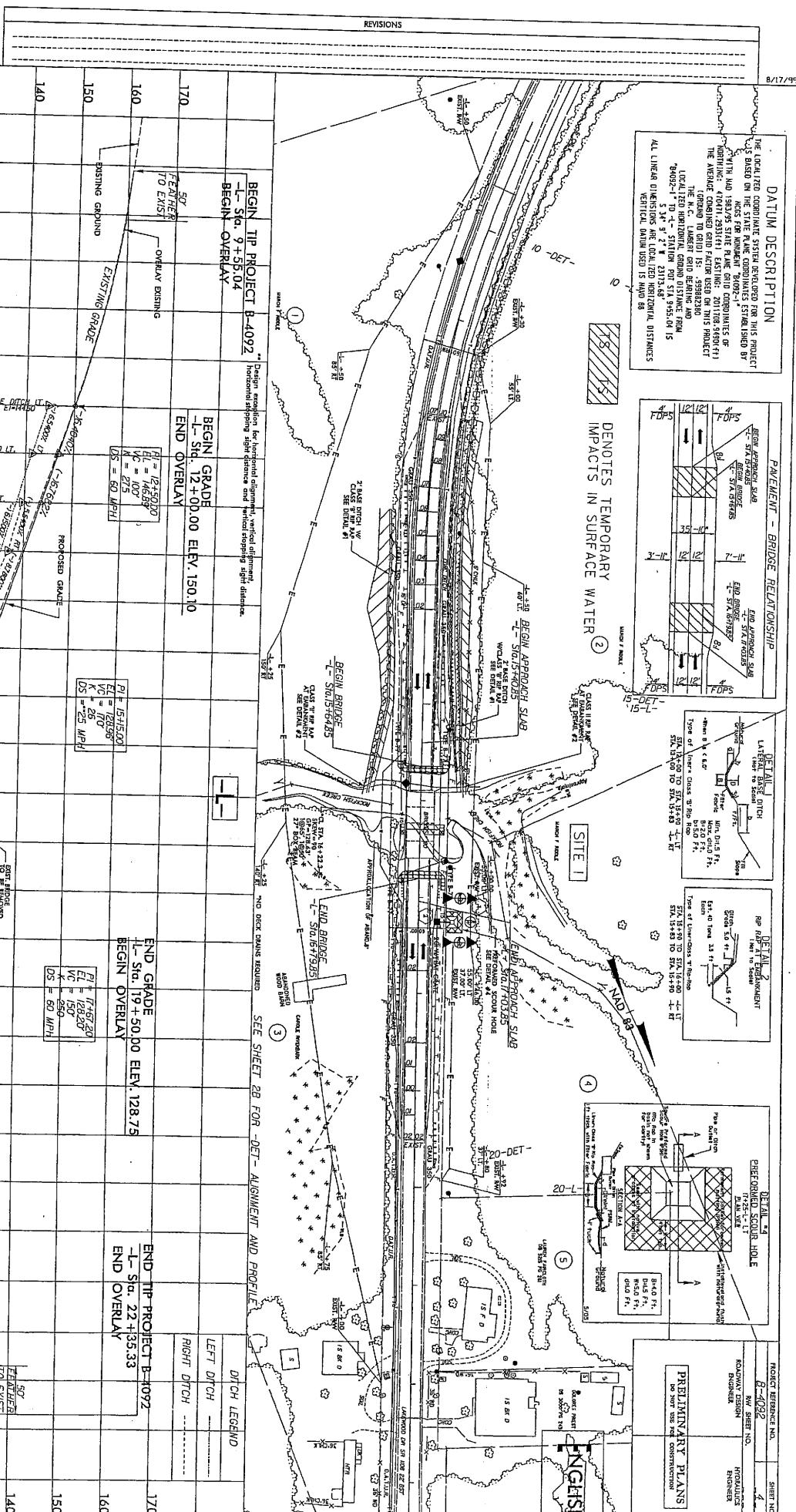
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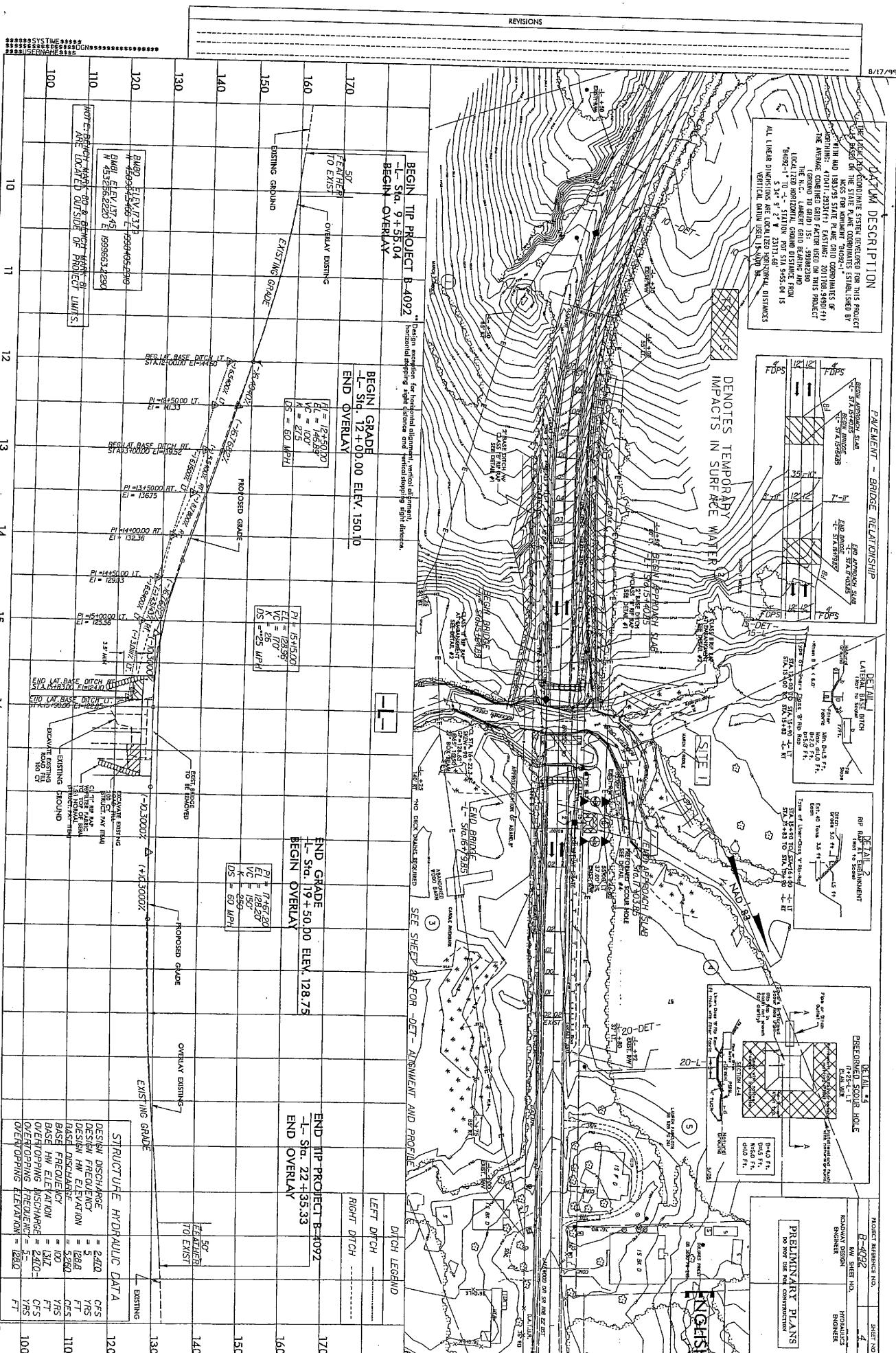
PROJECT

REF









NATIONWIDE PERMIT 3
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FINAL NOTICE OF ISSUANCE AND MODIFICATION OF NATIONWIDE PERMITS
FEDERAL REGISTER
AUTHORIZED MARCH 18, 2002

Maintenance: Activities related to:

1. The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable, structure, or fill, or of any currently serviceable structure or fill authorized by 33 CFR 330.3, provided that the structure or fill is not to be put to uses differing from those uses specified or contemplated for it in the original permit or the most recently authorized modification. Minor deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, or current construction codes or safety standards which are necessary to make repair, rehabilitation, or replacement, are permitted, provided the adverse environmental effects resulting from such repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are minimal. Currently serviceable means useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction. This nationwide permit authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire, or other discrete events, provided the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. In cases of catastrophic events, such as hurricanes or tornadoes, this two-year limit may be waived by the District Engineer, provided the permittee can demonstrate funding, contract, or other similar delays.

2. Discharges of dredged or fill material, including excavation, into all waters of the United States to remove accumulated sediments and debris in the vicinity of, and within, existing structures (e.g., bridges, culverted road crossings, water intake structures, etc.) and the placement of new or additional rip rap to protect the structure, provided the permittee notifies the District Engineer in accordance with General Condition 13. The removal of sediment is limited to the minimum necessary to restore the waterway in the immediate vicinity of the structure to the approximate dimensions that existed when the structure was built, but cannot extend further than 200 feet in any direction from the structure. The placement of rip rap must be the minimum necessary to protect the structure or to ensure the safety of the structure. All excavated materials must be deposited and retained in an upland area unless otherwise specifically approved by the District Engineer under separate authorization. Any bank stabilization measures not directly associated with the structure will require a separate authorization from the District Engineer.

3. Discharges of dredged or fill material, including excavation, into all waters of the United States for activities associated with the restoration of upland areas damaged by a storm, flood, or other discrete event, including the construction, placement, or installation of upland protection structures and minor dredging to remove obstructions in waters of the United States. (Uplands lost as a result of a storm, flood, or other discrete event can be replaced without a Section 404 permit provided the uplands are restored to their original pre-event location. This NWP is for the activities in waters of the United States associated with the replacement of the uplands.) The permittee must notify the District Engineer, in accordance with General Condition 13, within 12 months of the date of the damage and the work must commence, or be under contract to commence, within two years of the date of the damage. The permittee should provide evidence, such as a recent topographic survey or photographs, to justify the extent of the proposed restoration. The restoration of the damaged areas cannot exceed the contours, or ordinary high water mark, that existed prior to the damage. The District Engineer retains the right to determine the extent of the pre-existing conditions and the extent of any restoration work authorized by this permit. Minor dredging to remove obstructions from the adjacent waterbody is limited to 50 cubic yards below the plane of the ordinary high water mark, and is limited to the amount necessary to restore the pre-existing bottom contours of the waterbody. The dredging may not be done primarily to obtain fill for any restoration activities. The discharge of dredged or fill material and all related work needed to restore the upland must be part of a single and complete project. This permit cannot be used in conjunction with NWP 18 or NWP 19 to restore damaged upland areas. This permit cannot be used to reclaim historic lands lost, over an extended period, to normal erosion processes.

This permit does not authorize maintenance dredging for the primary purpose of navigation and beach restoration. This permit does not authorize new stream channelization or stream relocation projects. Any work authorized by this permit must not cause more than minimal degradation of water quality, more than minimal changes to the flow characteristics of the stream, or increase flooding (See General Conditions 9 and 21). (Sections 10 and 404)

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

NATIONWIDE PERMIT GENERAL CONDITIONS

The following General Conditions must be followed in order for any authorization by a NWP to be valid:

1. Navigation. No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.
2. Proper Maintenance. Any structure or fill authorized shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety.
3. 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.
4. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life-cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. Culverts placed in streams must be installed to maintain low flow conditions.
5. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.
6. 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 or tribe in its Section 401 Water Quality Certification and Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.
7. Wild and Scenic Rivers. No activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System; or in a river officially designated by Congress as a 'study river' for possible inclusion in the system, while the river is in an official study status; unless the appropriate Federal agency, with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation, or study status. Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency in the area (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).
8. 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.
9. Water Quality.

a. In certain states and tribal lands an individual 401 Water Quality Certification must be obtained or waived (See 33 CFR 330.4(c)).

b. For NWPs 12, 14, 17, 18, 32, 39, 40, 42, 43, and 44, where the state or tribal 401 certification (either generically or individually) does not require or approve water quality management measures, the permittee must provide water quality management measures that will ensure that the authorized work does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality (or the Corps determines that compliance with state or local standards, where applicable, will ensure no more than minimal adverse effect on water quality). An important component of water quality management includes stormwater management that minimizes degradation of the downstream aquatic system, including water quality (refer to General Condition 21 for stormwater management requirements). Another important component of water quality management is the establishment and maintenance of vegetated buffers next to open waters, including streams (refer to General Condition 19 for vegetated buffer requirements for the NWPs).

This condition is only applicable to projects that have the potential to affect water quality. While appropriate measures must be taken, in most cases it is not necessary to conduct detailed studies to identify such measures or to require monitoring.

10. Coastal Zone Management. In certain states, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)).

11. Endangered Species.

a. No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat of such species. Non-federal permittees shall notify the District Engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or is located in the 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 may affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or designated critical habitat, the notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species that may be affected by the proposed work or that utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work. 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.

b. 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 USFWS or the NMFS, both lethal and non-lethal "takes" of protected species are in violation of the ESA. Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the USFWS and NMFS or their World Wide

Web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/r9endspp/endspp.html> and <http://www.nfms.noaa.gov/protres/overview/es.html> respectively.

12. **Historic Properties.** No activity that may affect historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places is authorized, until the District Engineer has complied with the provisions of 33 CFR part 325, Appendix C. The prospective permittee must notify the District Engineer if the authorized activity may affect any historic properties listed, determined to be eligible, or which the prospective permittee has reason to believe may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and shall not begin the activity until notified by the District Engineer that the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. Information on the location and existence of historic resources can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). For activities that may affect historic properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places, the notification must state which historic property may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property.

13. **Notification.**

a. **Timing;** where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the District Engineer with a preconstruction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The District Engineer must determine if the notification is complete within 30 days of the date of receipt and can 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 notification 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:

1. Until 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. If notified in writing by the District or Division Engineer that an Individual Permit is required; or

3. Unless 45 days have passed from the District Engineer's receipt of the complete notification and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the District or Division Engineer. 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 Notification:** The notification 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. Brief description of the proposed project; the project's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the project would cause; any other NWP(s), Regional General Permit(s), or Individual Permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity. Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP (Sketches usually clarify the project and when provided result in a quicker decision.);

4. For NWPs 7, 12, 14, 18, 21, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43, the PCN must also include a delineation of affected special aquatic sites, including wetlands, vegetated shallows (e.g., submerged aquatic vegetation, seagrass beds), and riffle and pool complexes (see paragraph 13(f));

5. For NWP 7 (Cutfall Structures and Maintenance), the PCN must include information regarding the original design capacities and configurations of those areas of the facility where maintenance dredging or excavation is proposed;

6. For NWP 14 (Linear Transportation Projects), the PCN must include a compensatory mitigation proposal to offset permanent losses of waters of the US and a statement describing how temporary losses of waters of the US will be minimized to the maximum extent practicable;

7. For NWP 21 (Surface Coal Mining Activities), the PCN must include an Office of Surface Mining (OSM) or state-approved mitigation plan, if applicable. To be authorized by this NWP, the District Engineer must determine that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are minimal both individually and cumulatively and must notify the project sponsor of this determination in writing;

8. For NWP 27 (Stream and Wetland Restoration Activities), the PCN must include documentation of the prior condition of the site that will be reverted by the permittee;

9. For NWP 29 (Single-Family Housing), the PCN must also include:

i. Any past use of this NWP by the Individual Permittee and/or the permittee's spouse;

ii. A statement that the single-family housing activity is for a personal residence of the permittee;

iii. A description of the entire parcel, including its size, and a delineation of wetlands. For the purpose of this NWP, parcels of land measuring 1/4-acre or less will not require a formal on-site delineation. However, the applicant shall provide an indication of where the wetlands are and the amount of wetlands that exists on the property. For parcels greater than 1/4-acre in size, formal wetland delineation must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. (See paragraph 13(f));

iv. A written description of all land (including, if available, legal descriptions) owned by the prospective permittee and/or the prospective permittee's spouse, within a one mile radius of the parcel, in any form of ownership (including any land owned as a partner, corporation, joint tenant, co-tenant, or as a tenant-by-the-entirety) and any land on which a purchase and sale agreement or other contract for sale or purchase has been executed;

10. For NWP 31 (Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities), the prospective permittee must either notify the District Engineer with a PCN prior to each maintenance activity or submit a five-year (or less) maintenance plan. In addition, the PCN must include all of the following:

i. Sufficient baseline information identifying the approved channel depths and configurations and existing facilities. Minor deviations are authorized, provided the approved flood control protection or drainage is not increased;

ii. A delineation of any affected special aquatic sites, including wetlands; and,

iii. Location of the dredged material disposal site;

11. For NWP 33 (Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering), the PCN must also include a restoration plan of reasonable measures to avoid and minimize adverse effects to aquatic resources;

12. For NWPs 39, 43 and 44, the PCN must also include a written statement to the District Engineer explaining how avoidance and minimization for losses of waters of the US were achieved on the project site;

13. For NWP 39 and NWP 42, the PCN must include a compensatory mitigation proposal to offset losses of waters of the US or justification explaining why compensatory mitigation should not be required. For discharges that cause the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of an intermittent stream bed, to be authorized, the District Engineer must determine that the activity complies with the other terms and conditions of the NWP, determine adverse environmental effects are minimal both individually and cumulatively, and waive the limitation on stream impacts in writing before the permittee may proceed;

14. For NWP 40 (Agricultural Activities), the PCN must include a compensatory mitigation proposal to offset losses of waters of the US. This NWP does not authorize the relocation of greater than 300 linear feet of existing serviceable drainage ditches constructed in non-tidal streams unless, for drainage ditches constructed in intermittent nontidal streams, the District Engineer waives this criterion in writing, and the District Engineer has determined that the project complies with all terms and conditions of this NWP, and that any adverse impacts of the project on the aquatic environment are minimal, both individually and cumulatively;

15. For NWP 43 (Stormwater Management Facilities), the PCN must include, for the construction of new stormwater management facilities, a maintenance plan (in accordance with state and local requirements, if applicable) and a compensatory mitigation proposal to offset

losses of waters of the US. For discharges that cause the loss of greater than 300 linear feet of an intermittent stream bed, to be authorized, the District Engineer must determine that the activity complies with the other terms and conditions of the NWP, determine adverse environmental effects are minimal both individually and cumulatively, and waive the limitation on stream impacts in writing before the permittee may proceed;

16. For NWP 44 (Mining Activities), the PCN must include a description of all waters of the US adversely affected by the project, a description of measures taken to minimize adverse effects to waters of the US, a description of measures taken to comply with the criteria of the NWP, and a reclamation plan (for all aggregate mining activities in isolated waters and non-tidal wetlands adjacent to headwaters and any hard rock/mineral mining activities);

17. For activities that may adversely affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species, the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that may be affected by the proposed work or utilize the designated critical habitat that may be affected by the proposed work; and

18. For activities that may affect historic properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places, the PCN must state which historic property may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property.

c. Form of Notification: The standard Individual Permit application form (Form ENG 4345) may be used as the notification but must clearly indicate that it is a PCN and must include all of the information required in (b) (1)-(18) of General Condition 13. A letter containing the requisite information may also be used.

d. District Engineer's Decision: In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the District Engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. The prospective permittee may submit a proposed mitigation plan with the PCN to expedite the process. The District Engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects to the aquatic environment of the proposed work are minimal. If the District Engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal, after considering mitigation, the District Engineer will notify the permittee and include any conditions the District Engineer deems necessary. The District Engineer must approve any compensatory mitigation proposal before the permittee commences work. If the prospective permittee is required to submit a compensatory mitigation proposal with the PCN, the proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the District Engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The District Engineer must review the plan within 45 days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the conceptual or specific proposed mitigation would ensure no more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. If the net adverse effects of the project on the aquatic environment (after consideration of the compensatory mitigation proposal) are

determined by the District Engineer to be minimal, the District Engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the project can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP.

If the District Engineer determines that the adverse effects of the proposed work are more than minimal, then the District Engineer will notify the applicant either:

1. That the project does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an Individual Permit;
2. that the project is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation proposal that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level; or
3. that the project is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the District Engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse effects occur to the aquatic environment, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or specific mitigation or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation proposal that would reduce the adverse effects on the aquatic environment to the minimal level. When conceptual mitigation is included, or a mitigation plan is required under item (2) above, no work in waters of the US will occur until the District Engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan.

e. Agency Coordination: The District Engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs and the need for mitigation to reduce the project's adverse environmental effects to a minimal level.

For activities requiring notification to the District Engineer that result in the loss of greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ -acre of waters of the US, the District Engineer will provide immediately (e.g., via facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy to the appropriate Federal or state offices (USFWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will then have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to telephone or fax the District Engineer notice that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. If so contacted by an agency, the District Engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the notification. The District Engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame, but will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The District Engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. As required by section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the District Engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations. Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps multiple copies of notifications to expedite agency notification.

f. Wetland Delineations: Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps (For NWP 29 see paragraph (b)(9)(iii) for parcels less than (1/4)-acre in size). The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic site. There may be some delay if the Corps does the delineation. Furthermore, the 45-day period will not start until the wetland delineation has been completed and submitted to the Corps, where appropriate.

14. Compliance Certification. Every permittee who has received NWP verification from the Corps will submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation. The certification will be forwarded by the Corps with the authorization letter and will include:

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

15. 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 US authorized by the NWPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit (e.g. 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 US for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre).

16. Water Supply Intakes. No activity, including structures and work in navigable waters of the US or discharges of dredged or fill material, may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake except where the activity is for repair of the public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

17. Shellfish Beds. No activity, including structures and work in navigable waters of the US or discharges of dredged or fill material, may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWP 4.

18. Suitable Material. No activity, including structures and work in navigable waters of the US or discharges of dredged or fill material, may consist of unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.) and material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see section 307 of the CWA).

19. Mitigation. The District Engineer will consider the factors discussed below when determining the acceptability of appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to offset adverse effects on the aquatic environment that are more than minimal.

- a. The project must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects to waters of the US to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).
- b. Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing or compensating) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are minimal.
- c. Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland impacts requiring a PCN, unless the District Engineer determines in writing that some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate and provides a project-specific waiver of this requirement. Consistent with National policy, the District Engineer will establish a preference for restoration of wetlands as compensatory mitigation, with preservation used only in exceptional circumstances.
- d. Compensatory mitigation (i.e., replacement or substitution of aquatic resources for those impacted) will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of some of the NWPs. For example, 1/4-acre of wetlands cannot be created to change a 3/4-acre loss of wetlands to a 1/2-acre loss associated with NWP 39 verification. However, 1/2-acre of created wetlands can be used to reduce the impacts of a 1/2-acre loss of wetlands to the minimum impact level in order to meet the minimal impact requirement associated with NWPs.
- e. To be practicable, the mitigation must be available and capable of being done considering costs, existing technology, and logistics in light of the overall project purposes. Examples of mitigation that may be appropriate and practicable include, but are not limited to: reducing the size of the project; establishing and maintaining wetland or upland vegetated buffers to protect open waters such as streams; and replacing losses of aquatic resource functions and values by creating, restoring, enhancing, or preserving similar functions and values, preferably in the same watershed.
- f. Compensatory mitigation plans for projects in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the establishment, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., easements, deed restrictions) of vegetated buffers to open waters. In many cases, vegetated buffers will be the only compensatory mitigation required. Vegetated buffers should consist of native species. The width of the vegetated buffers required will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the vegetated buffer will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the District Engineers may require slightly wider vegetated buffers to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the Corps will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., stream buffers or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment or, a watershed basis. In cases where vegetated buffers 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 impacts.
- g. Compensatory mitigation proposals submitted with the " notification" may be either conceptual or detailed. If conceptual plans are approved under the verification, then the Corps

will condition the verification to require detailed plans be submitted and approved by the Corps prior to construction of the authorized activity in waters of the US.

h. Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee arrangements or separate activity-specific compensatory mitigation. In all cases that require compensatory mitigation, the mitigation provisions will specify the party responsible for accomplishing and/or complying with the mitigation plan.

20. Spawning Areas. Activities, including structures and work in navigable waters of the US or discharges of dredged or fill material, in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., excavate, fill, or smother downstream by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

21. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the activity must be designed to maintain preconstruction downstream flow conditions (e.g., location, capacity, and flow rates). Furthermore, the activity must not permanently restrict or impede the passage of normal or expected high flows (unless the primary purpose of the fill is to impound waters) and the structure or discharge of dredged or fill material must withstand expected high flows. The activity must, to the maximum extent practicable, provide for retaining excess flows from the site, provide for maintaining surface flow rates from the site similar to preconstruction conditions, and provide for not increasing water flows from the project site, relocating water, or redirecting water flow beyond preconstruction conditions. Stream channelizing will be reduced to the minimal amount necessary, and the activity must, to the maximum extent practicable, reduce adverse effects such as flooding or erosion downstream and upstream of the project site, unless the activity is part of a larger system designed to manage water flows. In most cases, it will not be a requirement to conduct detailed studies and monitoring of water flow.

This condition is only applicable to projects that have the potential to affect waterflows. While appropriate measures must be taken, it is not necessary to conduct detailed studies to identify such measures or require monitoring to ensure their effectiveness. Normally, the Corps will defer to state and local authorities regarding management of water flow.

22. Adverse Effects From Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to the acceleration of the passage of water, and/or the restricting its flow shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. This includes structures and work in navigable waters of the US, or discharges of dredged or fill material.

23. Waterfowl Breeding Areas. Activities, including structures and work in navigable waters of the US or discharges of dredged or fill material, into breeding areas for migratory waterfowl must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

24. Removal of Temporary Fills. Any temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to their preexisting elevation.

25. Designated Critical Resource Waters. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-designated marine sanctuaries, National Estuarine Research Reserves, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, critical habitat for Federally listed threatened and endangered species, coral reefs, state natural heritage sites, and outstanding national resource waters or other waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance and identified by the District Engineer after notice and opportunity for public comment. The District Engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for comment.

a. Except as noted below, discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the US are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, and 44 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters. Discharges of dredged or fill materials into waters of the US may be authorized by the above NWPs in National Wild and Scenic Rivers if the activity complies with General Condition 7. Further, such discharges may be authorized in designated critical habitat for Federally listed threatened or endangered species if the activity complies with General Condition 11 and the USFWS or the NMFS has concurred in a determination of compliance with this condition.

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 13, 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.

26. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. For purposes of this General Condition, 100-year floodplains will be identified through the existing Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps or FEMA-approved local floodplain maps.

a. Discharges in Floodplain; Below Headwaters. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the US within the mapped 100-year floodplain, below headwaters (i.e. five cfs), resulting in permanent above-grade fills, are not authorized by NWPs 39, 40, 42, 43, and 44.

b. Discharges in Floodway; Above Headwaters. Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the US within the FEMA or locally mapped floodway, resulting in permanent above-grade fills, are not authorized by NWPs 39, 40, 42, and 44.

c. The permittee must comply with any applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

27. Construction Period. For activities that have not been verified by the Corps and the project was commenced or under contract to commence by the expiration date of the NWP (or modification or revocation date), the work must be completed within 12-months after such date (including any modification that affects the project).

For activities that have been verified and the project was commenced or under contract to commence within the verification period, the work must be completed by the date determined by the Corps.

For projects that have been verified by the Corps, an extension of a Corps approved completion date maybe requested. This request must be submitted at least one month before the previously approved completion date.

FURTHER INFORMATION

1. District Engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of a 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): BMPs are 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 nonstructural. A BMP policy may affect the limits on a development.

Compensatory Mitigation: For purposes of Section 10/404, compensatory mitigation is the restoration, creation, enhancement, or in exceptional circumstances, preservation of wetlands and/or other aquatic resources for the purpose of compensating for unavoidable adverse impacts, which remain, after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

Creation: The establishment of a wetland or other aquatic resource where one did not formerly exist.

Enhancement: Activities conducted in existing wetlands or other aquatic resources that increase one or more aquatic functions.

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.

Farm Tract: A unit of contiguous land under one ownership that is operated as a farm or part of a farm.

Flood Fringe: That portion of the 100-year floodplain outside of the floodway (often referred to as “floodway fringe”).

Floodway: The area regulated by Federal, state, or local requirements to provide for the discharge of the base flood so the cumulative increase in water surface elevation is no more than a designated amount (not to exceed one foot as set by the National Flood Insurance Program) within the 100-year floodplain.

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

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

Loss of waters of the US: Waters of the US that include the filled area and other waters that are permanently adversely affected by flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects include permanent above-grade, at-grade, or below-grade fills 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 US is the threshold measurement of the impact to existing waters for determining whether a project may qualify for a 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 values. The loss of stream bed includes the linear feet of stream bed that is filled or excavated. Waters of the US temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to preconstruction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the US. Impacts to ephemeral waters are only not included in the acreage or linear foot measurements of loss of waters of the US or loss of stream bed; for the purpose of determining compliance with the threshold limits of the NWPs.

Non-tidal Wetland: An area that, during a year with normal patterns of precipitation has standing or flowing water for sufficient duration to establish an ordinary high water mark. 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. The term “open water” includes rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds. For the purposes of the NWPs, this term does not include ephemeral waters.

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

Permanent Above-grade Fill: A discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the US, including wetlands, that results in a substantial increase in ground elevation and permanently converts part or all of the waterbody to dry land. Structural fills authorized by NWPs 3, 25, 36, etc. are not included.

Preservation: The protection of ecologically important wetlands or other aquatic resources in perpetuity through the implementation of appropriate legal and physical mechanisms. Preservation may include protection of upland areas adjacent to wetlands as necessary to ensure protection and/or enhancement of the overall aquatic ecosystem.

Restoration: Re-establishment of wetland and/or other aquatic resource characteristics and function(s) at a site where they have ceased to exist, or exist in a substantially degraded state.

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.

Single and Complete Project: The term “single and complete project” is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers (see definition of independent utility). For linear projects, the “single and complete project” (i.e., a single and complete crossing) will apply to each crossing of a separate water of the US (i.e., a single waterbody) at that location. An exception is for linear projects crossing a single waterbody several times at separate and distant locations; each crossing is considered a single and complete project. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies.

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 BMPs, 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 Channelization: The manipulation of a stream channel to increase the rate of water flow through the stream channel. Manipulation may include deepening, widening, straightening,

armoring, or other activities that change the stream cross-section or other aspects of stream channel geometry to increase the rate of water flow through the stream channel. A channelized stream remains a water of the US, despite the modifications to increase the rate of water flow.

Tidal Wetland: A tidal wetland is a wetland (i.e., water of the US) 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 (i.e., spring high tide line) and are inundated by tidal waters two times per lunar month, during spring high tides.

Vegetated Buffer: A vegetated upland or wetland area next to rivers, streams, lakes, or other open waters, which separates the open water from developed areas, including agricultural land. Vegetated buffers provide a variety of aquatic habitat functions and values (e.g., aquatic habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms, moderation of water temperature changes, and detritus for aquatic food webs) and help improve or maintain local water quality. A vegetated buffer can be established by maintaining an existing vegetated area or planting native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants on land next to openwaters. Mowed lawns are not considered vegetated buffers because they provide little or no aquatic habitat functions and values. The establishment and maintenance of vegetated buffers is a method of compensatory mitigation that can be used in conjunction with the restoration, creation, enhancement or preservation of aquatic habitats to ensure that activities authorized by NWPs result in minimal adverse effects to the aquatic environment. (See General Condition 19.)

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: A waterbody is any area that in a normal year has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that evidence of an ordinary high water mark is established. Wetlands contiguous to the waterbody are considered part of the waterbody.

FINAL REGIONAL CONDITIONS FOR NATIONWIDE PERMITS IN THE WILMINGTON DISTRICT

1. Waters Excluded from NWP or Subject to Additional Notification Requirements:
 - a. The Corps identified waters that will be excluded from use of this NWP. These waters are:
 1. Discharges into Waters of the United States designated by either the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries (NCDMF) or the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

(NCWRC) as anadromous fish spawning area are prohibited during the period between February 15 and June 30, without prior written approval from NCDMF or NCWRC and the Corps.

2. Discharges into Waters of the United States designated as sturgeon spawning areas are prohibited during the period between February 1 and June 30, without prior written approval from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

b. The Corps identified waters that will be subject to additional notification requirements for activities authorized by this NWP. These waters are:

1. Prior to the use of any NWP in any of the following North Carolina *designated waters*, applicants must comply with Nationwide Permit General Condition 13. In addition, the applicant must furnish a written statement of compliance with all of the conditions of the applicable Nationwide Permit. The North Carolina *designated waters* that require additional notification requirements are “Outstanding Resource Waters” (ORW) and “High Quality Waters” (HQW) (as defined by the North Carolina Division of Water Quality), or “Inland Primary Nursery Areas” (IPNA) (as defined by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission), or contiguous wetlands (as defined by the North Carolina Division of Water Quality), or “Primary Nursery Areas” (PNA) (as defined by the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries).

2. Applicants for any NWP in a designated “Area of Environmental Concern” (AEC) in the twenty (20) coastal counties of Eastern North Carolina covered by the North Carolina Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA), must also obtain the required CAMA permit. Construction activities may not commence until a copy of the approved CAMA permit is furnished to the appropriate Wilmington District Regulatory Field Office (Wilmington Field Office – P.O. Box 1890, Wilmington, NC 28402 or Washington Field Office – P.O. Box 1000, Washington, NC 27889) for authorization to begin work.

3. Prior to the use of any NWP on a Barrier Island of North Carolina, applicants must comply with Nationwide Permit General Condition 13. In addition, the applicant shall furnish a written statement of compliance with all of the conditions listed of the applicable Nationwide Permit.

4. Prior to the use of any NWP in a “Mountain or Piedmont Bog” of North Carolina, applicants shall comply with Nationwide Permit General Condition 13. In addition, the applicant shall furnish a written statement of compliance with all of the conditions listed of the applicable NWP.

Note: The following wetland community types identified in the N.C. Natural Heritage Program document, “Classification of Natural communities of North Carolina (Michael P. Schafale and Alan S. Weakley, 1990), are subject to this regional condition.

Mountain Bogs

Swamp Forest-Bog Complex

Swamp Forest-Bog Complex (Spruce Subtype)

Piedmont Bogs

Upland Depression Swamp Forest

Southern Appalachian Bog (Northern Subtype)
Southern Appalachian Bog (Southern Subtype)
Southern Appalachian Fen

5. Prior to the use of any NWP in Mountain Trout Waters within twenty-five (25) designated counties of North Carolina, applicants shall comply with Nationwide General Condition 13. In addition, the applicant shall furnish a written statement of compliance with all of the conditions listed of the applicable NWP. Notification will include a letter of comments and recommendations from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC), the location of work, a delineation of wetlands, a discussion of alternatives to working in the Mountain Trout Waters, why other alternatives were not selected, and a plan to provide compensatory mitigation for all unavoidable adverse impacts to the Mountain Trout Waters. To facilitate coordination with the NCWRC, the proponent may provide a copy of the notification to the NCWRC concurrent with the notification to the District Engineer. The NCWRC will respond both to the proponent and directly to the Corps of Engineers.

The twenty-five (25) designated counties are:

Alleghany	Ashe	Avery	Yancey
Buncombe	Burke	Caldwell	Wilkes
Cherokee	Clay	Graham	Swain
Haywood	Henderson	Jackson	Surry
Macon	Madison	McDowell	Stokes
Mitchell	Polk	Rutherford	
Transylvania	Watauga		

6. Applicants shall notify the NCDENR Shellfish Sanitation Section prior to dredging in or removing sediment from an area closed to shell fishing where the effluent may be released to an area open for shell fishing or swimming in order to avoid contamination of the disposal area and allow a temporary shellfish closure to be made. Any disposal of sand to the beach should occur between November 1 and April 30 when recreational usage is low. Only clean sand should be used and no dredged sand from closed shell fishing areas. If beach disposal was to occur at times other than stated above or if sand from a closed shell fishing area is to be used, a swim advisory shall be posted and a press release shall be made. NCDENR Shellfish Sanitation Section must be notified before commencing this activity.

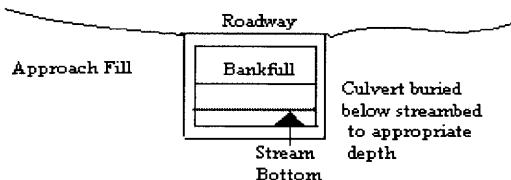
2. List of Final Corps Regional Modifications and Conditions for All Nationwide Permits

a. Individual or multiple NWPs may not be used for activities that result in the cumulative loss or degradation of greater than 300 total linear feet of perennial streambed or intermittent streambed that exhibits important aquatic function(s).

b. Prior to the use of any NWP (except 13, 27, and 39) for any activity that has more than a total of 150 total linear feet of perennial streambed impacts or intermittent streambed impacts (if the intermittent stream has important aquatic function), the applicant must comply with Nationwide Permit General Condition 13. In addition, the applicant shall furnish a written statement of compliance with all of the conditions listed of the applicable NWP. Compensatory

mitigation is typically required for any impact that requires such notification. [Note: The Corps uses the Intermittent Channel Evaluation Form, located with Permit Information on the Regulatory Program Web Site, to aid in the determination of the intermittent channel stream status. Also, NWPs 13, 27 and 39 have specific reporting requirements.]

- c. For all Nationwide Permits which allow the use of concrete as a building material, measures will be taken to prevent live or fresh concrete, including bags of uncured concrete, from coming into contact with waters of the state until the concrete has hardened.
- d. For all Nationwide Permits that allow for the use of riprap material for bank stabilization, filter cloth must be placed underneath the riprap as an additional requirement of its use in North Carolina waters.
- e. For all NWPs that involve the construction of culverts, measures will be included in the construction that will promote the safe passage of fish and other aquatic organisms. All culverts in the 20 CAMA coastal counties must be buried to a depth of one foot below the



bed of the stream or wetland. For all culvert construction activities, the dimension, pattern, and profile of the stream, (above and below a pipe or culvert), should not be modified by widening the stream channel or by reducing the depth of the stream. Culvert invert will be buried at least one foot below the bed of the stream for culverts greater than 48 inches in diameter. For culverts 48 inches in diameter or smaller, culverts must be buried below the bed of the stream to a depth equal to or greater than 20 percent of the diameter of the culvert. Bottomless arch culverts will satisfy this condition. A waiver from the depth specifications in this Regional Condition may be requested in writing. The waiver will only be issued if it can be demonstrated that the impacts of complying with this Regional Condition would result in more adverse impacts to the aquatic environment.

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY **GENERAL CERTIFICATION CONDITIONS**

For the most recent General Certification conditions, call the NC Division of Water Quality, Wetlands/401 Certification Unit at (919) 733- 1786 or access the following website:

<http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/ncwetlands/certs.html>

NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF COASTAL MANAGEMENT **STATE CONSISTENCY**

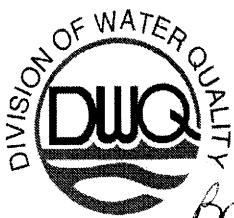
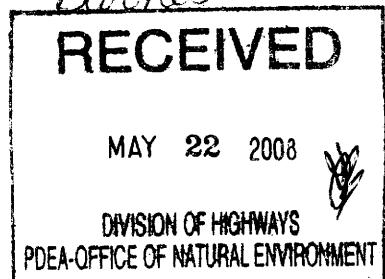
Consistent.

Citations:

2002 Nationwide Permits - Federal Register Notice 15 Jan 2002

2002 Nationwide Permits Corrections - Federal Register Notice 13 Feb 2002

2002 Regional Conditions – Authorized 17 May 2002

*Barnes*

May 16, 2008

Michael F. Easley, Governor

William G. Ross Jr., Secretary
North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural ResourcesCollen H. Sullins, Director
Division of Water Quality

Cumberland County
DWQ Project No. 080319v.2
Bridge 80, SR 1108
TIP No. B-4092
State Project No. 8.2444001

APPROVAL of 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION, with ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS

Dr. Gregory J. Thorpe, Ph.D., Environmental Management Director
NCDOT
Project Development and Environmental Analysis
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Dear Dr. Thorpe:

You have our approval, in accordance with the conditions listed below, for the following impacts for the purpose of replacing Bridge No. 80 over Little Rockfish Creek in Cumberland County:

Non-riverine Wetland Impacts in the Cape Fear River Basin

Site	Fill (ac)	Fill (temporary) (ac)	Excavation (ac)	Mechanized Clearing (ac)	Hand Clearing (ac)	Area under Bridge (ac)	Total Wetland Impact (ac)
2&3		0.13					0.13
n/a*					0.02		0.02
Total		0.13			0.02		0.15

Total Wetland Impact for Project: 0.15 acres.

*for temporary erosion control measures, to be removed at completion of project

The project shall be constructed in accordance with the application submitted on your behalf by Ms. E.L. Lusk, dated February 6, 2008, received February 19, 2008, and as amended in your letter dated April 10, 2008. After reviewing your application and revision request, we have decided that the requested impacts are covered by General Water Quality Certification Number 3687. This certification corresponds to Nationwide Permit #3, as issued by the Corps of Engineers. In addition, you should acquire any other federal, state or local permits before you proceed with your project including (but not limited to) Sediment and Erosion Control, Non-Discharge and Water Supply Watershed regulations. This approval will expire with the accompanying 404 permit.

One North Carolina Naturally

This approval is valid solely for the purpose and design described in your application (unless modified below). Should your project change, you must notify the DWQ and submit a new application. If the property is sold, the new owner must be given a copy of this Certification and approval letter, and is thereby responsible for complying with all the conditions. If total wetland fills for this project (now or in the future) exceed one acre, or of total impacts to streams (now or in the future) exceed 150 linear feet, compensatory mitigation may be required as described in 15A NCAC 2H .0506 (h) (6) and (7). For this approval to remain valid, you must adhere to the conditions listed in the attached certification as well as the following:

Condition(s) of Certification:

All erosion control measures located within wetland areas, including “special sediment control fence”, must be removed and the sites returned to original grade once permanent ground cover is established.

Additional Conditions:

1. Placement of culverts and other structures in waters, streams, and wetlands shall be placed below the elevation of the streambed by one foot for all culverts with a diameter greater than 48 inches, and 20 percent of the culvert diameter for culverts having a diameter less than 48 inches, to allow low flow passage of water and aquatic life. Design and placement of culverts and other structures including temporary erosion control measures shall not be conducted in a manner that may result in dis-equilibrium of wetlands or streambeds or banks, adjacent to or upstream and down stream of the above structures. The applicant is required to provide evidence that the equilibrium is being maintained if requested in writing by DWQ. If this condition is unable to be met due to bedrock or other limiting features encountered during construction, please contact the NC DWQ for guidance on how to proceed and to determine whether or not a permit modification will be required.
2. If concrete is used during construction, a dry work area should be maintained to prevent direct contact between curing concrete and stream water. Water that inadvertently contacts uncured concrete should not be discharged to surface waters due to the potential for elevated pH and possible aquatic life and fish kills.
3. During the construction of the project, no staging of equipment of any kind is permitted in waters of the U.S., or protected riparian buffers.
4. The dimension, pattern and profile of the stream above and below the crossings should not be modified, with the exception of the stream segment as authorized. Flood plains and streams should be restored to natural geomorphic conditions.
5. The use of rip-rap above the Normal High Water Mark shall be minimized. Any rip-rap placed for stream stabilization shall be placed in stream channels in such a manner that it does not impede aquatic life passage.
6. All work in or adjacent to stream waters shall be conducted in a dry work area. Approved BMP measures from the most current version of NCDOT Construction and Maintenance Activities manual such as sandbags, rock berms, cofferdams and other diversion structures shall be used to prevent excavation in flowing water.
7. Heavy equipment shall be operated from the banks rather than in the stream channel in order to minimize sedimentation and reduce the introduction of other pollutants into the stream.
8. All mechanized equipment operated near surface waters must be regularly inspected and maintained to prevent contamination of stream waters from fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, or other toxic materials.

9. No rock, sand or other materials shall be dredged from the stream channel except where authorized by this certification.
10. Discharging hydroseed mixtures and washing out hydroseeders and other equipment in or adjacent to surface waters is prohibited.
11. The permittee and its authorized agents shall conduct its activities in a manner consistent with State water quality standards (including any requirements resulting from compliance with §303(d) of the Clean Water Act) and any other appropriate requirements of State and Federal law. If DWQ determines that such standards or laws are not being met (including the failure to sustain a designated or achieved use) or that State or federal law is being violated, or that further conditions are necessary to assure compliance, DWQ may reevaluate and modify this certification.
12. All fill slopes located in jurisdictional wetlands shall be placed at slopes no flatter than 3:1, unless otherwise authorized by this certification.
13. A copy of this Water Quality Certification shall be posted on the construction site at all times. In addition, the Water Quality Certification and all subsequent modifications, if any, shall be maintained with the Division Engineer and the on-site project manager.
14. The outside buffer, wetland or water boundary located within the construction corridor approved by this authorization shall be clearly marked by highly visible fencing prior to any land disturbing activities. Impacts to areas within the fencing are prohibited unless otherwise authorized by this certification.
15. Upon completion of the project, the NCDOT Division Engineer shall complete and return the enclosed "Certification of Completion Form" to notify DWQ when all work included in the 401 Certification has been completed.
16. Native riparian vegetation must be reestablished within the construction limits of the project by the end of the growing season following completion of construction.
17. There shall be no excavation from, or waste disposal into, jurisdictional wetlands or waters associated with this permit without appropriate modification. Should waste or borrow sites be located in wetlands or streams, compensatory mitigation will be required since that is a direct impact from road construction activities.
18. Erosion and sediment control practices must be in full compliance with all specifications governing the proper design, installation and operation and maintenance of such Best Management Practices in order to protect surface waters standards:
 - a. The erosion and sediment control measures for the project must be designed, installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the most recent version of the *North Carolina Sediment and Erosion Control Planning and Design Manual*.
 - b. The design, installation, operation, and maintenance of the sediment and erosion control measures must be such that they equal, or exceed, the requirements specified in the most recent version of the *North Carolina Sediment and Erosion Control Manual*. The devices shall be maintained on all construction sites, borrow sites, and waste pile (spoil) projects, including contractor-owned or leased borrow pits associated with the project.

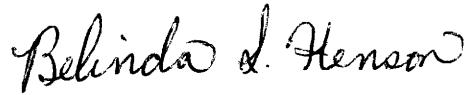
Dr. Gregory J. Thorpe, Ph.D.
May 16, 2008
Page 4

- c. For borrow pit sites, the erosion and sediment control measures must be designed, installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the most recent version of the *North Carolina Surface Mining Manual*.
- d. The reclamation measures and implementation must comply with the reclamation in accordance with the requirements of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act.

19. Sediment and erosion control measures shall not be placed in wetlands or waters unless otherwise approved by this Certification. If placement of sediment and erosion control devices in wetlands and waters is unavoidable, they shall be removed and the natural grade restored upon completion of the project.

If you do not accept any of the conditions of this certification, you may ask for an adjudicatory hearing. You must act within 60 days of the date that you receive this letter. To ask for a hearing, send a written petition that conforms to Chapter 150B of the North Carolina General Statutes to the Office of Administrative Hearings, 6714 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, N.C. 27699. This certification and its conditions are final and binding unless you ask for a hearing. This letter completes the review of the Division of Water Quality under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. If you have any questions, please contact Ken Averitte at (910) 433-3303.

Sincerely,


for Coleen Sullins

Attachments (General Certification and Certificate of Completion form)

cc: Wilmington US Army Corp District Office
Jim Rerko, Division 6 Environmental Officer
Greg Burns, Acting Division Engineer, NCDOT Div. 6
Veronica Barnes, NCDOT, PDEA
Richard Spencer, US Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington Field Office
Brian Wrenn, 401/Wetlands, DOT unit
Fayetteville Regional Office
Central Files

DWQ Project No.: _____

County: _____

Applicant: _____

Project Name: _____

Date of Issuance of 401 Water Quality Certification: _____

Certificate of Completion

Upon completion of all work approved within the 401 Water Quality Certification or applicable Buffer Rules, and any subsequent modifications, the applicant is required to return this certificate to the 401 Transportation Permitting Unit, North Carolina Division of Water Quality, 1650 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC, 27699-1650. This form may be returned to DWQ by the applicant, the applicant's authorized agent, or the project engineer. It is not necessary to send certificates from all of these.

Applicant's Certification

I, _____, hereby state that, to the best of my abilities, due care and diligence was used in the observation of the construction such that the construction was observed to be built within substantial compliance and intent of the 401 Water Quality Certification and Buffer Rules, the approved plans and specifications, and other supporting materials.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Agent's Certification

I, _____, hereby state that, to the best of my abilities, due care and diligence was used in the observation of the construction such that the construction was observed to be built within substantial compliance and intent of the 401 Water Quality Certification and Buffer Rules, the approved plans and specifications, and other supporting materials.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Engineer's Certification

Partial Final
I, _____, as a duly registered Professional Engineer in the State of North Carolina, having been authorized to observe (periodically, weekly, full time) the construction of the project, for the Permittee hereby state that, to the best of my abilities, due care and diligence was used in the observation of the construction such that the construction was observed to be built within substantial compliance and intent of the 401 Water Quality Certification and Buffer Rules, the approved plans and specifications, and other supporting materials.

Signature _____ Registration No. _____

Date _____

Water Quality Certification N°. 3687

GENERAL CERTIFICATION FOR PROJECTS ELIGIBLE FOR U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS NATIONWIDE PERMIT NUMBERS: 3 (MAINTENANCE),
4 (FISH AND WILDLIFE HARVESTING, ENHANCEMENT, AND ATTRACTION DEVICES AND ACTIVITIES), 5 (SCIENTIFIC MEASUREMENT DEVICES—25 CUBIC YARDS FOR WEIRS AND FLUMES), 6 (SURVEY ACTIVITIES—25 CUBIC YARDS FOR TEMPORARY PADS),
7 (OUTFALL STRUCTURES AND ASSOCIATED INTAKE STRUCTURES),
19 (MINOR DREDGING), 20 (OIL SPILL CLEANUP), 22 (REMOVAL OF VESSELS),
25 (STRUCTURAL DISCHARGE), 30 (MOIST SOIL MANAGEMENT FOR WILDLIFE),
32 (COMPLETED ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS), 36 (BOAT RAMPS [IN NONWETLAND SITES]), AND REGIONAL PERMIT 197800056 (PIERS, DOCKS AND BOATHOUSES), AND
REGIONAL PERMIT 197800125 (BOAT RAMPS)
AND RIPARIAN AREA PROTECTION RULES (BUFFER RULES)

Water Quality Certification Number 3687 is issued in conformity with the requirements of Section 401, Public Laws 92-500 and 95-217 of the United States and subject to the North Carolina Division of Water Quality (DWQ) Regulations in 15 NCAC 2H, Section .0500 and 15 NCAC 2B .0200 for the discharge of fill material to waters and wetland areas which are waters of the United States as described in 33 CFR 330 Appendix A (B) (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 19, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, and 36) of the Corps of Engineers regulations and Regional Permits 197800056 and 19780125 and for the Riparian Area Protection Rules (Buffer Rules) in 15A NCAC 2B .0200.

The State of North Carolina certifies that the specified category of activity will not violate applicable portions of Sections 301, 302, 303, 306 and 307 of the Public Laws 92-500 and 95-217 if conducted in accordance with the conditions hereinafter set forth.

Activities meeting any one (1) of the following thresholds or circumstances require written approval for a 401 Water Quality Certification from the Division of Water Quality (the "Division"):

- a. Impacts equal or greater than 40 linear feet of additional permanent stream impact at an existing stream crossing location, or
- b. Temporary or permanent impacts equal to or exceeding: one-third (1/3) acre of wetlands East of Interstate-95, or one-tenth (1/10) of acre of wetlands West of Interstate-95; or
- c. Any impact associated with a Notice of Violation or an enforcement action initiated by the Division and/or the Division of Land Resources; or
- d. Projects with any impacts to streams, wetlands, and/or waters that have received a Notice of Violation from the Division and/or Division of Land Resources; or
- e. Any impacts to streams and/or buffers in the Neuse, Tar-Pamlico, Randleman and Catawba River Basins (or any other basins with Riparian Area Protection Rules [Buffer Rules] in effect at the time of application) *unless* the activities are listed as "EXEMPT" from these Rules.

In accordance with North Carolina General Statute Section 143-215.3D(e), written approval for a 401 Water Quality General Certification must include the appropriate fee. If a project also requires a CAMA Permit, then one payment to both agencies shall be submitted and will be the higher of the two fees.

Activities included in this General Certification and below the thresholds listed above do not require written approval from the Division of Water Quality as long as they comply with the Conditions of Certification listed below. If any of these Conditions cannot be met, written approval from the Division is required.

Water Quality Certification N°. 3687

Conditions of Certification:

1. No Impacts Beyond Those Authorized for this General Certification

No waste, spoil, solids, or fill of any kind shall occur in wetlands, waters, or riparian areas beyond the thresholds established for use of this General Certification, or beyond the footprint of the impacts authorized in the written approval, including incidental impacts. All construction activities, including the design, installation, operation, and maintenance of sediment and erosion control Best Management Practices, shall be performed so that no violations of state water quality standards, statutes, or rules occur.

2. Standard Erosion and Sediment Control Practices

Erosion and sediment control practices must be in full compliance with all specifications governing the proper design, installation and operation and maintenance of such Best Management Practices:

- a. Design, installation, operation, and maintenance of the sediment and erosion control measures must be such that they equal, or exceed, the requirements specified in the most recent version of the *North Carolina Sediment and Erosion Control Manual*. The devices shall be maintained on all construction sites, borrow sites, and waste pile (spoil) projects, including contractor-owned or leased borrow pits associated with the project.
- b. For borrow pit sites, the erosion and sediment control measures must be designed, installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the most recent version of the *North Carolina Surface Mining Manual*.
- c. Reclamation measures and implementation must comply with the reclamation in accordance with the requirements of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act and the Mining Act of 1971.
- d. Sufficient materials required for stabilization and/or repair of erosion control measures and stormwater routing and treatment shall be on site at all times, except for publicly funded linear transportation projects when materials can be accessed offsite in a timely manner.
- e. If the project occurs in waters or watersheds classified as Primary Nursery Areas (PNAs), Trout (Tr), SA, WS-I, WS-II, High Quality (HQW), or Outstanding Resource (ORW) waters, then the sediment and erosion control requirements contained within *Design Standards in Sensitive Watersheds* (15A NCAC 04B .0124) supercede all other sediment and erosion control requirements.

3. No Sediment and Erosion Control Measures in Wetlands or Waters

Sediment and erosion control measures should not be placed in wetlands or waters outside of the permitted impact areas without prior approval from the Division. If placement of sediment and erosion control devices in wetlands and waters is unavoidable, then the design and placement of temporary erosion control measures shall not be conducted in a manner that may result in dis-equilibrium of wetlands or stream beds or banks, adjacent to or upstream and down stream of the above structures. All sediment and erosion control devices shall be removed and the natural grade restored within two (2) months of the date that the Division of Land Resources or locally delegated program has released the project.

4. Construction Stormwater Permit NCG010000

Upon the approval of an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan issued by the Division of Land Resources (DLR) or a DLR delegated local erosion and sedimentation control program, an NPDES General stormwater permit (NCG010000) administered by the Division is automatically issued to the project. This General Permit allows stormwater to be discharged during land disturbing construction activities as stipulated by conditions in the permit. If the

Water Quality Certification N°. 3687

activity is covered by this permit [applicable to construction projects that disturb one (1) or more acres], full compliance with permit conditions including the sedimentation control plan, self-monitoring, record keeping and reporting requirements are required. A copy of this permit and monitoring report forms may be found at <http://h2o.enr.state.nc.us/su/Forms/Documents.htm>.

NCDOT shall be required to be in full compliance with the conditions related to construction activities within the most recent version of their individual NPDES (NCS000250) stormwater permit.

5. Work in the Dry

All work in or adjacent to stream waters shall be conducted in a dry work area. Approved best management practices from the most current version of the NC Sediment and Erosion Control Manual, or the NC DOT Construction and Maintenance Activities Manual, such as sandbags, rock berms, cofferdams, and other diversion structures shall be used to minimize excavation in flowing water. Exceptions to this condition require submittal to, and approval by, the Division.

6. Construction Moratoriums and Coordination

If activities must occur during periods of high biological activity (i.e. sea turtle or bird nesting), then biological monitoring may be required at the request of other state or federal agencies and coordinated with these activities. This condition can be waived through written concurrence on a case by case basis upon reasonable justification.

All moratoriums on construction activities established by the NC Wildlife Resources Commission (WRC), US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), NC Division of Marine Fisheries (DMF), or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to protect trout, anadromous fish, larval/post-larval fishes and crustaceans, or other aquatic species of concern shall be obeyed. This condition can be waived through written concurrence on a case by case basis upon reasonable justification.

Work within the twenty-five (25) designated trout counties or identified state or federal endangered or threatened species habitat shall be coordinated with the appropriate WRC, USFWS, NMFS personnel.

7. Riparian Area Protection Rules (Buffer Rules)

Activities located in the protected 50-foot wide riparian areas (whether jurisdictional wetlands or not) within the Neuse, Tar-Pamlico, Randleman, Catawba (or any other basin with buffer rules), shall be limited to "uses" identified within and constructed in accordance with 15A NCAC 2B .0233, .0259, .0250, and .0243, and shall be located, designed, constructed, and maintained to have minimal disturbance to protect water quality to the maximum extent practicable through the use of best management practices. All riparian area protection rule requirements, including diffuse flow requirements, must be met.

8. Water Supply Watershed Buffers

The 100-foot wide (high-density development) or the 30-foot wide vegetative buffer (all other development) must be maintained adjacent to all perennial waters except for allowances as provided in the Water Supply Watershed Protection Rules [15A NCAC 2B .0212 through .0215].

Water Quality Certification N°. 3687

9. Placement of Culverts and Other Structures in Waters and Wetlands

The application must include construction plans with cross-sectional details in order to indicate that the current stability of the stream will be maintained or enhanced (i.e., not result in head cuts).

Culverts required for this project shall be designed and installed in such a manner that the original stream profiles are not altered and allow for aquatic life movement during low flows. Existing stream dimensions (including the cross section dimensions, pattern, and longitudinal profile) must be maintained above and below locations of each culvert. Placement of culverts and other structures in waters, streams, and wetlands must be placed below the elevation of the streambed by one foot for all culverts with a diameter greater than 48 inches, and 20 percent of the culvert diameter for culverts having a diameter less than 48 inches, to allow low flow passage of water and aquatic life, unless otherwise justified and approved by the Division.

Installation of culverts in wetlands must ensure continuity of water movement and be designed to adequately accommodate high water or flood conditions. Additionally, when roadways, causeways or other fill projects are constructed across FEMA-designated floodways or wetlands, openings such as culverts or bridges must be provided to maintain the natural hydrology of the system as well as prevent constriction of the floodway that may result in destabilization of streams or wetlands.

Any rip rap required for normal pipe burial and stabilization shall be buried such that the original stream elevation is restored and maintained.

The establishment of native, woody vegetation and other soft stream bank stabilization techniques must be used where practicable instead of rip-rap or other bank hardening methods.

10. If concrete is used during the construction, then a dry work area should be maintained to prevent direct contact between curing concrete and stream water. Water that inadvertently contacts uncured concrete should not be discharged to surface waters due to the potential for elevated pH and possible aquatic life/fish kills.
11. Applications for riprap groins proposed in accordance with 15A NCAC 07H .1401 (NC Division of Coastal Management General Permit for construction of Wooden and Riprap Groins in Estuarine and Public Trust Waters) must meet all the specific conditions for design and construction specified in 15A NCAC 07H .1405.
12. Temporary Fills and/or Access Roads

All temporary fill and culverts shall be removed and the impacted area returned to the original grade, including each stream's original cross sectional dimensions, plan form pattern, and longitudinal bed and bed profile after construction is complete or within two (2) months of the establishment of the crossing, whichever is sooner, and the various sites shall be stabilized with natural woody vegetation (except for the maintenance areas of permanent utility crossings) and restored to prevent erosion. If the crossings are not completely removed and restored as described above within the specified time above, then written approval from the Division must be obtained to modify this condition.

Water Quality Certification N°. 3687

13. For activities requiring written approval, additional site-specific conditions may be added to the approval letter in order to ensure compliance with all applicable water quality and effluent standards.

14. Certificate of Completion

When written authorization is required for use of this certification, upon completion of all permitted impacts included within the approval and any subsequent modifications, the applicant shall be required to return the certificate of completion attached to the approval. One copy of the certificate shall be sent to the DWQ Central Office in Raleigh at 1650 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC, 27699-1650.

15. If an environmental document is required under NEPA or SEPA, then this General Certification is not valid until a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) or Record of Decision (ROD) is issued by the State Clearinghouse.
16. This General Certification shall expire three (3) years from the date of issuance of the written approval or on the same day as the expiration date of these corresponding Nationwide and Regional General Permits. In accordance with General Statute 136-44.7B, certifications issued to the NCDOT shall expire only upon expiration of the federal 404 Permit. The conditions in effect on the date of issuance of Certification for a specific project shall remain in effect for the life of the project, regardless of the expiration date of this Certification. If the construction process for approved activities will overlap the expiration and renewal date of the corresponding 404 Permit and the Corps allows for continued use of the 404 Permit, then the General Certification shall also remain in effect without requiring re-application and re-approval to use this Certification for the specific impacts already approved.
17. The applicant/permittee and their authorized agents shall conduct all activities in a manner consistent with State water quality standards (including any requirements resulting from compliance with §303(d) of the Clean Water Act), and any other appropriate requirements of State and Federal Law. If the Division determines that such standards or laws are not being met, including failure to sustain a designated or achieved use, or that State or Federal law is being violated, or that further conditions are necessary to assure compliance, then the Division may reevaluate and modify this General Water Quality Certification.

Non-compliance with or violation of the conditions herein set forth by a specific fill project shall result in revocation of this General Certification for the project and may result in criminal and/or civil penalties.

The Director of the North Carolina Division of Water Quality may require submission of a formal application for Individual Certification for any project in this category of activity if it is determined that the project is likely to have a significant adverse effect upon water quality, including state or federally listed endangered or threatened aquatic species, or degrade the waters so that existing uses of the wetland or downstream waters are precluded.

Public hearings may be held for specific applications or group of applications prior to a Certification decision if deemed in the public's best interest by the Director of the North Carolina Division of Water Quality.

Water Quality Certification N°. 3687

Effective date: November 1, 2007

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

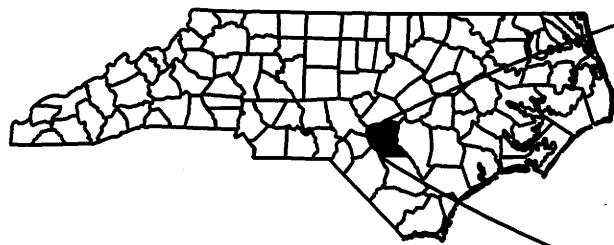
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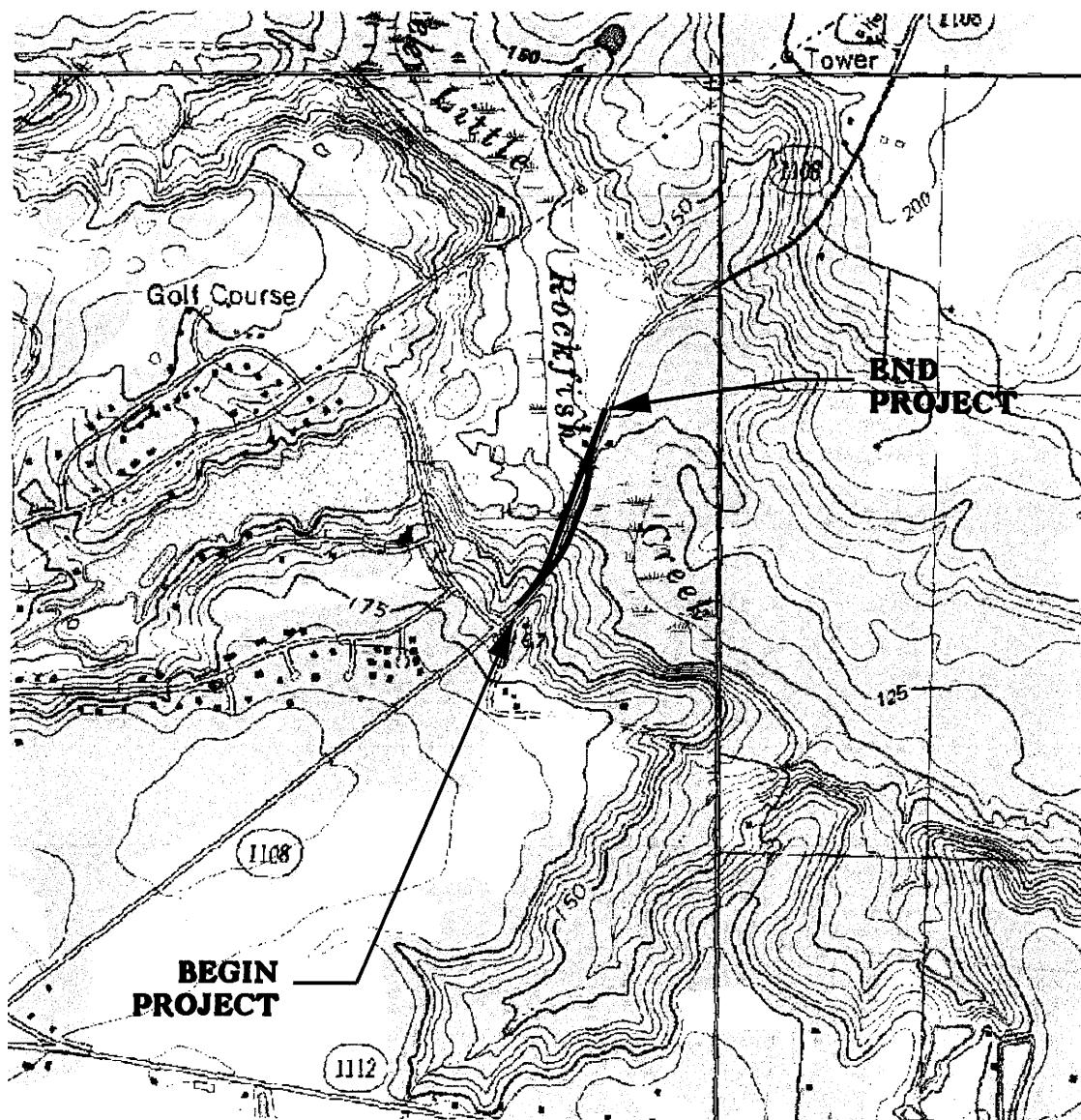
Coleen H. Sullins

Director

History Note: Water Quality Certification Number 3687 replaces Water Quality Certification Number 3376 issued on March 18, 2002, Water Quality Certification Number 3494 issued December 31, 2004, and Water Quality Certification Number 3624 issued March 2007. This General Certification is rescinded when the Corps of Engineers re-authorizes any of these Nationwide or Regional Permits or when deemed appropriate by the Director of the Division of Water Quality.



CUMBERLAND COUNTY



**WETLAND IMPACTS
VICINITY MAP**

**N.C. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
CUMBERLAND COUNTY**

**PROJECT: 33450.1.1 (B-4092)
BRIDGE NO. 80 ON SR 1108
(LAKEWOOD DR.) ON LITTLE
ROCKFISH CREEK**

WETLAND PERMIT IMPACT SUMMARY

Notes:
 <0.01 a

Notes: <0.01 acres of Temporary Fill in Wetlands in the Hand Clearing areas for erosion control measures

REVISED 1-18-08: MECHANIZED CLEARING CHANGED TO HAND CLEARING

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
PROJECT: 33450.1.1 (B-4092)

ATN Revised 3/31/05

PROPERTY OWNERS
NAMES AND ADDRESSES

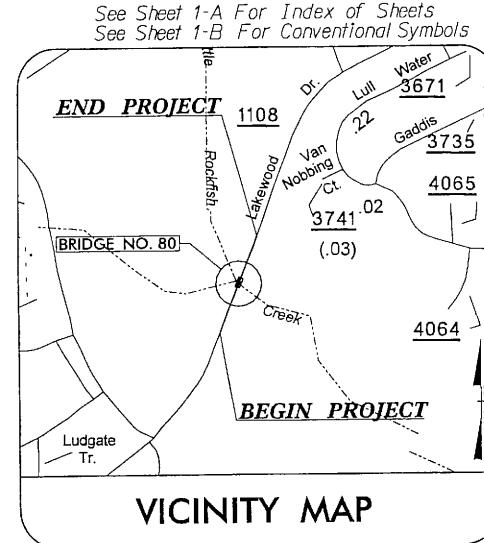
PARCEL NO.	NAMES	ADDRESSES
3	CAROL E. RIVERBANK	5731 TREVINO ST HOPE MILLS, NC 28348

N.C. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
CUMBERLAND COUNTY

PROJECT:33450.1.1 (B-4092)
BRIDGE NO 80 ON SR 1108
(LAKEWOOD DR.) ON LITTLE
ROCKFISH CREEK

SHEET ____ OF ____

10 / 22 / 07



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

LOCATION: BRIDGE NO. 80 ON SR 1108 LAKEWOOD DR.
OVER LITTLE ROCKFISH CREEK.

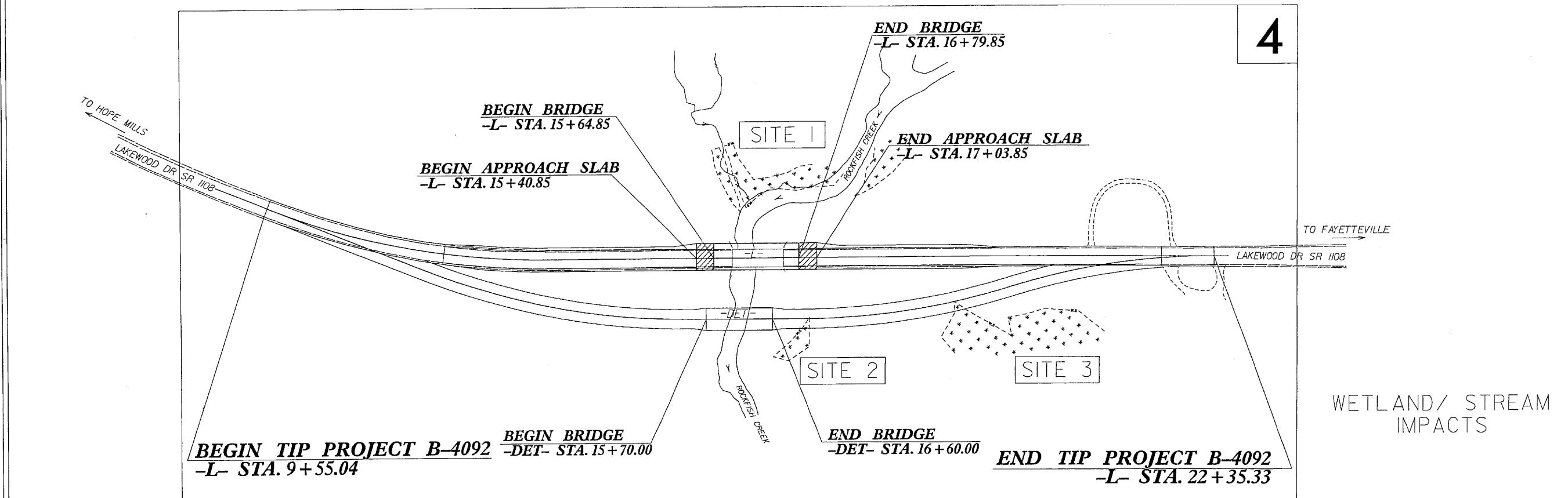
TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, DRAINAGE, PAVING AND STRUCTURE

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	sheet no.	total sheets
N.C.	B-4092	1	
STATE PROJ. NO.	F.A. PROJ. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
33450.1.1	BZR-1108 (9)	PE	
33450.2.2	BRZ-1108 (9)	RW & UTIL.	

RW PLANS

(THIS PROJECT IS NOT INCLUDED WITHIN ANY MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES)

** DESIGN EXCEPTION REQUIRED FOR HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT, VERTICAL ALIGNMENT, HORIZONTAL STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE, AND VERTICAL STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE.



NCDOT CONTACT : CATHY Houser, P.E.
ROADWAY DESIGN-ENGINEERING COORDINATION

CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PERFORMED
TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD III

PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

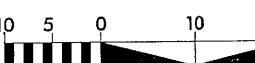
GRAPHIC SCALES



PLANS



PROFILE (HORIZONTAL)



PROFILE (VERTICAL)

DESIGN DATA

ADT 2008 = 14,100
ADT 2028 = 24,800
DHV = 10 %
D = 60 %
T = 4 % *
**V = 60 MPH

FUNC. CLASS = URBAN LOCAL
* TTST 1% DUAL 3%

PROJECT LENGTH

LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT B-4092 = 0.220 Miles
LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT B-4092 = 0.022 Miles
TOTAL LENGTH TIP PROJECT B-4092 = 0.242 Miles



2006 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

RIGHT OF WAY DATE:
AUG. 17, 2007

LETTING DATE:
AUG. 19, 2008

Prepared In the Office of:
THE LPA GROUP
TRANSPORTATION CONSULTANTS
THE LPA GROUP of North Carolina, p.a.
5000 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 304
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

Jeanne K. Richter P.E.
PROJECT ENGINEER

Jody L. Cole
PROJECT DESIGN ENGINEER

HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

SIGNATURE: P.E.

ROADWAY DESIGN
ENGINEER

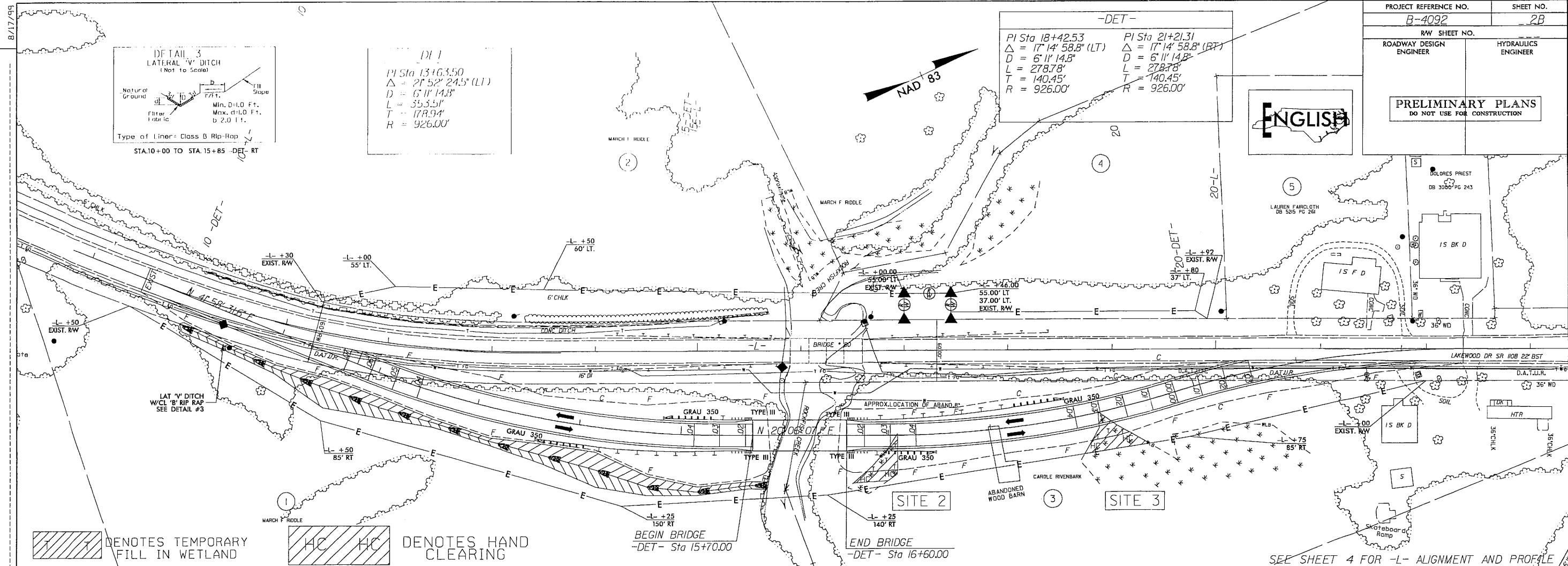
SIGNATURE: P.E.

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA



Permit Drawing
Sheet 4 of 10 P.E.

STATE HIGHWAY DESIGN ENGINEER

**-DET-****BEGIN GRADE****-DET- Sta. 11+01.34**
ELEV. 156.57

PI = 12+05.00
EL = 152.96'
VC = 200'
K = 61'
DS = 45 MPH

BEGIN LAT. V DITCH RT
STA 10+06.03 EL = 158.33

PI = 10+50.29 RT
EL = 153.52

EXISTING GROUND

PROPOSED GRADE
(-) 13.4827%
(-) 16.7571%
(-) 4.3908%
(-) 8.2709%
(-) 12.5530%
(-) 146.50%
(-) 14+40.5 RT
EL = 133.37

PI = 17+00.00
EL = 119.61'
VC = 790'
K = 86
DS = 45 MPH

END LAT. V DITCH RT
STA 15+85.00 EL = 124.00

EXISTING GROUND
(-) 0.3000%
(-) 6.7372%
(-) 2.4441%
(+1) 2.4441%

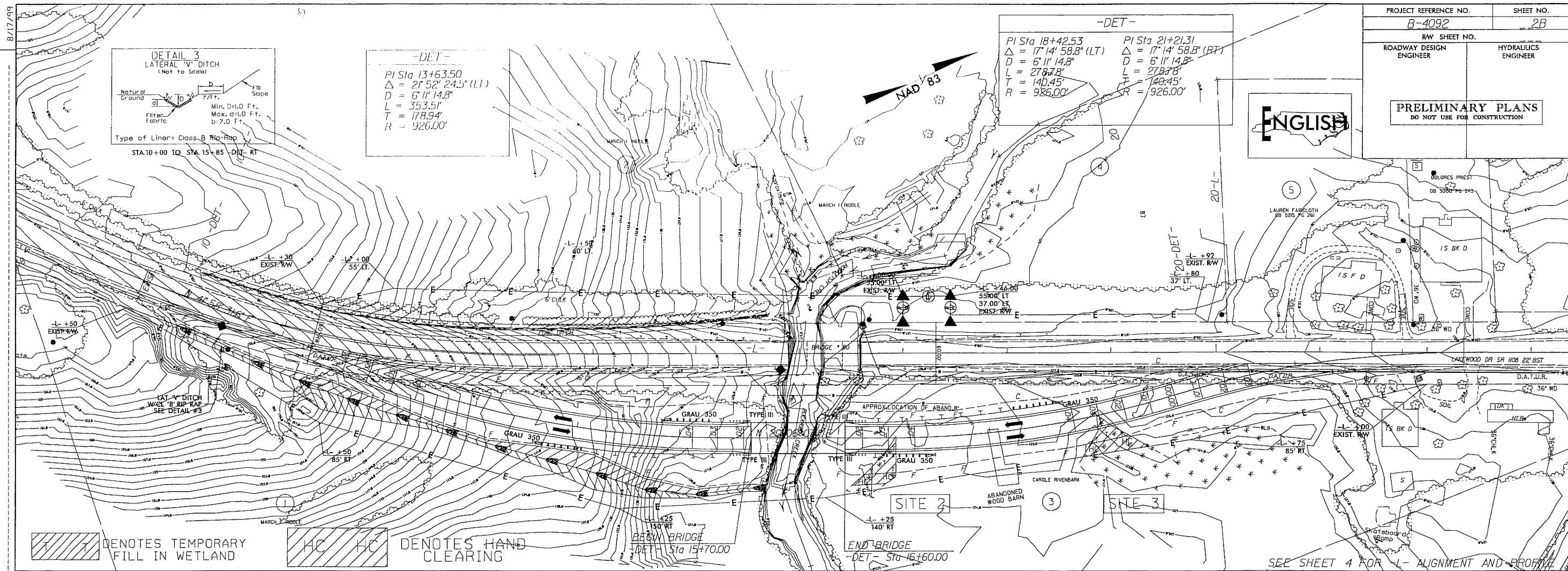
STRUCTURE HYDRAULIC DATA

DESIGN DISCHARGE = 2470 CFS
DESIGN FREQUENCY = 5 YRS
DESIGN HW ELEVATION = 129.5 FT
BASE DISCHARGE = N/A CFS
BASE FREQUENCY = 100 YRS
BASE HW ELEVATION = N/A FT

OVERTOPPING DISCHARGE = N/A CFS
OVERTOPPING FREQUENCY = N/A YRS
OVERTOPPING ELEVATION = N/A FT

END GRADE
-DET- Sta. 21+15.34
ELEV. 129.76

DITCH LEGEND
RIGHT DITCH -----

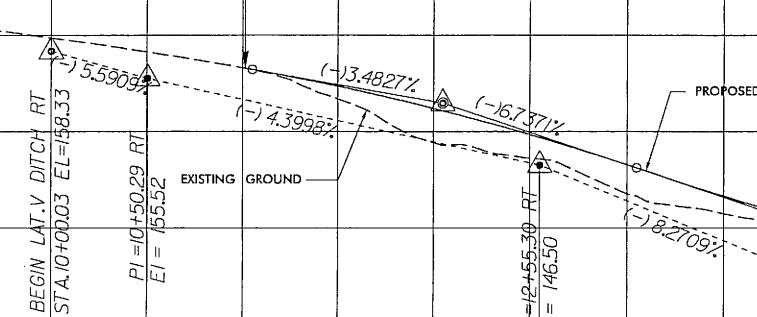


-DET-

BEGIN GRADE

-DET- Sta. 11+01.34
ELEV. 156.57

PI = 12+05.00
EL = 152.96'
VC = 200
K = 61
DS = 45 MPH



PI = 17+00.00
EL = 19.61'
VC = 790'
K = 86
DS = 45 MPH

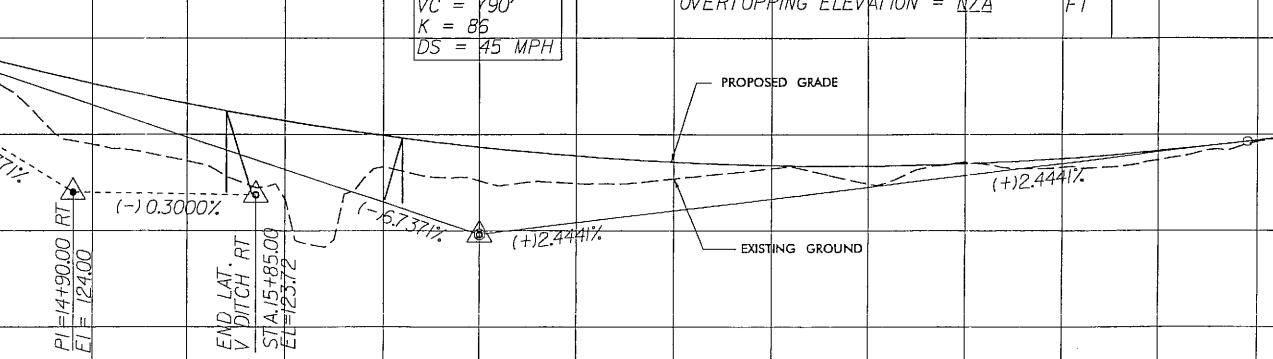
STRUCTURE HYDRAULIC DATA

DESIGN DISCHARGE = 2470 CFS
DESIGN FREQUENCY = 5 YRS

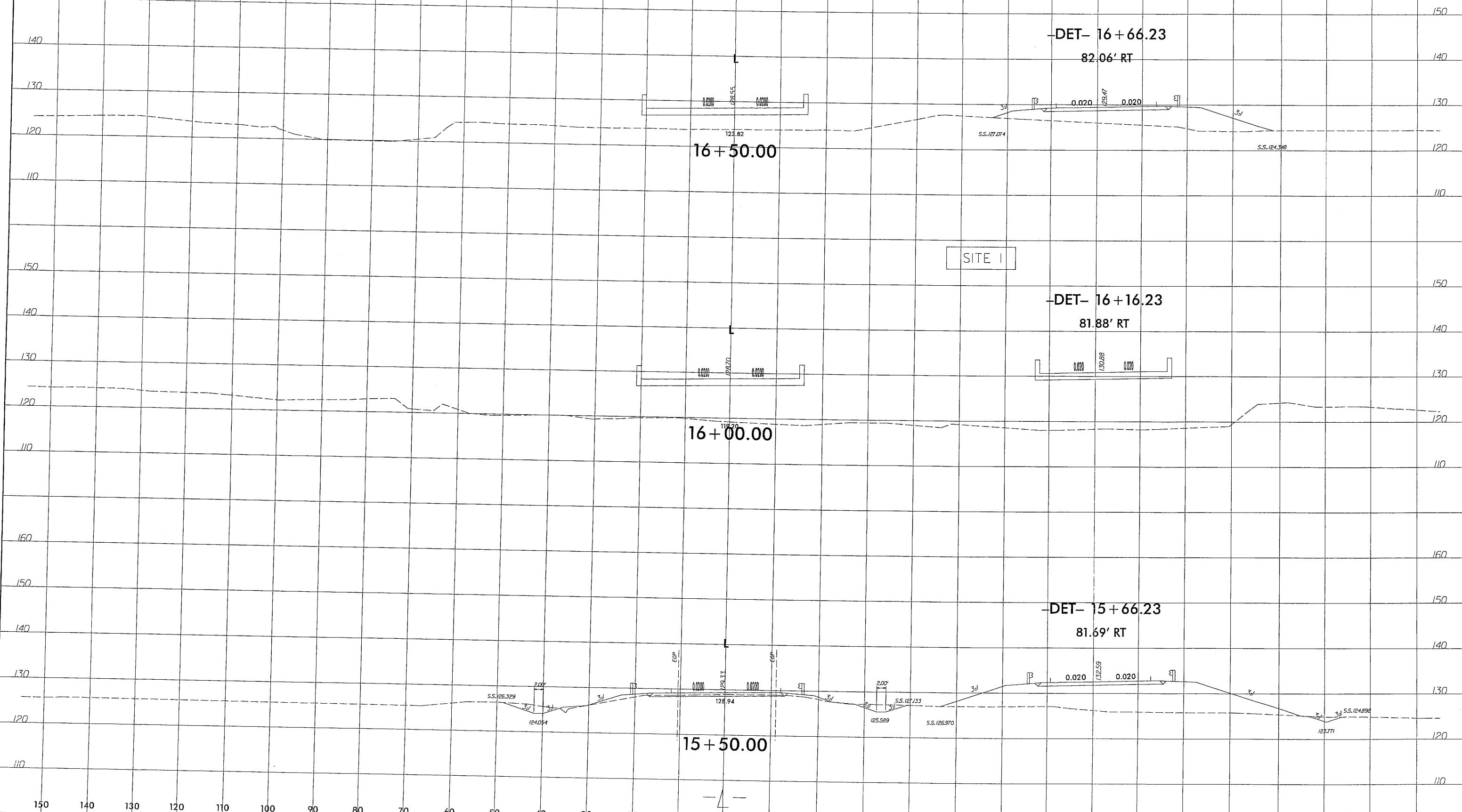
DESIGN HW ELEVATION = 129.5 FT
BASE DISCHARGE = N/A CFS
BASE FREQUENCY = 100 YRS
BASE HW ELEVATION = N/A FT

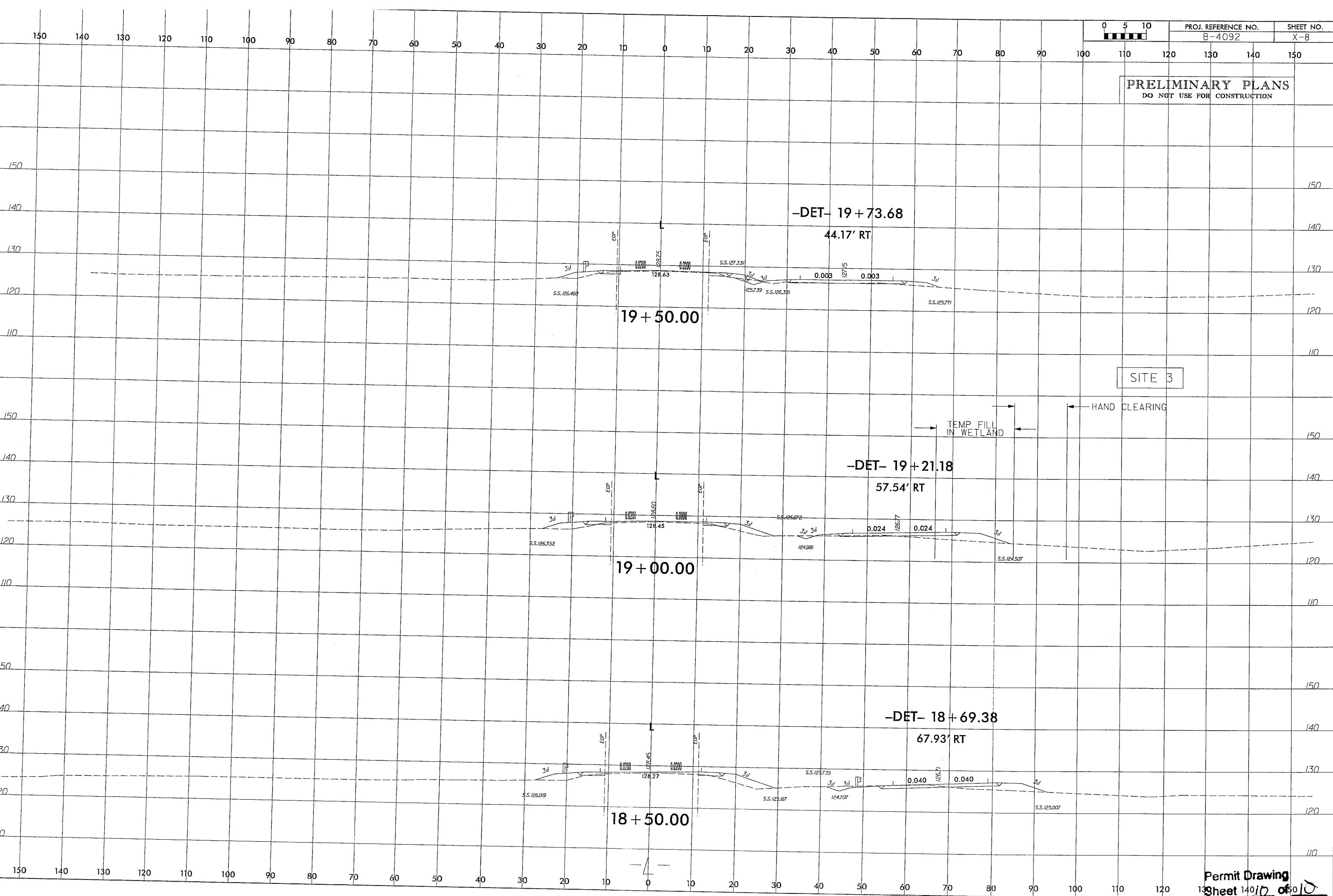
OVERTOPPING DISCHARGE = N/A CFS
OVERTOPPING FREQUENCY = N/A YRS
OVERTOPPING ELEVATION = N/A FT

END GRADE
-DET- Sta. 21+15.34
ELEV. 129.76



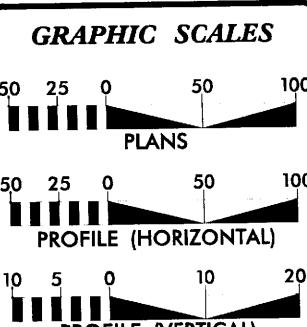
PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION





CONTRACT:

TIP PROJECT: B-4092



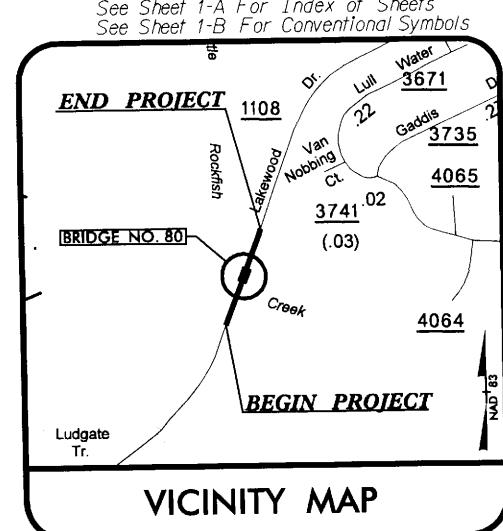
DESIGN DATA	
ADT 2008 =	14,100
ADT 2028 =	24,800
DHV =	10 %
D =	60 %
T =	4 % *
**V =	60 MPH
FUNC. CLASS = URBAN LOCAL	
* TTST 1% DUAL 3%	

PROJECT LENGTH

LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT B-4092 = 0.220 Miles
 LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT B-4092 = 0.022 Miles
 TOTAL LENGTH TIP PROJECT B-4092 = 0.242 Miles

(THIS PROJECT IS NOT INCLUDED WITHIN ANY MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES)

** DESIGN EXCEPTION REQUIRED FOR HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT, VERTICAL ALIGNMENT, HORIZONTAL STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE, AND VERTICAL STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE.



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

LOCATION: BRIDGE NO. 80 ON SR 1108 LAKEWOOD DR. OVER LITTLE ROCKFISH CREEK.

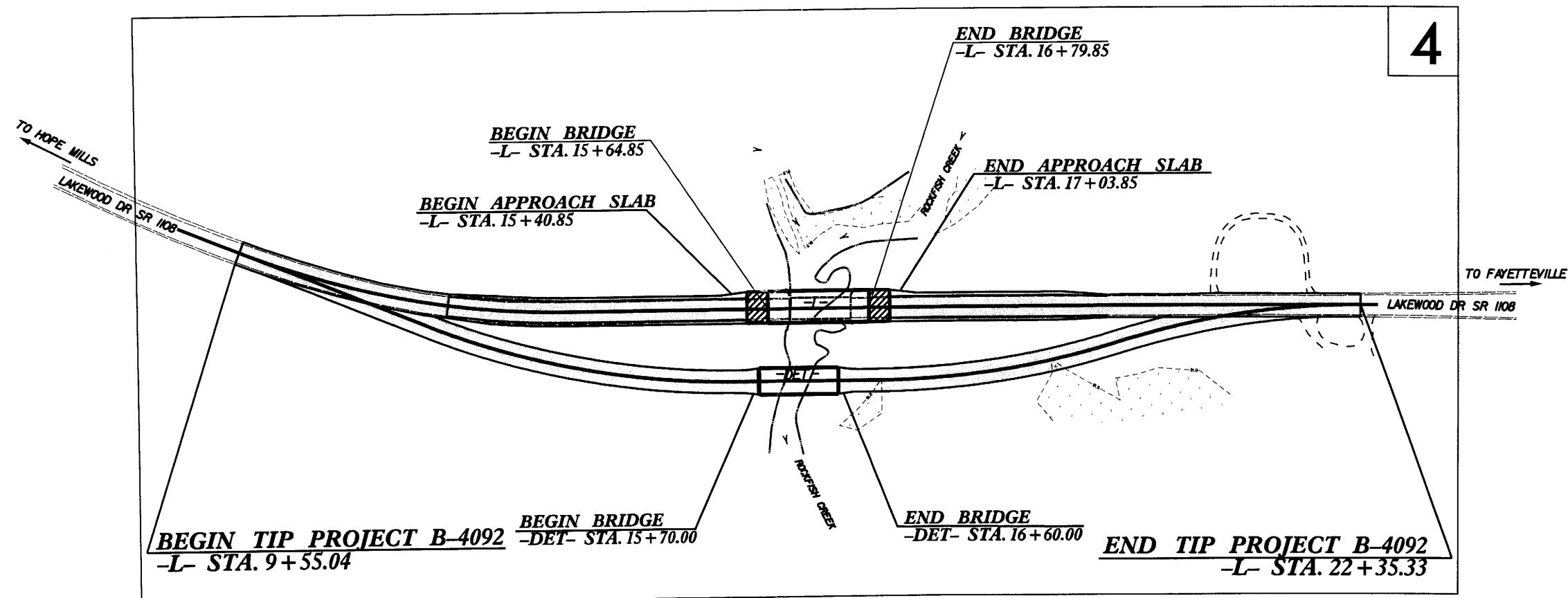
TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, DRAINAGE, PAVING AND STRUCTURE

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	sheet no.	total sheets
N.C.	B-4092	1	
STATE PROJ. NO.	P. A. PROJ. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
33450.1.1	BZR-1108 (9)	PE	
33450.2.2	BRZ-1108 (9)	R/W & UTIL.	

RW PLANS



4



NCDOT CONTACT : CATHY Houser, P.E.
ROADWAY DESIGN-ENGINEERING COORDINATION

CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PERFORMED
TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD III

PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION



THE LPA GROUP of North Carolina, p.a.
5000 Falls of Neuse Rd., Suite 304
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609

2006 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

RIGHT OF WAY DATE:
AUG. 17, 2007

LETTING DATE:
AUG. 19, 2008

HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

SIGNATURE: _____ P.E.

ROADWAY DESIGN
ENGINEER

Jody L. Cole
PROJECT DESIGN ENGINEER

SIGNATURE: _____ P.E.

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA



STATE HIGHWAY DESIGN ENGINEER

Note: Not to Scale

*S.U.E. = Subsurface Utility Engineering

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. B-4092 SHEET NO. 1-B

SUBSURFACE UTILITIES
DIVISION OF

CONVENTIONAL PLAN SHEET SYMBOLS

BOUNDARIES AND PROPERTY:

State Line _____
 County Line _____
 Township Line _____
 City Line _____
 Reservation Line _____
 Property Line _____
 Existing Iron Pin 
 Property Corner 
 Property Monument 
 Parcel/Sequence Number 
 Existing Fence Line 
 Proposed Woven Wire Fence 
 Proposed Chain Link Fence 
 Proposed Barbed Wire Fence 
 Existing Wetland Boundary 
 Proposed Wetland Boundary 
 Existing Endangered Animal Boundary 
 Existing Endangered Plant Boundary 

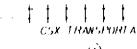
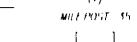
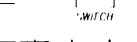
BUILDINGS AND OTHER CULTURE:

Gas Pump Vent or U/G Tank Cap 
 Sign 
 Well 
 Small Mine 
 Foundation 
 Area Outline 
 Cemetery 
 Building 
 School 
 Church 
 Dam 

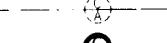
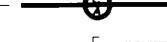
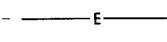
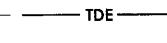
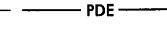
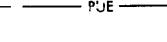
HYDROLOGY:

Stream or Body of Water _____
 Hydro, Pool or Reservoir 
 Jurisdictional Stream 
 Buffer Zone 1 
 Buffer Zone 2 
 Flow Arrow 
 Disappearing Stream _____
 Spring 
 Wetland 
 Proposed Lateral, Tail, Head Ditch 
 False Sump 

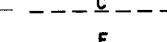
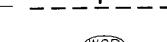
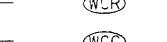
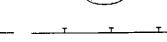
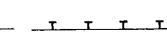
RAILROADS:

Standard Gauge 
 RR Signal Milepost 
 Switch 
 RR Abandoned _____
 RR Dismantled _____

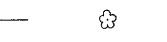
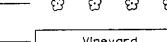
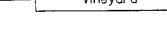
RIGHT OF WAY:

Baseline Control Point 
 Existing Right of Way Marker 
 Existing Right of Way Line _____
 Proposed Right of Way Line 
 Proposed Right of Way Line with Iron Pin and Cap Marker 
 Proposed Right of Way Line with Concrete or Granite Marker 
 Existing Control of Access 
 Proposed Control of Access 
 Existing Easement Line 
 Proposed Temporary Construction Easement 
 Proposed Temporary Drainage Easement 
 Proposed Permanent Drainage Easement 
 Proposed Permanent Utility Easement 

ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES:

Existing Edge of Pavement _____
 Existing Curb _____
 Proposed Slope Stakes Cut 
 Proposed Slope Stakes Fill 
 Proposed Wheel Chair Ramp 
 Proposed Wheel Chair Ramp Curb Cut 
 Curb Cut for Future Wheel Chair Ramp 
 Existing Metal Guardrail 
 Proposed Guardrail 
 Existing Cable Guideral 
 Proposed Cable Guideral 
 Equality Symbol 
 Pavement Removal 

VEGETATION:

Single Tree 
 Single Shrub 
 Hedge 
 Woods Line 
 Orchard 
 Vineyard 

EXISTING STRUCTURES:

MAJOR:

Bridge, Tunnel or Box Culvert 
 Bridge Wing Wall, Head Wall and End Wall 

MINOR:

Head and End Wall 
 Pipe Culvert _____
 Footbridge 
 Drainage Box: Catch Basin, DI or JB 
 Paved Ditch Gutter _____
 Storm Sewer Manhole 
 Storm Sewer _____

UTILITIES:

POWER:

Existing Power Pole 
 Proposed Power Pole 
 Existing Joint Use Pole 
 Proposed Joint Use Pole 
 Power Manhole 
 Power Line Tower 
 Power Transformer 
 U/G Power Cable Hand Hole 
 H-Frame Pole 
 Recorded U/G Power Line _____
 Designated U/G Power Line (S.U.E.) _____

TELEPHONE:

Existing Telephone Pole 
 Proposed Telephone Pole 
 Telephone Manhole 
 Telephone Booth 
 Telephone Pedestal 
 Telephone Cell Tower 
 U/G Telephone Cable Hand Hole 
 Recorded U/G Telephone Cable _____
 Designated U/G Telephone Cable (S.U.E.) _____
 Recorded U/G Telephone Conduit _____
 Designated U/G Telephone Conduit (S.U.E.) _____
 Recorded U/G Fiber Optics Cable 
 Designated U/G Fiber Optics Cable (S.U.E.) _____

WATER:

Water Manhole _____
 Water Meter 
 Water Valve 
 Water Hydrant 
 Recorded U/G Water Line _____
 Designated U/G Water Line (S.U.E.) _____
 Above Ground Water Line 

TV:

TV Satellite Dish 
 TV Pedestal 
 TV Tower 
 U/G TV Cable Hand Hole 
 Recorded U/G TV Cable _____
 Designated U/G TV Cable (S.U.E.) _____
 Recorded U/G Fiber Optic Cable _____
 Designated U/G Fiber Optic Cable (S.U.E.) _____

GAS:

Gas Valve 
 Gas Meter 
 Recorded U/G Gas Line _____
 Designated U/G Gas Line (S.U.E.) _____
 Above Ground Gas Line 

SANITARY SEWER:

Sanitary Sewer Manhole 
 Sanitary Sewer Cleanout 
 U/G Sanitary Sewer Line 
 Above Ground Sanitary Sewer 
 Recorded SS Forced Main Line _____
 Designated SS Forced Main Line (S.U.E.) _____

MISCELLANEOUS:

Utility Pole 
 Utility Pole with Base 
 Utility Located Object 
 Utility Traffic Signal Box 
 Utility Unknown U/G Line 
 U/G Tank; Water, Gas, Oil 
 A/G Tank; Water, Gas, Oil 
 U/G Test Hole (S.U.E.) _____
 Abandoned According to Utility Records _____
 End of Information 

AATUR
E.O.I.

SURVEY CONTROL SHEET B-4092

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
B-4092	I-C
Location and Surveys	

BL	POINT	DESC.	NORTH	EAST	ELEVATION	L STATION	OFFSET
1	B4092 -BL1-	451000.4050	1998421.1760	170.14	OUTSIDE PROJECT LIMITS		
2	B4092 -BL2-	451349.9170	1998767.7760	154.06	10+40.97	16.51 RT	
3	B4092 -BL3-	451844.5570	1998993.1920	128.25	15+82.31	15.63 RT	
4	B4092 -BL4-	452579.2220	1999263.3810	132.26	23+65.14	18.34 RT	
5	B4092 -BL5-	453233.3200	1999522.4520	137.32	OUTSIDE PROJECT LIMITS		

Z

BM80 ELEVATION + 173.79 N 450904 E 1998405 L STATION 8+80 S 36° 11' 46.4" W DIST 414.19 RAILROAD SPIKE IN BASE OF 15 INCH PINE TREE	BM81 ELEVATION + 137.45 N 453256 E 1999663 L STATION 24+10 N 32° 34' 21.3" E DIST 746.30 RAILROAD SPIKE IN BASE OF 15 INCH PINE
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

NCDOT BASELINE STATION -BL1-
POT 5+00.00
LOCALIZED PROJECT COORDINATES
N= 451000.4050
E= 1998421.1760

TO HOPE MILLS
BM # 80
-L- PC STA. 9+55.04 =
-DET- POT 10+75.00
BEGIN TIP PROJECT B-4137
BEGIN CONSTRUCTION
LOCALIZED COORDINATES
N= 451293.5573
E= 1998699.9650

NCDOT BASELINE STATION -BL2-
PINC 9+92.23
LOCALIZED PROJECT COORDINATES
N= 451349.9170
E= 1998767.7760

NCDOT BASELINE STATION -BL3-
PINC 15+35.81
LOCALIZED PROJECT COORDINATES
N= 451844.5570
E= 1998993.1920

NCDOT BASELINE STATION -BL4-
PINC 23+18.59
LOCALIZED PROJECT COORDINATES
N= 452579.2220
E= 1999263.3810

-L- POT 21+65.00 =
-DET- POT 23+00.12
END TIP PROJECT B-4137
BEGIN CONSTRUCTION
LOCALIZED COORDINATES
N= 452397.5742
E= 1999177.3659

NCDOT BASELINE STATION -BL5-
POT 30+22.12
LOCALIZED PROJECT COORDINATES
N= 453233.3200
E= 1999522.4520
BM # 81
TO FISHER ROAD

DATUM DESCRIPTION

THE LOCALIZED COORDINATE SYSTEM DEVELOPED FOR THIS PROJECT
IS BASED ON THE STATE PLANE COORDINATES ESTABLISHED BY
NCGS FOR MONUMENT "B4092-I"
WITH NAD 1983/95 STATE PLANE GRID COORDINATES OF
NORTHING: 470471.2933(ft) EASTING: 2011708.9490(ft)
THE AVERAGE COMBINED GRID FACTOR USED ON THIS PROJECT
(GROUND TO GRID) IS: .999882380
THE N.C. LAMBERT GRID BEARING AND
LOCALIZED HORIZONTAL GROUND DISTANCE FROM
"B4092-I" TO -L- STATION 9+55.04 IS
S 34° 09' 02" W 23173.68'
ALL LINEAR DIMENSIONS ARE LOCALIZED HORIZONTAL DISTANCES
VERTICAL DATUM USED IS NAVD 88

NOTE: DRAWING NOT TO SCALE

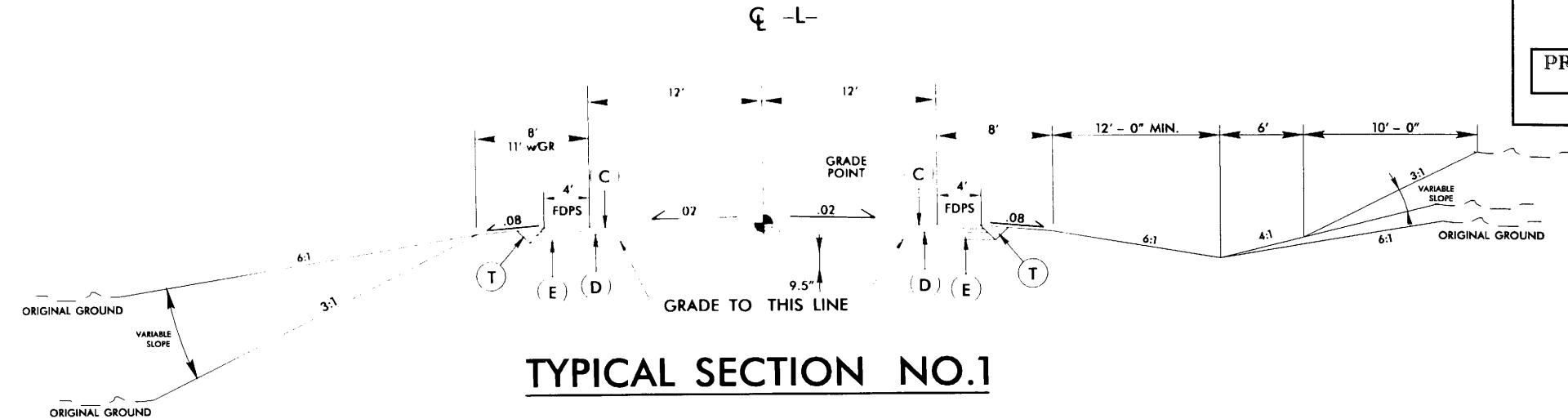
NOTES:

1. THE CONTROL DATA FOR THIS PROJECT CAN BE FOUND ELECTRONICALLY BY SELECTING PROJECT CONTROL DATA AT:
<HTTP://WWW.NCDOT.ORG/DOH/PRECONSTRUCT/HIGHWAY/LOCATION/PROJECT/>
THE FILES TO BE FOUND ARE AS FOLLOWS:
TIP B4092_LS_CONTROL_060717.txt
2. SITE CALIBRATION INFORMATION HAS NOT BEEN PROVIDED FOR THIS PROJECT. IF FURTHER INFORMATION IS NEEDED, PLEASE CONTACT THE LOCATION AND SURVEYS UNIT.
3. INDICATES GEODETIC CONTROL MONUMENTS USED OR SET FOR HORIZONTAL PROJECT CONTROL BY THE NCDOT LOCATION AND SURVEYS UNIT.
4. PROJECT CONTROL ESTABLISHED USING GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM.
5. NETWORK ESTABLISHED FROM EXISTING HARN MONUMENTATION
6. SEE GPS CALIBRATION SHEET FOR HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL COORDINATE VALUES.

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.		SHEET NO.
B-4092		2
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER	PAVEMENT DESIGN ENGINEER	
PRELIMINARY PLANS DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION		

PAVEMENT SCHEDULE	
A	5" PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT.
C	PROP. APPROX. 3" ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACE COURSE, TYPE S9.5B, AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 112 LBS. PER SQ. YD. IN EACH OF TWO LAYERS.
C1	PROP. APPROX. 1 1/2" ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACE COURSE, TYPE S9.5B, AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 168 LBS. PER SQ. YD.
C2	PROP. VAR. DEPTH ASPHALT CONCRETE SURFACE COURSE, TYPE S9.5B, AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 112 LBS. PER SQ. YD. PER 1" DEPTH. TO BE PLACED IN LAYERS NOT TO EXCEED 2" IN DEPTH.
D	PROP. APPROX. 2 1/2" ASPHALT CONCRETE INTERMEDIATE COURSE, TYPE I19.0B, AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 285 LBS. PER SQ. YD.
D1	PROP. VAR. DEPTH ASPHALT CONCRETE INTERMEDIATE COURSE, TYPE I19.0B, AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 114 LBS. PER SQ. YD. PER 1" DEPTH, TO BE PLACED IN LAYERS NOT LESS THAN 2 1/2" IN DEPTH OR GREATER THAN 4" IN DEPTH.
E	PROP. APPROX. 4" ASPHALT CONCRETE BASE COURSE, TYPE B25.0B, AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 456 LBS. PER SQ. YD.
E1	PROP. VAR. DEPTH ASPHALT CONCRETE BASE COURSE, TYPE B25.0B, AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 114 LBS. PER SQ. YD. PER 1" DEPTH. TO BE PLACED IN LAYERS NOT LESS THAN 3" IN DEPTH OR GREATER THAN 5 1/2" IN DEPTH.
J	PROP. 6" AGGREGATE BASE COURSE.
P	PRIME COAT AT THE RATE OF .35 GAL. PER SQ. YD.
T	EARTH MATERIAL.
U	EXISTING PAVEMENT.
W	VARIABLE DEPTH ASPHALT PAVEMENT (SEE STANDARD WEDGING DETAIL SHEET NO. 2A)

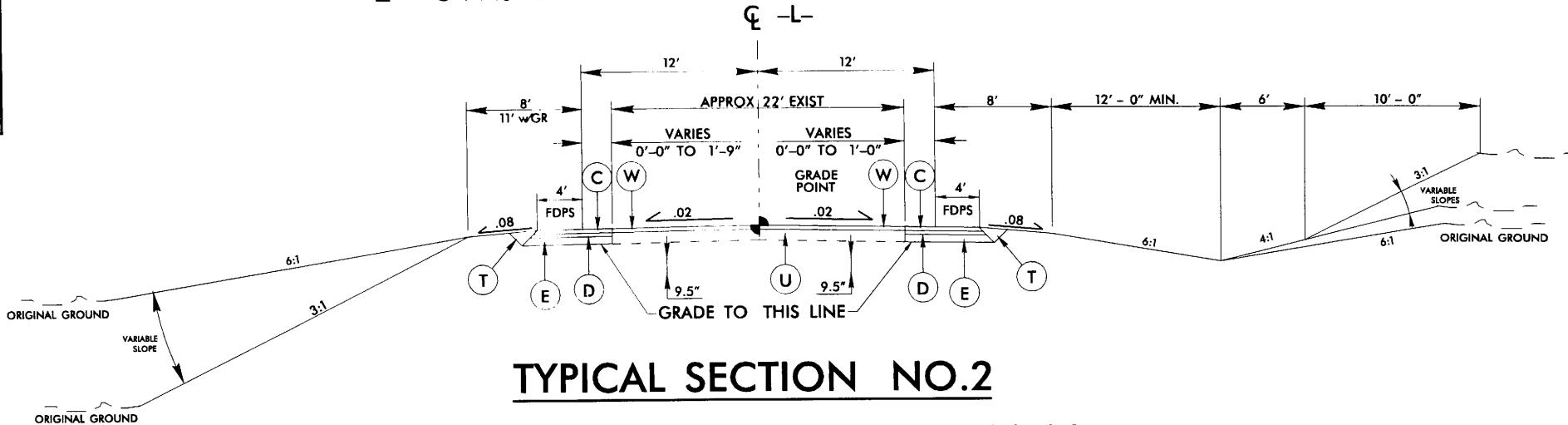
NOTE: PAVEMENT EDGE SLOPES ARE 1:1 UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE.



TYPICAL SECTION NO.1

-L- STA. 14+00.00 TO STA. 15+64.85 (BRIDGE)

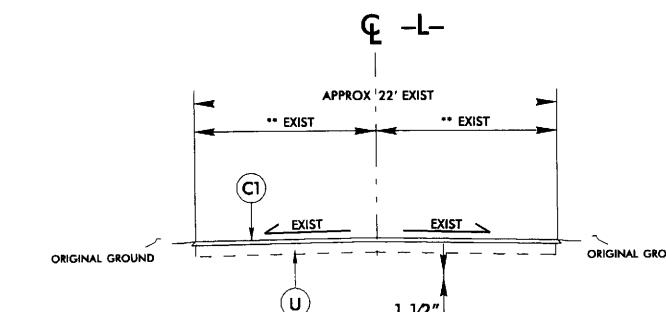
-L- STA. 16+79.85 (BRIDGE) TO STA. 18+50.00



TYPICAL SECTION NO.2

-L- STA. 12+00.00 TO STA. 14+00.00

-L- STA. 18+50.00 TO STA. 19+50.00



TYPICAL SECTION NO.3

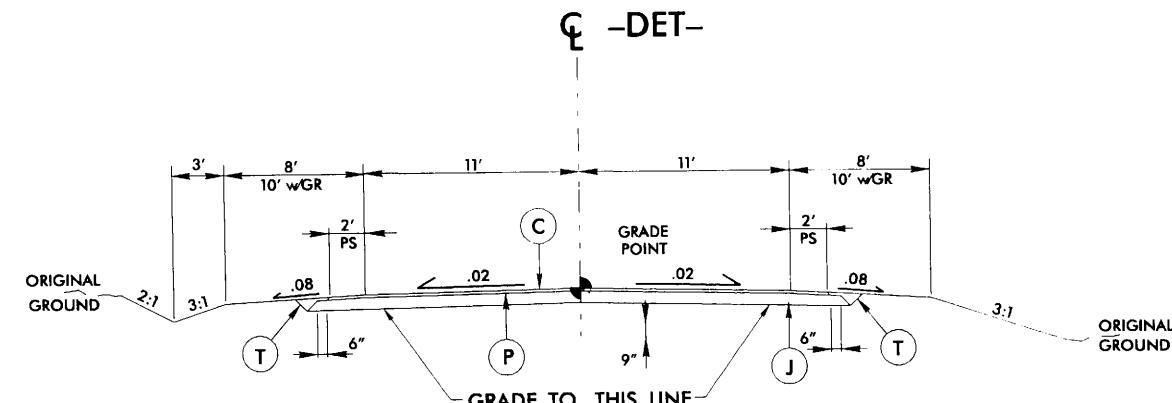
-L- STA. 9+55.04 TO STA. 12+00.00

-L- STA. 19+50.00 TO STA. 22+35.33

** OVERLAY EXISTING PAVEMENT ONLY

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.		SHEET NO.
B-4092	2A	
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER		PAVEMENT DESIGN ENGINEER
PRELIMINARY PLANS DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION		

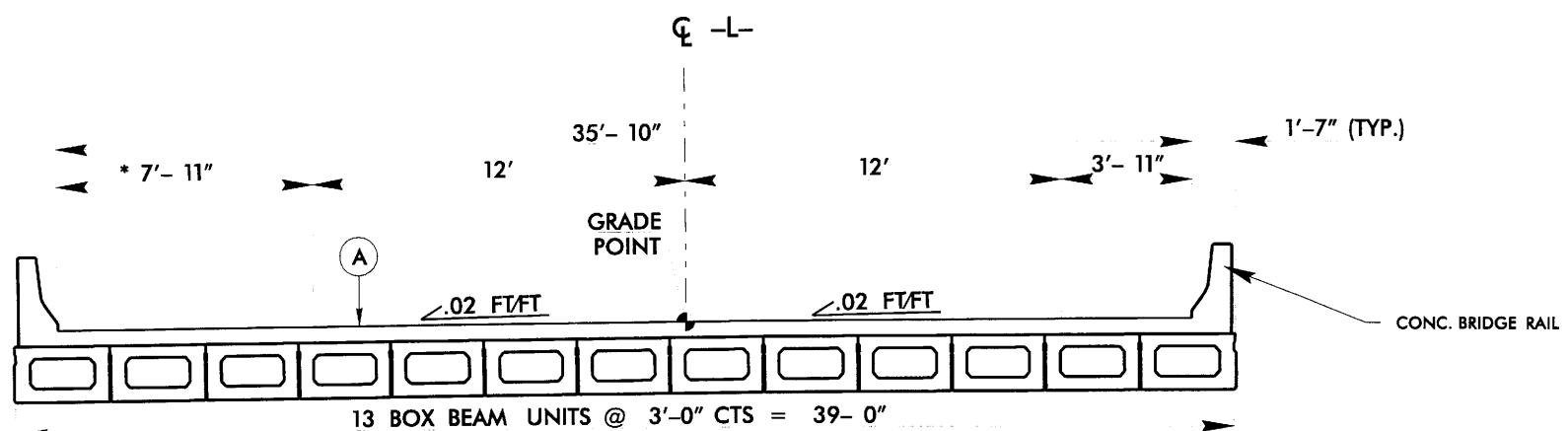
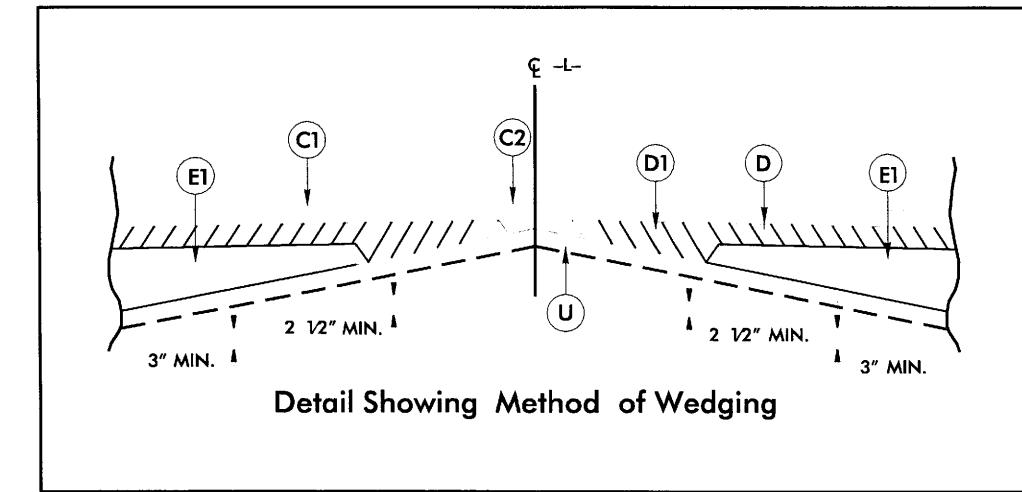
PAVEMENT SCHEDULE	
A	5" PCCP
C	3" S9.5B
C1	1 1/2" S9.5B
C2	VAR. S9.5B
D	2 1/2" I19.0B
D1	VAR. I19.0B
E	4" B25.0B
E1	VAR. B25.0B
J	6" ABC
P	.35 PRIME COAT
T	EARTH MATERIAL
U	EXIST. PAVEMENT
W	WEDGING



TYPICAL SECTION NO.4

-DET- STA. 9+55.04 TO STA. 15+70.00 (BEGIN BRIDGE)

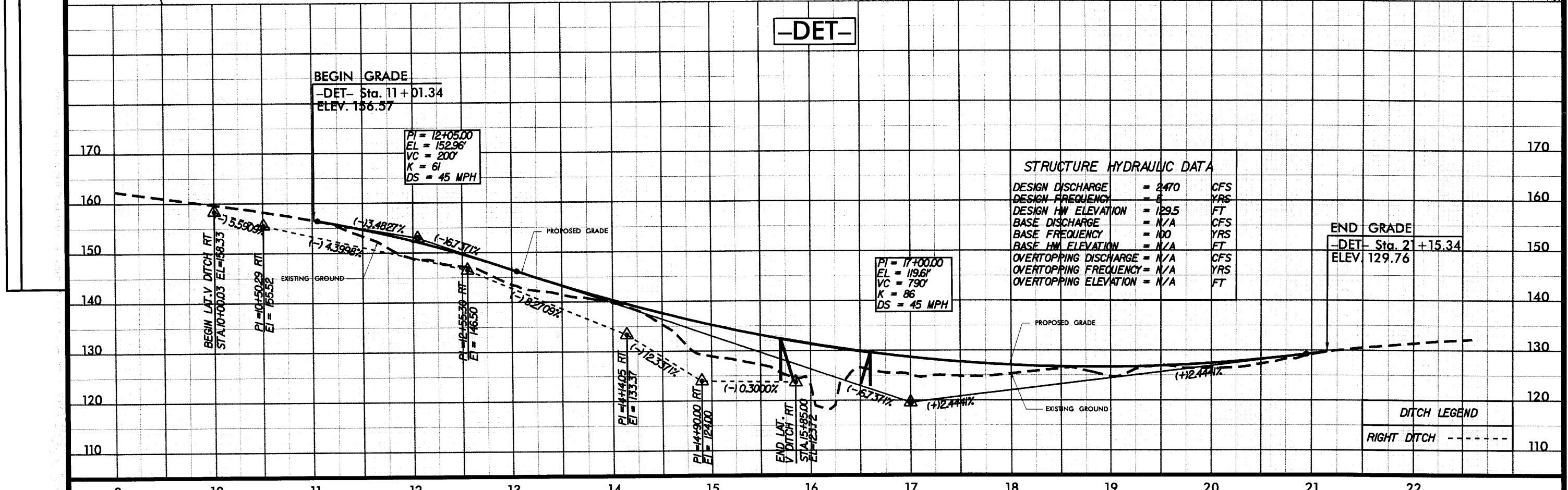
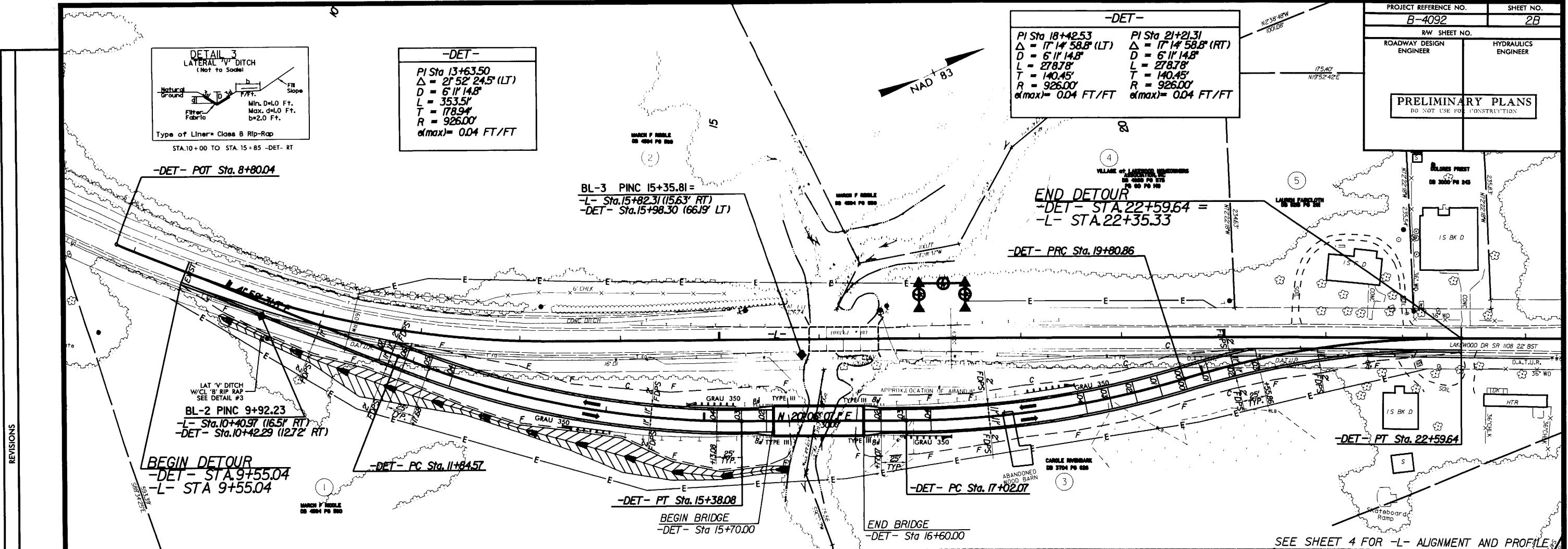
-DET- STA. 16+60.00 (END BRIDGE) TO STA. 22+59.64



TYPICAL SECTION NO.5

-L- STA. 15+64.85 (BEGIN BRIDGE) TO STA. 16+79.85 (END BRIDGE)

* WIDENED SHOULDER DUE TO HYDRAULIC SPREAD



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

SUMMARY OF QUANTITIES

MISSION CREEK BRIDGE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SUMMARY OF EARTHWORK

IN CUBIC YARDS

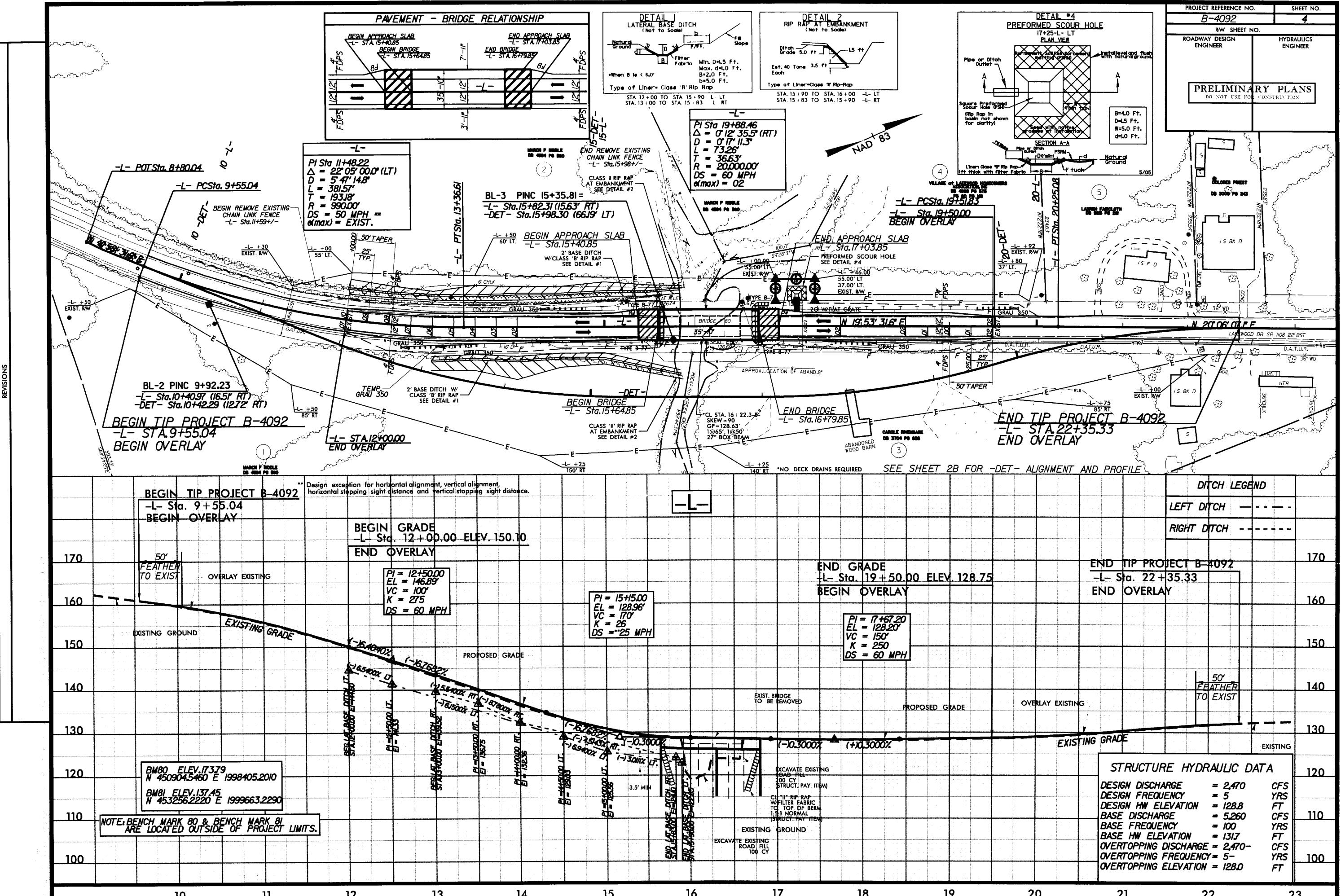
LOCATION	UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION	UNDERCUT	EMBT + 25%	BORROW	WASTE
PHASE I					
-DET- 9 + 55.04 TO					
15 + 70.00 (BEGIN BRIDGE)	65		2,739	2,674	
-DET- 16 + 60.00 (END BRIDGE) TO					
22 + 59.64	94		1,130	1,036	
SUBTOTAL	159		3,869	3,710	
PHASE II					
-L- 12 + 00.00 TO					
15 + 64.85 (BEGIN BRIDGE)	134		262	128	
-L- 16 + 79.85 (END BRIDGE) TO					
19 + 50.00	151		303	152	
SUBTOTAL	285		565	280	
PHASE III (-L- /W-DET- REMOVAL)					
-L- 10 + 00.00 TO					
15 + 53.77 (BEGIN BRIDGE)	2,166		76	2,166	
-L- 16 + 43.77 (END BRIDGE) TO					
21 + 50.00	903		87	903	
SUBTOTAL	3,069		163	3,069	
TOTALS	3,513		4,624	3,990	3,069
PROJECT TOTALS					
	3,513		4,624	3,990	3,069
EST. 5% FOR REPLACING TOPSOIL ON ON BORROW PIT					
				200	
GRAND TOTALS	3,515		4,190		
SAY	3,550			4,200	

EST. DDE = 1,660 C.Y.

EST. SELECT GRANULAR MATERIAL = 250 C.Y.

EST. UNDERCUT EXCAVATION = 250 C.Y.

NOTE: Approximate quantities only. Unclassified Excavation, Borrow Excavation, Fine Grading, Clearing and Grubbing and Removal of Existing Pavement will be paid for at the contract lump sum price for "Grading."



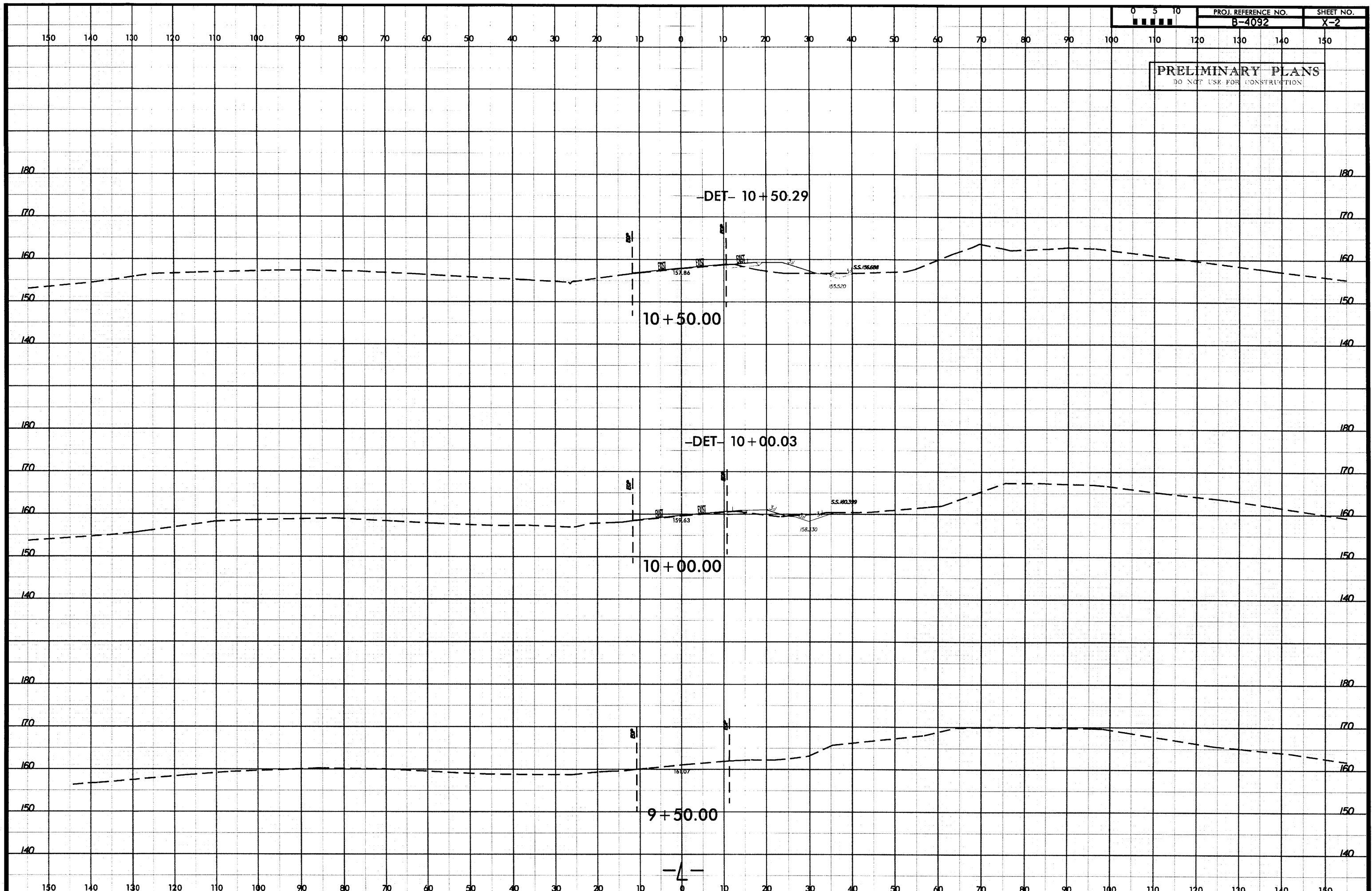
Approximate quantities only. Unclassified excavation, fine grading clearing and grubbing and removal of existing pavement will be paid for at the lump sum price of "Grading"

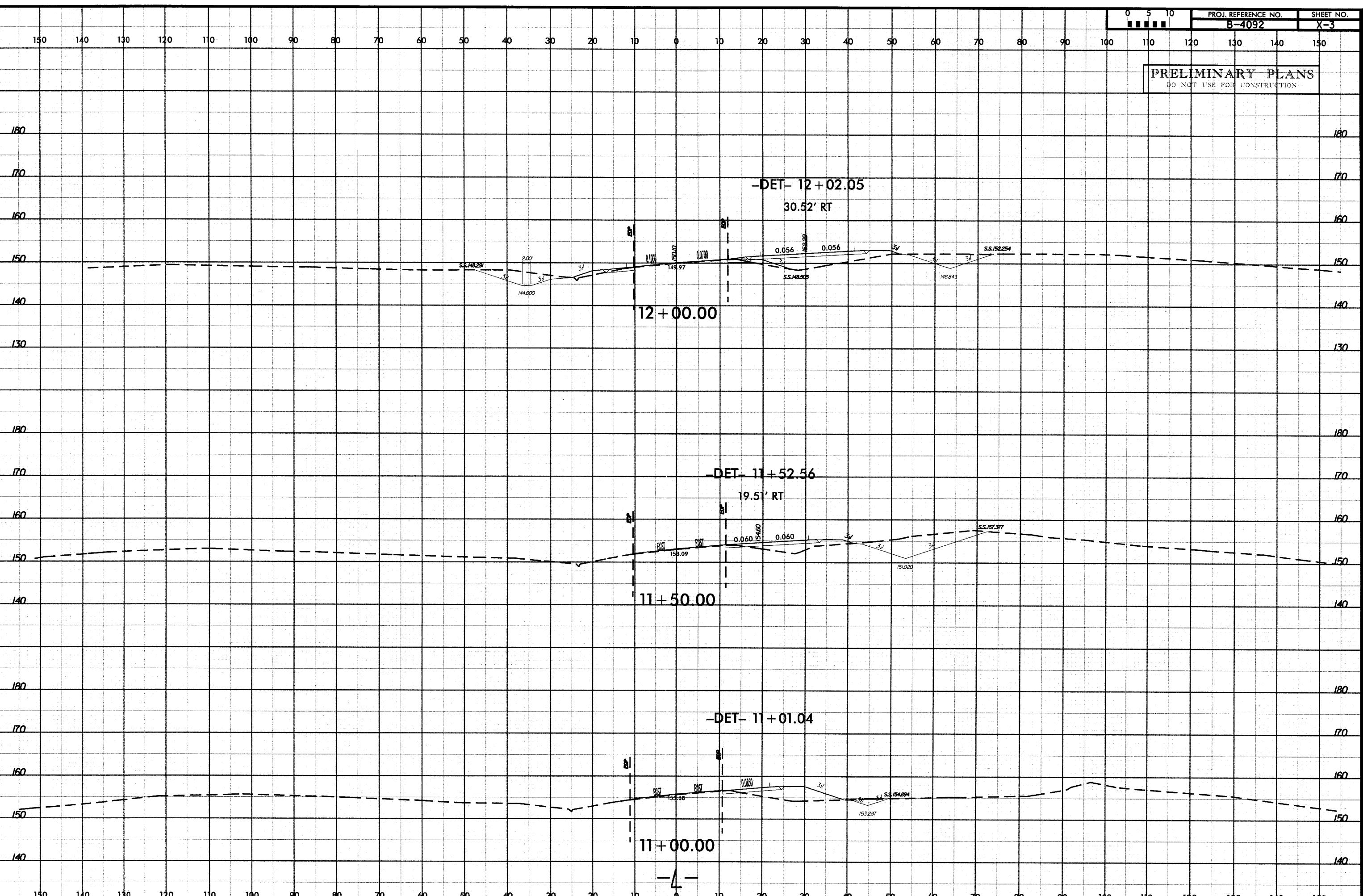
**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**

PROJ. REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
B-4092	X-1

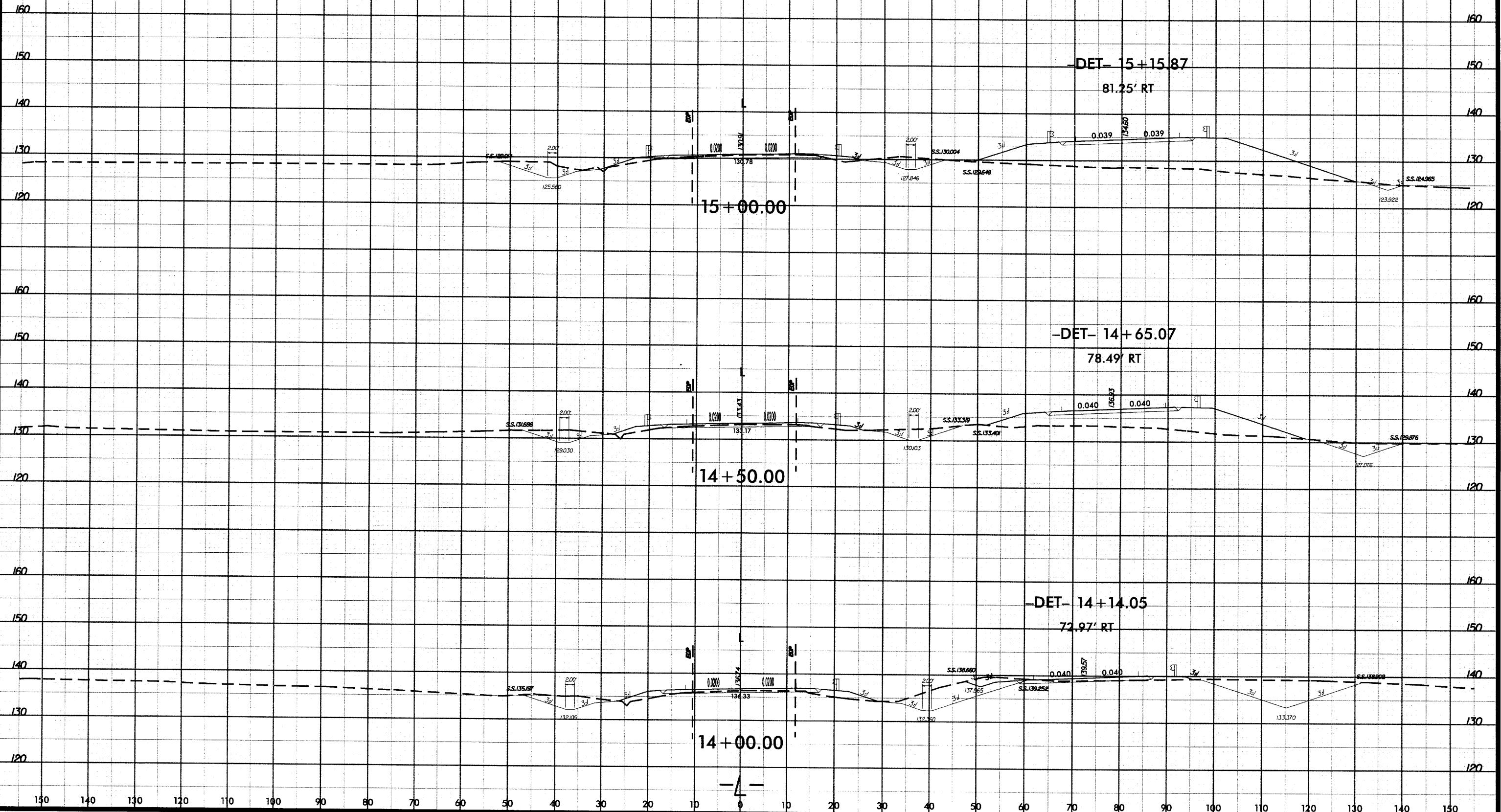
NOTE: EMBANKMENT COLUMN DOES NOT INCLUDE BACKFILL FOR UNDERCUTTING

CROSS-SECTION SUMMARY

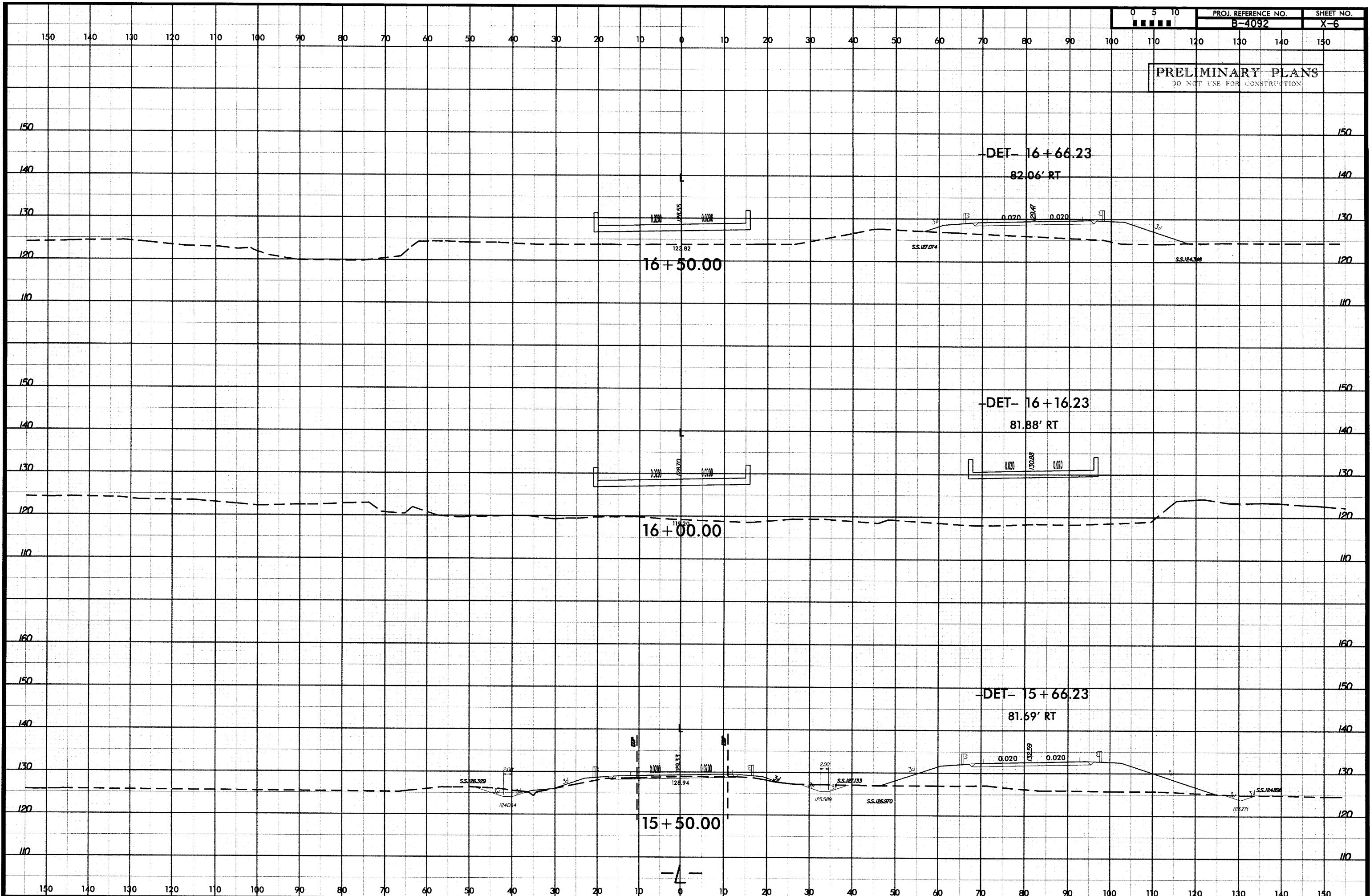




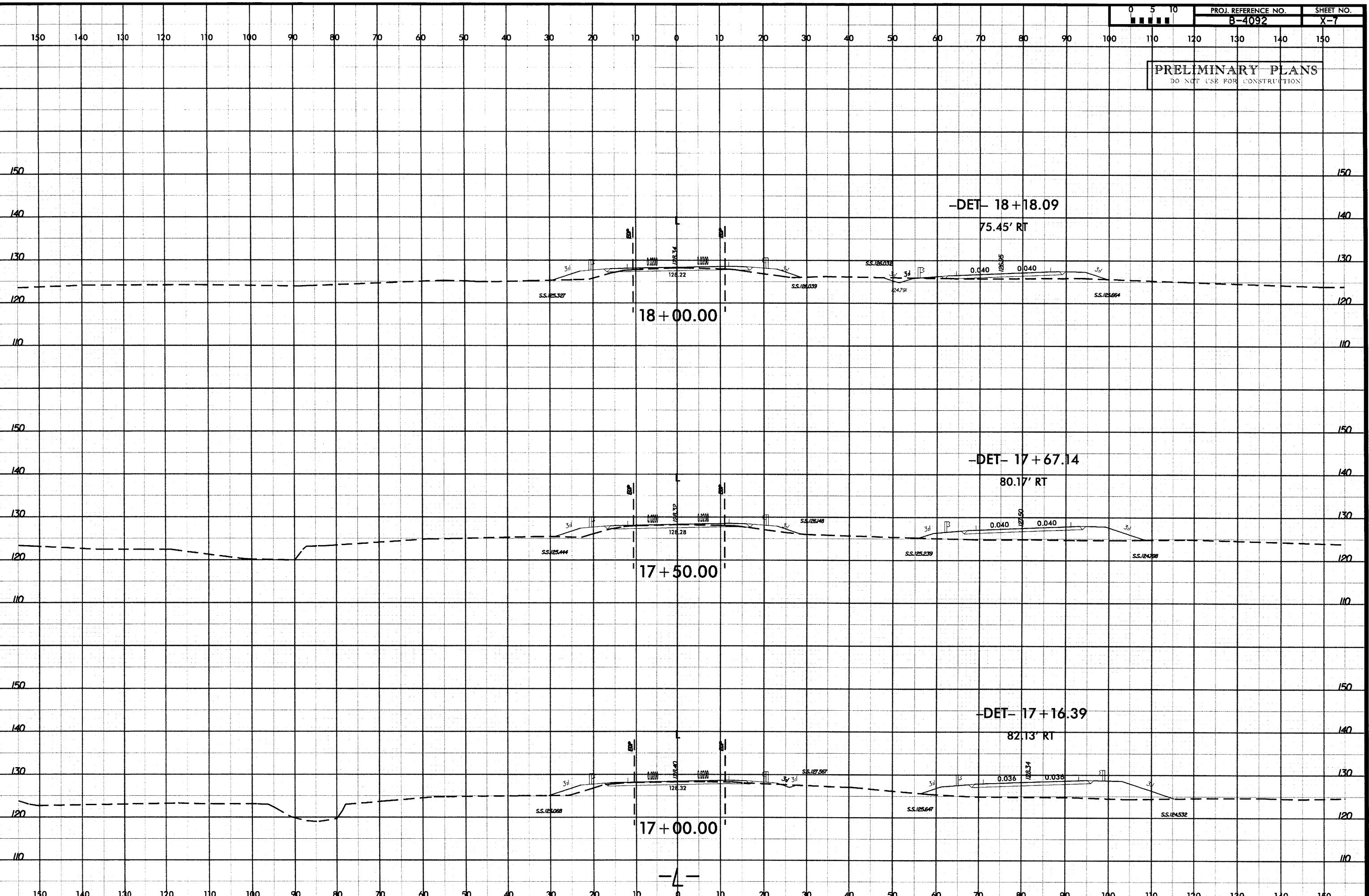
PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

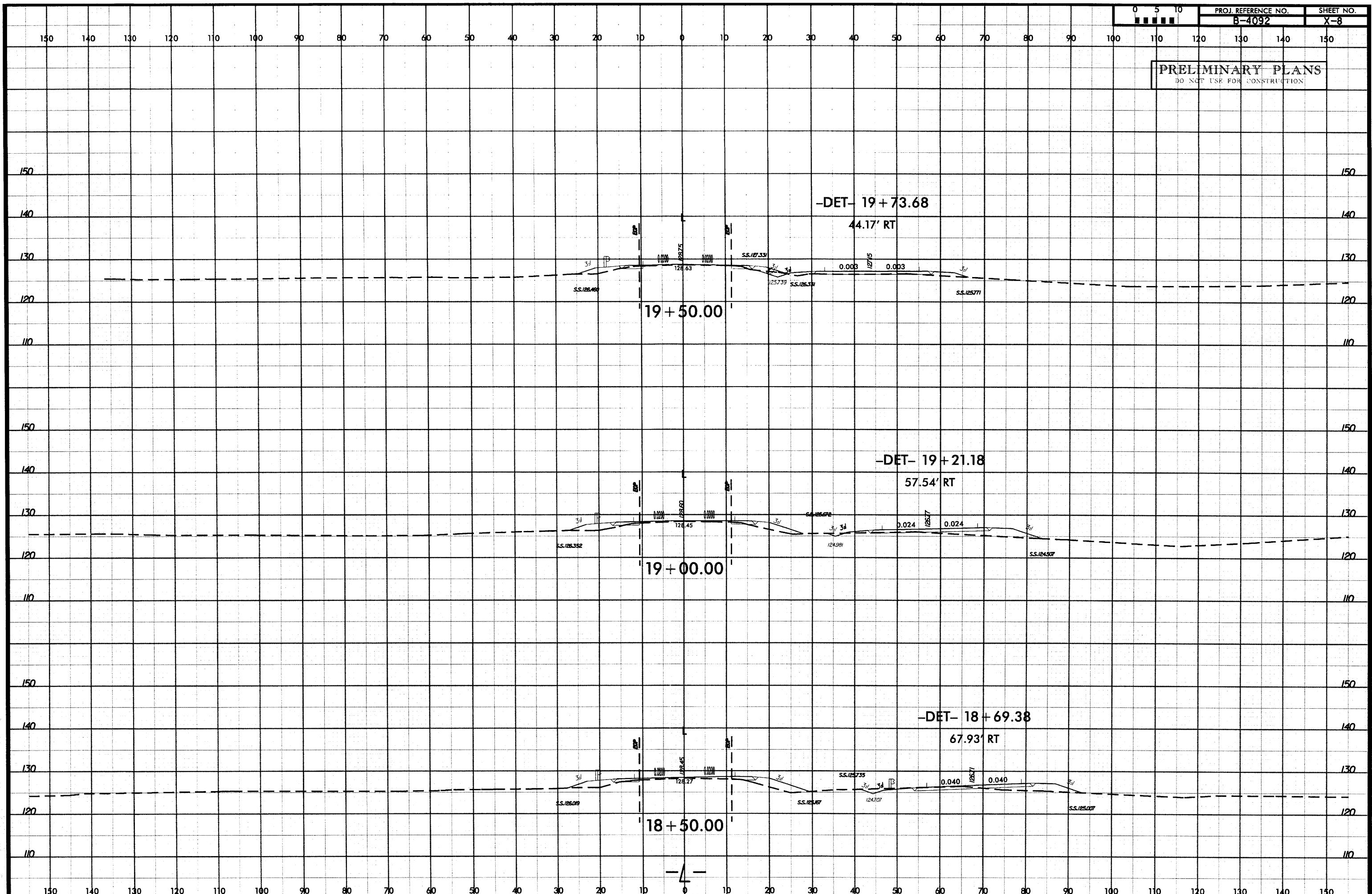


PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

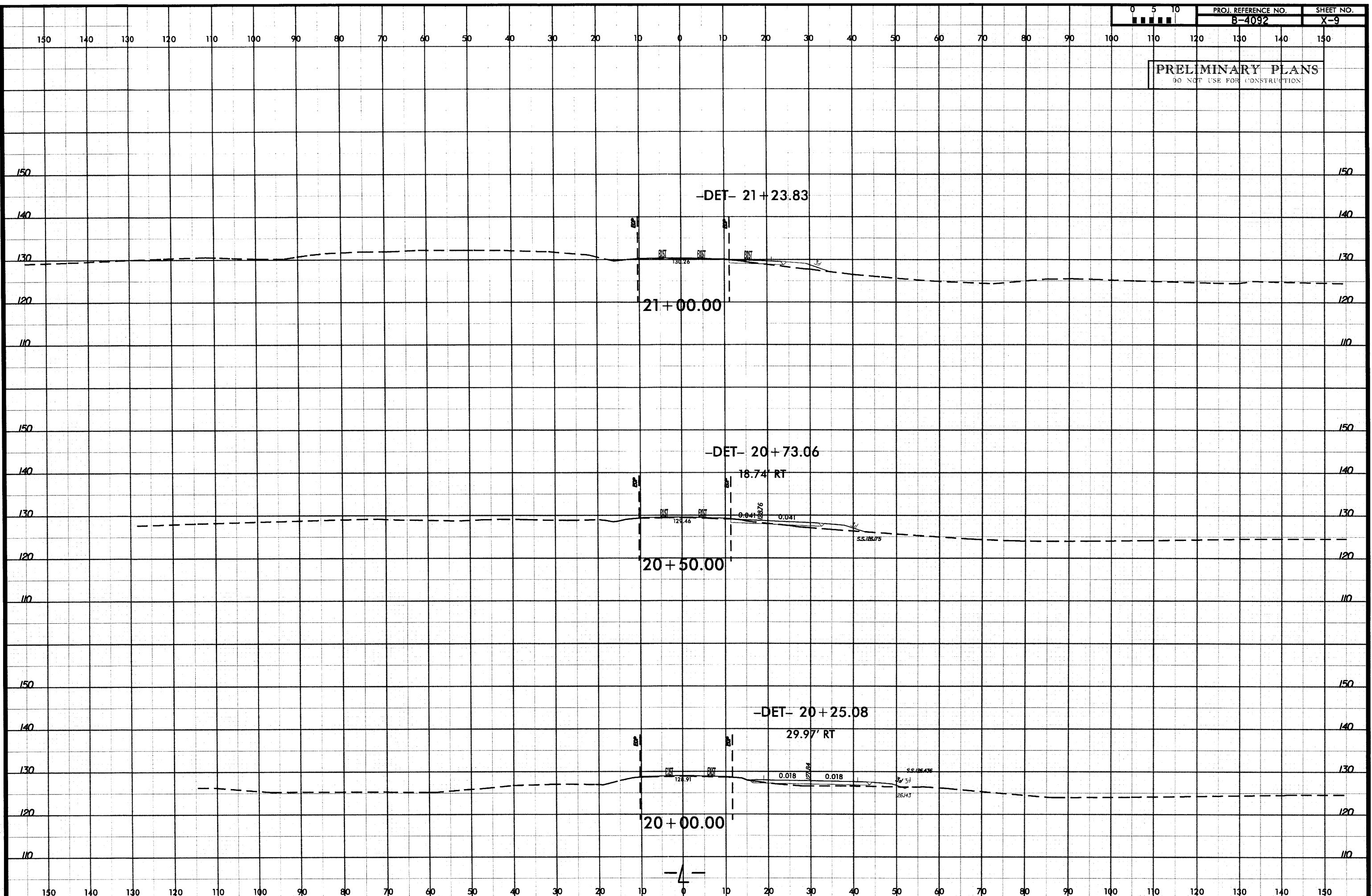


RELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION





ELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION



0	5	10	PROJ. REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
			B-4092	X-10
110	120	130	140	150

PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150

150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150

150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150

22+50.00 132.35

22+00.00 131.81

DET- 21+74.19

21+50.00 131.04