



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

JOSH STEIN  
GOVERNOR

May 26, 2026

DANIEL H. JOHNSON  
SECRETARY

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers  
Water Resources Development Act (WRDA)  
Transportation Permitting Branch

NC Division of Water Resources  
Transportation Permitting Branch

ATTN: NCDOT Coordinator

NCDOT Coordinator

Subject: Application for: **Section 404 Permit and 401 Water Quality Certification** as the result of **Hurricane Helene** for the **Replacement of Bridge 152** over **Left Fork Cane Creek** on SR 1207 (Cane Creek Cemetery Road) in **Mitchell County**, Division 13, WBS DF18313.2061235.

Dear NCDOT Coordinators:

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) proposes the following project as the result of damage caused by Hurricane Helene in September 2024: Restoration of Bridge 152 over Left Fork Cane Creek.

**Approvals Requested:**

**404 Nationwide Permit 3. Notification is only required due to a biological conclusion other than No Effect.**

**401 General Certification 8562** Written authorization not required/ for the record only.

FEMA is the lead federal agency for this project.

**Brief Damage Summary and Current Temporary/ Emergency Structure:**

The previous 23-foot long, double barrel pipe-culvert was severely damaged by the storm, and is still currently in use with temporary showing measures.

**Proposed Replacement:**

A new 40-foot-long, single span, bridge will replace the damaged culverts in the same location.

**Avoidance and Minimization:**

- This project will remove the current pipes and replace with a bridge
- There will be no deck drains over open water.
- The proposed bridge will have no direct discharge into the creek.
- Stormwater runoff is discharged as far away from the stream and at the lowest velocities practicable.
- Bank stabilization is proposed to stabilize the stream banks.

**Proposed Activities in Streams:**

Impact Site	Impact Category	Permanent Fill	Bank Stabilization	Temporary Impacts	Permit Proposed/ Impact Description
Site 1	Maintenance Exemption	--	--	--	--
	<b>Non-Notifying</b>	--	--	--	--
Left Fork Cane Creek	Notification Required (Not After the fact)	--	24 lf 0.006 ac	43 lf 0.014 ac	Temporary dewatering necessary to remove the existing pipes. Permanent bank stabilization required to stabilize newly created banks.
	Notification Required (After the fact)	--	--	--	--
	<b>Totals:</b>	--	<b>24 lf 0.006 ac</b>	<b>43 lf 0.014 ac</b>	--

*The information above is provided in accordance with the "U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District's Information for Hurricane Helene Recovery and Repair Work Conducted by the North Carolina Department of Transportation in Waters of the U.S." dated February 10, 2025.*

**Damage Photo 1:**



**Damage Photo 2:**



## Endangered Species Act

Protected Species listed from IPaC<sup>1</sup> as of the date of this application:

Common Name	Habitat Present	Survey Dates	Proposed Biological Conclusion	FWS Concurrence Remarks
Gray bat	Yes	n/a	May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect	Attached
Northern long-eared bat	Yes	n/a	May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect	Attached
Tricolored bat	Yes	n/a	May Affect, Likely to Adversely Affect	Attached
Virginia spiraea	No	01/13/2025	No Effect	Attached
Rock Gnome Lichen	No	01/13/2025	No Effect	Attached
Bog Turtle <sup>2</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Eastern hellbender (Proposed) <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Monarch butterfly (Proposed) <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

1 IPaC – Information for Planning and Consultation (US Fish and Wildlife Service)  
 2 Similarity of Appearance (Threatened); A species that is threatened due to similarity of appearance with another listed species and is listed for its protection.  
 3 Due to the recent listings of Eastern hellbender and monarch butterfly within the proposed action area, NCDOT does not have complete information at this time. It is anticipated that construction will be complete by the timeframes proposed for full listing, should the species be formally listed.

## Historic Resources Summary (documentation included)

106 Topic	Findings	
Historic Architecture	No Surveys Required	
Archaeology	No Surveys Required	
Tribal Coordination	Tribe	Response
Tribal Coordination Letters were sent to the following Tribes on July 8, 2025:	Catawba Indian Nation	Yes
	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	No response received
	Muscogee (Creek) Nation	No response received
	Cherokee Nation	No response received
	United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma	No response received

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Michael Turchy, at [maturchy@ncdot.gov](mailto:maturchy@ncdot.gov) or (919) 707-6157.

Sincerely,

Digitally  
signed by  
Michael  
Turchy

Michael A. Turchy  
Environmental Coordination and Permitting Group Leader

ePCN

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)  
**NATIONWIDE PERMIT PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)**

For use of this form, see 33 CFR 330; the proponent agency is CECW-CO-R.

**Form Approved -**  
**OMB No. 0710-**  
**0003**  
**Expires: 2027-10-31**

**DATA REQUIRED BY THE PRIVACY ACT OF 1974**

**Authority** Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403; Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Regulatory Program of the Corps of Engineers (Corps); Final Rule 33 CFR 320-332.

**Principal Purpose** Information provided on this form will be used in evaluating the nationwide permit pre-construction notification.

**Routine Uses** This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies, and the public and may be made available as part of the agency coordination process.

**Disclosure** Submission of requested information is voluntary, however, if information is not provided the permit application cannot be evaluated nor can

The public reporting burden for this collection of information, 0710-0003, is estimated to average 11 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or burden reduction suggestions to the Department of Defense, Washington Headquarters Services, at [whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil](mailto:whs.mc-alex.esd.mbx.dd-dod-information-collections@mail.mil). Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to any penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.

**PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR RESPONSE TO THE ABOVE EMAIL.**

One set of original drawings or good reproducible copies which show the location and character of the proposed activity must be attached to this application (see *sample drawings and/or instructions*) and be submitted to the district engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity. An application that is not completed in full will be returned.

**(ITEMS 1 THRU 4 TO BE FILLED BY THE CORPS)**

1. APPLICATION NO.	2. FIELD OFFICE CODE	3. DATE RECEIVED 05/26/2026	4. DATE APPLICATION COMPLETE
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**(ITEMS BELOW TO BE FILLED BY APPLICANT)**

<p>5. APPLICANT'S NAME</p> <p>First – Robert                      Middle –                      Last – Crowther</p> <p>Company –</p> <p>Company Title –</p> <p>E-mail Address – <a href="mailto:recrowther@ncdot.gov">recrowther@ncdot.gov</a></p>	<p>8. AUTHORIZED AGENT'S NAME AND TITLE (<i>agent is not required</i>)</p> <p>First –                                      Middle –                                      Last –</p> <p>Company –</p> <p>E-mail Address –</p>
<p>6. APPLICANT'S ADDRESS</p> <p>Address – 1000 Birch Ridge Dr</p> <p>City – Raleigh    State – NC    ZIP – 27610                      Country – US</p>	<p>9. AGENT'S ADDRESS</p> <p>Address –</p> <p>City –    State –    ZIP –                      Country –</p>
<p>7. APPLICANT'S PHONE NOs. with AREA CODE</p> <p>a. Business                      b.                      c. Fax</p> <p>+19197076112</p>	<p>10. AGENT'S PHONE NOs. with AREA CODE</p> <p>a.                                      b.                                      c. Fax</p>

**STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION**

11. I hereby authorize, to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this nationwide permit pre-construction notification and to furnish, upon request, supplemental information in support of this nationwide permit pre-construction notification.

\_\_\_\_\_  
SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

\_\_\_\_\_  
DATE

**NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY**

12. PROJECT NAME or TITLE (*see instructions*)

NCDOT / Helene Bridge 152 / Left Fork Cane Creek / Cane Creek Cemetary Road (SR 1207) / Mitchell / Div 13 / DF18313.2061235

**NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT OR ACTIVITY**

13. NAME OF WATERBODY, IF KNOWN (*if applicable*)

14. PROPOSED ACTIVITY STREET ADDRESS (*if applicable*)

15. LOCATION OF PROPOSED ACTIVITY (*see instructions*)

Latitude: 36.020833 °N      Longitude: -82.088306 °W

Address: 19 Cane Creek Cemetery Rd

City:      Bakersville      State:      NC      Zip:      28705

16. OTHER LOCATION DESCRIPTIONS, IF KNOWN (*see instructions*)

Section –      Township –      Range –  
County – Mitchell County      Project Area – 2 Acres      State Tax Parcel ID –

17. DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE

18. IDENTIFY THE SPECIFIC NATIONWIDE PERMIT(S) YOU PROPOSE TO USE

NWP 3 Maintenance

19. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED NATIONWIDE PERMIT ACTIVITY (*see instructions*)

NCDOT proposes the Replacement of Bridge 152 over Left Fork Cane Creek on Cane Creek Cemetary Road (SR 1207) in Mitchell County, Division 13, WBS DF18313.2061235, under the Expedited Processing Provisions for Hurricane Helene Response.  
NC Department of Transportation/ Bridge Replacement Project

20. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES (*see instructions*)

- This project will remove the current pipes and replace with a bridge.
- There will be no deck drains over open water.
- The proposed bridge will have no direct discharge into the creek.
- Stormwater runoff is discharged as far away from the stream and at the lowest velocities practicable.
- Bank stabilization is proposed to stabilize the stream banks.



32. If the terms of the NWP(s) you want to use require additional information to be included in the PCN, please include that information in this space or provide it on an additional sheet of paper marked Block 30. (*see instructions*)

33. Pre-construction notification is hereby made for one or more nationwide permit(s) to authorize the work described in this notification. I certify that the information in this pre-construction notification is complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

Robert Crowther

05/26/2026

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

DATE

SIGNATURE OF AGENT

DATE

The pre-construction notification must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity (applicant) and, if the statement in Block 11 has been filled out and signed, the authorized agent.

18 U.S.C. Section 1001 provides that: Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department or agency of the United States knowingly and willfully falsifies, conceals, or covers up any trick, scheme, or disguises a material fact or makes any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or representations or makes or uses any false writing or document knowing same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements or entry, shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

**Instructions for Preparing a  
Department of the Army  
Nationwide Permit (NWP) Pre-Construction Notification (PCN)**

**Blocks 1 through 4.** To be completed by the Corps of Engineers.

**Block 5. Applicant's Name.** Enter the name and the e-mail address of the responsible party or parties. If the responsible party is an agency, company, corporation, or other organization, indicate the name of the organization and responsible officer and title. If more than one party is associated with the preconstruction notification, please attach a sheet of paper with the necessary information marked Block 5.

**Block 6. Address of Applicant.** Please provide the full address of the party or parties responsible for the PCN. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 6.

**Block 7. Applicant's Telephone Number(s).** Please provide the telephone number where you can usually be reached during normal business hours.

**Blocks 8 through 11.** To be completed, if you choose to have an agent.

**Block 8. Authorized Agent's Name and Title.** Indicate name of individual or agency, designated by you, to represent you in this process. An agent can be an attorney, builder, contractor, engineer, consultant, or any other person or organization. Note: An agent is not required.

**Blocks 9 and 10. Agent's Address and Telephone Number.** Please provide the complete mailing address of the agent, along with the telephone number where he / she can be reached during normal business hours.

**Block 11. Statement of Authorization.** To be completed by the applicant, if an agent is to be employed.

**Block 12. Proposed Nationwide Permit Activity Name or Title.** Please provide a name identifying the proposed NWP activity, e.g., Windward Marina, Rolling Hills Subdivision, or Smith Commercial Center.

**Block 13. Name of Waterbody.** Please provide the name (if it has a name) of any stream, lake, marsh, or other waterway to be directly impacted by the NWP activity. If it is a minor (no name) stream, identify the waterbody the minor stream enters.

**Block 14. Proposed Activity Street Address.** If the proposed NWP activity is located at a site having a street address (not a box number), please enter it in Block 14.

**Block 15. Location of Proposed Activity.** Enter the latitude and longitude of where the proposed NWP activity is located. Indicate whether the project location provided is the center of the project or whether the project location is provided as the latitude and longitude for each of the "corners" of the project area requiring evaluation. If there are multiple sites, please list the latitude and longitude of each site (center or corners) on a separate sheet of paper and mark as Block 15.

**Block 16. Other Location Descriptions.** If available, provide the Tax Parcel Identification number of the site, Section, Township, and Range of the site (if known), and / or local Municipality where the site is located.

**Block 17. Directions to the Site.** Provide directions to the site from a known location or landmark. Include highway and street numbers as well as names. Also provide distances from known locations and any other information that would assist in locating the site. You may also provide a description of the location of the proposed NWP activity, such as lot numbers, tract numbers, or you may choose to locate the proposed NWP activity site from a known point (such as the right descending bank of Smith Creek, one mile downstream from the Highway 14 bridge). If a large river or stream, include the river mile of the proposed NWP activity site if known. If there are multiple locations, please indicate directions to each location on a separate sheet of paper and mark as Block 17.

**Block 18. Identify the Specific Nationwide Permit(s) You Propose to Use.** List the number(s) of the Nationwide Permit(s) you want to use to authorize the proposed activity (e.g., NWP 29).

**Block 19. Description of the Proposed Nationwide Permit Activity.** Describe the proposed NWP activity, including the direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause. The description of the proposed activity should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal. Identify the materials to be used in construction, as well as the methods by which the work is to be done.

Provide sketches when necessary to show that the proposed NWP activity complies with the terms of the applicable NWP(s). Sketches usually clarify the activity and result in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed NWP activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans.

The written descriptions and illustrations are an important part of the application. Please describe, in detail, what you wish to do. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 19.

**Block 20. Description of Proposed Mitigation Measures.** Describe any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed NWP activity. The description of any proposed mitigation measures should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation or additional mitigation measures.

**Block 21. Purpose of Nationwide Permit Activity.** Describe the purpose and need for the proposed NWP activity. What will it be used for and why? Also include a brief description of any related activities associated with the proposed project. Provide the approximate dates you plan to begin and complete all work.

**Block 22. Quantity of Wetlands, Streams, or Other Types of Waters Directly Affected by the Proposed Nationwide Permit Activity.** For discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, provide the amount of wetlands, streams, or other types of waters filled, flooded, excavated, or drained by the proposed NWP activity. For structures or work in navigable waters of the United States subject to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, provide the amount of navigable waters filled, dredged, or occupied by one or more structures (e.g., aids to navigation, mooring buoys) by the proposed NWP activity.

For multiple NWPs, or for separate and distant crossings of waters of the United States authorized by NWPs 12 or 14, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 21 to provide the quantities of wetlands, streams, or other types of waters filled, flooded, excavated, or drained (or dredged or occupied by structures, if in waters subject to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899) for each NWP. For NWPs 12 and 14, include the amount of wetlands, streams, or other types of waters filled, flooded, excavated, or drained for each separate and distant crossing of waters or wetlands. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 22.

**Block 23. Identify Any Other Nationwide Permit(s), Regional General Permit(s), or Individual Permit(s) Used to Authorize Any Part of Proposed Activity or Any Related Activity.** List 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. For linear projects, list other separate and distant crossings of waters and wetlands authorized by NWPs 12 or 14 that do not require PCNs. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 23.

**Block 24. Compensatory Mitigation Statement for Losses of Greater Than 1/10-Acre of Wetlands and/or of Greater Than 3/100-Acre of Stream Bed When Pre-Construction Notification is Required.** Paragraphs (c) and (d) of NWP general condition 23 require compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one replacement ratio for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and/or for all losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-acre, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation is more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed NWP activity are no more than minimal without compensatory mitigation, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. Describe the proposed compensatory mitigation for wetland losses greater than 1/10 acre and/or for losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-acre, or provide an explanation of why the district engineer should not require wetland and/or stream compensatory mitigation for the proposed NWP activity. If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 24.

**Block 25. Is Any Portion of the Nationwide Permit Activity Already Complete?** Describe any work that has already been completed for the NWP activity.

**Block 26. List the Name(s) of Any Species Listed As Endangered or Threatened under the Endangered Species Act that Might be Affected by the Nationwide Permit Activity.** If you are not a federal agency, and if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the proposed NWP activity, or if the proposed NWP activity is located in designated critical habitat, list the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species that might be affected by the proposed NWP activity or utilize the designated critical habitat that might be affected by the proposed NWP activity. If you are a Federal agency, and the proposed NWP activity requires a PCN, you must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

**Block 27. List Any Historic Properties that Have the Potential to be Affected by the Nationwide Permit Activity.** If you are not a Federal agency, and if any historic properties have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity, list the name(s) of those historic properties that have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity. If you are a Federal agency, and the proposed NWP activity requires a PCN, you must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

**Block 28. List the Wild and Scenic River or Congressionally Designated Study River if the Nationwide Permit Activity Would Occur in such a River.**

If the proposed NWP activity will occur in a river in the National Wild and Scenic River System or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, provide the name of the river. For a list of Wild and Scenic Rivers and study rivers, please visit <http://www.rivers.gov/>.

**Block 29. Nationwide Permit Activities that also Require Permission from the Corps Under 33 U.S.C. 408.** If the proposed NWP activity also requires permission from the Corps under 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will temporarily or permanently alter, occupy, or use a Corps federal authorized civil works project, indicate whether you have submitted a written request for section 408 permission from the Corps district having jurisdiction over that project.

**Block 30. Other Information Required For Nationwide Permit Pre Construction Notifications.** The terms of some of the Nationwide Permits include additional information requirements for preconstruction notifications:

- \* NWP 3, Maintenance –information regarding the original design capacities and configurations of the outfalls, intakes, small impoundments, and canals.
- \* NWP 31, Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities –a description of the maintenance baseline and the dredged material disposal site.
- \* NWP 33, Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering –a restoration plan showing how all temporary fills and structures will be removed and the area restored to pre project conditions.
- \* NWP 44, Mining Activities –if reclamation is required by other statutes, then a copy of the final reclamation plan must be submitted with the pre construction notification.
- \* NWP 45, Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events –documentation, such as a recent topographic survey or photographs, to justify the extent of the proposed restoration.
- \* NWP 48, Commercial Shellfish Aquaculture Activities –(1) a map showing the boundaries of the project area, with latitude and longitude coordinates for each corner of the project area; (2) the name(s) of the species that will be cultivated during the period this NWP is in effect; (3) whether canopy predator nets will be used; (4) whether suspended cultivation techniques will be used; and (5) general water depths in the project area (a detailed survey is not required).
- \* NWP 49, Coal Remining Activities –a document describing how the overall mining plan will result in a net increase in aquatic resource functions must be submitted to the district engineer and receive written authorization prior to commencing the activity.
- \* NWP 50, Underground Coal Mining Activities –if reclamation is required by other statutes, then a copy of the reclamation plan must be submitted with the pre construction notification.

If more space is needed, attach an extra sheet of paper marked Block 30.

**Block 31. Signature of Applicant or Agent.** The PCN must be signed by the person proposing to undertake the NWP activity, and if applicable, the authorized party (agent) that prepared the PCN. The signature of the person proposing to undertake the NWP activity shall be an affirmation that the party submitting the PCN possesses the requisite property rights to undertake the NWP activity (including compliance with special conditions, mitigation, etc.).

### **DELINEATION OF WETLANDS, OTHER SPECIAL AQUATIC SITES, AND OTHER WATERS**

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

### **DRAWINGS AND ILLUSTRATIONS**

#### **General Information.**

Three types of illustrations are needed to properly depict the work to be undertaken. These illustrations or drawings are identified as a Vicinity Map, a Plan View or a Typical Cross Section Map. Identify each illustration with a figure or attachment number. For linear projects (e.g. roads, subsurface utility lines, etc.) gradient

drawings should also be included. Please submit one original, or good quality copy, of all drawings on 8½x11 inch plain white paper (electronic media may be substituted). Use the fewest number of sheets necessary for your drawings or illustrations. Each illustration should identify the project, the applicant, and the type of illustration (vicinity map, plan view, or cross section). While illustrations need not be professional (many small, private project illustrations are prepared by hand), they should be clear, accurate, and contain all necessary information.

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND REQUIREMENTS**

For proposed NWP activities that involve discharges into waters of the United States, water quality certification from the State, Tribe, or EPA must be obtained or waived (see NWP general condition 25). Some States, Tribes, or EPA have issued water quality certification for one or more NWPs. Please check the appropriate Corps district web site to see if water quality certification has already been issued for the NWP(s) you wish to use. For proposed NWP activities in coastal states, state Coastal Zone Management Act consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see NWP general condition 26). Some States have issued Coastal Zone Management Act consistency concurrences for one or more NWPs. Please check the appropriate Corps district web site to see if Coastal Zone Management Act consistency concurrence has already been issued for the NWP(s) you wish to use.

**Appendix B.** Aquatic Resource Inventory:

<i>Aquatic Resource Name</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Cowardin System</i>	<i>Cowardin Class</i>	<i>HGM Class</i>	<i>Local Waterway Name</i>	<i>Measurement Type</i>	<i>Measurement Amount</i>	<i>Measurement Units</i>	<i>Waters Type</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Left Fork Cane Creek	NORTH CAROLINA	RIVERINE	R3-RIVERINE, UPPER PERENNIAL			Linear	200	FOOT	DELIN.CONC	36.020833	-82.088306

**Appendix C. Impact Inventory:**

<i>Water Name</i>	<i>Impact Name</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Type of Material Being Discharged</i>	<i>Resource Type</i>	<i>Permanent Loss (Y/N)</i>	<i>Impact Duration</i>	<i>Amount Type</i>	<i>Proposed Length</i>	<i>Proposed Width</i>	<i>Proposed Amount</i>	<i>Amount Units</i>
Left Fork Cane Creek	Bank Stabilization	Discharge of fill material	Rip Rap	River/Stream	No	Temporary	Fill Area	24	10.89	261.36	Square Feet
Left Fork Cane Creek	Temporary Impacts	Discharge of fill material	Rip Rap	River/Stream	No	Temporary	Fill Area	43	14.18	609.74	Square Feet

**Provide any additional information you may have about the proposed quantity of wetlands, streams, or other types of waters directly affected by the proposed activity. This level of detail is helpful to better understand the type of impacts that are proposed for your project.**

Permanent bank stabilization is required to stabilize newly created banks, while temporary dewatering is necessary to remove the existing pipes and installation of the new structure. These permanent and temporary stream impacts occur coincidentally, impacting an approximate total of 43 linear feet of stream.

**Appendix H.** Supporting Information:

<i>Document Type</i>	<i>Document Created Date (YYYY-MM-DD)</i>	<i>Document Label</i>	<i>Information Source/Citation</i>	<i>Uploaded file name</i>
Historic Properties Cultural Resources Information	2026-03-17	Tribal Coordination	NCDOT	Mitchell 152 2026-03-17 Tribal Coordination.pdf
Project Plans	2026-04-29	Permit Drawings	NCDOT	Mitchell 152 2026-04-29 Permit Drawings.pdf
Other Information	2026-05-26	Application Cover Letter / Description of Impacts	NCDOT	Mitchell 152 2026-05-21 Application Cover Letter.pdf
Historic Properties Cultural Resources Information	2026-04-21	HAL NSR	NCDOT	Mitchell 152 2026-4-21 HAL NSR.pdf
Historic Properties Cultural Resources Information	2026-04-29	Archaeology NSR	NCDOT	Mitchell 152 2026-4-29 Archaeology NSR.pdf
Threatened Endangered Species Report	2025-09-02	USFWS Concurrence	USFWS	USFWS Concurrence 2025-09-04 Div 13 - Batch 4.pdf

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

**PERMIT INFORMATION SHEET**

PERMIT FORM TYPE

ENG 6082

DATE RECEIVED

05/26/2026

TYPE OF PERMIT YOU'RE REQUESTING

Standard

Letter Of Permission

General Permit

APPLICABLE STATUTORY AUTHORITY

Section 404 Clean Water Act

Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act

Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act

DO YOU PROPOSE COMPENSATORY MITIGATIONS?

No

**COASTAL DISTRICT**

WOULD THE PROJECT OCCUR IN THE TERRITORIAL SEAS OR OCEAN WATERS?

No

DESCRIBE THE ACTIVITY'S RELATIONSHIP TO THE BASELINE FROM WHICH THE TERRITORIAL SEA IS MEASURED

**SECTION 408 USACE CIVIL WORKS PROJECTS**

WILL THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY REQUIRES PERMISSION FROM THE USACE PURSUANT TO 33 U.S.C. 408 BECAUSE IT WILL ALTER OR TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY OCCUPY OR USE A U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FEDERALLY AUTHORIZED CIVIL WORKS PROJECT?

Yes

No

I'm not sure

IF YES, HAVE YOU SUBMITTED A WRITTEN REQUEST FOR SECTION 408 PERMISSION FROM THE USACE DISTRICT HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THAT PROJECT?

Yes

No

**GENERAL PERMIT INFORMATION**

WILL THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY RESULT IN A LOSS TO WETLANDS OR WATERS THAT EXCEEDS NATIONAL OR DISTRICT THRESHOLDS?

No

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

**APPLICATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT – PARTNER APPENDIX**

For use of this form, see 33 CFR 325. The proponent agency is CECW-COR.

**AUTHORITIES:** The Department of Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and partner entities have established a joint process for activities impacting jurisdictional waterways that require review and/or approval of both the Corps and its partners. Department of Army permits are required by Section 10 of the Rivers & Harbors Act of 1899 for any structure(s) or work in or affecting navigable waters of the United States and by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act for the discharge of dredged or fill materials into waters of the United States, including adjacent wetlands. This supplemental information is provided to the partner entity along with the standard regulatory forms.

**PARTNER INFORMATION**

<b>ORGANIZATION:</b> NC Division of Water Resources (DWR)	<b>PARTNER ID:</b>	<b>NAME AND CODE:</b> <b>Form Name:</b> NATIONWIDE/GENERAL/INDIVIDUAL PERMIT - DWR 401 Application Form NC Division of Water Resources Application Information <b>Form Code:</b> NCDWR 401
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In North Carolina, many activities covered by Nationwide and Regional General Permits, as well as Individual Permits, also require a 401 Water Quality Certification from the Division of Water Resources. To streamline the application process for both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the North Carolina Division of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) - Division of Water Resources (DWR), we have collaborated on this joint application form.

This joint application form serves to fulfill reporting requirements for both agencies under Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act, and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbor Act of 1899, for specific activities permitted through Nationwide Permits (NWP), Regional General Permits (RGP), and Individual Permits. The RRS is now the preferred method for submitting application information for these permits.

For questions, please contact the USACE at (910) 251-4633.

The Wilmington District and the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) have collaborated to develop a Joint Permit Application (JPA) within the Regulatory Request System (RRS) for use with Nationwide Permits (NWP) and Regional General Permits (RGP), as well as, Individual Permits. This system functions similarly to previous versions of the Pre-Construction Notification form (also known as e-PCN). The RRS is an online platform that enables applicants to electronically upload and submit all required information to the reviewing agencies.

The RRS JPA fulfills the application and reporting requirements for both the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and NCDEQ for activities authorized under Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act, as well as Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

Projects that fall within the North Carolina Division of Coastal Management (NCDWM) review area, will need to coordinate their application with NCDWM directly. To learn more, visit the [NCDWM website](<https://www.deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/division-coastal-management>).

USACE/NCDWR Joint Application Form for Nationwide Permits, Regional General Permits, and Individual Permits (along with corresponding Water Quality Certifications)

**\*\*PLEASE NOTE: THE SYSTEM IS STILL UNDER DEVELOPMENT, AND DATA CURRENTLY DOES NOT TRANSMIT ELECTRONICALLY TO NCDEQ'S DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES (DWR). UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, APPLICANTS MUST SUBMIT COMPLETED RRS JPA DOCUMENTS THROUGH [NCDEQ'S "PROJECT SUBMITTAL INTERIM FORM" WEBSITE](<https://edocs.deq.nc.gov/Forms/Supplemental-Information-Form>).\*\***  
[Additional Instructions](<https://edocs.deq.nc.gov/WaterResources/Browse.aspx?dbid=0&startid=3890140>)

**SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION COLLECTED**

**ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION - Property Owner**

- Is the owner the same as the applicant?
  - Yes

- Provide Primary Property Owner information
  - Please see the JPA\_ContactReport.xlsx to review the provided contact data.
- Provide Additional Property Owner information
  - Please see the JPA\_ContactReport.xlsx to review the provided contact data.

**PROCESSING INFORMATION -**

- Does the project involve maintenance dredging funded by the Shallow Draft Navigation Channel Dredging and Aquatic Weed Fund OR involve the distribution or transmission of energy or fuel (including natural gas, diesel, petroleum, or electricity)?
  - No
- Is this project connected with (American Rescue Plan Act) ARPA funding or S.L. 2023-134 (earmark)?
  - No
- Please select:
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- Please provide the DWI ARPA Funding Project Number (ie: SRP-W-ARP-1234 or SRP-W-134-1234):  
 \*The DWI Funding Project number can be located on the "Letter of Intent to Fund" (LOIF) or "Offer and Acceptance Letter". If you do not know your DWI project #, please contact your DWI project manager or fund recipient (e.g., LGU).
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- Is this a NC Division of Mitigation Services (NCDMS) Project? Note - Select Yes only if NCDMS is the applicant/co-applicant.
  - No
- Is this project a public transportation project?
  - Yes
- Is this a NC Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project?
  - Yes
- (NCDOT only) T.I.P. (Transportation Improvement Program) or state project number:
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- (NCDOT only) WBS #
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- Application for NC Division of Water Resources (DWR) Certification.  
 Type(s) of approval sought from the DWR? (Select all that apply)
  - 401 Water Quality Certification - Courtesy Copy Only
- Is this a modification OR new project with existing ID?
  - No
- Please provide the DWR ID number.
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)

- Is the project located in any of NC's twenty coastal counties?
  - No
- Is the project located within a NC Division of Coastal Management (DCM) Area of Environmental Concern (AEC)?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- Is the project located in a designated trout watershed? [Learn more about Trout](https://www.saw.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory-Permit-Program/Agency-Coordination/Trout.aspx)
  - Yes
- If yes, attach a copy of existing correspondence from the Wildlife Resource Commission Office.
  - 2026-04-28 WRC Scoping Comments.pdf File(s) Uploaded

**WATERS DETAILS -**

- Name of nearest waterbody? [Surface Water Lookup](https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/7073e9122ab74588b8c48ded34c3df55/)
  - Left Fork Cane Creek
- Does the proposed activity impact perennial or intermittent streams?
  - Yes
- Please ensure that the Aquatic Resource Inventory section includes all perennial and intermittent streams and be sure to identify them with appropriate Cowardin codes.  
(Click the Aquatic Resources Inventory in the menu on the left to navigate to that section.)

Note: Use the Cowardin Code "R2 or R3" for perennial. Use Cowardin Code "R4" for intermittent.

\*\*If no code provided, waters will be assumed to be perennial.\*\*

- Not Applicable (Question not presented)

**NON-JD IMPACT DETAILS - NOTE: Questions only appear in this section when 'Non-404 Jurisdictional Waters Permit' has been included among the Type(s) of approval sought from the DWR.**

- Will the project result in impacts to Non-404 JD waters?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- Please ensure that the associated Non-404 Jurisdictional Waters have been entered in the Aquatic Resource Inventory section of the Permit Application. Use the Aquatic Resource Type of "DELIN.NOJD-404".  
(Click the "Aquatic Resources Inventory" option in the menu on the left to navigate to that section.)
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)

**BUFFER IMPACTS AND MITIGATION SUMMARY - Additional impacts and mitigation not previously covered in this application: Buffers**

- Will project occur in an area subject to state riparian buffer regulations?
  - No
- Will project result in any impacts within a protected riparian buffer?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)

- Which protected basin(s) is the project located within?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- Other Protected Basin
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- Are the buffer regulations implemented by a delegated local government?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- Please specify which local government.
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- Impact Details
  - Please see the JPA\_DynamicTableReport.xlsx to review the provided data.
  
- Total Temporary Buffer Impacts
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- Total Permanent Buffer Impacts
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- Total Combined Buffer Impacts
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- Will the project result in an impact within a protected riparian buffer that requires buffer mitigation?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- If yes, you must fill out this entire section - please contact DWR for more information.  
 Identify the square feet of impact to each zone of the riparian buffer that requires mitigation. Calculate the amount of mitigation required in the table below.
  - Please see the JPA\_DynamicTableReport.xlsx to review the provided data.
  
- How is buffer mitigation proposed to be met?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- If payment to mitigation bank or NCDMS, attach a valid statement of availability or DMS acceptance letter. OR Attach mitigation plan for review.
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN -**

- Does this project disturb >1 acre of land?
  - No
  
- Is this an NCDOT project subject to compliance with NCDOT's Individual NPDES permit NCS000250?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
  
- Is this project subject to review and approval under a state post-construction stormwater program (DEMLR) or state-approved local government stormwater program?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)

- What entity has reviewed/is reviewing the Stormwater Management Plan?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- What is the Stormwater Management Plan status?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- Does this project meet the requirements for low density projects as defined in 15A NCAC 02H.1003(2)? For details on how Low Density Projects are characterized, click the help icon.
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- For low density projects, submit documentation including built-upon area (BUA) delineation, percent BUA calculations, stormwater drainage plan, and designs for vegetated conveyances.
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- For all High Density projects submit a Stormwater Management Plan that includes stormwater control measures for water quality treatment.
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)

**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN BUFFERED BASINS - All stormwater generated from high ground within regulated buffer basins must be in compliance with the stormwater management requirements of the applicable buffer rules.**

**NOTE: Questions only appear in this section when 'Will project occur in an area subject to state riparian buffer regulations?' is answered Yes.**

- Does the project comply with the stormwater management requirements of the applicable buffer rules?
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- Please explain why the project does not comply.
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)

**ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTATION -**

- Is an environmental document required under NCEPA (01 NCAC 25 .0100)?
  - Yes
- Has the document review been finalized by the State Clearing House?
  - Yes
- Comments
  - Not Applicable (Question not presented)
- Attach a copy of the SEPA final approval document.
  - Mitchell 152 2026-5-19 CE.pdf File(s) Uploaded

**VIOLATIONS -**

- Is the site in violation of DWR Water Quality Certification Rules (15A NCAC 2H .0500), Isolated Wetland Rules (15A NCAC 2H .1300), or DWR Surface Water or Wetland Standards or Riparian Buffer Rules (15A NCAC 2B .0200)?

- No

- Please explain.

- Not Applicable (Question not presented)

**CUMULATIVE IMPACTS -**

- Will this project (based on past and reasonably anticipated future impacts) result in additional development?

- No

- Provide a qualitative or quantitative cumulative impact analysis in accordance with the most recent DWR policy. [Learn more about Cumulative Impact Policy]([https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Water%20Quality/Surface%20Water%20Protection/401/Policies\\_Guides\\_Manuals/CumulativeImpactPolicy.pdf](https://files.nc.gov/ncdeq/Water%20Quality/Surface%20Water%20Protection/401/Policies_Guides_Manuals/CumulativeImpactPolicy.pdf))

- Not Applicable (Question not presented)

- If not, provide a short narrative description.

- Not Applicable (Question not presented)

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[Additional Instructions](<https://edocs.deq.nc.gov/WaterResources/Browse.aspx?dbid=0&startid=3890140>)

# Project Submittal Interim Form



Updated March 16, 2026

*Please note: fields marked with a red asterisk \* below are required. You will not be able to submit the form until all mandatory questions are answered.*

## Project Type: \*

- For the Record Only (Courtesy Copy)
- Modification/New Project with Existing ID
- Other Agency Comments
- Re-Issuance\Renewal Request
- New Project
- More Information Response
- Pre-Application Submittal
- Stream or Buffer Appeal

**\* If this is a GP reissuance/renewal please reference the date of the plans and PCN that were originally verified.**

**New Project** - Please check the new project type if you are trying to submit a new project that needs an official approval decision.

**Pre-Application Submittal** – Please check the pre-application submittal if you just want feedback on your submittal and do not have the expectation that your submittal will be considered a complete application requiring a formal decision.

**Modification/New Project With An Existing ID** - Please check this box if you are submitting for a new phase of an existing project, a modification to an existing project or for any additional impacts to an existing project for an official approval decision.

**More Information Response** - Please check this type if you are responding to a request for information from staff and you have an ID# and version for this response.

**Other Agency Comments** - Please check this if you are submitting comments on an existing project.

**Re-issuance\Renewal Request** – Please check this if you are submitting for a re-issuance\renewal prior to expiration date for the corresponding 401/404. If submitting after the expiration date or if modification needed use Modification\New Project with Existing ID option.

## Submittal Type: \*

Application Attachments

## Project Contact Information

---

### Name:

Robert Crowther

*Who is submitting the information?*

### Email Address: \*

recrowther@ncdot.gov

## Project Information

---

**Project Name: \***

NCDOT / Helene Bridge 152 / Left Fork Cane Creek / Cane Creek Cemetary Road (SR 1207) / Mitchell / Div 13 / DF18313.2061235

**Is this a public transportation project? \***

Yes  No

**Is this a DOT project? \***

Yes  No

**TIP#:**

**WBS#:**

DF18313.2061235

(Applies to DOT projects only)

**Project Status**

Pre-let  Under Construction  Utility Relocation Underway

If you selected "Re-Issuance/Renewal Request" or "Modification/New Project with Existing ID" for your project type at the top of this form, please enter the current status of your project.

**Is this application for a project associated with emergency response/repairs from Hurricane Helene impacts to your project or property? \***

Yes  No

**Is the project located within a NC DCM Area of Environmental Concern (AEC)? \***

Yes  No  Unknown

**Does this project involve maintenance dredging funded by the Shallow Draft Navigation Channel Dredging and Aquatic Weed Fund, electric generation projects located at an existing or former electric generating facility, or involve the distribution or transmission of energy or fuel, including natural gas, diesel, petroleum, or electricity? \***

Yes  No

**Is this project connected with ARPA funding or S.L. 2023-134 (earmark)? \***

ARPA  S.L. 2023-134 (earmark)  No

**Is this application being filed jointly with another party involved with this project? \***

Yes  No

---

**County (ies) \***

Mitchell

**Please upload all files that need to be submitted.**

[Click the upload button or drag and drop files here to attach document](#)

Generated_Crowther_40912_46669_0_Permit_Additional_Info.pdf	217.89KB
Mitchell 152 2026-03-17 Tribal Coordination.pdf	678.54KB
Mitchell 152 2026-04-29 Permit Drawings.pdf	1.24MB
Mitchell 152 2026-4-21 HAL NSR.pdf	766.66KB
Mitchell 152 2026-4-29 Archaeology NSR.pdf	1.53MB
Mitchell 152 2026-05-21 Application Cover Letter.pdf	489.87KB
Mitchell 152 2026-5-19 CE.pdf	849.37KB
USFWS Concurrence 2025-09-04 Div 13 - Batch 4.pdf	606.9KB
2026-04-28 WRC Scoping Comments.pdf	701.49KB
Generated_Crowther_40912_46669_0_Appx_B_Aquatic_Resources.pdf	50.19KB
Generated_Crowther_40912_46669_0_Appx_C_Impacts.pdf	71.16KB
Generated_Crowther_40912_46669_0_Appx_H_Supporting_Files.pdf	52.59KB
Generated_Crowther_40912_46669_0_ENG_6082_PCN.pdf	546.7KB
Generated_Crowther_40912_46669_0_NCDWR 401_JPA_Report.pdf	94.28KB

[Only pdf or kmz files are accepted.](#)

**Describe the attachments or add comments:**

\*

By checking the box and signing box below, I certify that:

- I, the project proponent, hereby certifies that all information contained herein is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.
- I, the project proponent, hereby requests that the certifying authority review and take action on this CWA 401 certification request within the applicable reasonable period of time.
- I agree that submission of this online form is a "transaction" subject to Chapter 66, Article 40 of the NC General Statutes (the "Uniform Electronic Transactions Act");
- I agree to conduct this transaction by electronic means pursuant to Chapter 66, Article 40 of the NC General Statutes (the "Uniform Electronic Transactions Act");
- I understand that an electronic signature has the same legal effect and can be enforced in the same way as a written signature; AND
- I intend to electronically sign and submit the online form.

**Signature: \***



**Submittal Date:**

# Permit Drawings



North Carolina Department of Transportation

Highway Stormwater Program  
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR NCDOT PROJECTS



(Version 3.02; Released April 23, 2024)

WBS Element: DF18313.2061235 TIP/Proj No: DF18313.2061235 County(ies): Mitchell Page 1 of 2

General Project Information

WBS Element:	DF18313.2061235	TIP Number:	DF18313.2061235	Project Type:	Bridge Replacement	Date:	4/27/2026
NCDOT Contact:	Andy Hussey, PE			Contractor / Designer:	Sungate Design Group, PA		
Address:	1020 Birch Ridge Drive Raleigh, NC 27610			Address:	905 Jones Franklin Rd Raleigh NC, 287606		
Phone:	919-707-6641			Phone:	919-710-8459		
Email:	<a href="mailto:lahussey@ncdot.gov">lahussey@ncdot.gov</a>			Email:	<a href="mailto:belam@sungatedesign.com">belam@sungatedesign.com</a>		
City/Town:	Bakersville			County(ies):	Mitchell		
River Basin(s):	French Broad			CAMA County?	No		
Wetlands within Project Limits?	No						

Project Description

Project Length (lin. miles or feet):	0.04	Surrounding Land Use:	Rural, Agricultural, Residential					
Proposed Project				Existing Site				
Project Built-Upon Area (ac.)	0.1	ac.	0.1	ac.				
Typical Cross Section Description:	2-10ft lanes w/ 3ft grass shoulders			2-9ft lanes w/ 2ft grass shoulders				
Annual Avg Daily Traffic (veh/hr/day):	Design/Future:	80	Year:	2046	Existing:	70	Year:	2026

General Project Narrative:  
(Description of Minimization of Water Quality Impacts)

The North Carolina Department of Transportation proposes to replace Mitchell County drainage structure #600152 after the existing pipes were damaged by Hurricane Helene flooding (September 2024). The existing structure is a dual 112"x75" corrugated metal pipe arche with a concrete headwall . The proposed structure is a 1@40', 21" cored slab bridge with vertical concrete abutments. No deck drains are proposed over open water. The proposed section under the bridge will have a 10ft wide low flow channel w/ floodplain bench, maintaining natural flow depth where pipes will be removed. Existing drainage patterns have been maintained to the maximum extent practical. Further, rip rap will be utilized to stabilize stormwater outfalls and existing stream banks that may be disturbed during construction.



North Carolina Department of Transportation

Highway Stormwater Program  
**STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**  
 FOR NCDOT PROJECTS



(Version 3.02; Released April 23, 2024)

WBS Element: DF18313.2061235 TIP/Proj No.: DF18313.2061235 County(ies): Mitchell Page 2 of 2

**General Project Information**

**Waterbody Information**

Surface Water Body (1):	Left Fork Cane Creek		NCDWR Stream Index No.:	7-2-59-2	
NCDWR Surface Water Classification for Water Body	Primary Classification:		Class C		
	Supplemental Classification:		Trout Waters (Tr)		
Other Stream Classification:					
Impairments:	None				
Aquatic T&E Species?		Comments:			
NRTR Stream ID:	N/A		Buffer Rules in Effect:	N/A	
Project Includes Bridge Spanning Water Body?	Yes	Deck Drains Discharge Over Buffer?	No	Dissipator Pads Provided in Buffer?	No
Deck Drains Discharge Over Water Body?	No	(If yes, provide justification in the General Project Narrative)		(If yes, describe in the General Project Narrative; if no, justify in the General Project Narrative)	
(If yes, provide justification in the General Project Narrative)					

Surface Water Body (2):			NCDWR Stream Index No.:		
NCDWR Surface Water Classification for Water Body	Primary Classification:				
	Supplemental Classification:				
Other Stream Classification:					
Impairments:					
Aquatic T&E Species?		Comments:			
NRTR Stream ID:			Buffer Rules in Effect:		
Project Includes Bridge Spanning Water Body?		Deck Drains Discharge Over Buffer?		Dissipator Pads Provided in Buffer?	
Deck Drains Discharge Over Water Body?		(If yes, provide justification in the General Project Narrative)		(If yes, describe in the General Project Narrative; if no, justify in the General Project Narrative)	
(If yes, provide justification in the General Project Narrative)					

Surface Water Body (3):			NCDWR Stream Index No.:		
NCDWR Surface Water Classification for Water Body	Primary Classification:				
	Supplemental Classification:				
Other Stream Classification:					
Impairments:					
Aquatic T&E Species?		Comments:			
NRTR Stream ID:			Buffer Rules in Effect:		
Project Includes Bridge Spanning Water Body?		Deck Drains Discharge Over Buffer?		Dissipator Pads Provided in Buffer?	
Deck Drains Discharge Over Water Body?		(If yes, provide justification in the General Project Narrative)		(If yes, describe in the General Project Narrative; if no, justify in the General Project Narrative)	
(If yes, provide justification in the General Project Narrative)					

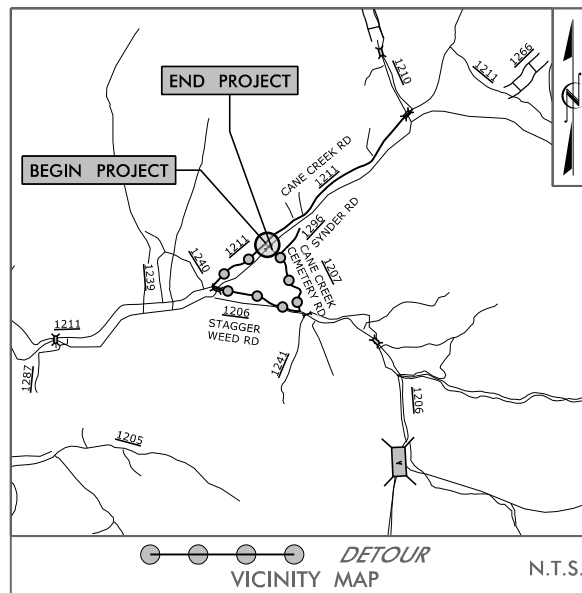
09/08/99

TIP PROJECT: DF18313.2061235

CONTRACT: C205133

4/27/2026

See Sheet 1A For Index of Sheets  
See Sheet 1B For Standard Symbology Sheet



# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

## MITCHELL COUNTY

PERMIT DRAWING  
SHEET 1 OF 5

DATE: 4/27/2026

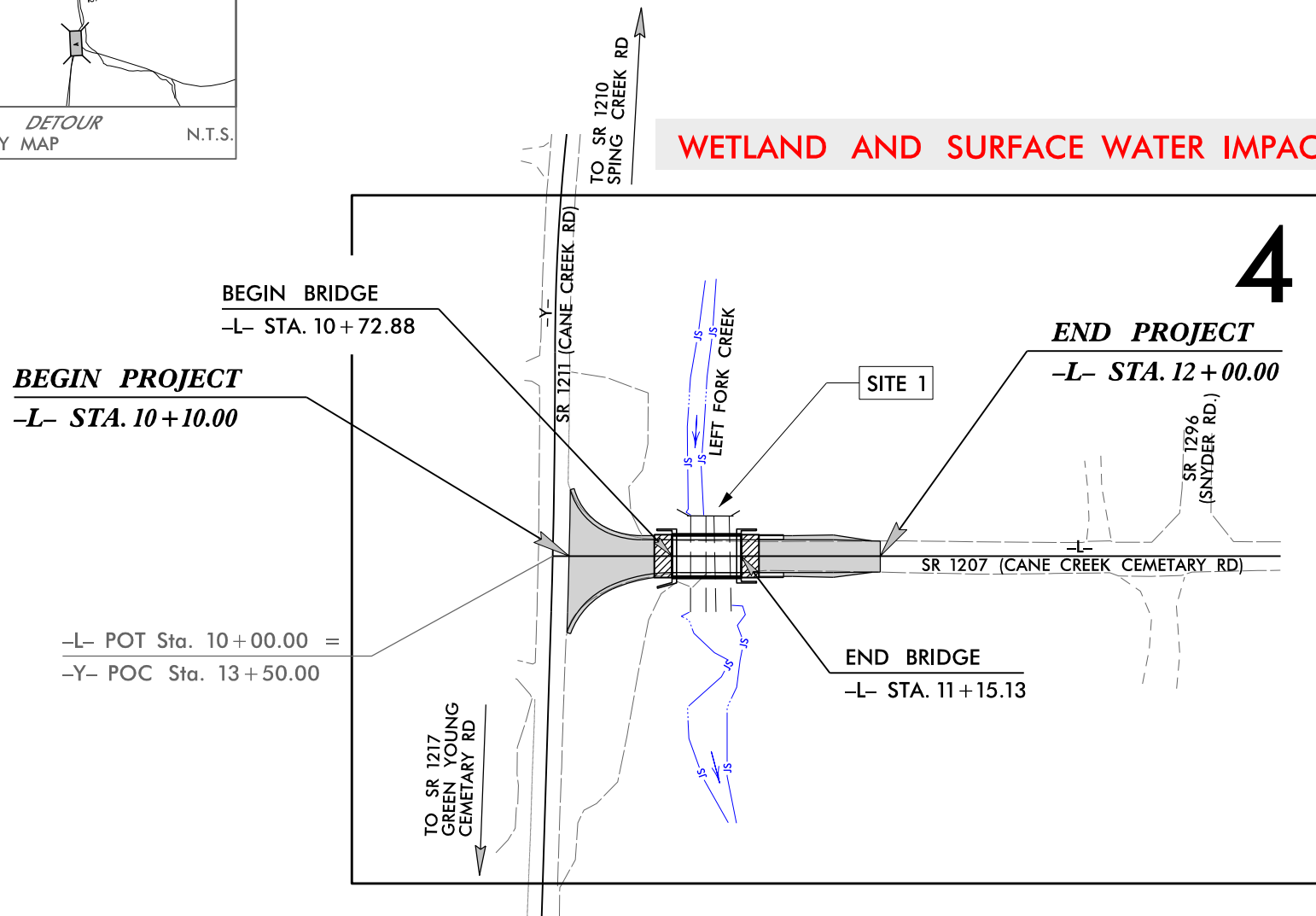
STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	DF18313.2061235	1	
STATE PROJ. NO.	F.A. PROJ. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
DF18313.2061235		PE, ROW, UTL, CONST.	



**LOCATION: REPLACE BRIDGE 152 ON SR 1207 (CANE CREEK CEMETARY ROAD)  
OVER LEFT FORK CREEK FROM SR 1211 (CANE CREEK ROAD)  
TO WEST OF SR 1206 (STAGGER WEED ROAD)**

**TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, DRAINAGE, PAVING AND STRUCTURE**

WETLAND AND SURFACE WATER IMPACTS PERMIT

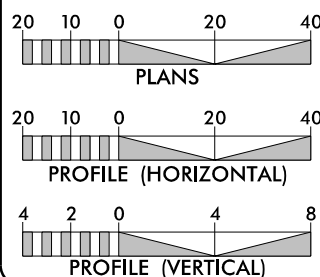


THIS IS NOT A CONTROLLED-ACCESS PROJECT.  
CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PERFORMED  
TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD II.  
PROJECT IS WITHIN MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY.

B-007R2  
RIGHT-OF-WAY PLANS  
SUBMITTED: 03-31-26

DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL  
UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

### GRAPHIC SCALES



### DESIGN DATA

ADT 2026 = 70  
ADT 2046 = 80  
K = %  
D = %  
T = 3%  
V = 35 MPH

FUNC CLASS = LOCAL  
SUBREGIONAL TIER

### PROJECT LENGTH

LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT DF18313.2061235 = 0.028 MILES  
LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT DF18313.2061235 = 0.008 MILES  
TOTAL LENGTH OF TIP PROJECT DF18313.2061235 = 0.036 MILES

NCDOT CONTACT: ANDY HUSSEY, PE  
ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY UNIT

### PLANS PREPARED IN THE OFFICE OF:

**stv** STV Engineers, Inc.  
2151 Hawkins St., Suite 1400  
Charlotte, NC 28203  
NC License Number F-0991

### 2024 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

RIGHT OF WAY DATE:  
JUNE 11, 2026

LETTING DATE:  
JUNE 11, 2026

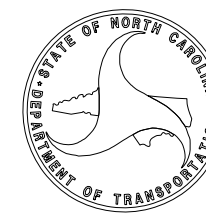
CURTIS HALL, PE  
PROJECT ENGINEER

MAAMOON ABDELAZIZ  
PROJECT DESIGNER

### HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ P.E.  
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_ P.E.



8/17/99

4/27/2026  
600152 Hyd\_prm\_wet\_psh\_04.dgn  
cel.com

IM WARD  
HELLE WARD  
341 PG 173

REEK BAPTIST CHURCH  
DB 71 PG 250

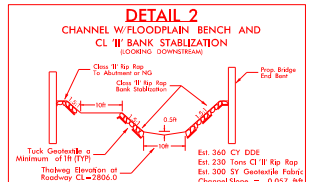
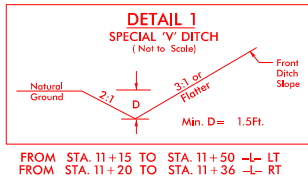
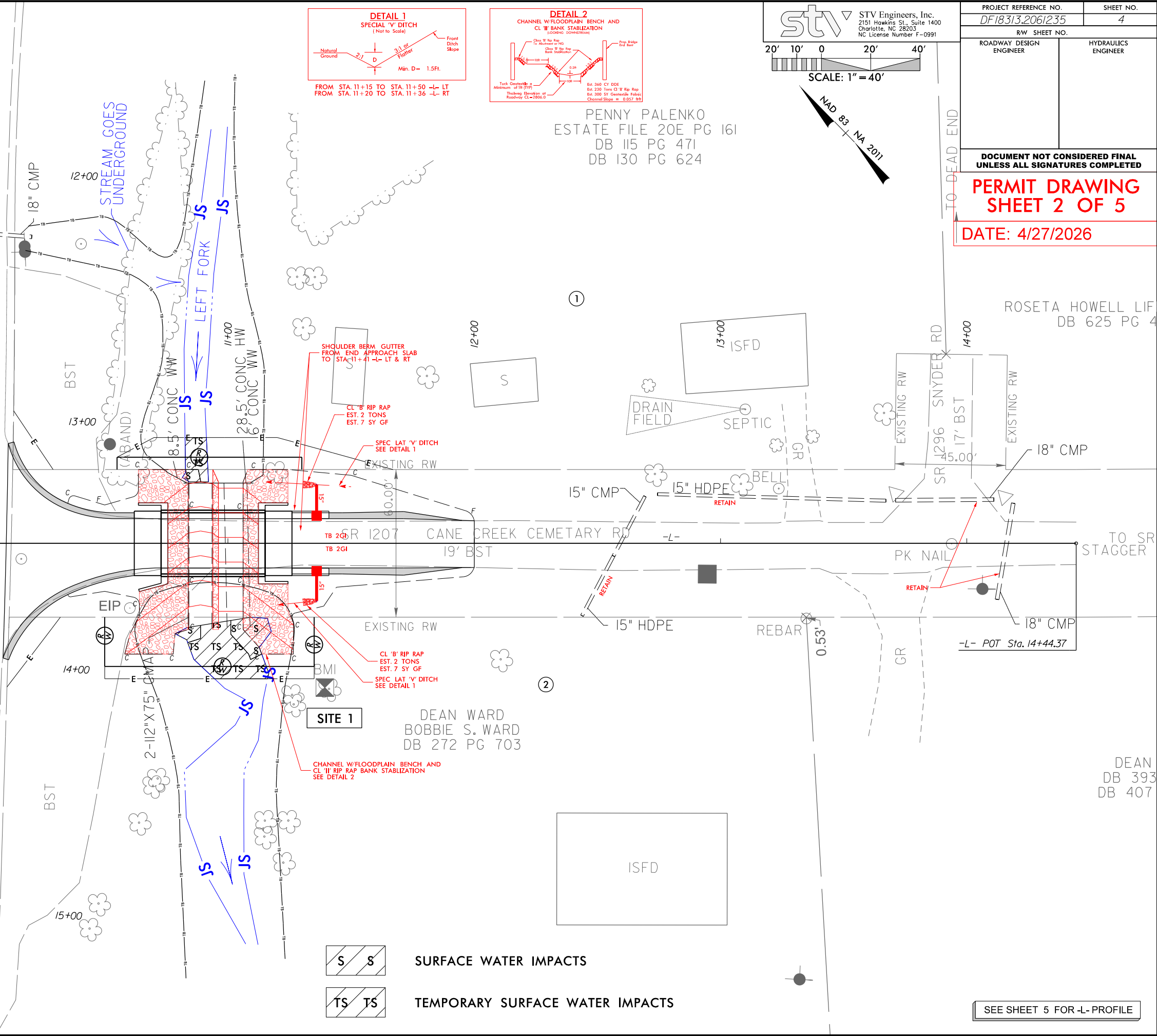
INV = 2829  
12"

-L- POT Sta. 10+00.00 =  
-Y- POC Sta. 13+50.00

-Y- PT Sta. 13+84.10

ROCK RET  
WALL  
CONC  
STEPS

SRI211 CANE CREEK RD 18' BST



**STV** STV Engineers, Inc.  
2151 Hawkins St., Suite 1400  
Charlotte, NC 28203  
NC License Number F-0991

20' 10' 0 20' 40'  
SCALE: 1" = 40'

NAD 83 NA 2011

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. DF18313.2061235	SHEET NO. 4
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER	HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

**DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL  
UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED**

**PERMIT DRAWING  
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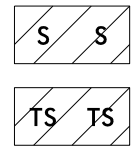
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DB 130 PG 624

ROSETA HOWELL LIF  
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DEAN WARD  
BOBBIE S. WARD  
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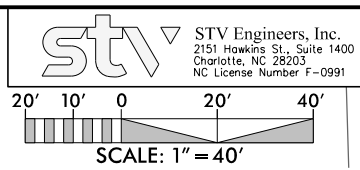
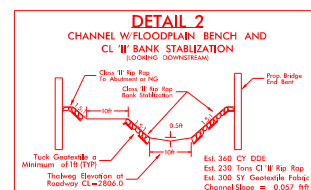
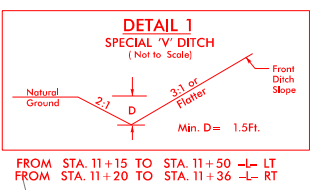
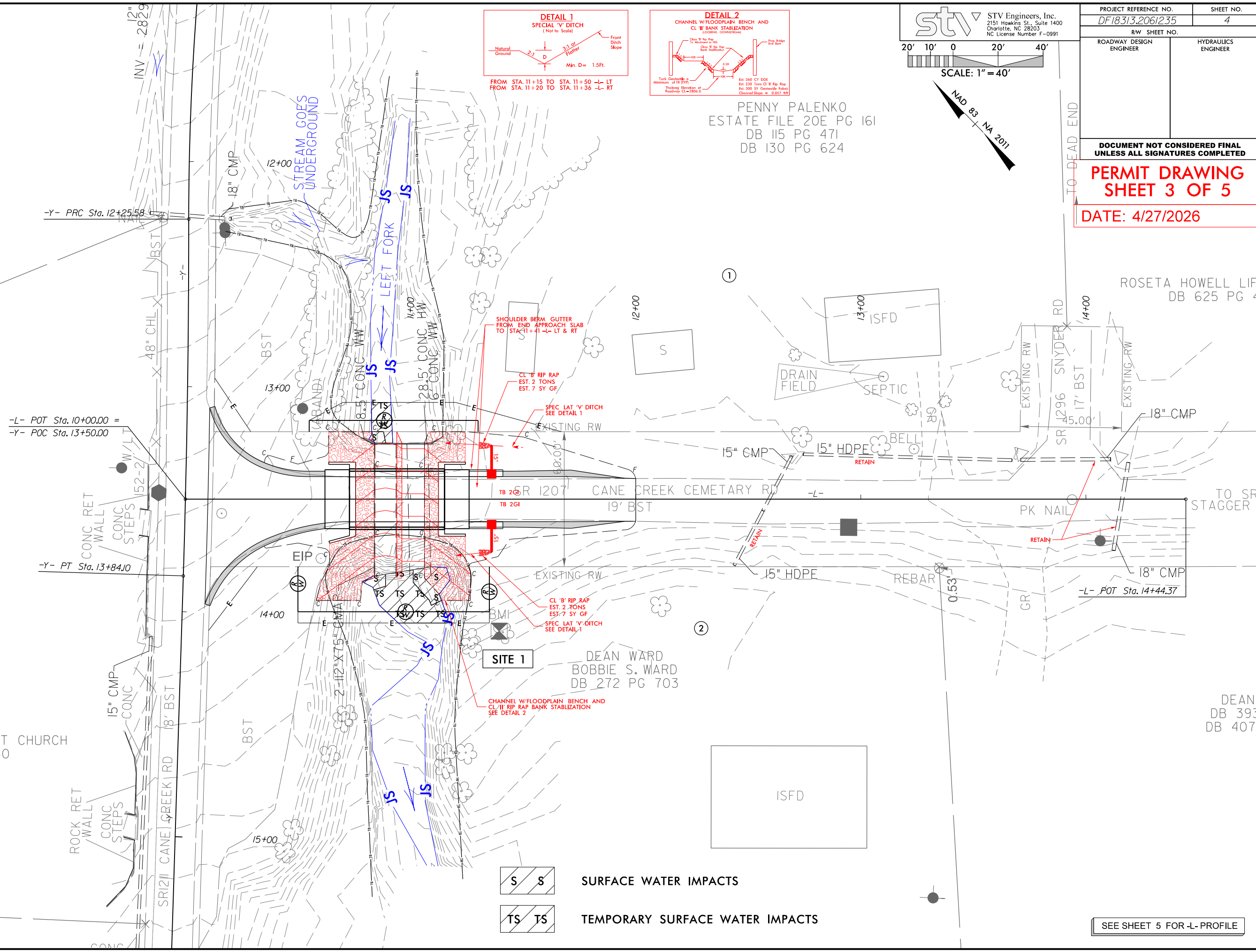
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PROJECT REFERENCE NO. DF18313.2061235	SHEET NO. 4
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER	HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL  
UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

**PERMIT DRAWING**  
**SHEET 3 OF 5**

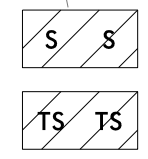
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PENNY PALENKO  
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DB 130 PG 624

ROSETA HOWELL LIF  
DB 625 PG 4

DEAN WARD  
BOBBIE S. WARD  
DB 272 PG 703

DEAN  
DB 393  
DB 407



SURFACE WATER IMPACTS

TEMPORARY SURFACE WATER IMPACTS

SEE SHEET 5 FOR -L- PROFILE



**WETLAND AND SURFACE WATER IMPACTS SUMMARY**

Site No.	Station (From/To)	Structure Size / Type	WETLAND IMPACTS					SURFACE WATER IMPACTS				
			Permanent Fill In Wetlands (ac)	Temp. Fill In Wetlands (ac)	Excavation in Wetlands (ac)	Mechanized Clearing in Wetlands (ac)	Hand Clearing in Wetlands (ac)	Permanent SW impacts (ac)	Temp. SW impacts (ac)	Existing Channel Impacts Permanent (ft)	Existing Channel Impacts Temp. (ft)	Natural Stream Design (ft)
1	10+83 to 11+17-L-	BANK STABILIZATION						0.006		24		
		TEMP. DEWATERING							0.014		43	
<b>TOTALS*:</b>			<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Rounded totals are sum of actual impacts

NOTES:  
Bridge Open Area  
 Existing = 95.6 SF  
 Proposed = 254.0 SF

24 LF of temporary impacts are coincident to the permanent impacts.

NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
 04/27/2026  
 MITCHELL  
 DF18313.2061235  
 SHEET 5 OF 5

# ESA Consultation

**Biological and Conference Opinions and Informal Consultations – Batch Format**

**Replace Multiple Crossing Structures Destroyed by Tropical Storm Helene in  
Buncombe, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey Counties, North Carolina**

Service Log #25-276 through 25-299



Prepared by:

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Asheville Ecological Services Office  
160 Zillicoa Street  
Asheville, North Carolina 28801

**GARY PEEPLES**

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PEEPLES

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Gary Peeples  
Field Supervisor  
Asheville Ecological Services Field Office  
Asheville, North Carolina

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## Consultation History

- **December 2, 2024:** Discussion between U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) regarding consultation batching processes and applicable avoidance and minimization and conservations measures for projects related to Tropical Storm (TS) Helene damage.
- **December 3-6, 2024:** Email correspondence between the Service and NCDOT discussing aspects of batching process and need for a virtual discussion.
- **December 11, 2024:** Virtual meeting between NCDOT and the Service to discuss batching process and avoidance and minimization and conservations measures.
- **August 14, 2025:** NCDOT submitted batched request for informal and formal consultation to the Service.
- **August 18, 2025:** Service asked NCDOT if three projects located in McDowell County submitted to the Western North Carolina programmatic biological opinion for bats would be better suited in this Helene batch submission.
- **August 19, 2025:** NCDOT added three projects in McDowell County to this Helene batch submission.

## Background

On September 27, 2024, TS Helene moved across a large swath of Western North Carolina (WNC). Extreme rainfall and high winds resulted in catastrophic damage across much of the region. Record flooding occurred throughout several watersheds, destroying thousands of transportation sites as well as homes and entire communities. Widespread landslides and timber fall contributed to the damage. In the wake of this disastrous event, the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is tasked with responding to, repairing, and [to the extent possible] replacing the transportation infrastructure destroyed by TS Helene. The following informal and formal consultations are presented in batched format to streamline and expedite review of one group of many similar projects. The format utilized in this consultation is intended for TS Helene-related projects and is tailored to the unique challenges and constraints precipitated by this event. Biological determinations presented below are based on the best available scientific data at the time of this document and incorporate the expertise of WNC’s Service and partner resource agency biologists.

## Projects

The table below represents the projects reviewed in this batch of TS Helene-related projects. Work will involve the replacement of damaged or wholly destroyed crossing structures, which may include minimal tree clearing, grading, demolition, and in-water construction. The current estimated timeline is for these projects to begin in 2025 and be completed by late 2026-early 2027. Additional description of the project-associated activities is provided in Section 2 of this document.

**Table 1. Batched Consultation Projects – Crossing Structures**

Structure Number	Waterbody	County	Location	Status	Service Log No.
------------------	-----------	--------	----------	--------	-----------------

100110	Broad River	Buncombe	35.4949, -82.2734	Bridge completely gone	25-279
100132	Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7897, -82.5338	Bridge completely gone	25-280
100135	Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7878, -82.5149	Bridge completely gone	25-281
100139	N. Fork Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7788, -82.4556	Bridge damaged but remains, collapsed Crews removed bridge from water	25-282
100147	Dillingham Creek	Buncombe	35.7550, -82.4041	Bridge damaged but remains	25-283
100175	N. Fork Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7994, -82.3692	Bridge completely gone	25-284
100200	N. Fork Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7994, -82.3692	Bridge completely gone	25-285
100307	Shope Creek	Buncombe	35.6460, -82.4470	Bridge damaged but remains	25-286
100428	Beetree Creek	Buncombe	35.6331, -82.4181	Bridge damaged but remains	25-287
560042	Ivy Creek	Madison	35.7940, -82.6133	Bridge completely gone	25-288
580044	Curtis Creek	McDowell	35.6452, -82.1590	Bridge damaged but remains	25-289
580119	N. Fork Catawba River	McDowell	35.8751, -81.9425	Bridge completely gone	25-290
580285	N. Fork Catawba River	McDowell	35.9047, -81.9427	Bridge completely gone	25-291
580345	Armstrong Creek	McDowell	35.8109, -82.0512	Bridge damaged but remains	25-292
600123	Charles Creek	Mitchell	36.0730, -82.1134	Bridge completely gone	25-293
600152	Left Fork Cane Creek	Mitchell	36.0208, -82.0883	Pipes damaged but remain	25-294
600154	Cane Creek	Mitchell	36.0161, -82.1717	Bridge completely gone	25-295
990100	Ayles Creek	Yancey	35.8795, -82.2229	Bridge destroyed, temporarily replaced with metal rail car bridge	25-296
990014	Banks Creek	Yancey	35.8945, -82.3701	Bridge completely gone	25-297
990156	Colberts Creek	Yancey	35.8010, -82.2080	Bridge destroyed, temporarily installed 3 small culverts	25-298
990047	Mine Fork	Yancey	35.9687,- 82.2844	Bridge damaged but remains	25-299
580023	Lake Tahoma	McDowell	35.7281, -82.0924	Bridge damaged but remains	25-276

580079	Buck Creek	McDowell	35.7356, -82.1295	Bridge damaged but remains	25-277
580083	Buck Creek	McDowell	35.7384, -82.1348	Bridge damaged but remains	25-278

## Informal Consultation

The NCDOT assessed each project location addressed in this document for the presence of suitable habitat for listed species and for the potential effects of project work on listed species with suitable habitat present. The following table outlines the project locations and associated “No Effect” (NE) determinations, with supporting biological rationale. For this batch of projects there were no “May Affect, Not Likely to Adversely Affect” (NLAA) determinations for any species.

**Table 2. Species NE Determinations**

Structure Number	Waterbody	Service Log No.	NE and NLAA Species
100110	Broad River	25-279	<b>NE:</b> white irisette ( <i>Sisyrinchium dichotomum</i> ), rock gnome lichen ( <i>Gymnoderma lineare</i> ) <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
100147	Dillingham Creek	25-283	<b>NE:</b> rock gnome lichen <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
100175	N. Fork Ivy Creek	25-284	<b>NE:</b> rock gnome lichen <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
100200	N. Fork Ivy Creek	25-285	<b>NE:</b> rock gnome lichen <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
580044	Curtis Creek	25-289	<b>NE:</b> small whorled pogonia ( <i>Isotria medeoloides</i> ) <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
580119	N. Fork Catawba River	25-290	<b>NE:</b> small whorled pogonia <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
580285	N. Fork Catawba River	25-291	<b>NE:</b> small whorled pogonia <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
580345	Armstrong Creek	25-292	<b>NE:</b> small whorled pogonia, rock gnome lichen <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
600123	Charles Creek	25-293	<b>NE:</b> Virginia spiraea ( <i>Spiraea virginiana</i> ), rock gnome lichen <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
600152	Left Fork Cane Creek	25-294	<b>NE:</b> Virginia spiraea, rock gnome lichen <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
600154	Cane Creek	25-295	<b>NE:</b> Virginia spiraea <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
990100	Ayles Creek	25-296	<b>NE:</b> Virginia spiraea, small whorled pogonia <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
990014	Banks Creek	25-297	<b>NE:</b> Virginia spiraea, small whorled pogonia <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
990156	Colberts Creek	25-298	<b>NE:</b> Virginia spiraea, small whorled pogonia

			<b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
990047	Mine Fork	25-299	<b>NE:</b> Virginia spiraea, small whorled pogonia <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
580023	Lake Tahoma	25-276	<b>NE:</b> rock gnome lichen, small whorled pogonia <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
580079	Buck Creek	25-277	<b>NE:</b> rock gnome lichen, small whorled pogonia <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat
580083	Buck Creek	25-278	<b>NE:</b> rock gnome lichen, small whorled pogonia <b>Rationale:</b> Absence of suitable habitat

In instances where suitable habitat is absent from the action area, or where project actions would not result in impacts to suitable habitat within the action area, we agree that NE determinations are appropriate.

We believe the requirements under section 7 of the ESA are fulfilled for the species addressed above in relation to the designated projects. However, obligations under section 7 of the ESA must be reconsidered if: (1) new information reveals impacts of this proposed action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner not previously considered, (2) this proposed action is subsequently modified in a manner that was not considered in this review, or (3) a new species is listed or critical habitat is determined that may be affected by the proposed action.

A species proposed for listing under the ESA is one that the Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service has determined, based on the best available scientific and commercial data may warrant listing as either endangered or threatened. This proposal is a formal step in the process of providing federal protection to species facing potential extinction across all or a significant portion of their range. Species proposed for listing are not afforded protection under the ESA; however, as soon as a listing becomes effective, the protections set forth in the ESA will apply.

On December 13, 2024, eastern hellbender (*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*) was proposed for listing as endangered under the ESA. Information provided by NCDOT after the originally submitted consultation request for the subject projects indicates that NCDOT has chosen not to conference on eastern hellbender but will consider the species and coordinate with partner resource agencies as project actions move forward.

## Biological Opinion and Conference Opinion

### 1. Introduction

A biological and conference opinion (Opinion) is the document that states the opinion of the Service in accordance with section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531-1543) (ESA), as to whether a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of species listed as endangered or threatened; or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat.

This document transmits the Service’s biological and conference opinions (Opinion) and is based on our review of the proposal to replace several crossing structures (Table 1) and their effects on the federally endangered gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*), federally endangered northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and federally proposed endangered tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*). This Opinion is

based on information provided in the assessment submitted to the Service by the NCDOT, field investigations, correspondence between NCDOT and the Service, communications with experts on the affected species, and other sources of information as cited. The Federal Highway Administration is the lead Federal action agency for these projects, with consultation authority delegated to the NCDOT.

## 2. Proposed Action

As defined in the Service’s section 7 regulations (50 CFR 402.02), "action" means “all activities or programs of any kind authorized, funded, or carried out, in whole or in part, by Federal agencies in the United States or upon the high seas.” The “action area” is defined as “all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action.” The direct and indirect effects of the actions and activities must be considered in conjunction with the effects of other past and present Federal, state, or private activities, as well as the cumulative effects of reasonably certain future state or private activities within the action areas.

### 2.1 Action Areas

The project action areas are all areas of construction and include any portions of the project waterbodies, as indicated in Table 3, that may be affected by direct or indirect effects. The action areas are comprised of the:

- 1.) Project construction limits including all project related work such as tree-clearing and grading.
- 2.) Limits of sedimentation effect, anticipated to extend 100 meters (m) (328 feet (ft)) upstream from each bridge and 400 m (1,314 ft) downstream from each crossing structure in each respective river.

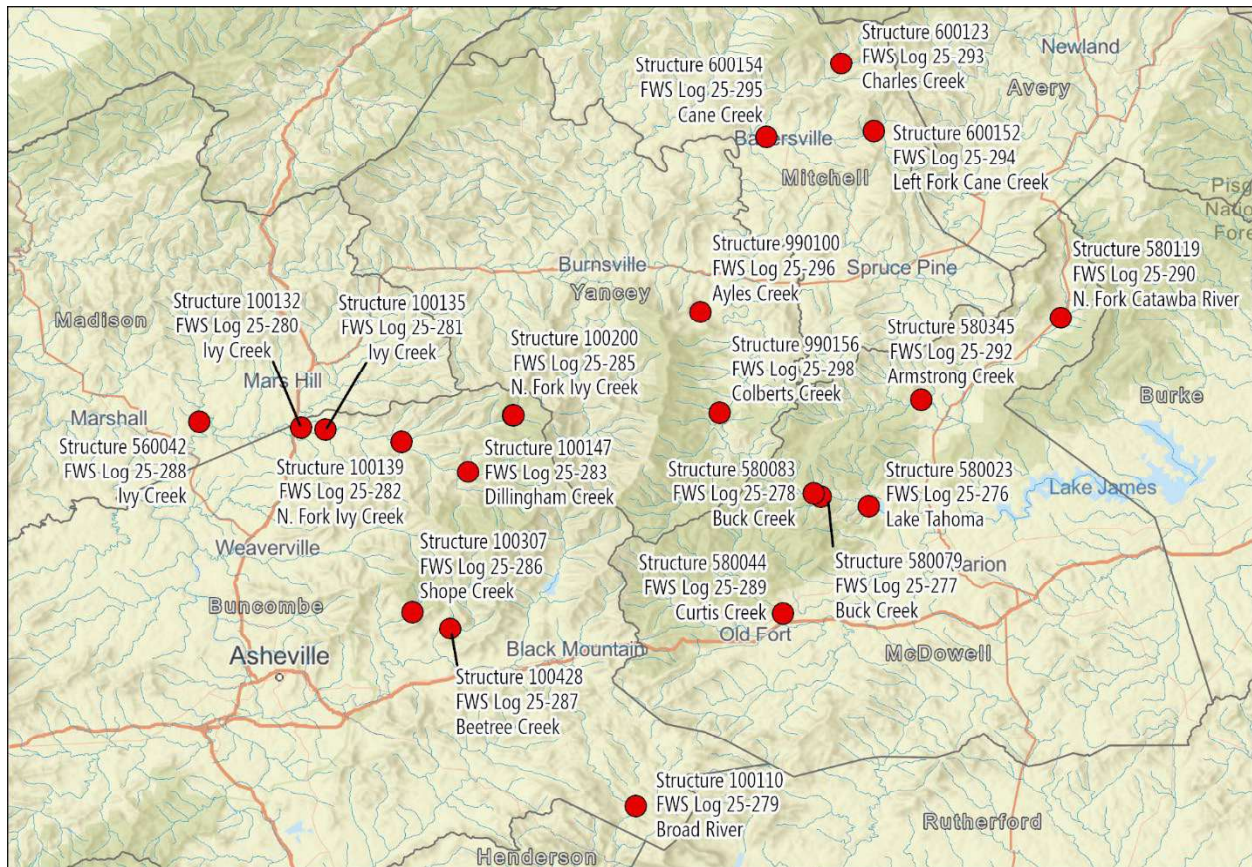
**Table 3. Projects that are likely to Adversely Affect (LAA) Listed Species**

Structure Number	Waterbody	County	Location	Service Log No.	Taxa Determination
100110	Broad River	Buncombe	35.4949, -82.2734	25-279	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
100132	Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7897, -82.5338	25-280	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
100135	Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7878, -82.5149	25-281	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
100139	N. Fork Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7788, -82.4556	25-282	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
100147	Dillingham Creek	Buncombe	35.7550, -82.4041	25-283	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE

100175	N. Fork Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7994, -82.3692	25-284	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
100200	N. Fork Ivy Creek	Buncombe	35.7994, -82.3692	25-285	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
100307	Shope Creek	Buncombe	35.6460, -82.4470	25-286	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
100428	Beetree Creek	Buncombe	35.6331, -82.4181	25-287	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
560042	Ivy Creek	Madison	35.7940, -82.6133	25-288	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
580044	Curtis Creek	McDowell	35.6452, -82.1590	25-289	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
580119	N. Fork Catawba River	McDowell	35.8751, -81.9425	25-290	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
580345	Armstrong Creek	McDowell	35.8109, -82.0512	25-292	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
600123	Charles Creek	Mitchell	36.0730, -82.1134	25-293	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
600152	Left Fork Cane Creek	Mitchell	36.0208, -82.0883	25-294	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
600154	Cane Creek	Mitchell	36.0161, -82.1717	25-295	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
990100	Ayles Creek	Yancey	35.8795, -82.2229	25-296	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
990156	Colberts Creek	Yancey	35.8010, -82.2080	25-298	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
580023	Lake Tahoma	McDowell	35.7281, -82.0924	25-276	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE

580079	Buck Creek	McDowell	35.7356, -82.1295	25-277	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE
580083	Buck Creek	McDowell	35.7384, -82.1348	25-278	Plants: NE Bats: LAA Aquatics: NE

**Figure 1. Projects that are Likely to Adversely Affect (LAA) Listed Species**



## 2.2 Project Description

The details of the proposed project designs for each of the crossing structures in Table 1 are not yet known, given the mass response/repair/rebuild efforts for the hundreds of infrastructure failure projects due to TS Helene destruction. The scale of destruction from TS Helene, and associated response efforts, compel a batched consultation response, and the design-build process be expedited. Thus, exact designs and associated action area impact details are not known at the time of this review. However, project activities and estimated impacts, based on the “knowns” associated with NCDOT’s crossing structure replacement work, are available. At the time of this consultation, the expectation is that the majority of the replacement bridges will be concrete box beam or cored slab structures and the culvert structures will be the same or similar materials to those previously in place. The general and expected elements of these crossing structure replacement projects are described below. The current estimated timeline is for these

projects to be carried out over the next two years.

### ***In-water impacts***

Considering the range in structure and waterbody sizes analyzed in this review, and basing amounts on past similarly-sized structure and waterbody NCDOT crossing structure projects in WNC, the estimate of combined temporary and permanent in-water impacts for these projects range from 0.01 – 0.35 acres (or 4,356 – 15,246 square feet) per structure. Some structure replacements will fall in the lower portion of that range of in-water impacts while some will fall in the higher range. These impacts may be in the form of work pad causeways, bent removal and/or placement, and placement of stream-bank stabilization materials.

### ***Tree Clearing, Access Roads, and Demolition***

The maximum estimate for tree clearing at structure replacement locations is 0.10 acre. That amount will likely be less at most locations, given the variability in site conditions and the extreme scour (and resulting loss of riparian vegetation) during TS Helene flooding. The season during which clearing will occur is not known for each location. Clearing and grading will occur to allow for access roads and general construction functionality.

Where damaged structures or portions of damaged structures remain in place, demolition will occur. The details of demolition activities and seasonality of demolition will vary by project.

## **2.3 Avoidance and Minimization and Conservation Measures**

NCDOT will employ the following agency Standards, Guides, and Best Practices to avoid and minimize project mediated activities that could negatively impact listed/proposed species or their habitat.

### **2.3.1 Avoidance and minimization measures (AMMs)**

**General** (regardless of species): The following General AMMs will be implemented on all projects to minimize impacts to listed/proposed species and habitat:

- **General AMM1** - NCDOT will ensure that all operators, employees, and contractors working in areas of suitable habitat for federally listed/proposed species are aware of all NCDOT environmental commitments, including all applicable AMMs and all associated NCDOT guidance documents.
- **General AMM2** - Best management practices (BMP) and sediment and erosion control (SEC) measures will be utilized to prevent non-point source pollution, control storm water runoff, and minimize sediment damage to avoid and reduce overall water quality degradation.
- **General AMM3** - Areas of disturbance, such as tree clearing, grubbing, and grading, will be limited to the maximum extent possible.

**Bats** - The General AMMs will minimize impacts to listed and proposed bat species. **To the maximum extent possible**, the following AMMs will also be incorporated into project work – though implementation of all bat AMMs below cannot be guaranteed at the time of this consultation, given the scale, scope, and timeline constraints addressed previously.

- Bat AMM Noise - Percussive activities will occur only after tree clearing within the action area has been completed, helping to reduce the exposure of any tree-roosting bats within the action area to high decibel noise.
- Bat AMM Lighting - No new lighting will be added to the action area. Any lighting needed for night work will be directed at the work area and shielded from surrounding waters/landscape, only on when needed, no brighter than necessary, and blue light emissions will be limited.
- Bat AMM Riparian Planting - Disturbed riparian areas will be replanted with native, fast-growing tree and shrub species where feasible, with the understanding that plantings likely cannot be done in utility/drainage/construction easements.

**Aquatics**- The General AMMs above will minimize impacts to listed/proposed aquatic species. **To the maximum extent possible**, the following AMMs will also be incorporated into project work – though implementation of all aquatic AMMs below cannot be guaranteed at the time of this consultation, given the scale, scope, and timeline constraints addressed previously.

- Aquatic AMM Structure - To the maximum extent possible, structure will be built in the same location as the previous structure, with minimal impact [such as in-water bents] to water resource, built to NCDOT's current improved highway and hydraulic standards.
- Aquatic AMM Equipment - To the maximum extent possible, heavy machinery will not be utilized within the waterbody. Additionally, staging and storage areas for equipment and materials will be managed in such a way to ensure that potential spills and leaks do not have access to the waterbody.
- Aquatic AMM Temporary and Permanent Fill - Any temporary fill (i.e. causeways) or permanent (i.e. bents/piers) fill in excess of what was previously present will be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent possible.
- Aquatic AMM Abutments - Existing abutments will be completely removed unless removal results in destabilizing of banks or increases the adverse effect to listed/proposed aquatic species.
- Aquatic AMM Deck Drains - Deck drains that empty directly to the waterbody below will not be included in new bridge designs. Surface water drainage transport will be designed to incorporate improved treatment prior to drainage entering the waterbody.
- Aquatic AMM Erosion Control Matting - Coir fiber matting will be utilized instead of plastic or other synthetic matting.

### 2.3.2 Conservation Measures (CMs)

CMs represent actions, pledged in the project description, that the action agency will implement to further the recovery of the species under review. The beneficial effects of CMs are considered in making determinations of whether the projects will jeopardize the species under consideration in this document.

Bat CM - Tree Clearing Bat Fund Contribution: For individual bridge projects that are LAA bat species during tree removal, the NCDOT will contribute a payment\* to the N.C. Nongame Terrestrial Species Fund (or other Service-approved Fund) in support of the recovery of federally protected bat species.

Bat CM Structure Removal Bat Fund Contribution: For individual bridge projects that are LAA bat species during structure removal, the NCDOT will contribute a payment\*\* to the N.C. Nongame Terrestrial Species Fund (or other Service-approved Fund) in support of the recovery of federally listed bat species.

\*Contributions made will be based on a 2:1 ratio multiplier specified for the non-volant pup season (May 15-July 31). This ratio offers the most protective coverage based on the current unknowns surrounding time-of-year clearing. The amount will be determined using the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Real Estate Value for North Carolina for 2024 (\$5,190/acre).

[https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/Todays\\_Reports/reports/land0824.pdf](https://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/Todays_Reports/reports/land0824.pdf)

If tree clearing amount is unknown, an assumed clearing acreage of 0.1 acre will be used based on estimates from previous clearing work at crossing structures (NCDOT 2015). The formula is calculated as follows:

$\$5,190 \times 0.1 \text{ ac} = 519 \times 2 \text{ (critical life stage multiplier)} = \$1,038 \text{ contribution.}$

\*\*Structures with documented bat use are generally larger than the average bridge, with a median size of 0.10 acre (length x width) (Service 2020b). Therefore 0.10 acre per crossing structure is used to calculate the amount of suitable bat habitat lost for projects involving structure impacts. However, the impacts to bats that may be displaced during structure demolition/construction are considered temporary in nature because the replacement structures are understood to provide adequate roosting habitat, as addressed in the project description. Additionally, the structures being analyzed here are all damaged and understood to provide reduced areas of suitable bat roosting habitat. Therefore, the 1.5:1 ratio multiplier was determined to be appropriate. If the structures are demolished between March 15 – November 15 (the period during which gray bats could be present on the landscape, which also encompasses the northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat active seasons) a structure-related payment will be made; if not, no structure-related payment will be made. The formula is calculated as follows:  $\$5,190 \times 0.1 \text{ ac} = 519 \times 1.5 \text{ (temporary impact multiplier)} = \$779 \text{ contribution/structure.}$

### 3. Status of the Species

This section summarizes best available data about the biology and current condition of the gray bat (*Myotis grisescens*), northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*), and tricolored bat (*Perimyotis subflavus*) throughout their ranges that are relevant to formulating an opinion about the actions. More in-depth species information such as species status assessments can be found at the species-specific pages at the Service's Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS): [ecos.fws.gov/ecp/](https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/)

#### 3.1 Gray Bat

<b>Scientific Name:</b>	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>
<b>Status:</b>	Endangered
<b>Date of Listing:</b>	April 28, 1976
<b>Critical Habitat:</b>	None designated

### 3.1.1 Description and Life History

The gray bat is a medium-sized insectivorous bat with an overall length of about 3.5 inches and a wingspan of 10 to 11 inches. As the name implies, gray bats have gray fur, but the hair often bleaches to reddish-brown by early summer. The gray bat largely occurs in limestone karst areas, meaning a landscape marked by caves, sinkholes, springs and other features, of the southeastern and midwestern United States.

Gray bats use caves year-round for roosting and hibernating. Seasonal occupancy of caves differs between summer roost and winter hibernacula, and gray bats are known to migrate more than 300 miles between the two. While gray bats are predominantly found roosting in caves, they are known to roost in structures including buildings, bridges and culverts. Bats emerge from summer roosts early in the evening and forage along waterbodies adjacent to forested areas. The species has been documented traveling from a few miles to 20 or more miles between their day roosts and nightly foraging areas.

Adult bats mate upon arrival at the wintering caves in September or early October. Hibernation occurs in deep vertical caves in the winter, where colder temperatures are preferable. Gray bats require consistently cold temperatures to maintain hibernation and conserve energy in the winter months. The adult females will emerge from hibernation in late March or early April. At that time, the females who have mated will begin their pregnancy, dispersing to maternity caves. Males and juveniles emerge shortly after the females and disperse to bachelor caves. Gray bats are documented using bridges and culverts as roosting habitat during the spring, summer, and fall and show strong philopatry to their summer ranges and typically use the same roost sites year after year (Tuttle 1976; Martin 2007). Gray bats are most observed in bridges with concrete and their preferred roosting location is in the vertical expansion joints of a bridge deck above piers (NCDOT 2023a), though they can also roost in clogged deck drains and other sheltered areas on crossing structures. According to approximately 2,000 bridge surveys conducted throughout WNC from 2000 - 2023, gray bats have been recorded roosting in bridges at a usage rate of 3% (NCDOT 2023a), with bridge use observed in the covered area from March – November. Up to 1,000 individuals, including males and females, have been observed day-roosting throughout the summer in expansion joints between box beams at two separate bridges (Weber et al. 2020). Sporadic summer use of other concrete type bridges has also been noted for smaller numbers of day-roosting gray bats (NCDOT, 2023a). Gray bats have also been observed within culverts, most commonly of concrete material.

Gray bats primarily forage over open water bodies, such as rivers, streams, lakes, and reservoirs, and associated riparian areas (Tuttle 1976; LaVal et al. 1977; Weber et al. 2020). On a macroscale, gray bats feed in aquatic-based habitats where specific types of insect prey are abundant (Brack and LaVal 2006). Bats typically travel individually or in small groups that forage in an area for a short period before moving to another area. Studies suggest that gray bats visit multiple foraging areas during the night and travel frequently between these areas.

### 3.1.2 Status and Distribution

The primary range of gray bats is concentrated in the cave regions of Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, though its overall range stretches from Virginia to Oklahoma, and Missouri to Alabama. WNC is on the eastern edge of the bat's range. In North Carolina, the gray bat is currently documented from 14 western counties and is possible in an additional 10 counties. Most gray bat occurrences in WNC are centered on the French Broad and Pigeon River watersheds. Gray bats are generally present in North Carolina from March 15 to November 15, when they leave for winter hibernacula. It is believed that many of the gray bats in North Carolina migrate to hibernacula in Tennessee, using the French Broad River as a commuting pathway. The closest active hibernaculum is

near Newport, Tennessee (Weber et al. 2020), approximately 20 miles from the border with Haywood and Madison Counties in North Carolina.

Ellison et al. (2003) of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) statistically analyzed 1,879 observations of gray bats obtained from 334 roost locations in 14 south-central and southeastern states. They determined that 94.4% of the populations showed stable or increasing populations while 6% revealed a decreasing population. For populations where there was a downward population trend, decreases in population numbers were mostly attributed to continued problems with human disturbance. This increasing population trend has been reflected in the work of Sasse et al. (2007), Martin (2007), and again by Elliott in 2008 in looking at high-priority caves. It is estimated that more than 95% of the species range-wide population hibernate in only 9 caves.

Emergence counts conducted by Indiana State University researchers at known roosts in WNC from 2018-2019 suggested there were at least 2,820 gray bats in the French Broad River basin (Weber et al. 2020). Due to 2024 flooding associated with TS Helene, these numbers may be significantly lower now, though at the time of this document, the impacts from Helene on imperiled species numbers are still unknown. Throughout WNC, there are 58 current element occurrences of the gray bat based on N.C. Natural Heritage Program, NCWRC, and NCDOT records; most are from built structures (largely bridges). The number of gray bats found at each occurrence range from 1 to about 1,500 bats, with some roosts surveyed in the Weber et al. (2020) study hosting >1,000 gray bats during certain times of the season. The most recent winter population estimate of gray bats in the closest hibernaculum to the action area (Rattling Cave, near Newport TN) was 250,689 bats (TWRA 2019).

### 3.1.3 Threats

Cave disturbance and alteration, loss of forested habitat, pollution of waterways, and significant natural factors including those caused by climate change (flooding, freezing, and forest destruction) are threats to gray bats. Gray bats have been infected by the invasive fungus *Pseudogymnoascus destructans*, the causative agent of white-nose syndrome (WNS), a fungal disease contributing to the declines of several bat species in the U.S.; however, WNS is not considered a major threat to the species.

## 3.2 Northern long-eared Bat

<b>Scientific Name:</b>	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>
<b>Status:</b>	Endangered
<b>Date of Listing:</b>	April 1, 2015 as Threatened; November 30, 2022 as Endangered
<b>Critical Habitat:</b>	None designated

### 3.2.1 Description and Life History

The northern long-eared bat is a wide-ranging species, found in 37 states and eight provinces in North America. The species typically overwinters in caves and mines and spends the remainder of the year in forested habitats. As its name suggests, the northern long-eared bat is distinguished by its long ears, particularly as compared to other bats in the genus *Myotis*.

Northern long-eared bats are a forest bat species that roosts in a variety of forest types and structures. They are known to roost in trees and have also been documented using roost sites such as buildings, artificial roosts, and bridges. During the active season, northern long-eared bats typically roost singly or in maternity colonies underneath bark or more often in cavities or crevices of both live trees and snags (Service 2023). Males' and non-reproductive females' summer roost sites may also include cooler locations, such as caves and mines (Service 2023). According to approximately 2,000 bridge surveys

conducted throughout western North Carolina from 2000 - 2023, northern long-eared bats have been recorded roosting in western North Carolina bridges at a usage rate of 0.2% (NCDOT 2023a) with use documented to occur from May - October. With one exception, all bridge roost records in North Carolina are associated with a water crossing. There are no records of northern long-eared bats roosting in culverts in North Carolina, though they have been documented using culverts in other states. Northern long-eared bats will overwinter in caves or mines and have been documented using railroad tunnels, storm sewers, and bunkers. Length of hibernation varies depending on location. They may hibernate singly or in small groups and can be found hibernating in open areas but typically prefer caves with deep crevices, cracks, and bore holes that protect from drafts. They typically hibernate from September or October to March or April. More than 780 hibernacula have been documented within the northern long-eared bat range.

Prior to hibernation, between mid-August and mid-November, bat activity will increase during the evenings at the entrance of a hibernaculum (fall swarming). Suitable fall swarming habitat is like roosting, foraging, and commuting habitat selected during the summer and is most typically within 4-5 miles of a hibernaculum (Service 2023). Likewise, in the spring they emerge from and stage near hibernacula before moving to maternity areas typically in early April to mid-May; however, they may leave as early as March. Northern long-eared bats also roost in trees near hibernacula during spring staging, and Thalken et al. (2018) found that roost trees were situated within 1.2 miles (2km) of hibernacula during spring staging and the early maternity season. The species migrates relatively short distances between maternity areas and hibernacula.

Northern long-eared bats are more likely to forage under the canopy on forested hillsides and ridges (Nagorsen and Brigham 1993) rather than along riparian areas (Brack and Whitaker 2001; LaVal et al. 1977). Because of this, alternative water sources like seasonal woodland pools may be an important source of drinking water for these bats (rather than just streams and ponds; Francl 2008). Mature forests may be an important habitat type for foraging (Service 2015). Northern long-eared bats have a diverse diet including moths, beetles, flies, leafhoppers, caddisflies, and arachnids (Service 2020a), which they catch while in flight or by gleaning insects off vegetation (Ratcliffe and Dawson 2003).

### 3.2.2 Status and Distribution

The species' range includes all or portions of 37 eastern and mid-western states and the District of Columbia in the U.S. The northern long-eared bat's range also includes eight Canadian provinces. In WNC, the species range includes all or portions of 26 counties in the western portion of the state.

Prior to the emergence of WNS, northern long-eared bat was abundant and widespread throughout much of its range with 737 occupied hibernacula, a maximum count of 38,181 individuals and its range being spread across >1.2 billion acres in 29 states and 3 Canadian provinces. Numbers vary temporally and spatially, but abundance and occurrence on the landscape were stable (Cheng et al. 2022, p. 204; Wiens et al. 2022, p. 233). Currently, declining trends in abundance and occurrence are evident across much of northern long-eared bat's summer range. Range-wide summer occupancy declined by 80% from 2010–2019. Data collected from mobile acoustic transects found a 79% decline in range-wide relative abundance from 2009–2019 and summer mist-net captures declined by 43–77% compared to pre-WNS capture rates.

There are approximately 169 element occurrences for northern long-eared bat in NC, based on N.C. Natural Heritage Program records, 19 of which are considered historical. The number of bats found at each occurrence ranges from one to more than 80. There have been 22 documented hibernacula, all in caves or mines; however, northern long-eared bats have not been observed using hibernacula in North

Carolina since 2014 (NCWRC personal communication September 2022). The Service estimates that there has been an occupancy drop of 85% and a 24% loss of winter colony sites across the Southeast Representation Unit (RPU) overall since 2006 when white-nose syndrome was first documented (Service 2022a).

### 3.2.3 Threats

The primary factor influencing the viability of the northern long-eared bat range-wide population is WNS. Other primary factors that influence the decline in northern long-eared bat numbers include wind energy mortality, effects from climate change, and habitat loss.

## 3.3 Tricolored Bat

<b>Scientific Name:</b>	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>
<b>Status:</b>	Proposed Endangered
<b>Date of Proposed Listing:</b>	September 14, 2022
<b>Critical Habitat:</b>	None proposed

### 3.3.1 Description and Life History

The tricolored bat is one of the smallest bats in North America. The once common species is wide-ranging across the eastern and central US and portions of southern Canada, Mexico and Central America. As its name suggests, the tricolored bat is distinguished by its unique tricolored fur that appears dark at the base, lighter in the middle and dark at the tip.

During the spring, summer, and fall, tricolored bats are found in forested habitats where they roost in trees, primarily among leaves. Additionally, tricolored bats have been observed roosting among pine needles, eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), within artificial roost structures, beneath porch roofs, bridges, concrete bunkers, and rarely within caves. Female tricolored bats form maternity colonies and switch roost trees regularly. Maternity colonies typically consist of one to several females and pups. They usually have twins in late spring or early summer, which are capable of flight in four weeks.

During the winter, across much of their range tricolored bats hibernate in caves and mines; although, in the southern United States, where caves are sparse, they often hibernate in culverts, as well as sometimes in tree cavities and abandoned water wells. In the southern US, hibernation length is shorter compared to northern portions of the range. Hibernating tricolored bats do not typically form large clusters; most commonly roost singly, but sometimes in pairs, or in small clusters of both sexes away from other bats (Service 2021). Tricolored bat hibernacula following population crashes from WNS generally host <100 individuals (Service 2021), though solitary hibernation can often occur with this species (Whitaker and Hamilton 1998).

Before entering hibernacula for the winter, tricolored bats demonstrate ‘swarming’ behavior. The peak swarming period for tricolored bats in much of WNC/eastern Tennessee generally starts in mid to late August and extends into November and is a sensitive period for bats. Suitable fall swarming habitat is like roosting, foraging, and commuting habitat selected during the summer. Spring staging is the time period between winter hibernation and spring migration to summer habitat (Service 2023). During this time, bats begin to gradually emerge from hibernation, exit the hibernacula to feed, but re-enter the same or alternative hibernacula to resume daily bouts of torpor (state of mental or physical inactivity). Tricolored bats also roost in trees near hibernacula during spring staging.

Tricolored bats are opportunistic feeders and consume small insects including caddisflies, moths, beetles, wasps, flying ants and flies. The species most commonly forages over waterways and along forest edges.

### 3.3.2 Status and Distribution

Tricolored bats have a very wide range that encompasses most of the eastern US from Canada to Florida and west to New Mexico (39 states). They can be found throughout North Carolina and are one of the most encountered cave-dwelling species seen in winter, albeit at much lower densities than prior to the arrival of WNS in the state.

There are 147 NC element occurrences of the tricolored bat based on N.C. Natural Heritage Program records, seven of which are considered historical. The number of bats found at each occurrence range from 1 to 3,000 bats. There have been 79 tricolored bat hibernacula documented, including caves (50), mines (22), root cellars (4), and culverts (3). According to approximately 2,000 bridge surveys conducted throughout western North Carolina from 2000 - 2023, tricolored bats have been recorded roosting in bridges at a usage rate of 1.3% (NCDOT 2023a). Tricolored bat bridge use has been documented to occur in western North Carolina from April – October (with one outlier record from 2013 citing February use). Approximately 900 culvert surveys have been conducted in western North Carolina from 2010 – 2023 (NCDOT 2023b) with year-round data coverage. Tricolored bats have been found using culverts in western North Carolina, again at a relatively low rate (0.8% observed use). Culvert use has been observed in western North Carolina from January – April.

For tricolored bats, the Service split the bat's range into three Representation Units (RPU), two of which, the Northern and Southern RPUs, include the western and eastern halves of WNC, respectively. The Service estimates that, since 2006, the Northern RPU has experienced a 17% decline in summer occupancy and a 57% decline in the number of winter colonies, while the Southern RPU has experienced a 37% decline in summer occupancy and a 24% decline in the number of winter colonies (Service 2021).

### 3.3.3 Threats

WNS is the primary driver of the species' decline and is predicted to continue to be the primary influence into the future. Wind energy-related mortality is also considered a consequential driver to the bat's viability. Although habitat loss is considered pervasive across the species' range, severity has likely been low given historical abundance and spatial extent; however, as tricolored bat's spatial extent is projected to decline in the future (i.e., consolidation into fewer winter and summer colonies) negative impacts (e.g., loss of a hibernaculum or maternity colony) may be significant.

## 4. Environmental Baseline

The environmental baseline includes the past and present impacts of all Federal, State, or private actions and other human activities in the action area, the anticipated impacts of all proposed Federal projects in the action area that have already undergone formal or early section 7 consultation, and the impact of State or private actions which are contemporaneous with the consultation in process [50 CFR §402.02].

The project action areas contain the existing crossing structures and the roadway approaches, along with the existing utilities and surrounding riparian areas in which project work will occur, and are located in the Environmental Protection Agency Blue Ridge Ecoregion in WNC. Past impacts include the original construction and placement of the crossing structures within waterbodies to facilitate transportation in the surrounding locations. Because this document addresses several projects, more detailed information

regarding other human activities at each location is not included for the purposes of this consultation review.

## 4.1 Listed and Proposed Bats Within the Action Areas

### *Structures*

Portions of damaged McDowell County crossing structures 023, 044, 079, 083; and Mitchell County crossing structure 152 remain in place; however, suitable structural roosting habitat on all structures is extensively reduced and degraded from pre-storm conditions. For gray bats, primary roost structures can support several hundred to over 1,000 individuals, but most structures with observed gray bat roosting in WNC contain only one to 10 individuals. The bridges or culverts that support higher numbers of gray bats are typically larger than average. Northern long-eared bats are only known to roost on bridges in WNC typically between one and two individuals at any given time. Tricolored bats are known to roost on both bridges and culverts typically between 1-2 individuals per structure. In more detail, Natural Heritage data shows three gray bat and one tricolored bat bridge roost locations in McDowell County. Within the action areas of these damaged crossing structures, given the degraded and reduced roosting habitat available, and based on existing WNC data, it is estimated that one individual per species could be present within each structure at each crossing location.

### *Trees*

Gray bats are not considered “tree-roosting” species. While individuals have been observed utilizing trees in rare occasions, they are generally considered a cave/structure-specific roosting species; therefore, no gray bats are expected to be roosting in trees within the action areas. Northern long-eared bats and tricolored bats roost in trees during the warmer months. Buncombe County projects 110, 132, 135, 139, 147, 175, 200, and 307, Madison County projects 042, McDowell projects 023, 044, 079, 083, 119, 345, and 428, Mitchell County projects 123, 152, and 154, and Yancey County projects 100 and 156 may involve tree clearing, but no project anticipates clearing more than 0.1 acres. Given the minimal amount of riparian vegetation and trees remaining within the action areas, it is unlikely that high number of bats would be utilizing the small amount of available habitat. Based on that rationale, 1 individual per species (of northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat) could be present in trees within the action area per crossing structure location.

## 5. Effects of the Action

Under section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, "effects of the action" refers to the consequences, both direct and indirect, of an action on the species or critical habitat. The effects of the proposed action are added to the environmental baseline to determine the future baseline, which serves as the basis for the determination in this Opinion. Should the effects of the Federal action result in a situation that would jeopardize the continued existence of the species, we may propose reasonable and prudent alternatives that the Federal agency can take to avoid a violation of section 7(a)(2).

### 5.1 Gray Bat, Northern Long-eared Bat, and Tricolored Bat

#### 5.1.1 Proximity of the Action, Nature of the Effect, and Disturbance Duration for Bats

Based on the description of the action and the species’ biology, stressors to gray bat, northern long-eared bat, and tricolored bat have been identified and are shared below. The proximity of these actions will be within the entire action area of each project, including the structures, waterways, riparian zone, and any existing forested areas. Duration of disturbance is expected primarily during the construction phase of project work.

### 5.1.2 Effects Analysis for Bats

Replacement structures: Due to the constraints associated with the TS Helene response, such as the high volume of projects and timeline unknowns, the exact designs of replacement crossing structures are not known at the time of this document. However, according to information provided by NCDOT, most replacement bridge structures are expected to be either cored slab or box beam bridges. Such precast concrete bridges may provide suitable bat roosting habitat depending on factors such as spacing between beams/girders, arrangement above any bents, and other design elements that could result in potential roosting crevices. Generally, concrete is a favorable material for roosting due to its thermal stability.

Direct Impacts – Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place (50 CFR 402.02).

#### ***Structure Work***

The demolition of remaining portions of structures, if conducted while bats are present, could result in causing bats to flush, which would expose them to risk of predation and would cause increased energy expenditure and create the need for bats to find alternative roost locations. It could also result in physical wounding or death. High-decibel percussive noises associated with demolition or construction may cause nearby roosting bats to flush, exposing them to harm and increased energy expenditure. Additionally, while adults may be able to flush, any non-volant pups present would be left behind with mortality as the likely outcome. In summary, these activities, should they occur while bats are present, are likely to adversely affect gray bat, northern long-eared bat, and tricolored bat in the form of harm.

#### ***Tree Removal***

The removal of suitable roost trees, if conducted while northern long-eared bats, or tricolored bats are present, could result in causing bats to flush, which would expose them to risk of predation, would cause increased energy expenditure, and create the need for bats to find alternative roost locations. It could also result in physical wounding or death. Given the presence of alternative forested habitat near the action areas, bats could likely find trees for roosting. Harm would be expected in the increased exposure to predation from flushing and from the potential for wounding or killing when trees are felled. Additionally, while adults may be able to flush, any non-volant pups would be left behind and would likely perish. In summary, these activities, should they occur while bats are present, are likely to adversely affect northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat in the form of harm.

Indirect Impacts – Indirect effects are defined as those that are caused by the proposed action and are later in time but are still reasonably certain to occur (50 CFR 402.02).

If bats were utilizing structures or trees (when considering northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat) within the action areas as roost sites prior to demolition/clearing/construction and return to those roost sites to find the habitat gone or altered, the bats may then have to expend extra energy in finding alternative roosting areas. While this could occur, it is considered unlikely to result in adverse effects given that replacement structures are expected to offer suitable roosting features, and alternative forested habitat is available near the action areas.

#### ***Operational Effects***

Because these projects are limited to the replacement of damaged or destroyed crossing structures and their approaches, which will not result in changes to traffic volumes, any operational effects above the existing baseline conditions are not expected to occur; or, if they do occur, are expected to be minimal.

## 5.2 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects are defined as "those effects of future state or private activities, not involving Federal activities, that are reasonably certain to occur within the action area of the Federal action subject to consultation" (50 CFR 402.02). Future federal actions unrelated to the proposed action are not considered because they require separate consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA.

These structure replacements are not expected to induce land development or substantially change the function of the roadways. Any potential effects are anticipated to be localized and consistent with baseline land use patterns. Many private landowners and local governments are recovering from TS Helene and rebuilding homes/businesses and infrastructure. Therefore, there will likely be increased construction in WNC Counties for an undefined period of time. Some of this work will be conducted during seasons when bats are active on the landscape, potentially increasing exposure to construction-related stressors. However, other effects from these private actions cannot be determined at this time.

## 6. Conclusion and Jeopardy Determination

After reviewing the current status of gray bat, northern long-eared bat, and tricolored bat, the environmental baselines for the action areas, the effects analyses and cumulative effects, the Service's biological and conference opinions are shared below.

### 6.1 Gray Bat, Northern Long-eared Bat, and Tricolored Bat

On September 14, 2022, the Service published a proposal in the Federal Register to list the tricolored bat as endangered under the ESA. As a result, NCDOT requested a conference for the tricolored bat as the projects may be on-going after the effective date of any final listing rule, if one is published. It is the Service's biological and conference opinion that the proposed actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of gray bat, northern long-eared bat, or tricolored bat. This opinion is based on the following factors: Effects of the actions occur as a result the planned replacement of Buncombe County crossing structures 110, 132, 135, 139, 147, 175, 200, 307, and 428; Madison County crossing structure 042; McDowell County crossing structures 023, 044, 079, 083, 119, and 345; Mitchell County crossing structures 123, 152, and 154; and Yancey County crossing structures 100 and 156. These action areas comprise only a small amount of active season habitat within the overall ranges of these species. No changes in the long-term viability of gray bat, northern long-eared bat, or tricolored bat are expected because, given the low numbers of each species which could be expected to occur at each crossing structure location (that is, an estimate of 1 individual per species per structure and an estimate of 1 northern long-eared bat and 1 tricolored bat per forested area within each action area), and the occurrence range-wide of each species – gray bat in 14 states, northern long-eared bat in 37 states, and tricolored bat in 39 states as well as in portions of other North and Central American countries – only a miniscule percentage of those overall populations may be affected. Crossing structure construction activities are likely to negatively affect gray bat, northern long-eared bat, and tricolored bat within the action areas, but the incorporated conservation measures are expected to reduce impacts.

## 7. Incidental Take Statement

Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act and Federal regulations pursuant to section 4(d) of the Endangered Species Act prohibit the take of endangered and threatened species, respectively, without special exemption. Take "*means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct*" (16 U.S.C §1532). Harm is further defined by the Service as "*an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such act may include significant habitat*

*modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering” (50 CFR 17.3). Incidental taking “means any taking otherwise prohibited, if such taking is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity” (50 CFR 17.3). Harass is defined by the Service as “an intentional or negligent act or omission which creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering” (50 CFR 17.3). Incidental take is defined as take that is incidental to, and not the purpose of, the carrying out of an otherwise lawful activity. Under the terms of section 7(b)(4) and section 7(o)(2), taking that is incidental to, and not intended as part of, the agency action is not considered to be prohibited under the Endangered Species Act, provided that such taking is in compliance with the terms and conditions of this Incidental Take Statement.*

### 7.1 Amount of Take for Gray Bat, Northern Long-eared Bat, and Tricolored Bat

The Service anticipates incidental take of gray, northern long-eared, and tricolored bats may result from the demolition (if applicable) and construction of crossing structures 110, 132, 135, 139, 147, 175, 200, 307, and 428 (Buncombe County); 042 (Madison County); 023, 044, 079, 083, 119, and 345 (McDowell County); 123, 152, and 154 (Mitchell County); and 100 and 156 (Yancey County). Specifically, take of these species may occur as a result of flushing, wounding, or direct mortality during demolition activities (if applicable); or, for northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat, take may occur as a result of clearing suitable roost trees during times of year that these bats could be tree-roosting within the action area, which may similarly result in flushing, wounding, or direct mortality during clearing activities.

Incidental take of bats is difficult to measure or detect given that 1) the animals are small, cryptic, and generally difficult to observe, 2) finding dead or injured bats during or following project implementation is unlikely, and 3) some incidental take is in the form of non-lethal harm and not directly observable. Given this, the 1) maximum estimated tree clearing (for northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat only) and 2) number of structures replaced, are used as surrogate measures of take for this Opinion. Additionally, as discussed in the Environmental Baseline, no more than one individual of gray bat or two individuals of northern long-eared bat or tricolored bat (given structure and tree roosting) are estimated to be present within the action areas of each crossing structure.

Therefore, the incidental take permitted by the Opinion would be exceeded if:

1. \*Tree clearing amount exceeds 0.10 acre at a single structure location for the crossing structures listed at the beginning of section 7.2.
2. Any more than one structure is demolished/replaced per crossing structure, as listed at the beginning of section 7.2.

*\*For northern long-eared bat and tricolored bat only*

Exceedance of take as defined above will represent new information that was not considered in this Opinion and shall result in reinitiation of this consultation. The incidental take of gray bat, northern long-eared bat, and tricolored bat is expected to be in the form of harm, wounding, or death.

### 7.2 Reasonable and Prudent Measures

The Service believes the following reasonable and prudent measure(s) are necessary and appropriate to minimize take of gray bat, northern long-eared bat, and tricolored bat. These non-discretionary measures reduce the level of take associated with project activities and include only actions that occur within the action area.

1. NCDOT shall ensure that the contractor(s) understands and follows the measures listed in the “Conservation Measures”, “Reasonable and Prudent Measures,” and “Terms and Conditions” sections of this Opinion.
2. NCDOT shall minimize the area of disturbance within the action areas to only the area necessary for the safe and successful implementation of the proposed actions.
3. NCDOT shall monitor and document any take numbers and the surrogate measures of take and report those to the Service in a batched format.

### 7.3 Terms and Conditions

In order to be exempt from the prohibitions of section 9 of the ESA, the Applicant must comply with the following terms and conditions, which implement the reasonable and prudent measures described above and outline required reporting and/or monitoring requirements. When incidental take is anticipated, the terms and conditions must include provisions for monitoring project activities to determine the actual project effects on listed fish or wildlife species (50 CFR §402.14(i)(3)). These terms and conditions are nondiscretionary. If this conference opinion is adopted as a biological opinion following a listing or designation, these terms and conditions will be non-discretionary.

1. NCDOT shall adhere to all measures as listed in the Avoidance and Minimization and Conservation Measures section as summarized in this Opinion.
2. The NCDOT will immediately inform the Service if the amount or extent of incidental take in the incidental take statement is exceeded.
3. When incidental take is anticipated, the Terms and Conditions must include provisions for monitoring project activities to determine the actual project effects on listed fish or wildlife species (50 CFR §402.14(i)(3)). In order to monitor the impact of incidental take, the NDOT must report the action impacts on the species to the Service according to the following:
  - a. The NCDOT will submit a report each year not later than September 30 identifying, per individual project (via Service Log # and NCDOT identifiers), the following for the preceding calendar year ending December 31:
    - i. Acreage and dates of tree removal (if any), if LAA for bats (excepting gray bat).
    - ii. Dates of structure removal (if any), if LAA for bats.
    - iii. List of implemented AMMs and BMPs [as listed in Section 2.3].

## 8. Conservation Recommendations

Section 7(a)(1) of the Endangered Species ESA directs Federal agencies to use their authorities to further the purposes of the Endangered Species ESA by carrying out conservation programs for the benefit of endangered and threatened species. Conservation recommendations are discretionary agency activities to minimize or avoid adverse effects of a proposed action on listed species or critical habitat, to help implement recovery plans, or to develop information.

- **Eastern Hellbender:** Proximity to eastern hellbender occurrence records was noted for the following crossing structures: Buncombe County structures 132, 135, and 139, and Yancey County structure 298. Ahead of work at this location, coordinate with the NCWRC and the Service to survey for/relocate any hellbender that may be within the action area and vulnerable to impacts from project work.
- **State Species of Concern:** Proximity to aquatic species with North Carolina designations was noted for Buncombe County crossing structures 132, 135, 175, and 200, Madison County crossing structure 042, McDowell County crossing structure 044, and Mitchell County crossing structure 123. While these species are not currently afforded legal protection under the ESA, we recommend the most

protective sediment and erosion control measures possible be used in waters occupied by these species, and we encourage you to coordinate any relocation efforts of such species with the NCWRC.

- **Refueling and Materials Storage:** Refuel construction equipment outside the 100-year floodplain or at least 200 feet from all water bodies (whichever distance is greater) and protected with secondary containment. Store hazardous materials, fuel, lubricating oils, or other chemicals outside the 100-year floodplain or at least 200 feet from all water bodies (whichever distance is greater).
- **Provide Terrestrial Wildlife Passage:** Where riparian corridors suitable for wildlife movement occur adjacent to a project, a spanning structure that also spans a portion of the floodplain and provides or maintains a riprap-free level path underneath for wildlife passage would provide a safer roadway and facilitate wildlife passage. A 10-foot strip may be ideal, though smaller widths can also be beneficial. Alternatively, a “wildlife path” can be constructed with a top-dressing of finer stone (such as smaller aggregate or on-site alluvial material) to fill riprap voids if full bank plating is required. If a multi-barrel culvert is used, the low flow barrel(s) should accommodate the entire stream width and the other barrel should have sills to the floodplain level and be back-filled to provide dry, riprap-free wildlife passage and well as periodic floodwater passage.

For the Service to be kept informed of actions minimizing or avoiding adverse effects or benefitting listed species or their habitats, we request notification of the implementation of any conservation recommendations.

## 9. Reinitiation Notice

This concludes formal consultation on the action(s) outlined in the consultation request dated December 12, 2024. As provided in 50 CFR §402.16, reinitiation of formal consultation is required where discretionary Federal agency involvement or control over the action has been retained (or is authorized by law) and if: (1) the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded; (2) new information reveals effects of the agency action that may affect listed species or critical habitat in a manner or to an extent not considered in this opinion; (3) the agency action is subsequently modified in a manner that causes an effect to the listed species or critical habitat not considered in this opinion; or (4) a new species is listed or critical habitat designated that may be affected by the action. In instances where the amount or extent of incidental take is exceeded, any operations causing such take must cease pending reinitiation.

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# Archaeology



## NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REQUIRED FORM

This form only pertains to ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES for this project. It is not valid for Historic Architecture and Landscapes. You must consult separately with the Historic Architecture and Landscapes Team.



### PROJECT INFORMATION

*Project No:* **Culvert No. 152**                      *County:* **Mitchell**  
*WBS No:* **DF18313.2061235**                      *Document:* **Federal CE**  
*Federal Aid No:* N/A                      *Funding:*  State                       Federal  
*Federal Permit Required?*                       Yes                       No                      *Permit Type:* FHWA, USACE, FEMA

### ***Project Description:***

NCDOT is proposing to replace Culvert No. 152 on SR 1207 (Cane Creek Cemetery Road) over Left Fork of Cane Creek in Mitchell County with a 240 ft x 27 ft cored slab bridge. For the Archaeological Area of Effect (APE), the project measures approximately 175 ft (m) along SR 2107 from its intersection with SR 1211 (Cane Creek Road). From the center point of SR 1207, the APE extends approximately 80 feet on either side of the roadways. The project in total encompasses approximately 0.33 acres.

Federal funds and permits are anticipated for this project. As a result, this archaeological review was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance (36 CFR Part 800).

### SUMMARY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES REVIEW

#### ***Brief description of review activities, results of review, and conclusions:***

The project submittal was accepted for review on April 20, 2026. A review of previously recorded archaeological sites and survey investigation data maintained by the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) was compiled on April 24, 2026. Topographic maps, USDA soil survey maps, aerial photographs, historic maps, and Google Earth and Street View were examined for information on environmental and cultural variables that may have contributed to precontact or historic settlement within the project limits and to assess the level of ground disturbance.

The APE is located north of Spruce Pine, North Carolina near the town of Bakersville. It is situated northwest to southeast over the Left Fork of Cane Creek drainage way (Figure 1). A floodplain and stream terraces are adjacent to creek with the landforms rising onto steep hillsides. A confluence with the Right Fork of Cane Creek is west of the current bridge. Cane Creek drains towards the west into the North Toe River. These waterways are part of the French Broad drainage basin. Concrete parking areas are present at both corners of SR 1207 and SR 1211 (Figure 2). The riparian zone along the creek contains some vegetation while the remaining APE consists of residential lawns. Ornamental trees have been planted in the residential lawn along the north side of SR 1207.

According to the USDA soil survey for Mitchell County, the APE primarily of two soil types (see Figure 2). The primary soil type is Udorthents, loamy [Ud]. These are anthropogenic soils consisting of loamy and stony mine spoil or earth fill found on backslopes, side slopes, urban land, and roadbeds. These soils indicate that much of the APE has been heavily disturbed for road

construction, mining, or urban development. The remaining APE consists of Saunook silt loam, 8-15% slopes, stony [ScC]. Found on coves, drainageways, and fans, this is a well-drained soil that has a moderate potential for buried archaeological sites on level landforms.

A review of OSA's records shows no formal archaeological investigations have been carried out within the APE and investigations in this section of Mitchell County are rare. Only one excavation has been carried out within a two-mile radius of the bridge, which was for the replacement of Bridge No. 46 on SR 211 (Cane Creek Road) over Cane Creek, WBS# 17BP.13.R.205. The investigation included a pedestrian survey followed by nine shovel tests placed at 15-meter intervals on level and minimally disturbed soils. Two new archaeological sites were recorded. 31ML105 is a mid-20th century historic household located on stream terrace and consists entirely of above ground remains. Both shovel tests excavated at the site were negative, and no artifacts were collected from the surface. A spring box was also recorded 230 feet west of the house foundation and although it has been recorded as part of site 31ML105, its association with the site is uncertain. 31ML106 is the remains of an early-20th century collapsed historic structure, likely a house. Subsurface testing was not conducted due to the amount of soil, cow manure, and modern trash has been piled around the structure. Both 31ML105 and 31ML106 lack substantial intact subsurface deposits and the integrity needed to provide important information about the past occupations in the region and were recommended not eligible for the National Register. No further archaeological work was required for the proposed project.

There are no cemeteries within the APE. Two cemeteries, the Cane Creek Free Will Baptist Church Cemetery and the Cane Creek Cemetery are within 1000 feet of the APE but will not be impacted by the project.

According to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, there are no recorded historic structures within or immediately adjacent to the APE. Most historic maps prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> century provide only general details concerning the project area. The earliest depiction of the area in detail is the 1938 North Carolina State Highway Map of Mitchell County and Yancey County which does not depict SR 1207 (Figure 3). A few structures including the Cane Creek Church are illustrated near the project area, however, they are likely outside of the APE. The 1939 Soil Map of Mitchell County does depict an unmaintained roadway in an alignment similar to that of the modern SR 1207, and likely in 1938, but was not depicted on the Highway Map as it was not yet state-maintained (Figure 4). The Cane Creek Church and a second structure are illustrated on the map, but are outside of the APE. A 1947 USGS aerial shows SR 1207, but its resolution is too poor to determine if structures are present in the APE (Figure 5). The North Carolina State Highway Map of Mitchell County from 1953 depicts SE 1207 as a state-maintained roadway (Figure 6). No structures except for the Cane Creek Church is depicted near the project area. Overall, the review of historic maps suggests no significant features or events are within the project area

***Brief Explanation of why the available information provides a reliable basis for reasonably predicting that there are no unidentified historic properties in the APE:***

Based on the information above, there is a low probability for significant, intact prehistoric and/or historic archaeological materials to be present within the project's APE. The majority of soils within the APE are anthropogenic and much of the project area has been previously disturbed by urban development. If design plans change, then additional consultation regarding archaeology will be required. At this time, no archaeological work is recommended. If archaeological materials are uncovered during project activities, then such resources will be dealt with according to the

procedures set forth for “unanticipated discoveries,” to include notification of NCDOT’s Archaeology Group.

*(This project falls within a North Carolina County in which the following federally recognized tribes have expressed an interest: **The Catawba Nation, Cherokee Nation, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, and Muscogee (Creek) Nation.** We recommend that you ensure that this documentation is forwarded to these tribes using the process described in the current NCDOT Tribal Protocol and PA Procedures Manual.)*

#### SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

See attached:  Map(s)     Previous Survey Info     Photos     Correspondence  
Other:

**FINDING BY NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST: NO ARCHAEOLOGY SURVEY REQUIRED**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
NCDOT ARCHAEOLOGIST II

4/29/2026

Date

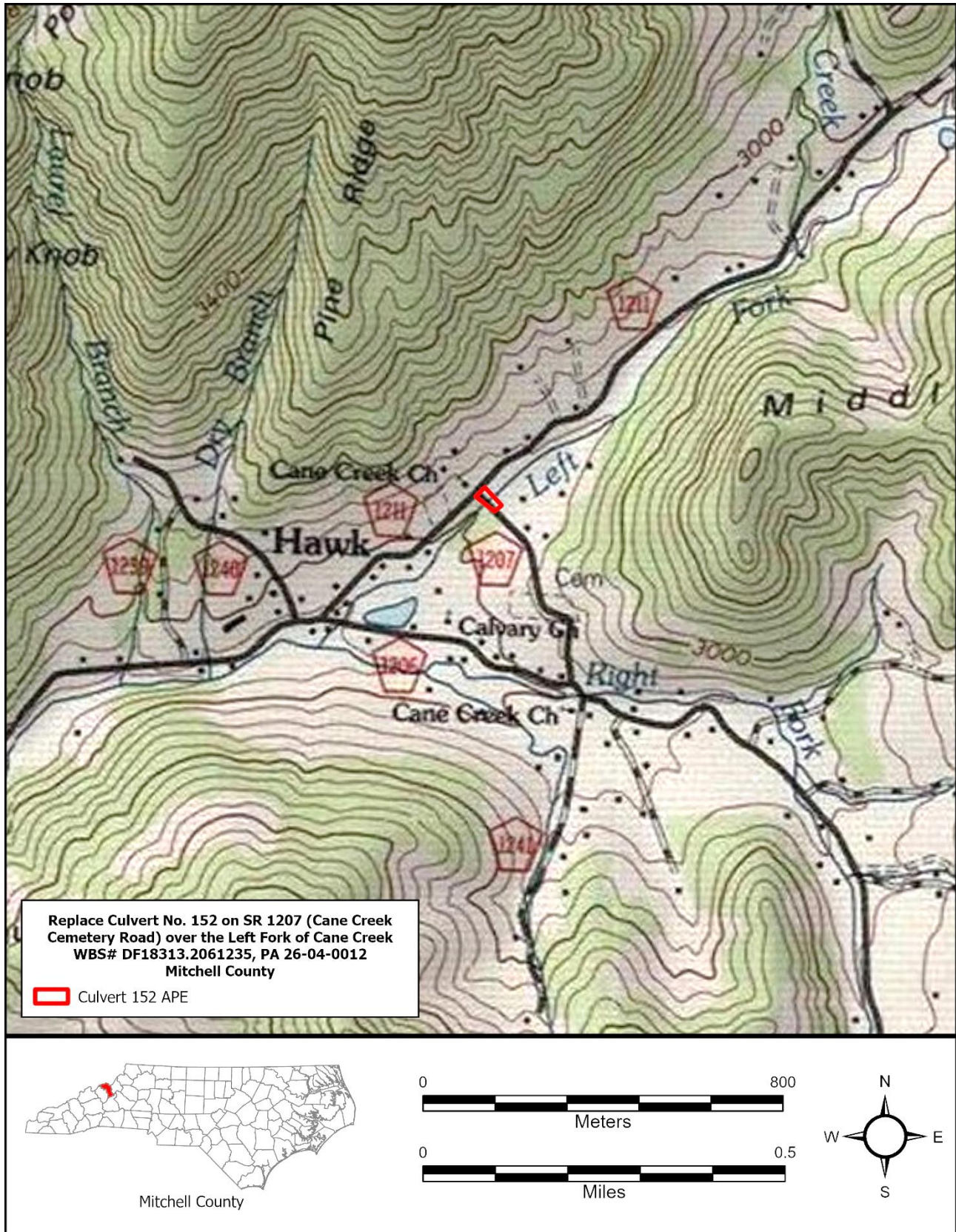


Figure 1: Topographic setting of APE (outlined red), Carvers Gap (1997) USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangles.

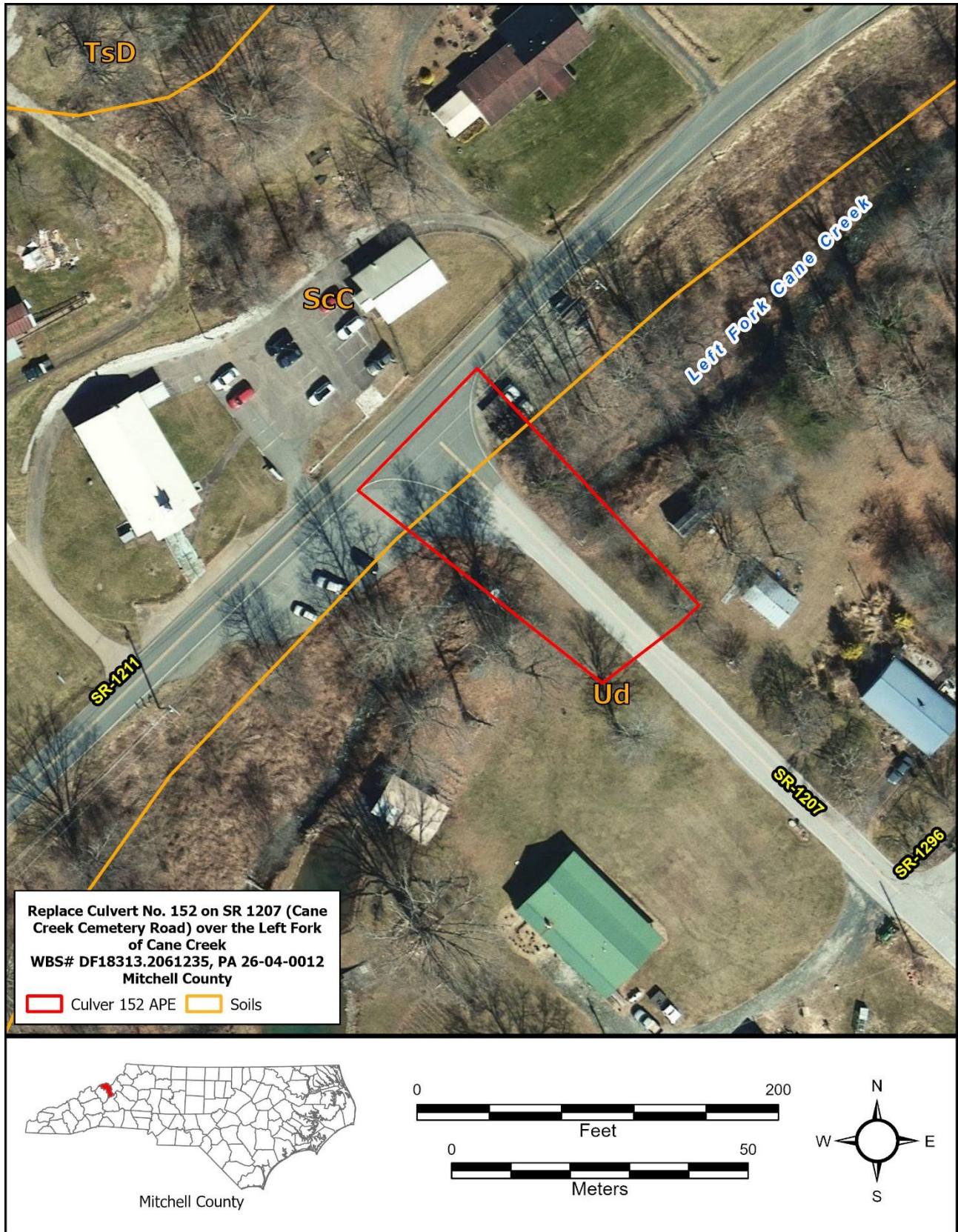


Figure 2: Aerial imagery showing the modern environmental setting of APE (outlined red).

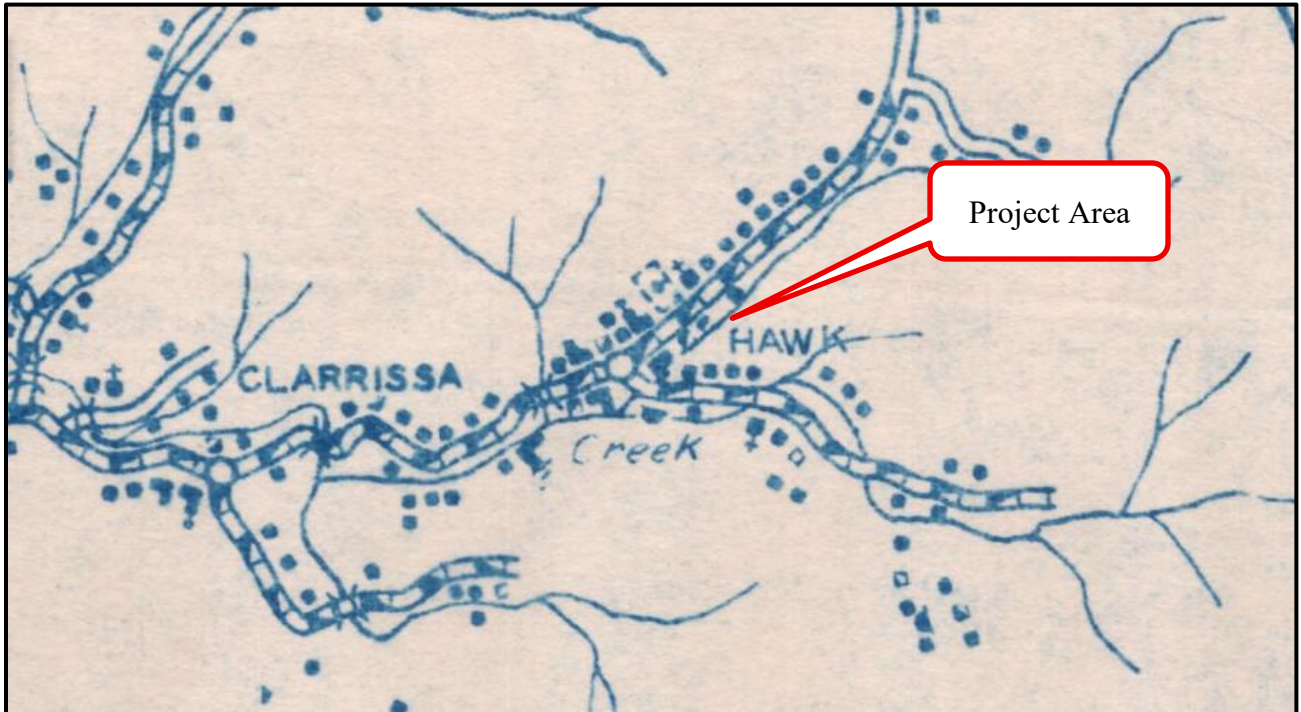


Figure 3: The 1938 North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission of Mitchell County and Yancey County.

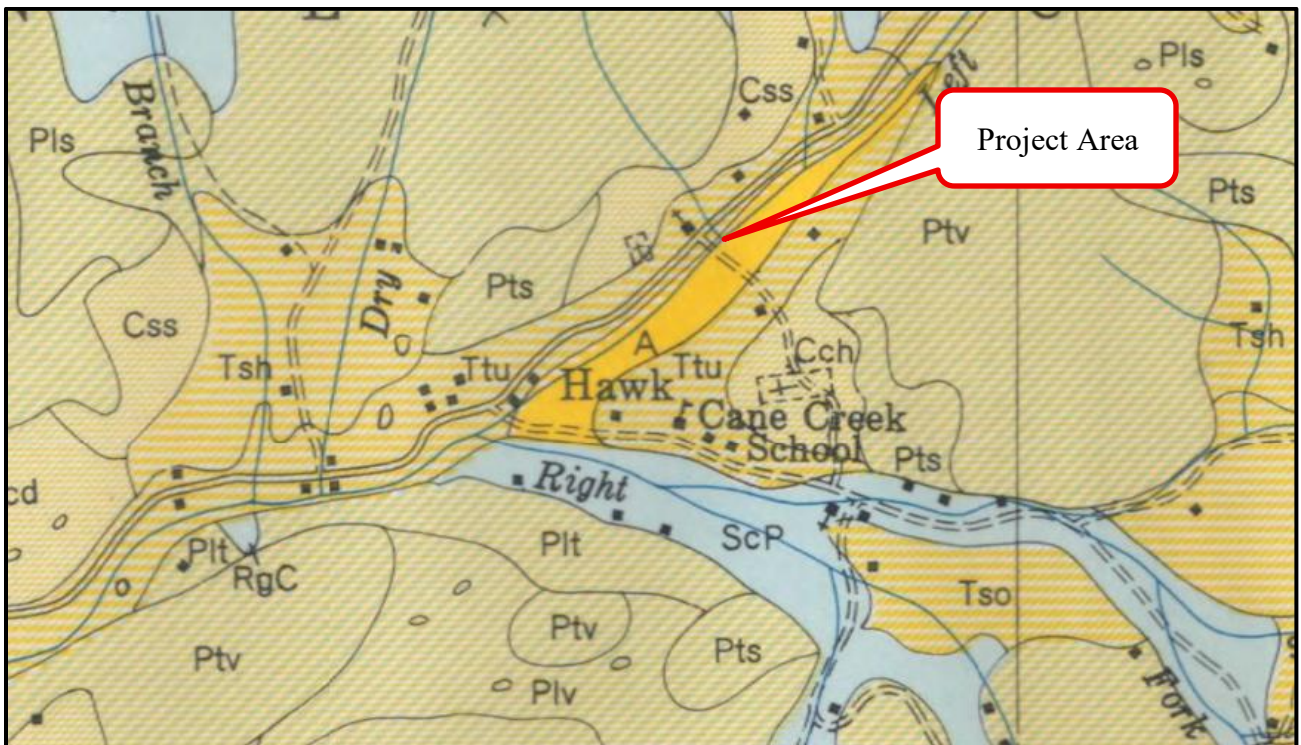


Figure 4: The 1939 Soil Survey Map of Mitchell County, USDA.



Figure 5: The 1947 aerial of the project area, USGS.

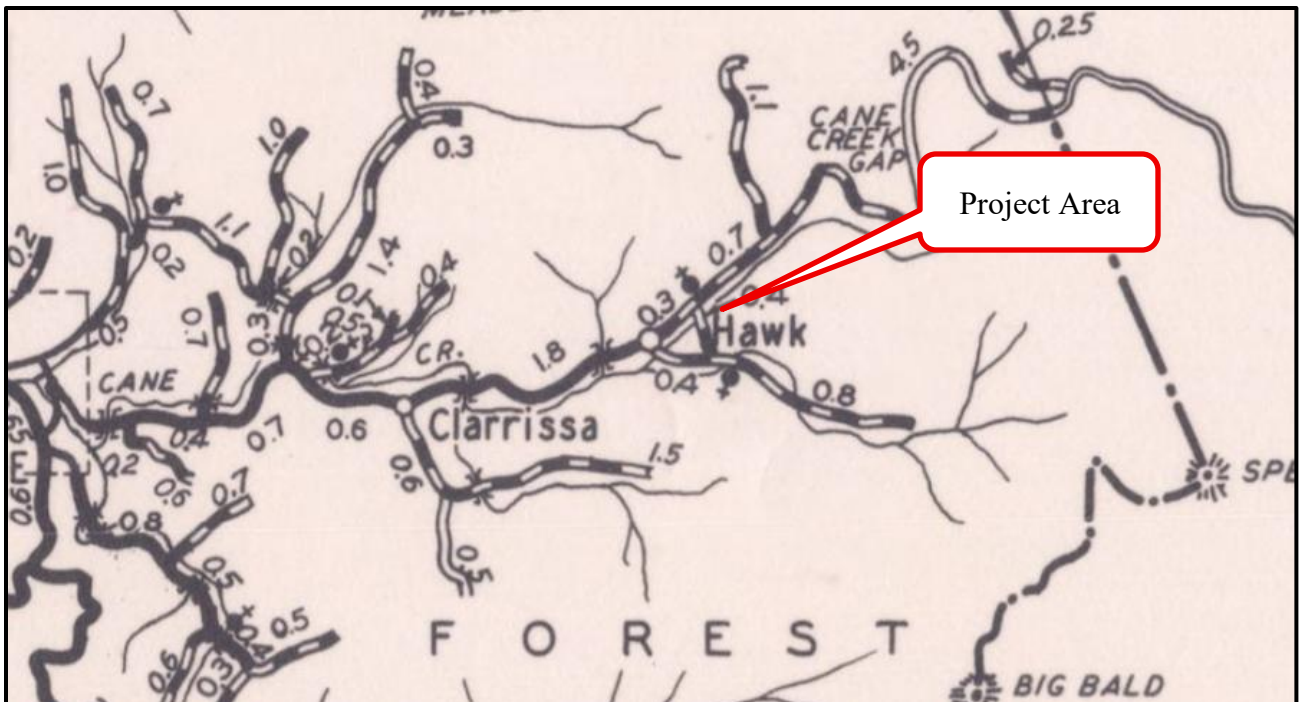


Figure 6: The 1953 North Carolina State Highway and Public Works Commission of Mitchell County and Yancey County.

Historic  
Architecture  
&  
Landscapes



## HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPES NO SURVEY REQUIRED FORM

This form only pertains to Historic Architecture and Landscapes for this project. It is not valid for Archaeological Resources. You must consult separately with the Archaeology Group.

### PROJECT INFORMATION

<b>Project No.:</b>		<b>County:</b>	Mitchell
<b>WBS No.:</b>	DF18313.2061235	<b>Document Type:</b>	Federal CE
<b>Fed. Aid No.:</b>		<b>Funding:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal
<b>Federal Permit(s):</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<b>Permit Type(s):</b>	
<b>Project Description:</b> Replace Helene damaged culvert No. 152 at North Fork and Cane Creek Cemetary Road.			

### SUMMARY OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPES REVIEW

<p><b><u>Description of review activities, results, and conclusions:</u></b> Review of HPO quad maps, HPO GIS information, historic designations roster, and indexes was undertaken on April 21, 2026. Based on this review, there are no existing NR, SL, LD, DE, or SS properties in the Area of Potential Effects, which is defined on the following maps. Properties over fifty years of age were identified within the APE and visually surveyed through Google Maps Street View, and from this survey it was determined that all are unremarkable and have diminished integrity and do not warrant further evaluation. There are no National Register listed or eligible properties and no survey is required. If design plans change, additional review will be required.</p> <p><b><u>Why the available information provides a reliable basis for reasonably predicting that there are no unidentified significant historic architectural or landscape resources in the project area:</u></b> HPO quad maps and GIS information recording NR, SL, LD, DE, and SS properties for the Mitchell County survey, Mitchell County GIS/Tax information, and Google Maps are considered valid for the purposes of determining the likelihood of historic resources being present. There are no National Register listed or eligible properties within the APE and no survey is required.</p>
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### SUPPORT DOCUMENTATION

Map(s)   
  Previous Survey Info.   
  Photos   
  Correspondence   
  Design Plans

### FINDING BY NCDOT ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

Historic Architecture and Landscapes -- NO SURVEY REQUIRED

*Kate Husband*

NCDOT Architectural Historian

*April 21, 2026*

Date



Bridge Number	Division	County	Location Description	Latitude	Longitude
600152	13	Mitchell	SR 1207 (Cane Creek Cemetery Rd) from 85ft W of Bridge #600152 to 680ft E of the bridge	36.020832	-82.0883199



HNTB North Carolina, P.C.  
4000 Center at North Hills Street Suite 500  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609



**State Historic Preservation Office GIS.**

# Tribal Coordination



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

JOSH STEIN  
GOVERNOR

DANIEL H. JOHNSON  
SECRETARY

Russell Townsend  
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians (EBCI)  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
2877 Governor's Island Road  
Bryson City, NC 28713

Dr. Wenonah Haire  
Catawba Indian Nation  
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Elizabeth Toombs  
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Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
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Roger Cain  
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians  
Section 106 Coordinator  
PO Box 746  
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Muscogee (Creek) Nation  
Section 106 Coordinator  
PO BOX 580  
Okmulgee OK 74447

March 17, 2026

Dear Tribal Nations,

The North Carolina Department of Transportation is starting the project development, environmental, and engineering studies to replace seven (7) bridges across Western North Carolina that were damaged and/or destroyed during Tropical Storm Helene. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is the lead federal agency for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and a Permit is anticipated under the Section 404 Process with the USACE. A list of the projects with location information is enclosed.

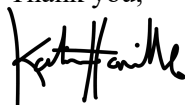
We would appreciate any information you might have that would be helpful in evaluating potential environmental impacts of the project including recommendation of alternates to be studied. Your comments may be used in the preparation of a NEPA/ State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Environmental Document.

In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, we also request that you inform us of any historic properties of traditional religious or cultural importance that you are aware of that may be affected

by the proposed project. Be assured that, in accordance with confidentiality and disclosure stipulations in Section 304 of the NHPA, we will maintain strict confidentiality about certain types of information regarding historic properties.

Please respond by April 16<sup>th</sup> so that your comments can be used in the scoping of this project. If you have any questions concerning this project, or would like any additional information, please contact me at keharville@ncdot.gov or (919) 707-6105.

Thank you,



Katie Harville  
NEPA Program Consultant

cc: Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT Archaeology Group Leader

enclosed: Table of 7 crossing locations

### Helene Express Design Build Bridge Replacements Western North Carolina - March 2026

Structure #	Type	County	Latitude	Longitude	WBS #	Street Name
100132	Bridge	Buncombe	35.7897	-82.5338	DF18313.2011366	Hobson Branch Rd.
100135	Bridge	Buncombe	35.7878	-82.51495	DF18313.2011306	Ivy Hill Rd.
100139	Bridge	Buncombe	35.7788	-82.4556	DF18313.2011356	Poverty Branch Rd.
600152	Culvert	Mitchell	36.0208	-82.0883	DF18313.2061235	Cane Creek Cemetary Rd.
990116	Bridge	Yancey	35.98084	-82.42664	DF18313.2100487	Bald Mountain Rd.
990165	Bridge	Yancey	35.98427	-82.4531	DF18313.2100486	Roaring Fork Rd.
990234	Bridge	Yancey	35.985	-82.2273	DF18313.2100558	Big Brush Creek Rd.

**From:** [Harville, Katie E](#)  
**To:** [elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org](mailto:elizabeth-toombs@cherokee.org); [rustown@ebci-nsn.gov](mailto:rustown@ebci-nsn.gov); [syerka@ebci-nsn.gov](mailto:syerka@ebci-nsn.gov); [section106@muscoegenation.com](mailto:section106@muscoegenation.com)  
**Cc:** [Wilkerson, Matt T; lisa.ebci.thpo@gmail.com](mailto:Wilkerson, Matt T; lisa.ebci.thpo@gmail.com)  
**Subject:** NCDOT Helene | Section 106 | Tribal Consultation | Division 13 Crossing Repairs/Replacements (7)  
**Date:** Tuesday, March 17, 2026 8:09:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [image001.png](#)  
[DR-4827\\_Div13\\_106\\_TribalCoord\\_2026-03-17.pdf](#)

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Good Morning,

I hope you and yours are well today.

Please see the attached letter detailing seven crossing repair locations in Western North Carolina for your review and comment. I have also included the table of crossings below.

Structure #	Type	County	Latitude	Longitude	WBS #	Street Name
100132	Bridge	Buncombe	35.7897	-82.5338	DF18313.2011366	Hobson Branch Rd.
100135	Bridge	Buncombe	35.7878	-82.51495	DF18313.2011306	Ivy Hill Rd.
100139	Bridge	Buncombe	35.7788	-82.4556	DF18313.2011356	Poverty Branch Rd.
600152	Culvert	Mitchell	36.0208	-82.0883	DF18313.2061235	Cane Creek Cemetary Rd.
990116	Bridge	Yancey	35.98084	-82.42664	DF18313.2100487	Bald Mountain Rd.
990165	Bridge	Yancey	35.98427	-82.4531	DF18313.2100486	Roaring Fork Rd.
990234	Bridge	Yancey	35.985	-82.2273	DF18313.2100558	Big Brush Creek Rd.

Happy to answer any questions you may have. Your time is much appreciated.

Note: A hard copy of this letter is being mailed to the Catawba Nation on 3/17/2026 via the U.S. Postal Service.

Best,

**Katie Harville**  
NEPA Program Consultant  
North Carolina Department of Transportation

919 707 6105 office or Teams  
[keharville@ncdot.gov](mailto:keharville@ncdot.gov)  
[Book time to meet with me](#)  
[NCDOT Environmental Policy Unit](#)

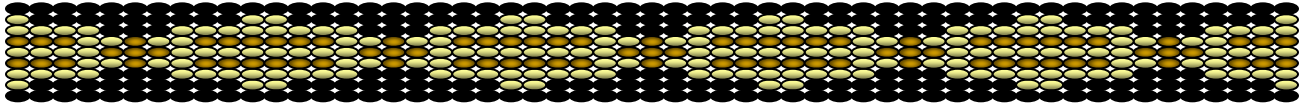


Customer Service is important to us. Please provide your feedback at [NCDOT EPU Survey](#).

Email correspondence to and from this address is subject to the North Carolina. Public Records Law and may be disclosed to third parties.

Catawba Indian Nation  
Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
1536 Tom Steven Road  
Rock Hill, South Carolina 29730

Office 803-328-2427



April 21, 2026

Attention: Katie Harville  
NC Department of Transportation  
1598 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, NC 27699-1598

Re. THPO #	TCNS #	Project Description
2026-193-109		Replace 7 bridges across Western North Carolina that were damaged and/or destroyed during Tropical Storm Helene

Dear Ms. Harville,

The Catawba have no immediate concerns with regard to traditional cultural properties, sacred sites or Native American archaeological sites within the boundaries of the proposed project areas. **However, the Catawba are to be notified if Native American artifacts and / or human remains are located during the ground disturbance phase of this project.**

If you have questions, please contact Caitlin Rogers at 803-328-2427 ext. 226, or e-mail [Caitlin.Rogers@catawba.com](mailto:Caitlin.Rogers@catawba.com).

Sincerely,

Wenonah G. Haire  
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer

# NEPA Document

# Type I or II Categorical Exclusion Action Classification Form

STIP Project No. Culvert 152 (600152), Mitchell County, Division 13  
WBS Element DF18313.2061235  
Federal Project No. Federal Aid Number

A. Project Description:

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) intends to replace Culvert 600152 over Left Fork Cane Creek on Cane Creek Cemetery Road in Mitchell County, North Carolina (Division 13). See vicinity map.

B. Description of Need and Purpose:

The Purpose of the project is to replace a structure damaged by floodwaters associated with Tropical Storm Helene which made landfall in Florida on September 26, 2024. The repair/replacement work is needed to restore essential traffic in Western North Carolina.

C. Categorical Exclusion Action Classification:

**Type I(B) - Ground Disturbing Action**

D. Proposed Improvements:

9. The following actions for transportation facilities damaged by an incident resulting in an emergency declared by the Governor of the State and concurred in by the Secretary, or a disaster or emergency declared by the President pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Act (42 U.S.C. 5121):

a) Emergency repairs under 23 U.S.C. 125; and  
b) The repair, reconstruction, restoration, retrofitting, or replacement of any road, highway, bridge, tunnel, or transit facility (such as a ferry dock or bus transfer station), including ancillary transportation facilities (such as pedestrian/bicycle paths and bike lanes), that is in operation or under construction when damaged and the action:

i) Occurs within the existing right-of-way and in a manner that substantially conforms to the preexisting design, function, and location as the original (which may include upgrades to meet existing codes and standards as well as upgrades warranted to address conditions that have changed since the original construction); and

ii) Is commenced within a 2-year period beginning on the date of the declaration.

and/or

28. Bridge rehabilitation, reconstruction, or replacement or the construction of grade separation to replace existing at-grade railroad crossings, if the actions meet the constraints in 23 CFR 771.117(e)(1-6).

E. Special Project Information:

NCDOT conducted a desktop GIS analysis for potential natural and human environment features between March 2026 and May 2026. The study area was defined as a 200-foot buffer around the bridge location. NCDOT is utilizing an Emergency Express Design-Build contracting process to expedite this process. If additional ROW is required, or if the final design results in potential impacts outside of the study area, NCDOT will re-evaluate and document any additional effects.

NCDOT is providing comprehensive public outreach to our western NC communities in lieu of site-specific outreach. As site-specific information becomes available, NCDOT will use its various outreach platforms to inform the public.

A Direct and Indirect Screening Tool (DIST) was used to assess potential impacts to the local community, farm lands, and pedestrian accommodations ([see project site](#)). The culvert location is surrounded by protected farmland. If additional right-of-way becomes necessary and three (3) or more acres of protected farmland are expected to be converted into right-of-way, the NCDOT Project Manager should coordinate completion of the Preliminary Screening of Farmland Conversion Impacts and if warranted, submission of the NRCS farmland conversion form to NRCS for further evaluation.

Coordination letters/emails were sent to the Eastern Band of Cherokee, Catawba Indian Nation, United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians, and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation, on March 17, 2026 ([see project site](#)) with request for comment by April 17, 2026. In their response letter of April 21, 2026, the Catawba Indian Nation requested that they “be notified if Native American artifacts and/or human remains are located during the ground disturbance phase of this project.” No additional responses were received as of the date of this document.

NCDOT conducted a review of the potential cultural resources present within the study area boundary between April and May 2026. No historic architecture was found and a “no survey required” determination was made ([see project site](#)). A review of potential archeological resources also determined “no survey required” ([see project site](#)).

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) tool was reviewed between May and July 2025, and May 2026. USFWS lists the following species below as federally protected with potential to be found within the project study area as of this date:

Species Name	Scientific Name	ESA Status	Biological Conclusion	Habitat Present
Gray Bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Endangered	MALAA	Yes
Northern long-eared Bat	<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Endangered	MALAA	Yes
Tricolored Bat	<i>Perimyotis subflavus</i>	Proposed Endangered	MALAA	Yes
Monarch Butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Proposed Threatened	N/A	Unknown
Eastern Hellbender	<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	Proposed Endangered	N/A	Unknown

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) proposed to list the monarch butterfly as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in December 2024. However, as of December 2025 the final decision has been delayed, and the status has been moved to "long-term action," meaning no final ruling is expected for at least another year. No regulatory protections will take effect until the listing is finalized. Until that time, proposed species do not receive formal ESA protections, though federal action agencies are still required to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Action agencies may initiate consultation with the USFWS to obtain a conference opinion. If and when the listing is finalized, and at the agency’s request, the Service may adopt the conference opinion as a biological opinion—provided no relevant new information has emerged and no substantial changes to the proposed action have occurred.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) proposed to list the Eastern Hellbender as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in December 2024. However, as of December 2025 the final decision has been delayed, and the status has been moved to "long-term action," meaning no final ruling is expected for at least another year. No regulatory protections will take effect until the listing is finalized. Until that time, proposed species do not receive formal ESA protections, though federal action agencies are still required to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Action agencies may initiate consultation with the

USFWS to obtain a conference opinion. If and when the listing is finalized, and at the agency's request, the Service may adopt the conference opinion as a biological opinion—provided no relevant new information has emerged and no substantial changes to the proposed action have occurred.

NCDOT Construction or Division Environmental Offices may voluntarily coordinate with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC) to assess and potentially relocate hellbenders from project sites in western North Carolina. It is recommended that they contact the NCWRC liaison at least two months before construction begins.

David McHenry  
Email: [david.mchenry@ncwildlife.org](mailto:david.mchenry@ncwildlife.org)  
Phone: (828) 476-1966

F. Project Impact Criteria Checklists:

<b>F2. Ground Disturbing Actions – Type I (Appendix A) &amp; Type II (Appendix B)</b>			
<p>For proposed improvement(s) that fit Type I Actions (<a href="#">NCDOT-FHWA CE Programmatic Agreement, Appendix A</a>) including 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 12, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, &amp;/or 30; &amp;/or Type II Actions (<a href="#">NCDOT-FHWA CE Programmatic Agreement, Appendix B</a>), answer the project impact threshold questions (below) and questions 8–31.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If any question 1-7 is checked “Yes” then NCDOT certification for FHWA approval is required.</li> <li>• If any question 1-30 is checked “Yes” then additional information will be required for those questions in Section G.</li> </ul> <p><i>Source documents should be cited for each question as appropriate. If no source is needed or available, denote as “n/a”. Please note that some “no” answers should have a corresponding email/memo/report cited for that NCDOT discipline. Project reports or memos/emails should be linked to their location on the project’s <a href="#">Precon</a> site; other publications (e.g. the STIP) can be linked directly. Example: (Source: NCDOT HE-0001 NRTR [<a href="#">HE-0001_NRTR.pdf</a>, 2022])</i></p>			
<u>PROJECT IMPACT THRESHOLDS</u> (FHWA signature required if any of the questions 1-7 are marked “Yes.”)		Yes	No
1	Does the project require formal consultation with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in which a “likely to adversely affect determination” has been made? (Source: NCDOT “Batched Format Consultation” with FWS, 2026)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Does the project result in effects subject to the conditions of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)? (Source: NCDOT BSG Review, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Does the project generate substantial controversy or public opposition, regarding human and/or natural environment concerns, following appropriate public involvement? (Source: DIST, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Does the project involve a residential or commercial displacement, or a substantial amount of right of way acquisition? (Source: Design Recommendation Plan Set, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Does the project require an Individual Section 4(f) approval? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	Does the project result in adverse effects that cannot be resolved with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or result in an adverse effect on a National Historic Landmark (NHL)? Source: NCDOT Cultural Resources review and effects assessment, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>Other Considerations</u>		Yes	No
8	Is an Endangered Species Act (ESA) determination unresolved or resolved utilizing a Section 7 programmatic agreement? Include in Section G any utilization of a Section 7 Programmatic Agreement. (Source: NCDOT BSG Review, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	Is the project located in anadromous fish spawning waters? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	Does the project impact waters classified as Outstanding Resource Water (ORW), High Quality Water (HQW), Water Supply Watershed Critical Areas, 303(d) listed impaired water bodies, buffer rules, or Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11	Does the project impact waters of the United States in any of the designated mountain trout streams? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2026)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Does the project require a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Individual Section 404 Permit? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

13	Will the project require an easement from a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) licensed facility? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14	Does the project include a Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) effects findings other than a No Effect, including archaeological remains? No matter the effect finding, list any commitments (conditions) in Section I made in association with the effect finding detailed in Section G. (Source: NCDOT Cultural Resources review and effects assessment, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15	Does the project involve GeoEnvironmental Sites of Concerns such as gas stations, dry cleaners, landfills, etc.? (Source: Design Recommendation Plan Set, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16	Does the project require work encroaching and adversely affecting a regulatory floodway or work affecting the base floodplain (100-year flood) elevations of a water course or lake, pursuant to Executive Order 11988 and 23 CFR 650 subpart A? (Source: Design Recommendation Plan Set, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17	Is the project in a Coastal Area Management Act (CAMA) county and substantially affects the coastal zone and/or any Area of Environmental Concern (AEC)? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18	Does the project require a U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) permit? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2025)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19	Does the project involve Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) resources? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2025)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
20	Does the project involve construction activities in, across, or adjacent to a designated Wild and Scenic River? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2025)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
21	Does the project impact federal lands (e.g., U.S. Forest Service (USFS), USFWS, etc.) or Tribal Lands? (Source: EPU GIS Screening, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
22	Does the project involve any changes in access control to the interstate (modification or construction of an interchange)? (Source: Design Recommendation Plan Set, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
23	Does the project have a permanent adverse effect on local traffic patterns or community cohesiveness? (Source: DIST, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
24	Will maintenance of traffic or detours cause substantial disruption? (Source: Design Recommendation Plan Set, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
25	Is the project inconsistent with the NCDOT's federally approved 4-year STIP or NCDOT's BMIP, and where applicable, the Metropolitan Planning Organization's (MPO) Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)? (Source: Emergency Response project, not in STIP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	Does the project require the acquisition of lands under the protection of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Federal Aid in Fish Restoration Act, the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Tribal Lands, Dedicated Nature Preserves, or other unique areas or special lands that were acquired in fee or easement with public-use money and have deed restrictions or covenants on the property? (Source: ATLAS Screening, 2025)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
27	Does the project involve Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) buyout properties under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)? (Source: ATLAS Screening, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
28	Does the project "use" Section 4(f) property, and/or result in a <i>de minimis</i> determination? (Source: DIST, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
29	Is the project considered a Type I under the NCDOT Noise Policy? (Source: NA-replace-in-kind)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
30	Does the project impact VAD-enrolled property, or prime or important farmland soil, as defined by the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA)? (Source: DIST, 2026)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

G. Additional documentation as required from Section F; documentation should address the context and intensity (or severity) of the impact. (Required for all questions marked 'Yes.')

1. A “Batched Format Consultation” was completed by NCDOT Biological Surveys Group in August 2026 to address multiple crossing structures damaged by Tropical Storm Helene in Buncombe, Madison, McDowell, Mitchell, and Yancey Counties. The USFWS confirmed the biological conclusions for listed species in September 2025 ([see project site](#)) by issuing either a Biological Opinion, Conference Opinion or Informal Concurrence. NCDOT will follow the Avoidance and Minimization Measures and Conservation Measures included in the green sheet below as well as those listed in the Biological Opinion.

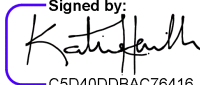
11. Left Fork Cane Creek is a designated trout water per NCDWR Surfacewater Classification system. If a USACE 404 permit is required for this project, it may include requirements related to trout moratoriums. In their comments of April 28, 2026 ([see project site](#)), NCWRC acknowledges that the trout moratorium for October 15th to April 15th should apply. NCWRC rerequests that *Design Standards in Sensitive Waters* be incorporated.

25. This project is an emergency relief project due to Tropical Storm Helene impacts. Per 40 CFR § 93.126, it is exempt from the requirement to determine conformity because it does not involve substantial functional, locational or capacity changes (23 CFR 450.218(g)).

H. Categorical Exclusion Approval:


STIP Project No. Culvert 152 (600152), Mitchell County, Division 13  
WBS Element DF18313.2061235  
Federal Project No. Federal Aid Number

**Prepared By:**

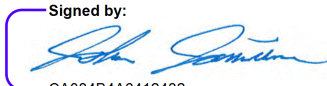
05/13/2026  
Date  Signed by:  
Katie Harville, NEPA Program Consultant  
Environmental Policy Unit, NCDOT  
C5D40DD8AC76416

**Prepared For:** NCDOT Division 13

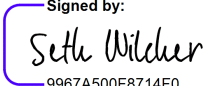
**Reviewed By:**

05/15/2026  
Date  Signed by:  
Marissa Cox, Western Regional Team Lead  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
78BE80E950D342E...

- Approved**
- If NO grey boxes are checked in Section F, NCDOT approves the Type I or Type II Categorical Exclusion.
- Certified**
- If ANY grey boxes are checked in Section F, NCDOT certifies the Type I or Type II Categorical Exclusion for FHWA approval.

05/15/2026  
Date  Signed by:  
John Jamison, Environmental Policy Unit Manager  
North Carolina Department of Transportation  
CA084B4A6412432...

FHWA Approved: For Projects Certified by NCDOT (above), FHWA signature required.

05/15/2026  
Date  Signed by:  
for Yolonda K. Jordan, Division Administrator  
Federal Highway Administration  
9967A500F8714F0...

*Note: Prior to ROW or Construction authorization, a [consultation](#) may be required (please see Section VIII of the NCDOT-FHWA CE Programmatic Agreement for more details). Upload final documentation to ATLAS workbench and add commitments to the green sheet and Commitments dashboard.*

# PROJECT COMMITMENTS

## REPLACE CULVERT 600152 OVER LEFT FORK CANE CREEK ON CANE CREEK CEMETERY ROAD (SR1207)

County: Mitchell  
WBS: DF18313.2061235

### COMMITMENTS FROM PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN

#### Project Management (PMU/SMU/Division), Division Environmental Staff - AVOIDANCE & MINIMIZATION MEASURES (AMMs) FOR LISTED BAT SPECIES

To the maximum extent possible, the following General AMMs will be used to minimize impacts to listed/proposed bat species.

- Bat AMM Noise: Percussive activities will occur only after the tree clearing within the action area has been completed, helping to reduce the exposure of any tree-roosting bats within the action area to high decibel noise.
- Bat AMM Lighting: No new permanent lighting will be added to the action area. Any lighting needed for night work will be directed at the work area and shielded from surrounding waters/landscape, only on when needed, no brighter than necessary, and blue light emissions will be limited.
- Bat AMM Riparian Planting: Disturbed riparian areas will be replanted with native, fast growing tree and shrub species where feasible, with the understanding that plantings likely cannot be done in utility/drainage/construction easements.

#### Project Management (PMU/SMU/Division), Division Environmental Staff - AVOIDANCE & MINIMIZATION MEASURES (AMMs) FOR LISTED BAT SPECIES & HABITAT

The following General AMMs will be used to minimize impacts to listed/proposed species and habitat.

- General AMM1: NCDOT will ensure all operators, employees, and contractors working in areas of suitable habitat for federally listed/proposed species are aware of all NCDOT environmental commitments, including all applicable AMMs and all associated NCDOT guidance documents.
- General AMM2: Best management practices (BMP) and sediment and erosion control (SEC) measures will be utilized to prevent non-point source pollution, control storm water runoff, and minimize sediment damage to avoid and reduce overall water quality degradation.
- General AMM3: Areas of disturbance, such as tree clearing, grubbing, and grading, will be limited to the maximum extent possible.
- General AMM4: Borrow pits and waste sites will only be created when needed and be no larger than necessary to minimize noise and tree clearing impacts. Sites closer to the project are considered preferable, as they reduce the effects of hauling in the region.

#### Project Management (PMU/SMU/Division) - CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR LISTED BAT SPECIES

This project is anticipated to require tree clearing and structure removal which is likely to adversely affect (MALAA) listed bat species. NCDOT will contribute a payment to the N.C. Bat Conservation Fund in support of the recovery of federally listed bat species.

#### EAU - ECAP, Division Environmental Staff - NCWRC TROUT WATERS & SENSITIVE DESIGN STANDARDS

Left Fork Cane Creek is a designated trout water per NCDWR Surfacewater Classification system. If a USACE 404 permit is required for this project, it may include requirements related to trout moratoriums. In their comments of April 28, 2026 (see project site), NCWRC acknowledges that the trout moratorium for October 15th to April 15th should apply. NCWRC requests that Design Standards in Sensitive Waters be incorporated. In addition, NCDOT will implement Design Standards in Sensitive Waters for this project.

#### Project Management (PMU/SMU/Division) - FARMLAND

If additional right-of-way becomes necessary and three (3) or more acres of protected farmland are expected to be converted into right-of-way, the NCDOT Project Manager should coordinate completion of the Preliminary Screening of Farmland Conversion Impacts and if warranted, submission of the NRCS farmland conversion form to NRCS for further evaluation.

### COMMITMENTS FROM PERMITTING

No permitting commitments developed to date.

\*\*\*\*\*END OF PROJECT COMMITMENTS\*\*\*\*\*

DF18313.2061235  
REPLACE CULVERT 600152 OVER LEFT FORK CANE CREEK  
ON CANE CREEK CEMETERY ROAD (SR1207)  
Last Modified Date: 05/13/2026



Bridge Number	Division	County	Location Description	Latitude	Longitude
600152	13	Mitchell	SR 1207 (Cane Creek Cemetery Rd) from 85ft W of Bridge #600152 to 680ft E of the bridge	36.020832	-82.0883199



HNTB North Carolina, P.C.  
4000 Center at North Hills Street Suite 500  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609