



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PAT L. MCCRORY
GOVERNOR

ANTHONY J. TATA
SECRETARY

June 20, 2013

Mr. Tom Reeder
N.C. Dept. of Environment and Natural Resources
Division of Water Quality
1650 Mail Service Center
Raleigh NC, 27699-1650

Dear Sir:

Subject: **Additional Information in Response to the N.C. Division of Water Quality's On-Hold Letter** for the proposed widening from SR 1003 (North Main Street) and SR 1820 (Skeet Club Road) to NC 68 in High Point, Guilford County; Division 7; TIP U-3615; Federal Aid Project No. STP-1820(2); WBS Element No. 34962.1.1

Reference: 1) Application for Section 404 Individual Permit, Section 401 Individual Water Quality Certification, and Randleman Lake Buffer Authorization, April 25, 2013.
2) NCDWQ On-Hold Letter, dated May 31, 2013, received June 17, 2013.

NCDOT received an on-hold letter from N.C. Division of Water Quality (NCDWQ) placing the permit application for the above-referenced project on-hold, until suitable responses are provided addressing a lack of necessary information. Original questions from your letter (in italics) as well as our responses are provided below for those questions relating to the permit application.

- 1. The Indirect and Cumulative Analysis was done in 2004. Please update the analysis to include recent changes to regulations.*

Updates have been made. See attached memorandum date June 10, 2013.

Section U-3615B Comments:

- 2. Are all pipes being buried? If not please include a list and an explanation for any pipes not being buried.*

Yes.

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS UNIT
1598 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC 27699-1598

TELEPHONE: 919-707-6000
FAX: 919-212-5785
WEBSITE: NCDOT.GOV

LOCATION:
CENTURY CENTER, BUILDING B
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE
RALEIGH NC 27610

3. *At site 8, it appears that there is a TDE around rip rap at the inlet and outlet. Because there is a potential need for maintenance around rip rap, a PDE needs to be provided.*

The change has been made.

4. *The 4C minutes state that off-site water will be kept separate from on-site water. Is any of the off-site water currently being treated, and if so, will equal or greater treatment be provided with the project?*

None of the off-site drainage is being treated.

5. *In the Randleman Rules, diffuse flow is required. Only if diffuse flow cannot be achieved, then other stormwater devices shall provide treatment prior to discharge. For sites where diffuse flow cannot be provided, please state why, and explain what treatment was provided. The stormwater management plan (SMP) needs to include a list of all devices providing treatment and level spreaders, including a station number for each device.*

Hazardous spill basins and level spreaders have been added to SMP as requested.

If neither diffuse flow nor treatment can be provided, then mitigation for the impact is required, as well as a description of why other BMPs were not possible. This comment applies to the entire project.

This only occurs near site 2 at station 183+73-L Right, as noted on SMP. At site 2 plan sheet 6: 79% of the recommended treatment length was provide, which was to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP), because the historical property located in close proximity to our grass swale limited the options for treatment. Throughout the project we provide more treatment length than what was actually required which is exhibited in the SMP under the swales tab. The total recommended length of grass swale is 883 feet and the actual length provided is 913 feet, which actually provides 103 % treatment length of what is required for the project.

6. *At site 1, there's a pipe extension and a rip rap pad, which extends into the buffer. Is this off-site water?*

Yes.

Can this be shifted out of the buffer, and can a PSH be used instead?

It cannot be shifted out of the buffer because we are extending the existing 24" cross pipe. The rip rap pad is at the outlet of this pipe. As for the PSH, the water is offsite water and the 24" cross pipe conveys too much water for a PSH.

If the pad needs to remain in the buffer, it should be counted as an impact.

The riprap pad will be located inside buffer zone 2 only and the impact has been accounted for on the impact summary sheet.

7. *At site 2, please explain the direction of flow with regard to the grassed swale and the HSB.*

Both swales drain toward the proposed 30" RCP cross pipe and away from the HSB.

8. *At site 2B, the rip rap pad should be listed as an allowable impact, if it's receiving grassed swale treatment.*

This impact has been changed to be allowable.

9. *At site 3A, is the pond buffered? It looks like it should be.*

No. See attached email dated September 8, 2005 from Sue Homewood stating that the pond is not buffered.

If so, are there buffer impacts?

No.

Are you adding stormwater? Is it DOT's stormwater?

No. It is off-site stormwater.

10. *At site 4, are 2@36" RCP and 18" RCP on both sides of site 4 receiving off-site water?*

Yes.

Are rip rap pads discharging at non-erosive velocities?

Yes.

If its DOTs stormwater, why weren't Level Spreaders or PSH used?

It is not DOT stormwater, it is off-site drainage.

11. *At site 5, impacts for the ditch should be broken out on the southeast side.*

Based on a telephone conversation, May 23, 2013, between Shawn Harris (Hydraulics Unit) and Amy Euliss (DWQ), the impacts are not broken out on the southeast side because the impacts are due to the crosspipe extension and not the swale itself.

On the southwest side, is berm ditch carrying off-site water?

Yes, this is off-site drainage.

12. Near site 6, at 18" pipe, is this off-site water?

Yes.

13. For site 6, you need to separate out bridge and roadway buffer impacts. Also, roadway crossing impacts are only mitigable if >150' of buffer is impacted. Please review totals and calculate if necessary.

Based on a telephone conversation, May 23, 2013, between Shawn Harris (Hydraulics Unit) and Amy Euliss (DWQ), the impacts shown at site 6 have been changed to allowable.

14. At site 7, is stormwater that is not being treated off-site stormwater?

Yes. The stormwater shown at site 7 is not being treated. It is off-site drainage. The catch basins that are shown in that system are for access only and do not server as inlets.

15. At site 8, buffer impacts associated with the overflow channel, should be calculated separate from the crossing impacts.

Based on a telephone conversation, May 23, 2013, between Shawn Harris (Hydraulics Unit) and Amy Euliss (DWQ), the impacts shown at site 8 are shown correctly and are acceptable, since the buffer impacts are caused by the RCBC construction.

16. Site 8A, please differentiate which impacts are considered allowable and mitigable. Currently, only the mitigable impacts are hatched on the plans.

Revised the legend to include allowable impacts.

17. Sheets 10, 12, 14, 16, the 4C minutes state that the ponds aren't jurisdictional. If so, please remove the js lines on the plans.

Roadway plan sheets were revised to reflect 4C minute comments.

18. On sheet 16 there is a rip rap pad in a TDE. This should be a PDE, since it will need to be maintained.

The change has been made.

19. Sheet 17, in the 4C notes, you state that you're tying into existing drainage. Where does this drainage discharge? If it's into a buffered feature, you will need to explain why diffuse flow and/or treatment isn't being provided.

The buffers begin further downstream of our discharge point.

Revised plan sheets 10, 11, 12, 14, and 16, permit drawing sheet 21, and stormwater plan are included with this letter. Please replace those submitted with our application with the attached versions. There is an additional revised roadway plan sheet 6 that was not part of on-hold. An easement line on parcel 15 was not included on original. The entire buffer permit plan sheet package should be replaced with the new one provided. There were some page numbering issues in the original along with the changes made for the on-hold notice.

We believe that all of DWQ's concerns have been addressed and request that the DWQ continue to process our application. If you have any further questions or need additional information, please contact Deanna Riffey at 919-707-6151 or driffey@ncdot.gov.

Sincerely,



for

Gregory J. Thorpe, Ph.D., Manager
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Unit

cc:

Mr. John Thomas, USACE Raleigh Field Office
Amy Euliss, NCDWQ
Colin Mellor, NES, NCDOT
Tatia White, Roadway Unit, NCDOT
Randy Henegar, Hydraulics, NCDOT



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PAT MCCRORY
GOVERNOR

ANTHONY J. TATA
SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

To: Colin Mellor, NCODT-PDEA-NES; Deanna Riffey NCODT-PDEA-NES
From: Tristram Ford, NCDOT-PDEA-HES-Community Studies
Date: June 10, 2013
Re: U-3615 – Indirect and Cumulative Effects Screening Update
CC: Amy Euliss, NC-DWQ

Indirect and Cumulative Effects Screening Update

This memorandum serves to update the existing State Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) Project U-3615 *Qualitative Indirect and Cumulative Effects Report (2004)* for NCDWQ permit application purposes by re-analyzing the potential for indirect and cumulative effects, in the form of change in land use, in northern portions of the City of High Point and unincorporated portions of southwest Guilford County, that surround the proposed project.

Current ICE report methodology was employed in this analysis including the ICE screening matrix, which uses data inputs to provide a numerical and therefore quantifiable output. In addition, this memorandum provides current study area population and employment trends, inventories notable natural features, outlines existing development regulations and other public policy, discusses current land use and future land use vision and outlines existing and planned infrastructure. This memorandum also includes a cumulative effects discussion to aid in project permitting.

The time horizon used for this update memorandum is 2035. This date corresponds to the design year of this project, which is 2033. This date is also generally in line with previously completed ICE studies for adjacent projects, population projections from the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management and the High Point Urban Area Metropolitan Planning Organization's Long Range Transportation Plan, updated in 2004 with a time horizon of 2030.

The City of High Point's *Development Ordinance* was originally adopted in 1992, was most recently amended in 2011 and is currently undergoing a revision process.

MAILING ADDRESS:
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS
1548 MAIL SERVICE CENTER
RALEIGH NC 27699-1548

TELEPHONE: 919-707-6000
FAX: 919-250-4224

WEBSITE:
[HTTPS://CONNECT.NCDOT.GOV/RESOURCES/ENVIRONMENTAL/PAGES/DEFAULT.ASPX](https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/environmental/PAGES/DEFAULT.ASPX)

LOCATION:
CENTURY CENTER, BUILDING A
1000 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE
RALEIGH NC 27610

Based upon the output of the U-3615 ICE Screening Matrix, this partial control of access project has minimal likelihood to increase the development potential of and intensity in the areas adjacent to the STIP U-3615 corridor, although development is expected to continue to occur in the FLUSA in the No-Build scenario.

STIP U-3615 Project Overview

STIP Project U-3615, located within Guilford County, primarily within the City of High Point, is the proposed widening and upgrading of 6.1 miles of SR 1003 (North Main Street)/SR 1820 (Skeet Club Road) from US 311 to NC 68 (Eastchester Drive). This project also includes the reconfiguration of the existing North Main Street and Skeet Club Road intersection, involving the construction of a 0.2 mile new location section. The purpose of the project is to improve traffic carrying capacity, relieve traffic congestion, and improve safety along the Skeet Club Road corridor.

According to a memo accompanying the permit application prepared by the NCDOT Natural Environment Section, the project has a review date of August 27, 2013 and a letting date of October 15, 2013 for U-3615B and a post-year date for U-3615A, which may advance if funding becomes available.

In addition, the memo states an Environmental Assessment was approved in December 2002 and a Finding of No Significant Impact was approved in 2004, which have been provided to the regulatory review agencies.¹

Adjacent Projects –ICE Document Conclusions Overview

Indirect and Cumulative Effects (ICE) reports have been completed for other projects in the general vicinity of STIP Project U-3615. In terms of the Greensboro Urban Loop, an ICE report was completed in 2003 for the segment of the loop that is located nearest to the proposed project, STIP U-2524AB/AC. ICE reports have also been completed for other projects in the vicinity namely: STIP U-2412, the widening of Greensboro Road/High Point Road, in 2006; STIP I-5110, the extension of Bryan Boulevard/I-73 Connector, in 2011; for the Piedmont Triad Airport Expansion project in 2003. The following text summarizes some of the ICE report conclusions:

STIP U-2524AB/AC

STIP Projects U-2524AB/AC, are new location, multi-lane freeway segments of the Greensboro Urban Loop. The project extends from just north of Interstate 85 (I-85) near Groometown to just south of the Interstate 40 (I-40) interchange with Chimney Rock Road, a distance of approximately 5.2 miles.

In terms of the potential indirect and cumulative effects of STIP U-2524AB/AC and the actions of others, it was concluded within the ICI document that:

¹ Application for Section 404 Individual Permit, Section 401 Individual Water Quality Certification, and Randleman Lake Buffer Authorization permit application, NCDOT-NES April 25th, 2013

"Future development in the study area will be primarily influenced by the growing need for residential development to serve the Piedmont Triad area and will be largely dependent on transportation infrastructure and the availability of water and sewer services. New commercial development, constructed in response to the additional residential development, can be expected. However, much of the study area is already developed, which limits the area's future growth potential. Growth is more likely to occur in the southern and northwestern portions of the study area. More intense land uses will likely occur in the vicinity of the proposed interchanges along the Urban Loop.

Although the Urban Loop will likely accelerate residential development along the corridor and non-residential development in proximity to interchanges as permitted by local regulations, notable changes in general land use patterns are not expected. The land already developed in Greensboro and High Point limits the future growth potential of the study area. Furthermore, because the corridor is fairly close to these developed areas, it is not expected to open large areas of land for development.

The City of Greensboro implements plans, programs, and regulations to protect and improve the city's lakes and streams. The City of High Point has also adopted regulations to protect water quality. In addition to the municipal regulations, the entire study area is subject to the Randleman Rules, which further protect water quality.

Due to these existing ordinances and regulations, the construction of STIP Project No. U-2524AB/AC will not result in indirect or cumulative impacts that will adversely affect water quality."²

STIP I-5110

An ICE report was also completed for STIP Project I-5110, the extension of Bryan Boulevard/I-73 Connector, in 2011. Based upon the analysis of the potential indirect and cumulative effects as a result of the project, the report concluded that:

"No indirect effects are expected from the proposed I-73 Connector alone. The I-73 Connector will be designed as a short (1.5 mile), freeway to freeway connection with fully controlled access. It also will not give new exposure to properties along its alignment. Local officials expect this area to develop according to their future land use plans if the I-73 corridor is completed and PTI expands as expected. The need for this project is to provide a connection between an existing freeway (Bryan Boulevard has been constructed to interstate standards) and the proposed US 220/NC 68 Connector. Once completed, I-73 will extend to northern Guilford County. The *combination* of these transportation projects may have some effect on the rate and type of development, but this project *alone* should not result in considerable indirect effects."³

² U-2524AB/AC Indirect and Cumulative Impact Study, Arcadis G&M of North Carolina, Inc., June 2003

³ I-5110 Indirect and Cumulative Effects Screening Report, Florence and Hutcheson, Inc., April 2011

Piedmont Triad International Airport Cumulative Impact Study

As part of the Piedmont Triad International Airport expansion project, ICI water quality modeling was completed in order to address potential direct, indirect and cumulative impacts. The *Piedmont Triad International Airport Cumulative Impact Study*⁴ was completed as a requirement of the North Carolina Division of Water Quality's Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

The larger indirect study area defined for this ICI water quality modeling study overlaps the Future Land Use Study Area (FLUSA) defined for this U-2524C update memo, as approximately the western two-thirds of the U-2524C FLUSA is within the overall indirect study area. In addition, the BMP Evaluation Study Area boundary, which corresponds to the Brush Creek sub-basin, also overlaps approximately one-quarter of the newly defined U-2524C FLUSA. This overlap area includes the land located generally southwest of Lake Higgins and Fleming Road, which is primarily developed with residential uses.

According to the executive summary within this document, "Watershed analyses were performed for an area surrounding the Piedmont Triad International Airport for each of four scenarios, two of which included the proposed expansion of the airport and two of which did not. The purpose of the study was to estimate the percentage difference in nutrient and sediment loads between the 'with project' and 'without project' scenarios." More specifically, the four scenarios included: 1. Projected growth, without the airport project; 2. Projected growth, with the airport project; 3. Year 2019 projected growth and; 4. Year 2019 projected growth, with the airport project. The executive summary goes on to state that "existing conditions were evaluated" and that "all scenarios include constraints resulting from current and possible land use ordinances and controls, including water supply watershed protection regulations, Randleman Riparian Buffer Rules, and Phase I and Phase II storm water controls expressed as changes in land use."

The study concluded that, "actual pollutant loads are expected to be less than reported in this study with current measures in place. It is believed that full inclusion of BMP efficiencies may result in a reduction of pollutant yields beyond what has been demonstrated through use of land use density restrictions and overland BMP's."

Future Land Use Study Area

The Future Land Use Study Area (FLUSA) is the area surrounding a construction project that could possibly be indirectly affected by the actions of others as a result of the completion of the project and combined projects. This study area encompasses all of the areas examined for potential increases in development pressure as a result of project construction.

For the purposes of this analysis, the FLUSA is generally defined as an area of northern High Point, in the vicinity of Oak Hollow Lake, both within municipal boundary and within the city's Extra Territorial Jurisdiction. More specifically, the FLUSA is bounded on the west by the Guilford

⁴ Piedmont Triad International Airport, Cumulative Impact Study Calculation of Comparative Sediment and Nutrient Loads Under Alternative Growth Scenarios Without Full Consideration of Best Management Practice Efficiencies, Eco-Science Corporation, June 2003

County line; to the north by Sandy Ridge Road and Clinard Farms Road; to the east by NC 68/Eastchester Drive (expanded at the eastern terminus in the Deep River area along Penny Road and Samet Drive); and to the south by I-74/US 311 (expanded at the western terminus along Shady Brook Road, Old Winston Road and W. Bellevue Drive).

The FLUSA has been re-defined for this update to take into account the fact that interchanges between area collectors (NC 66, NC 68 and Sandy Ridge Road) and area arterials (I-40 and I-74/US 311) provide access and influence travel patterns to a greater extent than Skeet Club Road, which does not provide the same level of accessibility. Therefore the FLUSA does not extend outside of this travelshed.

Current Land Use

Existing land use varies within the FLUSA and includes: agricultural land, forested land, park land, land owned by the City of High Point for water impoundment and the associated buffer (Oak Hollow Lake reservoir), single family residential (both in recently developed and established high and low density subdivisions as well as individual rural homesteads and clusters), multi-family residential, commercial/retail clusters at both project termini, and institutional.

Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Water and sewer service exists in the majority of the FLUSA and is provided by the City of High Point, however according to the City of High Point Director of Public Services, there are parcels within the northern portion of the FLUSA that are served by private wells and septic systems. In addition, this area is within the city's annexation area and services are planned to be provided in the future.

Sewer Service

According to the City of High Point's *Annual Wastewater Report*⁵, "the City's wastewater collection and wastewater treatment facilities provide service to homes, commercial establishments and industries. For this report period, there were approximately 38,000 connections through which an average of 17 million gallons of wastewater traveled each day."

There are two wastewater treatment plants operated by the City of High Point, the Westside Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Eastside Wastewater Treatment Plant.

According to the *Annual Wastewater Report*, "a new NPDES permit was issued to the Westside WWTP on July 10, 2009 by the DWQ. This permit became effective August 1, 2009 and will be in effect until midnight April 30, 2014. An average of 3.56 MGD (million gallons per day) was treated during the fiscal (reporting) year 2011-2012. The WWTP is designed to treat 6.2 MGD and serves approximately 10,000 customers.

Plant upgrade and renovation of the Westside WWTP is currently underway in part to meet increasingly strict NPDES discharge limits.

⁵ City of High Point Annual Wastewater Report
http://www.highpointnc.gov/pubsrv/2011_2012_Annual_WW_Report_final.pdf

The Eastside Wastewater Treatment Plant is designed and operated as a biological nutrient removal 5-stage (BNR) facility. The reduction of phosphorous and nitrogen in the plant's effluent will help in reducing the potential for algae growth in Randleman Lake, to which the treated effluent is discharged.

The Eastside WWTP treated an average of 12.27 MGD during the fiscal year 2011-2012. The Eastside WWTP is currently designed to treat 26.0 MGD and serves approximately 28,000 customers."

Water Service

The City of High Point's water is stored in two reservoirs, City Lake and Oak Hollow Lake (which is within the FLUSA). Water stored in these lakes is then pumped to the Ward Water Filtration Plant. This plant is permitted to provide 24 MGD per day. Currently, the average plant production is 13.5 MGD.

In addition, the Randleman Lake Project has been recently completed and provides another source of water for the Triad region under the control of the Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority. According to the *Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*⁶ the Randleman Reservoir holds approximately 18.3 billion gallons of water is capable of providing up to 48 million gallons per day which will fulfill projected water demand for 30 to 50 years.

Forecasted Population Growth

In order to analyze population characteristics within the FLUSA, data from the US Census Bureau and the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management (NCOSBM) were used. According to data from the 2000-2010 Decennial US Census, the population of the Demographic Study Area in 2000 was 24,822. In 2010, the population was 28,554. This represented a 15% change or a 1.4% annualized rate during that decade time period. In comparison, Guilford County as a whole grew by a 1.5% annualized rate.

According to population estimates and projections from the State Demographer provided by the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management⁷, Guilford County's total population was estimated to be 489,671 in July 2010 and was expected to be 613,198 in July of 2032. This represents a projected 1.03% annualized growth rate during that time period.

Forecasted Employment Growth

According to employment projections provided by the North Carolina Department of Commerce-Division of Employment Security, the Greensboro/High Point/Guilford County Workforce

⁶ Piedmont Triad Regional Water Authority 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report webpage, <http://ptrwa.org/images/2012%20PTRWA%20CCR.pdf>

⁷ North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management webpage, http://www.osbm.nc.gov/ncosbm/facts_and_figures/socioeconomic_data/population_estimates/municipal_estimates.shtm

Development Board (WDB) will experience a 0.65% annualized employment growth rate between 2008-2018.⁸

Available Land

The FLUSA as a whole contains approximately 12,337 acres. The total area of the parcels within the FLUSA is 11,388 acres; the remaining acreage of the FLUSA is in roadway rights-of-way. The City of Greensboro owns parcels around the lakes and in parks. These were assumed to be protected from development and were subtracted out, leaving 8,681 acres of non-city-owned parcels. Among the non-city-owned parcels, there are 2,886 acres of undeveloped parcels, where a parcel is defined as being undeveloped if the value of any buildings on it is less than \$20,000. The Clip tool was used in ArcGIS to calculate the acreage within each of the following:

- 50-foot stream and lake buffers (250 acres)
- 300-foot project right-of-way (*i.e.*, 150-foot buffer to either side of the project centerline) (48 acres)

To avoid double-counting the acreage that is in both the stream/lake buffer and the right-of-way, the Union tool was used in ArcGIS to calculate the “unique” acreage, resulting in 291 acres. This acreage was subtracted out, leaving 2,595 acres of undeveloped parcels in the FLUSA which are considered to be available for development.

Market for Development

Annualized population growth of the Demographic Study Area and that of Guilford County between 2000 and 2010, was 1.4% and 1.5%, respectively. Population projections predict that Guilford County will experience a 1.03% annualized growth rate until 2032. Based upon the historical data and projections, future land use plans, the presence of some available land and availability of water and sewer service, it can be assumed that the market for development within the FLUSA will remain strong.

Public Policy

Future Land Use

According to the City of High Point’s *Land Use Plan* (refer to Appendix A-3) the majority of the planned future land use is low density residential, which is concentrated in the northern and southwestern portions. In addition, the FLUSA also contains: land designated for open space, namely surrounding Oak Hollow Lake; Mixed-Use and Local Convenience south of Clinard Farms Road; Restricted Industrial south of Clinard Farms Road and Sandy Ridge Road; a designated Activity Center at the NC 68 and Clinard Farms Road intersection; a designated Activity Center located south of Sandy Ridge Road which includes High Density Residential and Mixed-Use, Community/Regional Commercial, Office, Mixed-Use, High Density Residential, Medium Density Residential and Institutional at the NC 68/Skeet Club Road intersection; and Moderate Density

⁸ North Carolina Department of Commerce-Division of Employment Security WDB webpage, <http://eslmi23.esc.state.nc.us/projections/EmpByMajIndGrp>

Residential, Community/Regional Commercial, High Density Residential, Low-Density Residential, and Institutional in the vicinity of the western project terminus (N. Main Street and US 311).

The City of Greensboro *Comprehensive Plan – Connections 2025*, adopted in May 2005 and last updated in June 2007, identifies the some northern portions the FLUSA as an Anticipated Growth Pressure Area, as shown on Page A-3 in the Appendix.

Zoning

City of High Point Development Ordinance (2002)

The City of High Point's *Development Ordinance*⁹ which contains the city's zoning, subdivision, and environmental regulations was originally adopted in 1992 was most recently amended in 2011 and is currently undergoing a revision process (UPDATE High Point project). The need for the Development Ordinance rewrite was originally identified by the Core City Plan adopted by the city in 2007.

Zoning classifications within the FLUSA include various residential densities and planned unit developments. Portions of the FLUSA north of Skeet Club Road are zoned for agricultural uses, while residential zoning is predominantly concentrated around Oak Hollow Lake. Industrial zoning is concentrated along the NC 68 corridor in the northeast corner of the FLUSA. Commercial zoning designations are located along North Main Street south of Skeet Club Road and at the intersection of Skeet Club Road, NC 68/Eastchester Drive, and Wendover Avenue.

NPDES Phase I and II Regulations

In 1972, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) was established under the authority of the Clean Water Act. Phase I of the NPDES stormwater program was established in 1990. It focused on site and operations planning to reduce pollutant sources. Phase I covered industrial activities in 10 categories, construction activities that disturbed five or more acres, and municipalities with populations of 100,000 or more that owned or operated a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). The Phase II program extends permit coverage to smaller (< 100,000 population) communities and public entities that own or operate a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) by requiring them to apply for and obtain a NPDES permit for stormwater discharge. Federal law requires communities and public entities that own or operate a MS4, and that meet either of the following two conditions, to obtain a NPDES Phase II stormwater permit:

- 1) The MS4 is located in an urbanized area as determined by the latest Decennial Census of the Bureau of the Census. If the MS4 is not located entirely within an urbanized area, only the portion that is within the urbanized area is regulated.

⁹ City of High Point Development Ordinance,
<http://www.highpointnc.gov/cityofhighpoint/plan/docs/c1.pdf>

2) The community or public entity is designated by the NPDES permitting authority. In the state of North Carolina, the NPDES permitting authority is the Environmental Management Commission (EMC).¹⁰

The entirety of the FLUSA is subject to Phase II regulations. The City of High Point is a designated Phase II municipality. In addition, the portions of the FLUSA that are not within High Point are within the designated Phase II MSI area. This includes the portion of Davidson County and the Phase II tipped Guilford County and Forsyth County.

Randleman Rules

The majority of the FLUSA is subject to the Randleman Rules (North Carolina Administrative Code 15A NCAC 02B .0250, Randleman Lake Water Supply Watershed: Protection and Maintenance of Riparian Areas). This represents the management strategy for maintaining and protecting riparian areas in the Randleman Lake watershed. More specifically, associated buffer regulations include: a 50-foot riparian buffer along the water body and streams contributing to it, a 100-foot vegetative buffer for new developments along streams utilizing the high density option, and a 200-foot protective buffer encompassing the normal pool level of the lake.

High Point Urban Area MPO Long Range Transportation Plan 2004-2030

The *High Point Urbanized Area MPO Long Range Transportation Plan*¹¹, originally adopted in 2001 and updated in 2004, coordinates all transportation planning activities in the High Point urbanized area. Skeet Club Road is listed as No. 11 on the top-twenty list of priority projects identified as in need of improvement. Potential strategies listed to improve the Skeet Club Road corridor include: improved traffic signal coordination, intersection improvements, access management, and additional capacity.

Notable Natural Features

Water Supply Watersheds

The majority of the FLUSA is within West Fork Deep River WS-IV Protected Water Supply Watershed (WSWS), the West Fork Deep River WS-IV Critical WSWS (surrounding the Oak Hollow Lake reservoir) or the East Fork Deep River (High Point Lake) WS-IV Protected WSWS, which are all within the Cape Fear River basin.

- Development within the protected area is restricted to two dwelling units per acre or 24% built-upon area for the low density option and two dwelling units per acre or 24-70% built-upon area for the high density option.

¹⁰ NCDENR NPDES Stormwater Program webpage, <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/ws/su/npdessw>

¹¹ High Point Urban Area MPO Long Range Transportation Plan 2004-2030, http://www.hpdot.net/HPMPO/plans/LRTP04/2030_Long_Range_Transportation_Plan.pdf

- Development within the critical area of these watersheds is restricted to two dwelling units per acre or 24% built-upon area for the low density option and two dwelling units per acre or 24-50% built-upon area for the high density option.¹²

303(d) Listed Impaired Waters and Other Waterways

There are no streams within the FLUSA that are listed on the 2012 303(d) list of impaired waterways.

There are no High Quality Waters or Outstanding Resource Waters within one mile of the project area. There are no streams within the project area that are designated as, trout streams, North Carolina Natural or Scenic Rivers or as National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Lands Managed for Conservation, Open Space, Clean Water Management Trust Properties

According to GIS data, there are several parcels located within the FLUSA that are listed as lands managed for conservation or open space including Oak Hollow Park, Festival Park and North Ramp, which are all located on the shore of Oak Hollow Lake and aid in watershed protection.

In addition, Deep River Community Park is located on the north side of Skeet Club Road.

Indirect Screening Matrix Methodology

An Indirect and Cumulative Land Use Effects Screening Matrix was developed for STIP U-3615. This matrix assesses factors that influence land development decisions and presents an assessment in a quantitative matrix based upon existing conditions and trends. It rates the impact of each category from higher potential for indirect effects to lower potential for indirect effects. The measures used are supported by documentation. Each category is assessed individually and the results of the table are looked at comprehensively to determine the indirect and cumulative effects potential of the proposed project. The Scope of Project, Change in Accessibility, Public Policy, and Notable Environmental Features categories are given extra weight to determine if future growth in the area is related to project modifications.

¹² U-3615 Final Qualitative Indirect and Cumulative Effects Report, HNTB, November 2004

ICE Screening Matrix

Indirect Land Use Effects Screening Tool - STIP Project U-3615 - Proposed Skeet Club Road Widening										
Rating	Scope of Project	Change in Mobility	Forecasted Population Growth	Forecasted Employment Growth	Available Land	Water/ Sewer Availability	Market for Development	Public Policy	Notable Environmental Features	Result
More Concern	Major New Location	> 10 minute travel time savings	> 3% annual population growth	Substantial # of New Jobs Expected	5000+ Acres of Land	All services existing / available	Development activity abundant	Less stringent; no growth management	Targeted or Threatened Resource	
↑										
						X				
	X		X				X			
		X		X	X			X		Indirect Scenario Assessment Not Likely
↓									X	
Less Concern	Very Limited Scope	No travel time savings	No population growth or decline	No new Jobs or Job Losses	Limited Land Available	No service available now or in future	Development activity lacking	More stringent; growth management	Features incorporated in local protection	

ICE Screening Matrix Summary

Based upon the information analyzed and the corresponding values assigned for each category within the ICE screening matrix, the output recommendation is 'Indirect Scenario Assessment Not Likely'.

Scope of Project

The proposed project is an approximately 6.1 mile widening and upgrading of SR 1003 (North Main Street)/SR 1820 (Skeet Club Road). This project also includes the reconfiguration of the existing North Main Street and Skeet Club Road intersection, involving the construction of a 0.2 mile new location section. This category was rated as 'moderate' due to the project's relatively moderate length and the majority being on existing location.

Change in Travel Time

Potential travel time savings as a result of the project was estimated by utilizing the Google Maps trip estimating application. The project's termini were inputted and the trip was estimated by Google Maps. It was estimated that the trip currently takes 11 minutes. The majority of the project corridor is currently signed at 45 mph, which translates into 1.5 minutes per mile assuming a steady speed without signals. If capacity is increased due to widening the facility it can be assumed that travel time savings would be between 0-3 minutes. Therefore, this category was rated as 'moderately-low'.

Forecasted Population Growth

According to population estimates and projections from the State Demographer provided by the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management, Guilford County's total population was estimated to be 489,671 in July 2010 and is expected to be 613,198 in July of 2032. This represents a projected 1.03% annualized growth rate during that time period. As a result, this category was rated a 'moderate' or between 1-2%.

Forecasted Employment Growth

According to employment projections provided by the North Carolina Department of Commerce-Division of Employment Security, the Greensboro/High Point/Guilford County Workforce Development Board (WDB) will experience a 0.65% annualized employment growth rate between 2008-2018. Consequently, this category was rated as 'moderately-low' or between 0-1%.

Available Land

The FLUSA is 9,799 acres in size and as a whole contains approximately 2,000 acres of undeveloped land which is considered to be available for development. As a result, this category was rated as 'moderately-low' or between 1,250-2,500 acres.

Water and Sewer Availability

Water and sewer service exists in the majority of the FLUSA and is provided by the City of High Point, however according to the City of High Point Director of Public Services, there are parcels within the northern portion of the FLUSA that are served by private wells and septic systems. In addition, this area is within the city's annexation area and services are planned to be provided in the future. Therefore, this category was rated 'moderately-high'.

Market for Development

Development has been prevalent, primarily in the southern portion of the FLUSA which is largely built-out and will continue to occur in the northern portions of the FLUSA, but will be tempered by the short term availability of services and long term by Water Supply Watershed density requirements. Based upon the historical data and projections, future land use plans, available land and available water and sewer service, it can be assumed that the market for development within the FLUSA will remain relatively strong. This category was rated 'moderate'.

Public Policy

There are stringent public policies in place including Phase II regulations, Randleman Lake Nutrient Management Strategy Rules, an adopted Water Supply Watershed ordinance, an adopted Development Ordinance and the High Point Urbanized Area MPO Long Range Transportation Plan that include planned provisions for this project. As a result, this category was rated as 'low', signifying a comprehensive set of growth management policies.

Notable Environmental Features

Because of the above average presence of growth management policies, the notable natural features that are present within and in close proximity to the FLUSA (Oak Hollow Lake, and lands managed for conservation and open space) will be incorporated into local protection. Therefore, this category was conservatively rated as 'moderately-low'.

Indirect Effects Summary

Based upon the output of the ICE Screening Matrix, this partial control of access project has minimal likelihood to increase the development potential of and intensity in the areas adjacent to the STIP U-3615 corridor, although development is expected to continue to occur in the FLUSA in the No-Build scenario.

Transportation impact causing activities include an increase in exposure and minimal travel time savings. The project is proposed as a partial control of access facility and the vast majority of project will be on existing location, which will not increase access to parcels along the project corridor currently without access or create land use nodes not already planned. There is a 0.2 mile new location segment proposed to address a skewed angle at the North Main Street and Skeet Club Road intersection, which will slightly alter access.

The southern portion of the FLUSA is largely built-out and any development in the northern FLUSA will be planned low-density residential or will be clustered in planned mixed-use developments as shown on the Future Land Use Map (FLUM) in designated activity centers. This is important to note, because planned compact mixed-use development helps to steer development away from environmentally sensitive areas and serves to reduce impervious surface.

Any development, with or without the project, that potentially impacts jurisdictional resources, will be subject to regulatory permitting requirements. Furthermore, any development within the Protected or Critical Water Supply Watershed areas will be subject to the requirements of the adopted ordinance such as specific density requirements, the prohibition of certain activities, and riparian buffers and will adhere to adopted land use plans and zoning regulations. Lastly, the presence of Phase II stormwater regulations and the Randleman Lake Nutrient Management Strategy Rules, which stipulate post construction stormwater treatment, maintenance of Best Management Practices and 50-foot wide riparian buffers, will further mitigate potential water quality effects.

Therefore, analysis indicates indirect effects in the form of change in land use, as a result of the project, are likely to be minimal and this project will likely not result in a significant change in impervious surface and subsequently will not notably affect water quality within the FLUSA.

Cumulative Effects Summary

The construction of STIP Project U-3615, in conjunction with other planned transportation projects in the general vicinity within the Triad region, will improve mobility and have the potential to change travel patterns. Any resultant induced development and complementary land development, coupled with the completion of recent transportation and development projects along with the construction of planned transportation projects and private development projects, could constitute a cumulative effect on the study area.

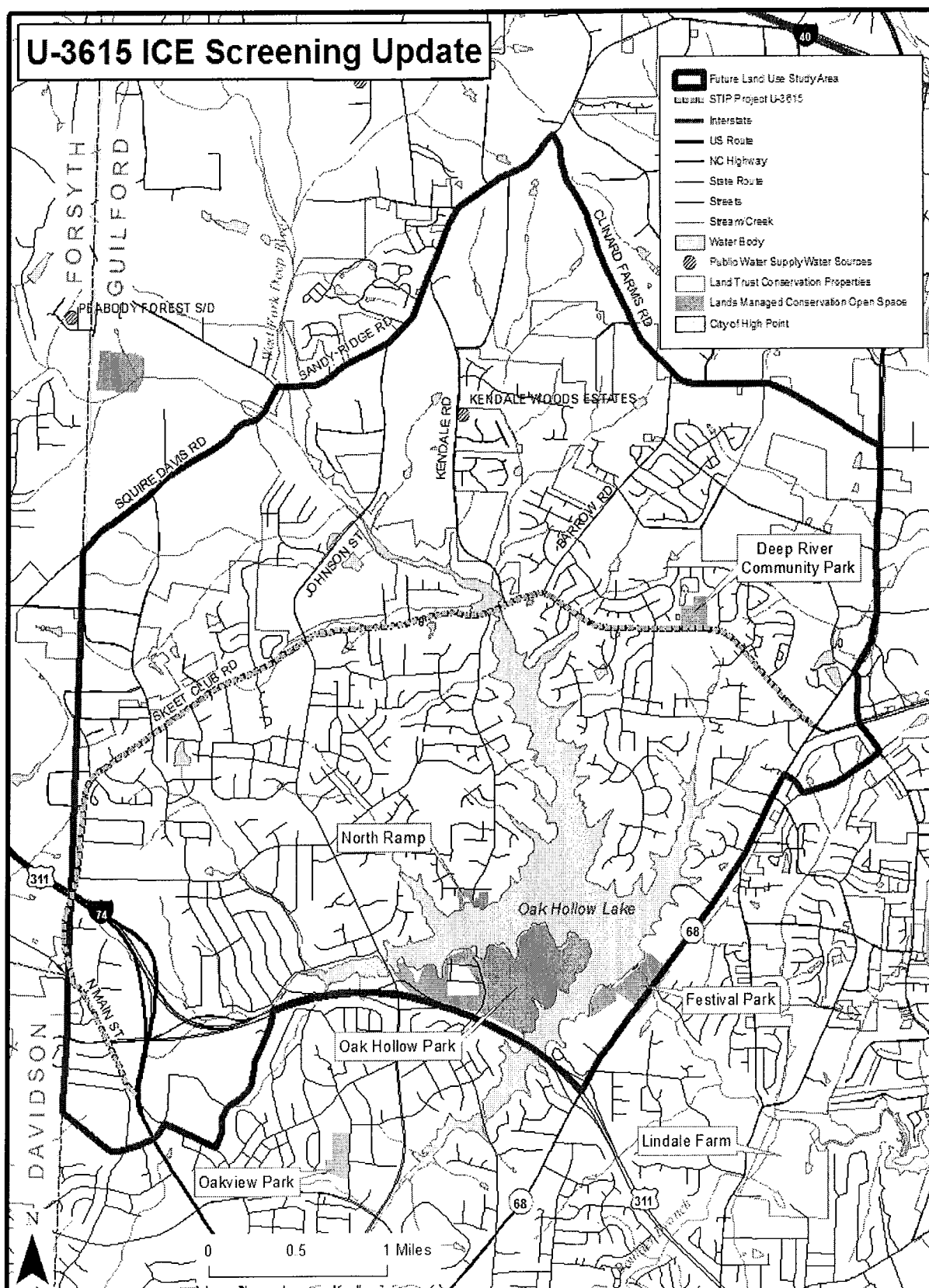
With respect to past and present projects within the FLUSA, development has occurred in the form of various types of land use including the PTI airport expansion, and transportation projects such as the completion of existing segments of the Greensboro Urban Loop and the widening of I-40. Presently, some residential and commercial development is under construction and a few development applications are under consideration. The past, present and future projects within the FLUSA are consistent with local land use and long range transportation plans.

Conclusion

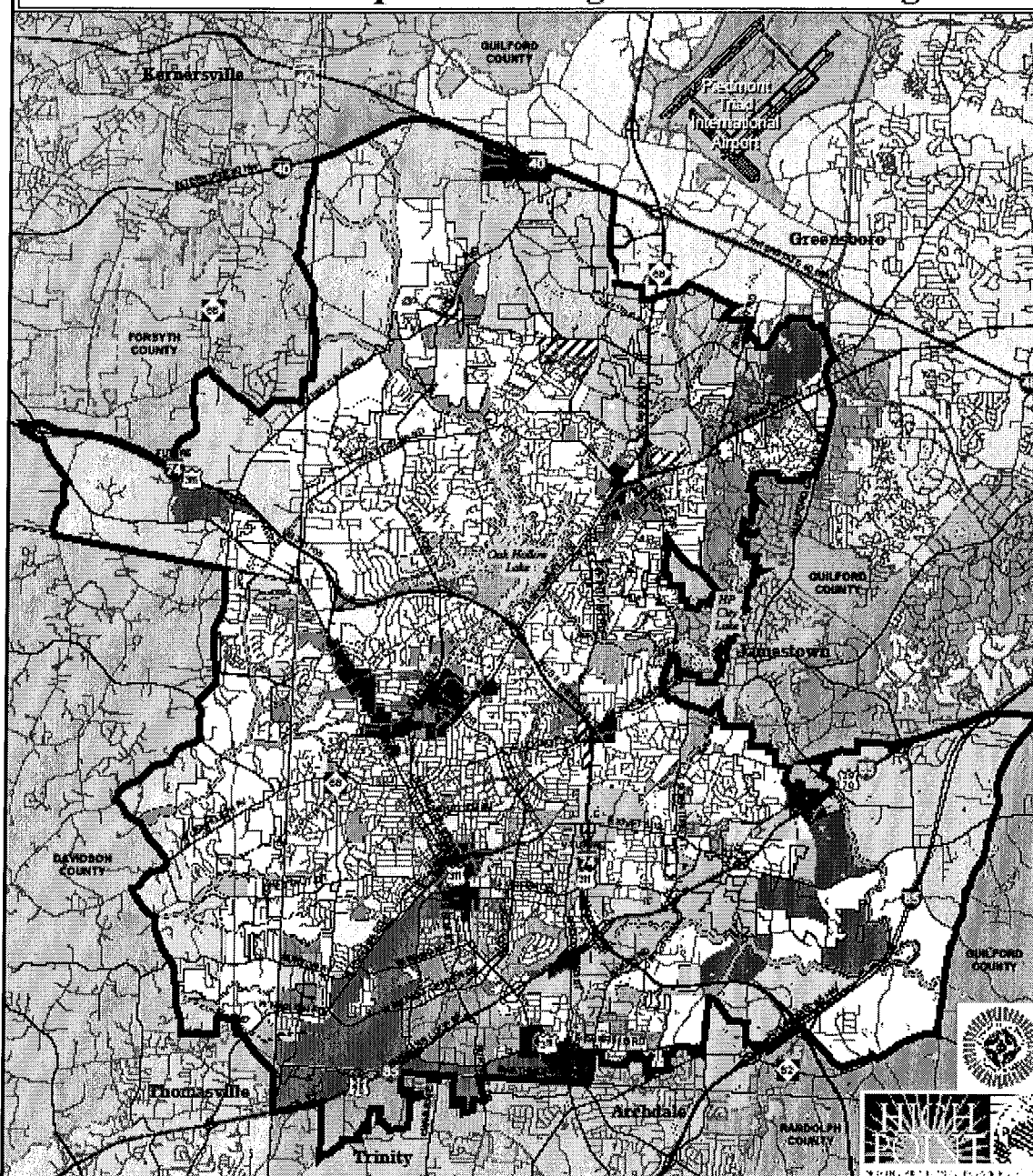
The potential does exist for water resources within the FLUSA to be minimally impacted given the level of past, present, and planned projects. The FLUSA contains both Protected and Critical Watershed Areas. However, comprehensive planning, watershed protection zones and rules, stormwater ordinances, and local sediment and erosion control measures will minimize these effects.

Direct natural environmental impacts by NCDOT projects will be addressed by programmatic agreements with resource agencies, and will be further evaluated by the NCDOT Natural Environment Unit during project permitting. Natural environmental impacts that may result from any induced development may be avoided or minimized through the implementation of local, state and federal regulations. Because few indirect impacts are anticipated, the cumulative effect of this project when considered in the context of other past present and future actions, and the resulting impact on the notable human and natural features, should be minimal. Therefore, potential indirect and cumulative effects to downstream water quality should be minimal.

APPENDIX



Land Use Plan Map for the High Point Planning Area



LAND USE PLAN CLASSIFICATIONS

Mixed Use Development	High-Density Residential	Light Industrial
Rural Development	Office	Heavy Industrial
Low-Density Residential	Local/Convenience Commercial	Institutional
Medium-Density Residential	Community/Regional Commercial	Recreation/Open Space
Medium-Density Residential	Restricted Industrial	Future Growth Area

Developmental Focal Areas

Sandy Ridge Road
 Parkside Road
 Piedmont Parkway Extension
 Cleared Farm Road
 NC50-Eisenhower Drive

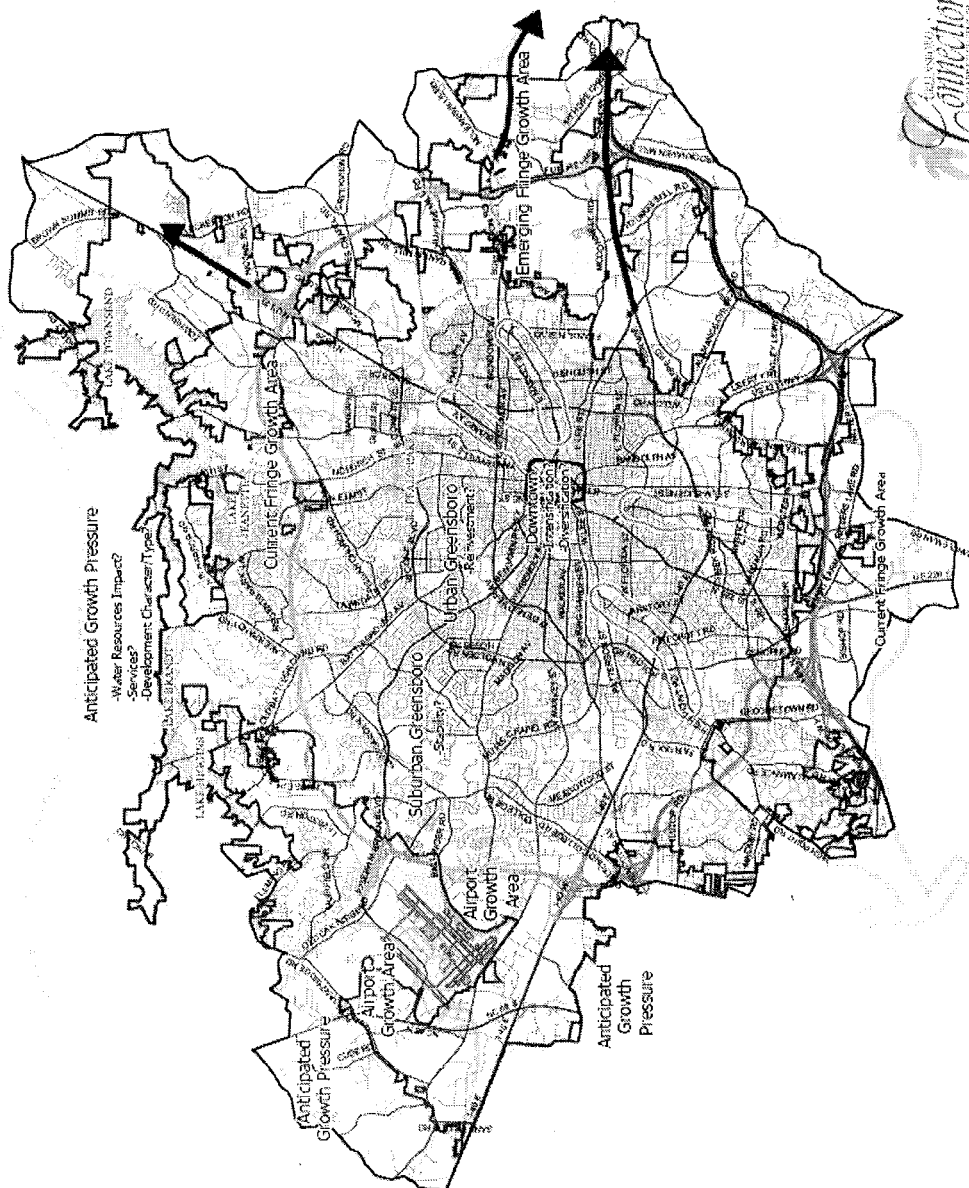
CITY OF HIGH POINT Land Use Plan

Prepared By:
 Planning & Development Department
 Date: 07/02/2012

g:\Planning\Secure\landuse\up8-5x11-2012-july.mxd

Figure 3-3
Plan Section 3.1.3

Trend Growth Scenario



Urban Loop Phases

- By 2001
- By 2004
- By 2005
- By 2008
- By 2012
- By 2014 and beyond

Legend:

- Downtown
- Reinvestment Corridors
- Growth Corridors
- Major Streets
- Streets

Legend:

- Greensboro City Limits
- Water Sewer Boundary
- Airport Property
- Existing Runways
- Lakes
- Major Streets
- Streets

Subject: ponds on skeet club rd

Date: Thu, 08 Sep 2005 10:44:18 -0400

From: Sue Homewood <Sue.Homewood@ncmail.net>

Organization: NC DENR - Winston-Salem Regional Office

To: Deanna Riffey <driffey@dot.state.nc.us>

Deanna,

I talked to some folks in Raleigh about the stormwater ponds we looked at on Skeet Club Rd. on 8/31/05.

For the pond between the shopping center and townhomes near the intersection of Skeet Club Rd and Eastchester Dr:

DWQs interpretation is that this a man-made conveyance. Under 15A NCAC 02B .0250(2)(a), a man-made conveyance....the does not receive drainage from other conveyances or streams is exempt, unless it delivers runoff directly to waters classified.... The pond's outfall went into a rip-rap man-made channel, not a classified stream. Therefore this stormwater pond would not be subject to buffers.

For the man-made ditch that the pond drained to: the ditch did deliver drainage directly to a classified stream, so the short ditch section is subject to buffers.

The second pond we looked at was adjacent to Poplar Creek Dr. This is the one that looked more like a wetland when we were there on 8/31:

Pond #7
Station Y31
12+00

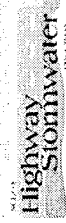
If we call this a man-made conveyance, under (2)(a) again, it drained to an ephemeral feature, therefore it would not be subject to the buffers. If we call it a wetland, it would not be subject to the buffers.

The ditch/modified channel downstream of the road (upstream and downstream of the road looked very different, so I treated them differently) that I previously rated, would be subject to the buffers because it outlets directly to a classified stream. However, I incorrectly informed you earlier that this feature would not be subject to the buffers, and DWQ will not change that call now. I'm letting you know in case its possible to make any changes to the plans that would protect those buffers, and also for future similar situations.

Please let all the others that were with us that day in the field know the outcome of the questions we all had. I appreciate your patience in waiting for a formal answer. Hopefully we'll all learn these rules together (and then they are bound to change). If you need anything else from me for this project, let me know. See you at the hydraulics meeting.

Sue

Sue Homewood <Sue.Homewood@NCmail.net>
NC DENR
WSRO



North Carolina Department of Transportation
Highway Stormwater Program
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR LINEAR ROADWAY PROJECTS



(Version 1.2; Released July 2012)

Project/TIP No.: U-3615B County(ies): Guilford Page 1 of 5

General Project Information			
Project No.:	U-3615B	Project Type:	Roadway Widening
NCDOT Contact:	Randy Henegar	Contractor / Designer:	Randy Henegar
	Address: 1590 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-1590	Address:	
	Phone: (919)-707-6726	Phone: (919)-707-6726	
	Email: rhenegar@ncdot.gov	Email: rhenegar@ncdot.gov	
City/Town:	High Point	County(ies):	Guilford
River Basin(s):	Cape Fear	CAMA County?	No
Primary Receiving Water:	Oak Hollow Lake	NCDWQ Stream Index No.:	17-3-(0.7)
NCDWQ Surface Water Classification for Primary Receiving Water	Primary:	Water Supply IV (WS-IV)	
	Supplemental:		
Other Stream Classification:	None		
303(d) Impairments:	None		
Buffer Rules in Effect	Randleman Lake		
Project Description			
Project Length (lin. Miles or feet):	3.478 mi.	Surrounding Land Use:	Residential/Commercial
		Proposed Project	Existing Site
Project Built-Upon Area (ac.)			ac.
Typical Cross Section Description:	4 LANE CURB AND GUTTER		2 LANE SHOULDER SECTION
Average Daily Traffic (veh/hr/day):		Design/Future:	Existing:
General Project Narrative:	Widening of SR 1820 (Skeet Club Road) from West of SR 1818 (Johnson Street) to NC 68 (Eastchester Drive). This project will be adding hazardous spill basins throughout the project all having sluice gates and some of which are equipped with level spreaders, grass swales, and/or a bypass pipe. Performed scour holes and grass swales where utilized where appropriate.		

References

SMP
Revised 6/10/13



(Version 1.2: Released July 2012)

Project/TIP No.: U-3615B

County(ies): Guilford

Page 2 of 5

Project Environmental Summary

Sheet No.	Station (From / To)	Feature Impacted	Water / Wetland / Buffer Type	Receiving Surface Water Name	NRTR Map ID	NCDWQ Stream Index	NCDWQ Surface Water Classification	303(d) Impairments	Type of Impact	Existing SCM	Proposed SCM
4&5	170+67-L- (LT & RT)	Stream	Perennial						Culvert		
4&5	170+06-L- (LT&RT) 172+39-L- (LT&RT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake						Culvert		
5&6	180+59-L- (LT&RT) 188+46-L- (LT&RT)	Stream	Perennial						Culvert & Fill		
5&6	177+99-L- (LT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake						Fill		
6	187+30-L- (LT)	Open Water	Perennial						Fill		
6	187+99-L- (LT) 188+46-L- (LT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake						Fill		
6&7	197+50-L- (LT)	Stream	Perennial						Fill		
6&7	204+26-L- (LT) 197+50-L- (LT) 205+22-L- (LT) 198+27-L- (RT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake						Fill		
7	198+95-L- (LT)	Stream	Perennial						Culvert		
7	198+75-L- (RT) 200+23-L- (RT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake						Culvert		
7	208+63-L- (LT)	Stream	Perennial						Culvert		
7	208+02-L- (LT) 209+14-L- (LT)	Stream	Perennial						Culvert		
8	218+72-L- (LT&RT) 219+72-L- (LT&RT)	Wetland	Riverine Swamp Forest						Fill		
8	221+97-L- (LT) 222+25-L- (LT)	Stream	Perennial						Excavation		
8	221+87-L- (LT) 223+01-L- (LT)	Buffer	Perennial						Excavation		
9	231+60-L- (RT) 232+27-L- (LT)	Stream	Perennial						Excavation/Fill & Culvert		
9	230+94-L- (LT) 232+87-L- (RT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake								

* List all stream and surface water impact locations regardless of jurisdiction or size.

Equalizer Pipes to be noted as a minimization of impacts.

All proposed SCMs listed must also be listed under Swales, Performed Sour Holes and other Energy Dissipators, or Other Stormwater Control Measures.

Description of Minimization of Impacts or Mitigation



North Carolina Department of Transportation
Highway Stormwater Program
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR LINEAR ROADWAY PROJECTS

(Version 1.2; Released July 2012)

Project/TIP No.: U-3615B

Country(ies):

Guilford

Page

3

of

Project Environmental Summary

Sheet No.	Station (From / To)	Feature Impacted	Water / Wetland / Buffer Type	Receiving Surface Water Name	NRTM Map ID	Surface water impacts				Type of Impact	Existing SCM	Proposed SCM
						NCDWQ Stream Index	NCDWQ Surface Water Classification	303(d) Impairments				
9	232+00-L (LT)	Wetland	Unknown							Fill		
	232+80-L (LT)											
9	232+87-L (LT)	Open Water	Lake							Fill & Stabilization		
	236+40-L (LT)											
9	232+87-L (LT)	Buffer	N/A									
	236+40-L (LT)											
9	237+28 -L	Open Water	Lake							Fill & Stabilization		
	239+38 -L											
9&10	237+28-L (LT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake							Fill & Stabilization		
	239+38-L (LT)											
10	240+14-L (LT)	Wetland	Non-Riverine Swamp Forest							Stabilization		
	240+31-L (LT)											
10	240+18-L (RT)	Open Water	Lake							Excavation		
	240+35-L (RT)											
10	240+18-L (RT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake							Excavation		
	240+81-L (RT)											
10	12+20 -Y&S- (LT & RT)	Open Water & Stream	Lake & Perennial							Culvert		
	11+52-L (RT)											
10	12+86-L (LT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake							Culvert		
	246+25 -L- (LT)											
10	246+54 -L- (LT)	Stream	Perennial							Temp. Excavation		
	246+09 -L- (LT)											
10	246+54 -L- (LT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake							Excavation		
	266+36 -L- (LT & RT)											
11	265+24-L (LT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake							Fill/Excavation/ Stabilization/C/Temp.		
11	266+91 -L-(RT)											
12	273+60 -L- (RT)	Stream	Perennial							Excavation		
	271+16-L (RT)											
12	273+92-L (RT)	Buffer	Randleman Lake							Excavation & Clearing		
	275+43-L (RT)											
12	276+59-L (RT)	Open Water	Pond							Fill & Stabilization		
	276+59-L (RT)											

* List all stream and surface water impact locations regardless of jurisdiction or size. Equalizer Pipes to be noted as a minimization of impacts.

equipment, pipes to be noted as a minimization of impacts.

Description of Minimization of Impacts or Mitigation

References

1000000



(Version 1.2; Released July 2012)

Project/TIP No.: U-3615B

County(ies):

Guilford

Guilford	Preformed Scour Holes and Energy Dissipators
----------	--

Page 5

of

5

[illegible]

Have minimum design criteria, as presented in the NCDOT Best Management Practices Toolbox (2008), NCDOT Standard Details, or FHWA HEC-14 (July 2006) been met and verified, as applicable? If No, provide further explanation of why design criteria was not met.

Additional Comments

* Refer to the NCDOT Best Management Practices Toolbox, Version 1 (March 2008), NCDOT Standard Details, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Hydraulic Engineering Circular No. 14 (HEC-14), Third Edition, Hydraulic Design of Energy Dissipators for Culverts and Channels (July 2006), as applicable, for design guidance and criteria.



(Version 1.2; Released July 2012)

5

[illegible]

Have minimum design criteria, as presented in the NCDOT Best Management Practices Toolbox, Version 1 (March 2008), been met and verified? If No, provide further explanation of why design criteria was not met.

Additional Comments

For swale at sta. 183+73 -L- to sta. 185+78 -L- the minimum criteria was not meet due to a lack of real estate available.



North Carolina Department of Transportation
Highway Stormwater Program
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR LINEAR ROADWAY PROJECTS



(Version 1.2; Released July 2012)

Project/TIP No.: U-3615B County(ies): Guilford Page 5 of 5

Other Stormwater Control Measures									
Sheet No.	Station	SCM Type	Drainage Area (ac)	Required / Minimum Treatment		Design Treatment	All Design Criteria Met?		
	183+00 -L- (Rt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	2.10	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	5120.00	cf	7650.00	cf	Yes
	191+50 -L- (Lt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	0.80	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	2293.00	cf	2300.00	cf	Yes
	202+00 -L- (Lt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	3.28	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	6560.00	cf	6700.00	cf	Yes
	222+00 -L- (Rt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	5.10	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	7240.00	cf	7320.00	cf	Yes
	234+50 -L- (Rt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	2.30	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	4000.00	cf	4120.00	cf	Yes
	242+00 -L- (Rt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	4.40	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	6910.00	cf	7350.00	cf	Yes
	267+00 -L- (Lt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	4.90	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	6500.00	cf	6590.00	cf	Yes
	272+00 -L- (Lt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	5.90	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	8060.00	cf	8070.00	cf	Yes
	306+00 -L- (Rt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	4.60	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	6530.00	cf	6620.00	cf	Yes
	314+50 -L- (Rt)	Hazardous Spill Basin	2.20	2yr, tc=10 min, td= 5 min storm runoff + 10,000 gal (cf)	3380.00	cf	3390.00	cf	Yes
	202+00 -L- (Lt)	Level Spreader	4.60	10-year Storm, Level Spreader Length (ft)	67.60	ft	70.00	ft	Yes
	222+00 -L- (Lt)	Level Spreader	5.20	10-year Storm, Level Spreader Length (ft)	65.00	ft	65.00	ft	Yes
	242+00 -L- (Rt)	Level Spreader	4.51	10-year Storm, Level Spreader Length (ft)	50.00	ft	50.00	ft	Yes
	267+00 -L- (Lt)	Level Spreader	4.54	10-year Storm, Level Spreader Length (ft)	71.50	ft	75.00	ft	Yes
	272+00 -L- (Rt)	Level Spreader	5.90	10-year Storm, Level Spreader Length (ft)	117.00	ft	120.00	ft	Yes

Additional Comments

* Equalizer Pipes to be noted as a minimization of impacts.

BUFFER IMPACTS SUMMARY

			IMPACT										BUFFER REPLACEMENT		
SITE NO.	STATION (FROM/TO)	STRUCTURE SIZE / TYPE	TYPE			ALLOWABLE			MITIGABLE			REPLACEMENT			
			ROAD CROSSING	BRIDGE	PARALLEL IMPACT	ZONE 1 (ft²)	ZONE 2 (ft²)	TOTAL (ft²)	ZONE 1 (ft²)	ZONE 2 (ft²)	TOTAL (ft²)	ZONE 1 (ft²)	ZONE 2 (ft²)		
1	170+06/172+39 -L-	2@66" RCP	X			3854	1931								
2	177+99/187+30 -L-(LT)	RELOCATE CHANNEL	X		X	4787	2292		36705	22604					
2A	187+45/196+55-L-(LT)	ROCK FILL IN POND			X				1369	9662					
2B	192+48 -L-(LT)	RIPRAP PAD			X		51								
3	197+50/205+22-L-(LT)	NAT. STREAM DESIGN			X				52487	31125		45810	29829		
3A	198+75/200+23 -L-(RT)	2@54" RCP	X			2216	623								
3B	208+02/209+14 -L-(LT)	48" RCP	X			6967	4638								
3C	202+96-L-(LT)	LEVEL SPREADER			X		64								
4	221+87 /223+01-L-(LT)	2' BASE DITCH(BYPASS)			X	1166	998								
5	230+94/232+87-L-(LT&RT)	30" RCP	X		X	8784	5141		175	877					
SUBTOTALS=:						27774	15738		90736	64268		45810	29829		

N.C. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

GUILFORD COUNTY
PROJECT: 34962.1.1 (U-3615B)

Sheet 11 of 12
6/6/2013
Revised 6/10/13

BUFFER IMPACTS SUMMARY													
SITE NO.	STATION (FROM/TO)	STRUCTURE SIZE / TYPE	IMPACT				MITIGABLE				BUFFER REPLACEMENT		
			TYPE			ALLOWABLE		ZONE 1 (ft²)		TOTAL (ft²)		ZONE 1 (ft²)	ZONE 2 (ft²)
			ROAD CROSSING	BRIDGE	PARALLEL IMPACT	ZONE 1 (ft²)	ZONE 2 (ft²)	TOTAL (ft²)	ZONE 1 (ft²)	TOTAL (ft²)			
6	237+28 / 239+38-L-	BRIDGE APPROACH	X			3478	1674						
6A	240+18 / 240+81 -L-(RT)	"V" DITCH (BYPASS)			X	1271	834						
7	11+52 / 12+86-L-(LT&RT)	42" RCP	X			3933	2411						
8	265+24 / 266+91-L-(LT&RT)	8'X8' RCBC	X						8902	4658			
8A	271+16 / 273+92 -L-(RT)	30" & 24" RCP				1226	2536		1385	1493			
SUBTOTALS=:	THIS SHEET					9908	7455		10287	6151			
SUBTOTALS=:	SHEET 1					27774	15738		90736	64268		45810	29829
TOTALS=:						37683	23193		101023	70419		45810	29829

N.C. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

GUILFORD COUNTY

PROJECT: 34962.1.1 (U-3615B)

Revised

6/6/2013

10/10/13

SHEET 12 OF 12

Rev. May 2006

BUFFER IMPACTS SUMMARY													
			IMPACT							BUFFER REPLACEMENT			
SITE NO.	STATION (FROM/TO)	STRUCTURE SIZE / TYPE	TYPE			ALLOWABLE		MITIGABLE		TOTAL		ZONE 1 (ft²)	ZONE 2 (ft²)
			ROAD CROSSING	BRIDGE	PARALLEL IMPACT	ZONE 1 (ft²)	ZONE 2 (ft²)	TOTAL (ft²)	ZONE 1 (ft²)	ZONE 2 (ft²)	TOTAL (ft²)		
6	237+28 /239+38-L-	BRIDGE APPROACH	X				3478	1674					
6A	240+18/240+81 -L-(RT)	"V" DITCH (BYPASS)			X		1271	834					
7	11+52/12+86-L-(LT&RT)	42" RCP	X				3933	2411					
8	265+24/266+91-L-(LT&RT)	8'X8' RCBC	X						8902	4658			
8A	271+16/273+92 -L-(RT)	30" & 24" RCP					1226	2536	1385	1493			

Rev. May 2006

MAI CHINE STA. 267+00.00
SHEET 12

6/10/13

Pls Sta 248+06.60
 $\theta_s = 4^\circ 37' 14.3''$
 $L_s = 150.00'$
 $LT = 100.03'$
 $ST = 50.03'$

PI Sta 253+07.94
 $\Delta = 51^\circ 46' 45.8''$ (RT)
 $D = 6^\circ 09' 39.0''$
 $L = 840.46$
 $T = 451.38'$
 $R = 930.00'$
 $DS = 50 \text{ MPH}$
 $SE = 0.04$

SR 1834 KENDALE RD.
EST. $\frac{2013}{2033}$ AADT

~~-Y35-~~
~~PI Sta II+10.23~~
 ~~$\Delta = 6^\circ 51' 33.8''$ (L)~~
 ~~$D = 3^\circ 06' 54.2''$~~
 ~~$L = 220.20'$~~
 ~~$T = 110.23'$~~
 ~~$R = 1,839.32'$~~

Pls Sta 241+78.43
 $\theta_s = 0^\circ 54' 01.3''$
 $L_s = 110.00'$
 $LT = 73.33'$
 $ST = 36.67'$

-L-
PI Sta 242+96.11
 $\Delta = 2^\circ 39' 07.6''$ (LT)
 $D = 1^\circ 38' 13.3''$
 $L = 162.01$
 $T = 81.02'$
 $R = 3,500.00'$

$\theta_s = 0^\circ 54' 01.3''$
 $L_s = 110.00'$
 $LT = 73.33'$
 $ST = 36.67'$

-Y35-PCSta. 10+00.00
-Y35-POCSta. 10+22.26
BEGIN CONSTRUCTION

-Y35-POCSta. 10+22.26
BEGIN CONSTRUCTION

34
CITY OF HIGH POINT
DB 2389 PG 0658
PB 71 PG 55

-Y35-PT Sta. 12+20.20

-L- CSS ta. 243/77.10

-L- ST Sta. 244+87.10

BL - PINC ^{Sc} 237+09.86

~~-L- SCS to 248+56.56~~

CHRIST COMMISSION MINISTRY
INTERNATIONAL INC
DB 6472 PG 1936

BL PINC 246+82.38
BY36- POT 10+86.84
U3615-8

DANIEL JOSEPH ENNIS
DB 4719 PG 1302
PB 112 PG 105

BETTY H. THOMPSON
DB 5700 PG 1380
PB 12 PG 105

$$\frac{-L - \text{POC Sta. } 242 + 13.32 = Y35 - \text{POT Sta. } 14 + 56.98}{}$$

PDE
 LEVEL SPREADER
 SEE DETAIL
 SHT 2-E
 L- TSSfa. 241+05.09
 14 SY FILT
 SCSfa. 242+15
 (38)
 BETTY H. THOMPSON
 DB 5765 PG 1567

CITY OF HIGH POINT
PB 71 PG 55
(34)

REVISIONS

1. REVISED LABEL OFFSETS FOR EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY TO ACTUAL DISTANCES. 9/29/09
2. NAME CHANGE ON PARCEL 38 AND COMBINE WITH PARCEL 41.
3. NAME CHANGE ON PARCEL 42.
2022/2/5/3 RW REVISION: THE PDE WAS REVISED AROUND RELOCATED BASIN #5 ON PARCEL 34. - TEM

```
28-MAY-2013 11:47
R:\Roadway\Proj\J3615b-rdy-psh-sh10.dgn
$$$USERNAME$$$
```

SEE SHEET 21 FOR -L- PROFILE
SEE SHEET 26 FOR -Y35- PROFILE

★ PROPOSED SIGNAL

-L-	-L-	-L-	-Y39-	-Y37N-
PI Sta 253+07.94 Δ = 51°46'45.8" (RT) D = 6°09'39.0" L = 840.46 T = 451.38' R = 930.00' DS = 50 MPH SE = 0.04	PIs Sta 257+47.06 Θs = 4°37'14.3" Ls = 150.00' LT = 100.03' ST = 50.03'	PIs Sta 266+00.54 Θs = 2°02'46.6" Ls = 150.00' LT = 100.01' ST = 50.01'	PI Sta 12+19.09 Δ = 29°55'03.0" (LT) D = 6°59'14.2" L = 428.77' T = 219.09' R = 820.00'	PI Sta 14+00.24 Δ = 25°49'44.9" (LT) D = 13°06'36.9" L = 197.01' T = 100.21' R = 437.03'

-Y37N-POT Sta. 10+00.00

SEE SHEET 2-K FOR INTERSECTION DETAILS
SEE SHEET 22 FOR -L- PROFILE
SEE SHEET 27 FOR -Y36-, -Y37N-,
-Y37S-, -Y38-, -Y39-, -Y40- PROFILES

NAD 83
5638
5639

- REVISIONS
1. REVISED LABEL OFFSETS FOR EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY TO ACTUAL DISTANCES. 9/29/09

2. NAME CHANGE ON PARCELS 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 56, 59, AND 60.

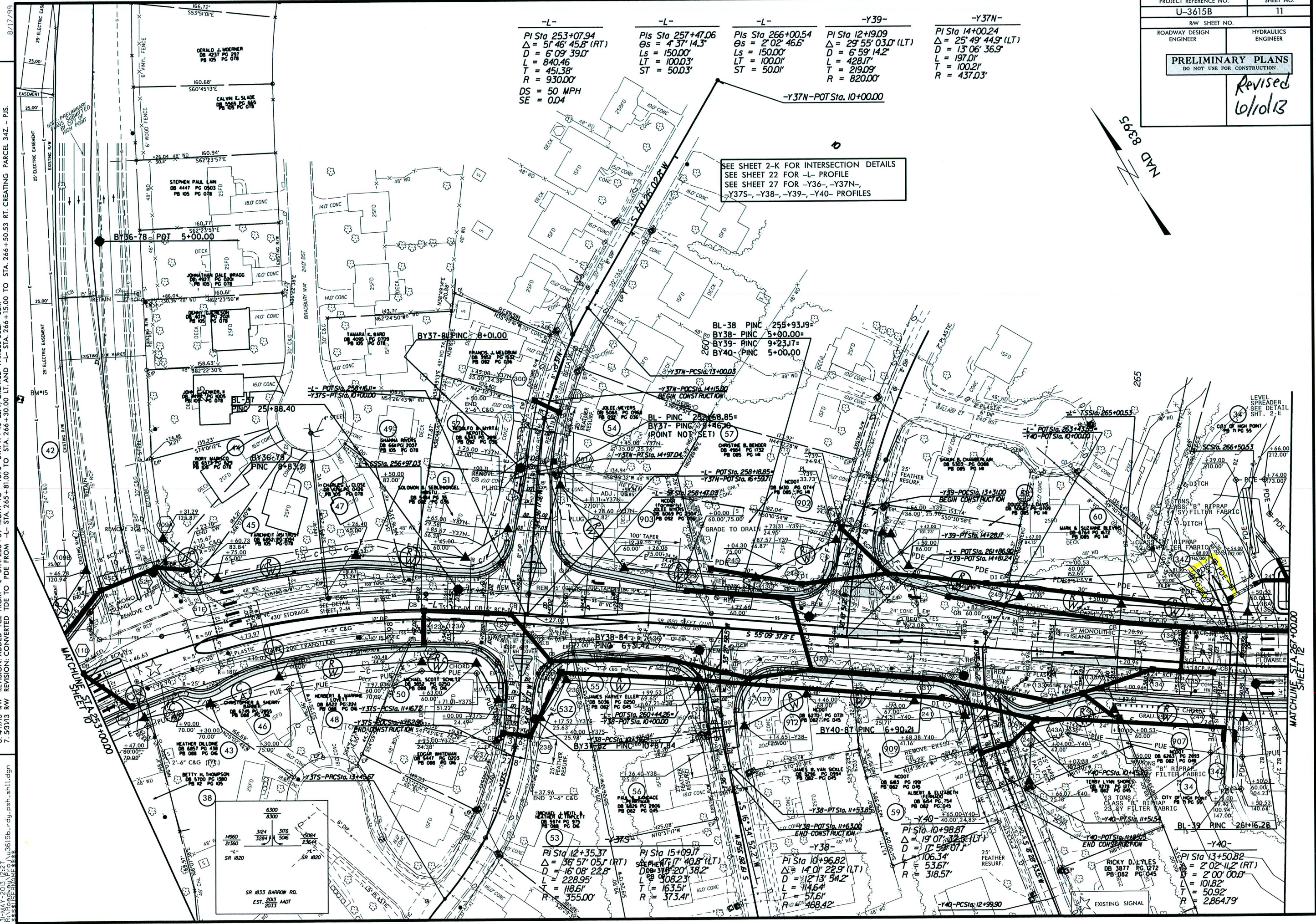
3. PDE LINE SHIFT ON PARCELS 58.

4. NAME CHANGE ON PARCELS 902, 903 AND 909 TO NCDOT.

5. 7/23/12 RW REVISION: REVISED CONSTRUCTION AND LABELS; PROPOSED CATCH BASIN SHIFTED AND NAME CHANGE ON PARCEL 57. - SLK

6. 4/17/13 RW REVISION: ADDED TCE FROM -L- STA. 258+69 RIGHT TO -Y37S- STA. 11+40 LEFT; CREATED PARCEL 532. - SLK

7. 5/31/13 RW REVISION: CONVERTED TDE TO PDE FROM -L- STA. 265+81.00 TO STA. 266+30.00 LT; AND -L- STA. 266+15.00 TO STA. 266+50.53 RT. CREATING PARCEL 342. - PJS.



SEE SHEET 2-J FOR INTERSECTION DETAILS
SEE SHEET 22 FOR -L- PROFILE
SEE SHEET 27 FOR -Y4I- PROFILE

-L-
PI Sta 271+96.32
 $\Delta = 29^{\circ}07'59.5"$ (LT)
D = 2'43'42"
L = 1067.79
T = 545.70
R = 2100.00'
DS = 50 MPH
SE = 0.04

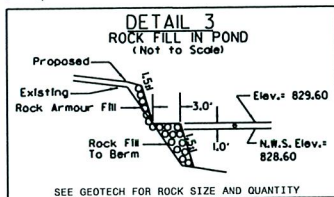
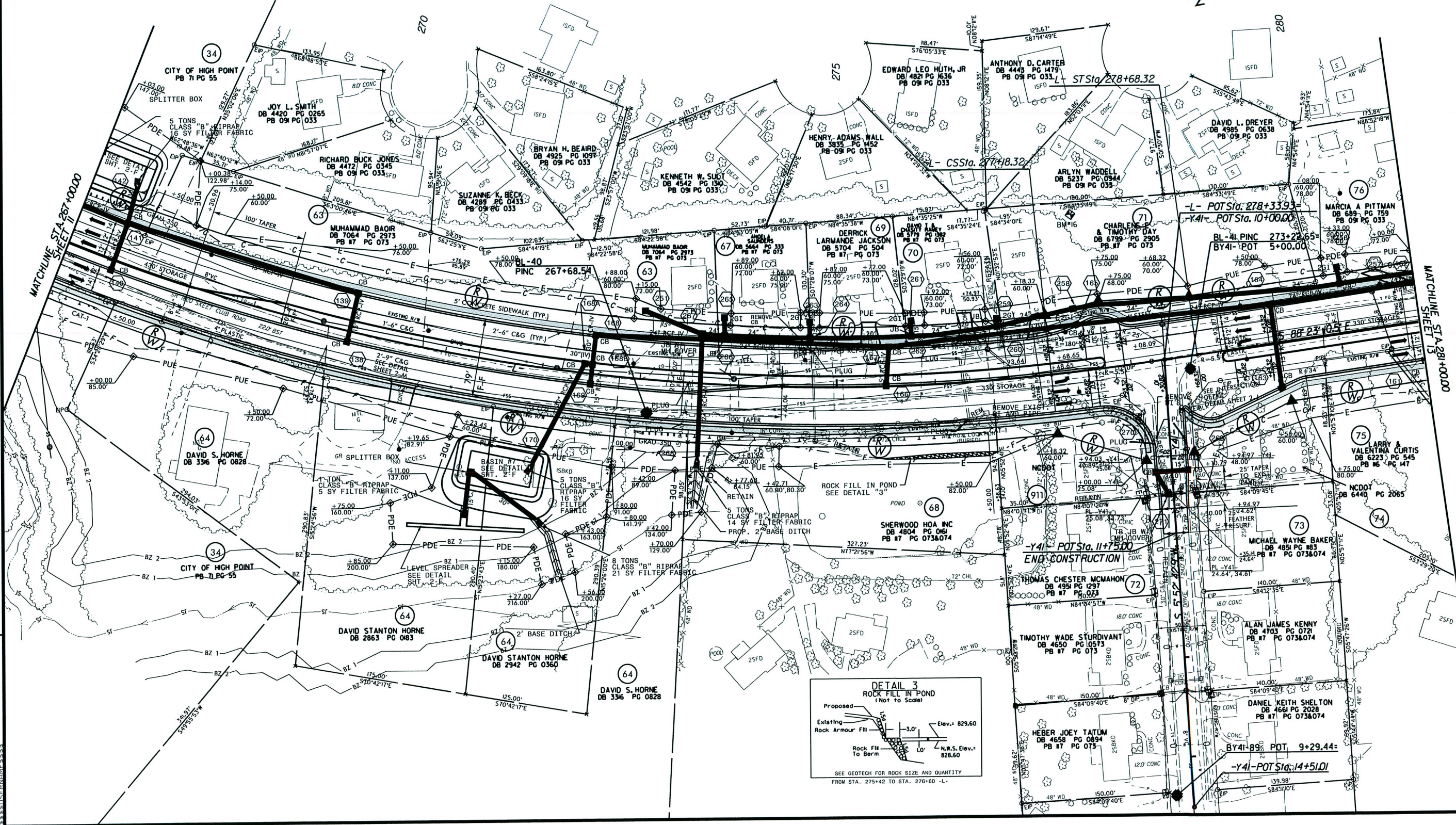
-L-
PIs Sta 277+68.32
Gs = 2'02'46"
Ls = 150.00'
LT = 100.01'
ST = 50.01'

NAD 83 95

REVISIONS

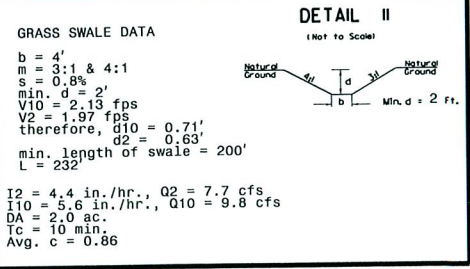
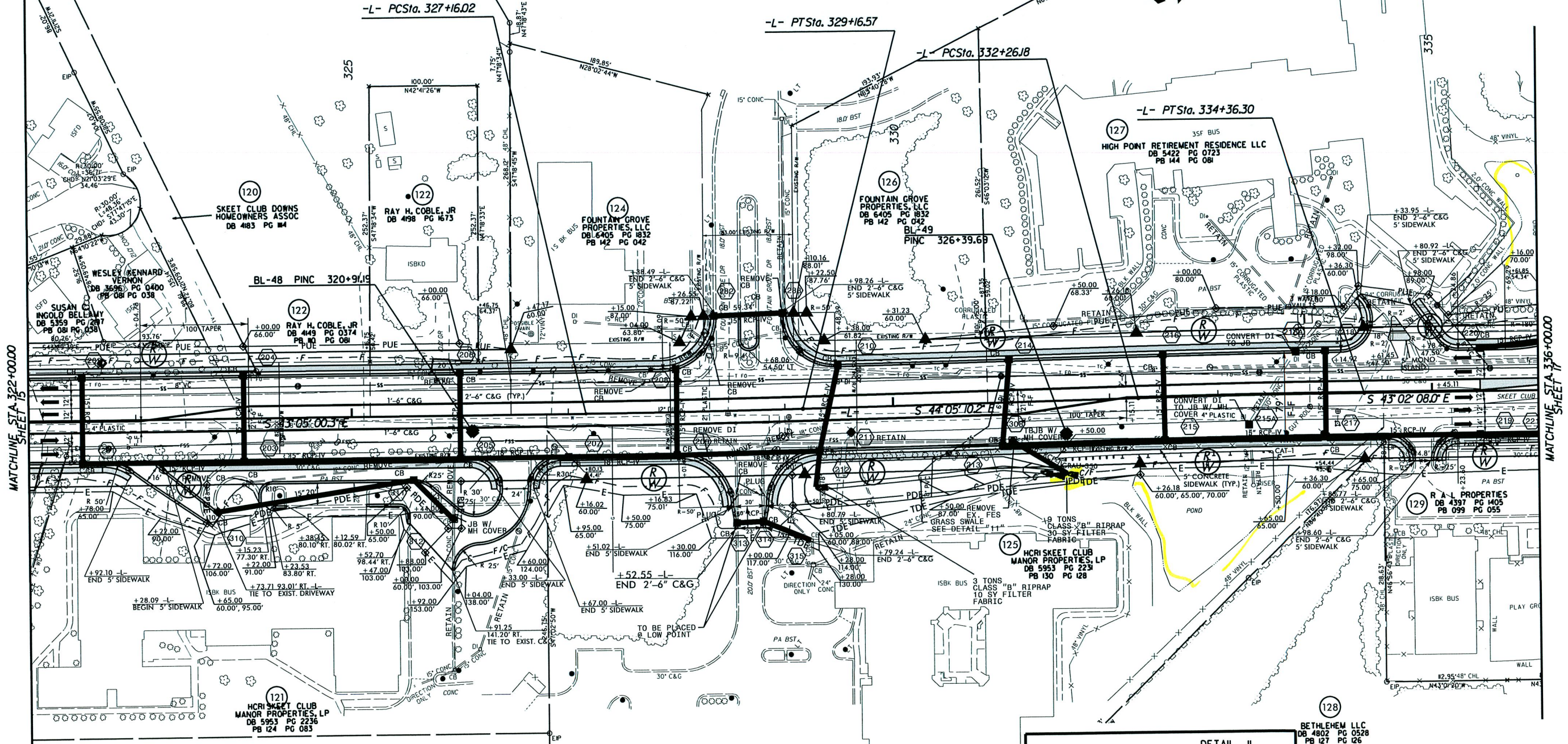
1. REVISED LABEL OFFSETS FOR EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY TO ACTUAL DISTANCES. 9/29/09
 2. NAME CHANGE ON PARCELS 63, 67, 69, 70, 71, 74 AND 75.
 3. KEEP EXISTING DRIVE OPEN ON PARCEL 65.
 4. NAME CHANGE ON PARCELS 76 AND DRIVE ENTRANCE CHANGE.
 5. NAME CHANGE ON PARCEL 91 TO NCDOT.
- 5/14/12 RW REVISION: COMBINED PARCELS 64, 65 & 66 INTO PARCEL 64. - SLK

28-MAY-2013 11:47
R:\Roadway\Projects\U3615B\rdy_psh_shl2.dgn
SSS\SSS\SSS\SSS



-L-
PI Sta 328+16.30
 $\Delta = 1^{\circ}00'09.9"$ (LT)
D = 0'30'00.0"
L = 200.55'
T = 100.28'
R = 11,459.16'
DS = 50 MPH
SE = NC

-L-
PI Sta 333+31.24
 $\Delta = 1^{\circ}03'02.2"$ (RT)
D = 0'30'00.0"
L = 210.12'
T = 105.06'
R = 11,459.16'
DS = 50 MPH
SE = NC



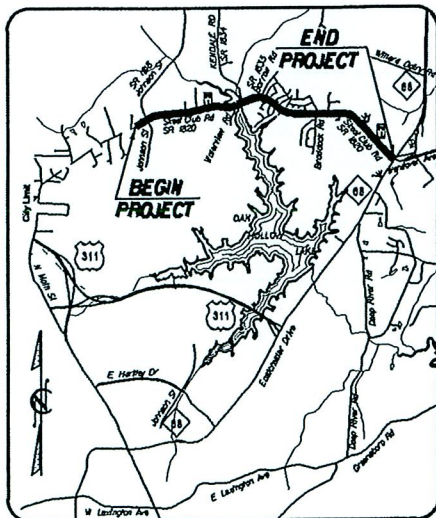
- REVISIONS
1. REVISED LABEL OFFSETS FOR EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY TO ACTUAL DISTANCES. 9/29/09
 2. NAME CHANGE ON PARCELS 120, 121, 124, 125 AND 126.
 3. 5/31/13 RW REVISION: REVISED PDE AND TDE ON PARCEL 125. - PJS

SEE SHEET 24 FOR -L- PROFILE

09/08/99

TIP PROJECT: U-3615B

See Sheet 1-A For Index of Sheets
See Sheet 1-B For Conventional Symbols



VICINITY MAP

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

GUILFORD COUNTY

LOCATION: SR 1820 (SKEET CLUB ROAD) FROM WEST OF SR 1818 (JOHNSON STREET) TO NC 68 (EASTCHESTER DRIVE).

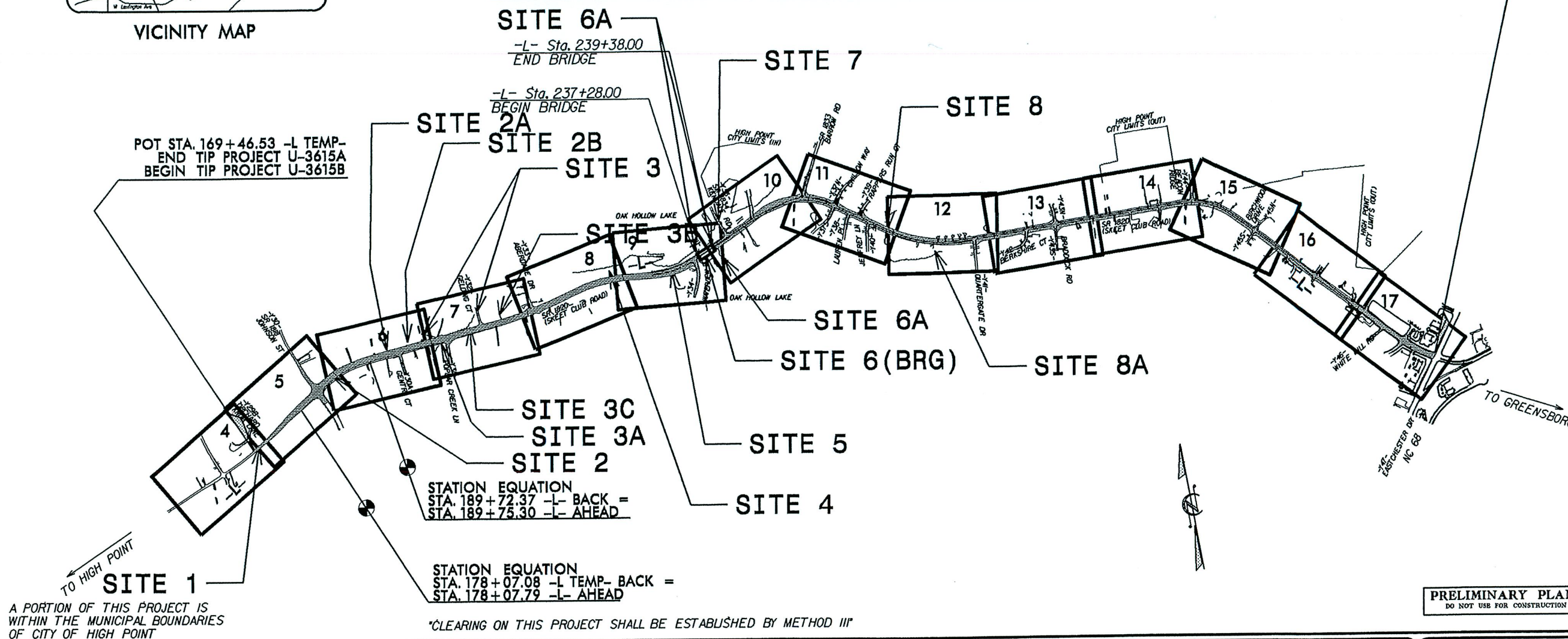
TYPE OF WORK: PAVING, GRADING, DRAINAGE, CURB & GUTTER, STRUCTURE, CULVERT, SIGNING AND SIGNALS

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	U-3615B	1	
STATE PROJ. NO.	F.A. PROJ. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
34962.1.1	STP-1820(2)	P.E.	
34962.2.3	STP-1820(2)	R/W, UTL.	
Buffer Drawing			
Sheet 1 of 12			

Revised 6/10/13

BUFFER IMPACTS PERMIT

STA. 348+41.04 -L- END TIP PROJECT U-3615B



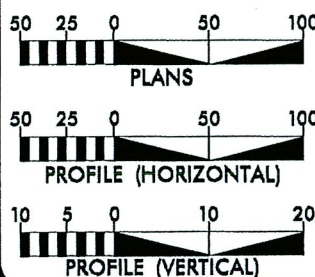
A PORTION OF THIS PROJECT IS WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES OF CITY OF HIGH POINT

CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE ESTABLISHED BY METHOD III

PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

CONTRACT:

GRAPHIC SCALES



DESIGN DATA

ADT 2013 = 10860-23524
ADT 2035 = 17900-34700
DHV = 10 %
D = 60 %
T = 5 % *
V = 50 MPH
* TTST = 2% DUAL 3%
FUNC CLASS =
URBAN MINOR ARTERIAL
SUBREGIONAL TIER

PROJECT LENGTH

LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT U-3615B = 3.349 MI
LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT U-3615B = 0.040 MI
TOTAL LENGTH OF TIP PROJECT U-3615B = 3.389 MI

WETHERILL ENGINEERING

Prepared for the North Carolina Department of Transportation in the Office of: 519 JONES ROAD, SUITE 104, RALEIGH, N.C. 27604
Phone: 919 857 0077 Fax: 919 851 0077

2012 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

RIGHT OF WAY DATE: APRIL 27, 2009

LETTING DATE: OCTOBER 15, 2013

NCDOT CONTACT: BRENDA L. MOORE, PE
ROADWAY DESIGN, ENGINEERING
COORDINATION SECTION PROJECT ENGINEER

EDWARD G. WETHERILL, PE
PROJECT ENGINEER

GREG S. PURVIS, PE
PROJECT DESIGN ENGINEER

HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

SIGNATURE: _____ P.E.

ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER

SIGNATURE: _____ P.E.



Buffer Drawing
Sheet 2 of 13
Revised 6/10/13



STA. 169+46.53 POC -L- =
STA. 169+46.53 POC -L- TEMP
OFFSET = 21.07' RT.
END TIP PROJECT U-3615A
BEGIN TIP PROJECT U-3615B

JOHN W. & JANE B. RIERSON

2
ZONE 1
ALLOWABLE

ZONE 2
ALLOWABLE

SITE 1

ZONE 2
ALLOWABLE
ZONE 1
ALLOWABLE

-L- TEMP
PI Sta 167+89.7
Δ = 6' 27" 19.5' (LT)
D = 1' 31" 04.5'
L = 425.31'
T = 212.89'
R = 3,775.00'
DS = 50 MPH
SE = 0.02

-L- TEMP
PI Sta 171+59.42
Δ = 6' 27" 19.5' (LT)
D = 1' 31" 04.5'
L = 425.31'
T = 212.89'
R = 3,775.00'
DS = 50 MPH
SE = 0.02

-L-
PIs Sta 158+44.07
Δs = 0' 22" 00.7'
Ls = 96.00'
LT = 64.00'
ST = 32.00'

-L-
PIs Sta 163+70.31
Δs = 0' 33" 00.7' S65°41'W
Ls = 96.00'
LT = 64.00'
ST = 32.00'



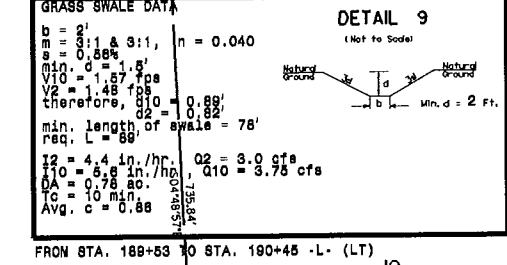
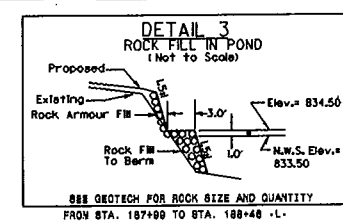
MATCHLINE STA 170+000
SHEET 5

REVISIONS

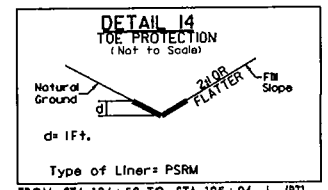
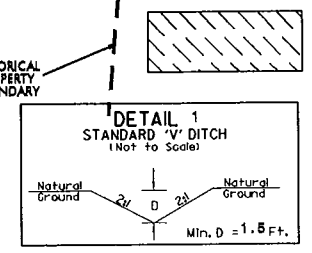
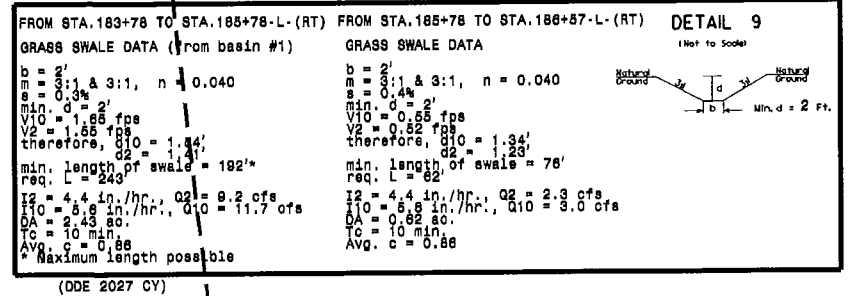
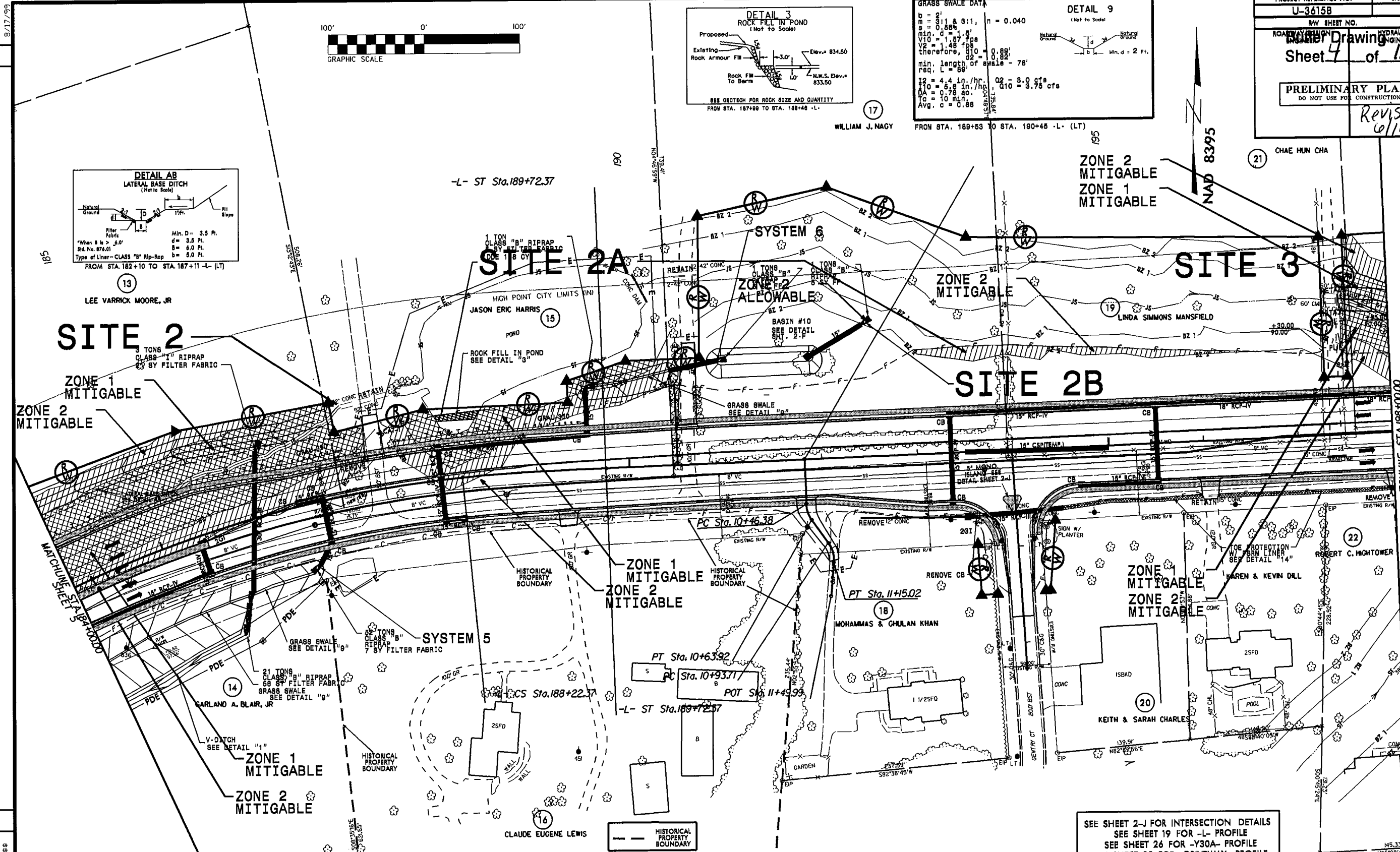
8/17/99

*****SYTIME*****
*****CDGN*****
*****ENGINEER*****

9/29/09 R/W REVISION: REVISED LABEL OFFSETS FOR EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY TO ACTUAL DISTANCES
2/24/12 R/W REVISION: REMOVED PERMANENT DRAINAGE EASEMENT AND ADDED RIGHT OF WAY
AND TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT ON PARCELS 13, 15, 17, 19 AND 21. - SIK
4/7/13 R/W REVISION: ADDED TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT FROM -L- STA. 187+89 TO 190+31 LEFT ON PARCEL 15. - SIK

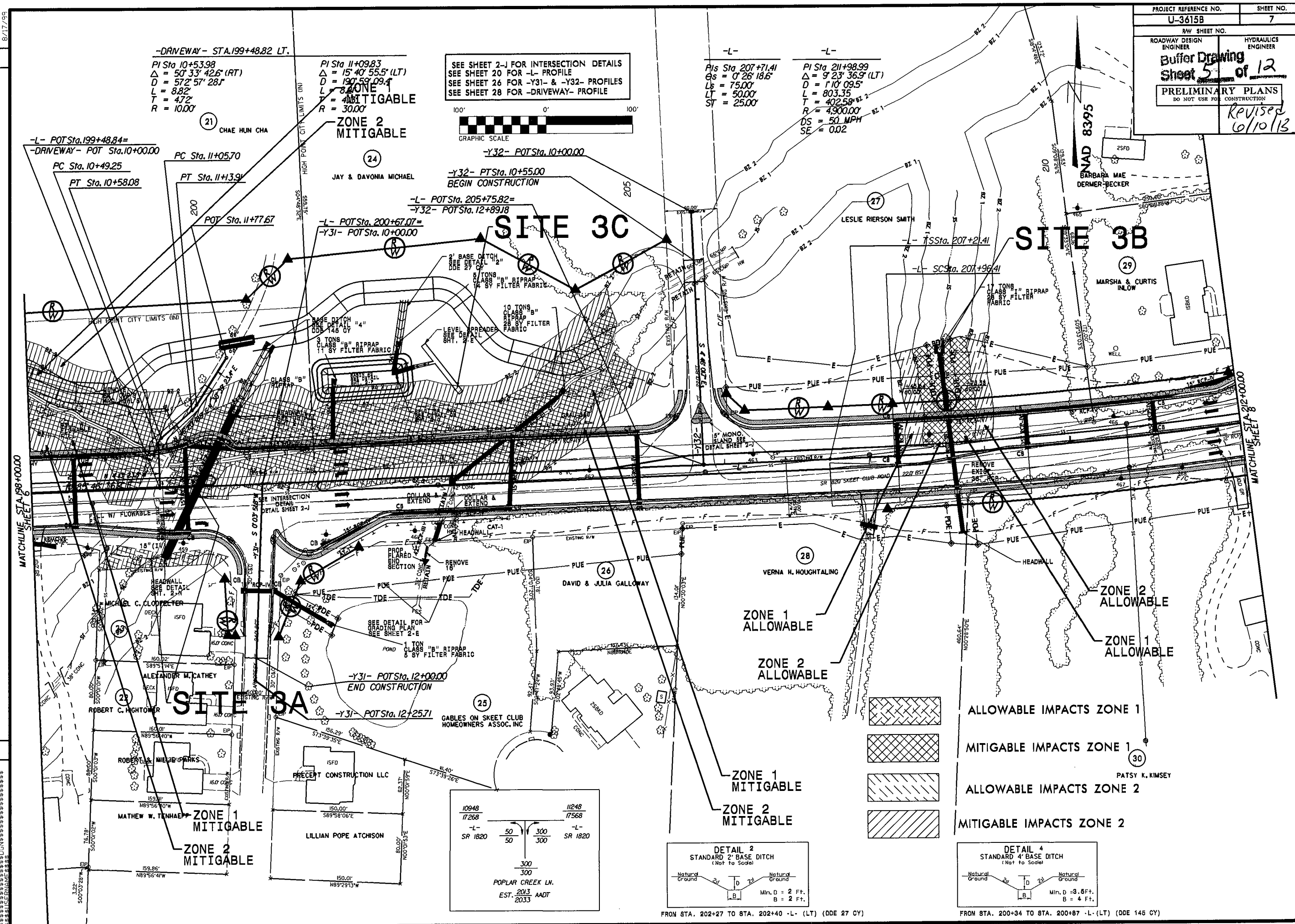


PROJECT REFERENCE NO. U-36158 SHEET NO. 6
RW SHEET NO. 12
Roadway Design Drawing
Sheet 7 of 12
PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION
Revised 6/10/13



ALLOWABLE IMPACTS ZONE 2
MITIGABLE IMPACTS ZONE 1
MITIGABLE IMPACTS ZONE 2
PUE AREA WILL HAVE DUAL USE.
PDE WILL BE FROM RW LINE TO LIMITS SHOWN FOR PDE.

8/17/99
185
190
195
200
205
210
215
220
225
230
235
240
245
250
255
260
265
270
275
280
285
290
295
300
305
310
315
320
325
330
335
340
345
350
355
360
365
370
375
380
385
390
395
400
405
410
415
420
425
430
435
440
445
450
455
460
465
470
475
480
485
490
495
500
505
510
515
520
525
530
535
540
545
550
555
560
565
570
575
580
585
590
595
600
605
610
615
620
625
630
635
640
645
650
655
660
665
670
675
680
685
690
695
700
705
710
715
720
725
730
735
740
745
750
755
760
765
770
775
780
785
790
795
800
805
810
815
820
825
830
835
840
845
850
855
860
865
870
875
880
885
890
895
900
905
910
915
920
925
930
935
940
945
950
955
960
965
970
975
980
985
990
995



FROM STA. 222+20 TO STA. 223+00 -L- (LT) (DDE 14 CY)

MATCHLINE STA 226+00.00
SHEET 9

FROM STA. 215+35 TO STA. 218+50 -L-(RT)
FROM STA. 219+75 TO STA. 221+88 -L-(RT)
FROM STA. 221+88 TO STA. 224+75 -L-(RT)

NAD 83/95

8/17/99

NOTE:
NO DIRECT DISCHARGE INTO THE WATER
FROM THE BRIDGE

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.		SHEET NO.	
U-3615B		9	
RW SHEET NO.		HYDRAULICS ENGINEER	
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER		7 of 12	
Buffer Drawing Sheet		PRELIMINARY PLANS	
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION		Revised 6/10/13	

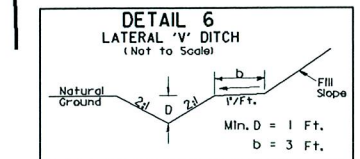
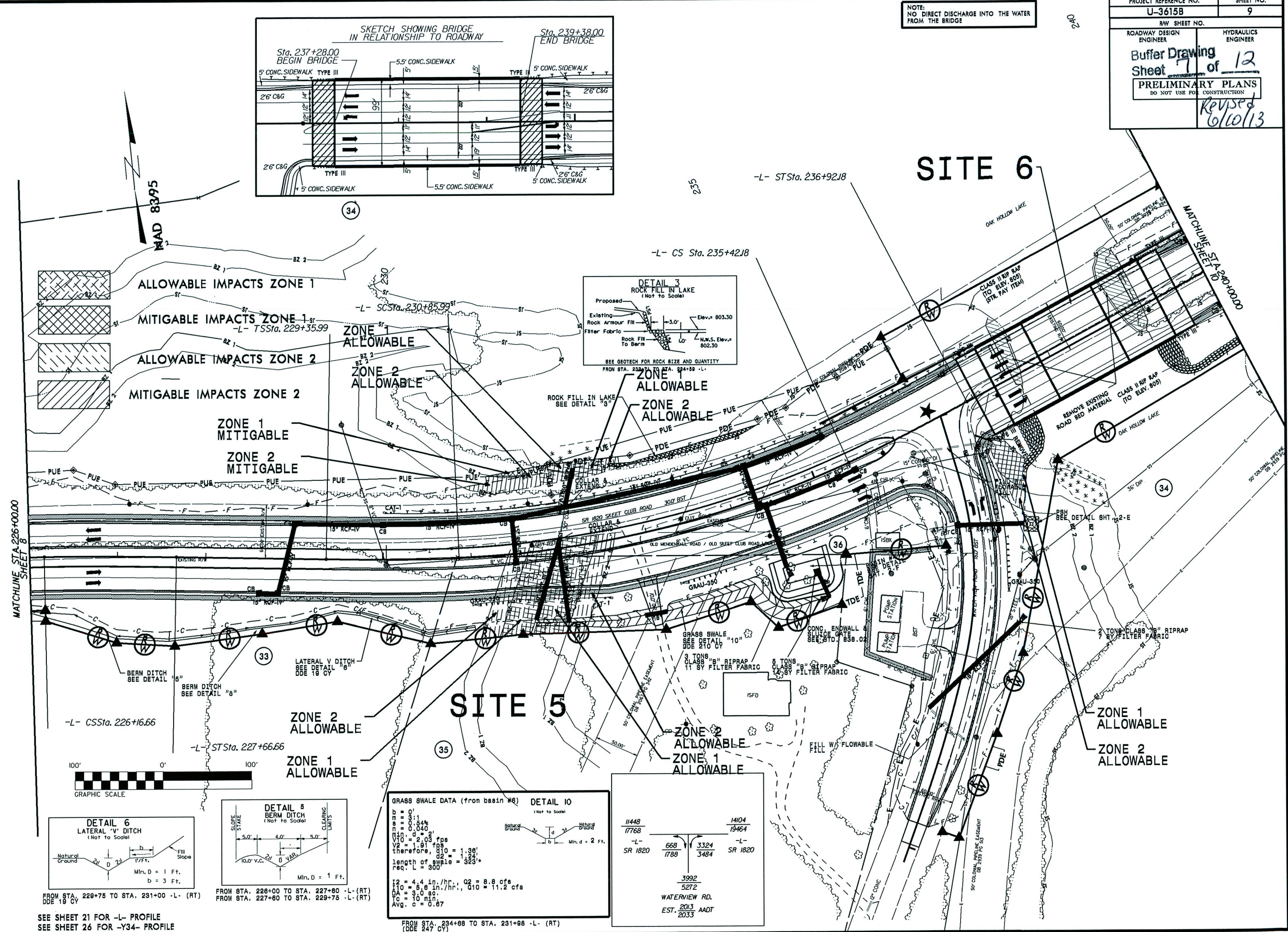
REVISIONS

1. REVISED LABEL OFFSETS FOR EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY TO ACTUAL DISTANCES. 9/29/09

2. POWER CHANGE ON PARCEL 35.

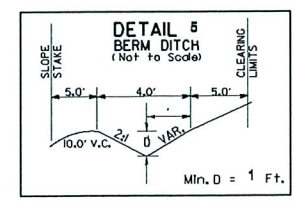
3. REVISED RW TO PROPERTY LINE ADDED. NOTE TO PLANS FOR EXIST. FENCE. ADDITION TO PLANS FOR POWER TRANSFORMER ON PARCEL 36.

4. M72 RW REVISION: NAME CHANGE TO ESTATE OF OLIE MAE ALRED ON PARCEL 35. - SIK



FROM STA. 228+75 TO STA. 231+00 -L- (RT)
DDE 19 CY

SEE SHEET 21 FOR -L- PROFILE
SEE SHEET 26 FOR -Y34- PROFILE



FROM STA. 226+00 TO STA. 227+80 -L- (RT)
FROM STA. 227+80 TO STA. 229+75 -L- (RT)

GRASS SWALE DATA (from basin #8) DETAIL 10
(Not to Scale)

Min. d = 2 Ft.

12 = 4.4 in./hr., Q2 = 8.8 cfs
10 = 5.6 in./hr., Q10 = 11.2 cfs
DA = 9.0 in.
TC = 10 min
Avg. c = 0.87

FROM STA. 234+08 TO STA. 231+88 -L- (RT)
(DDE 247 CY)

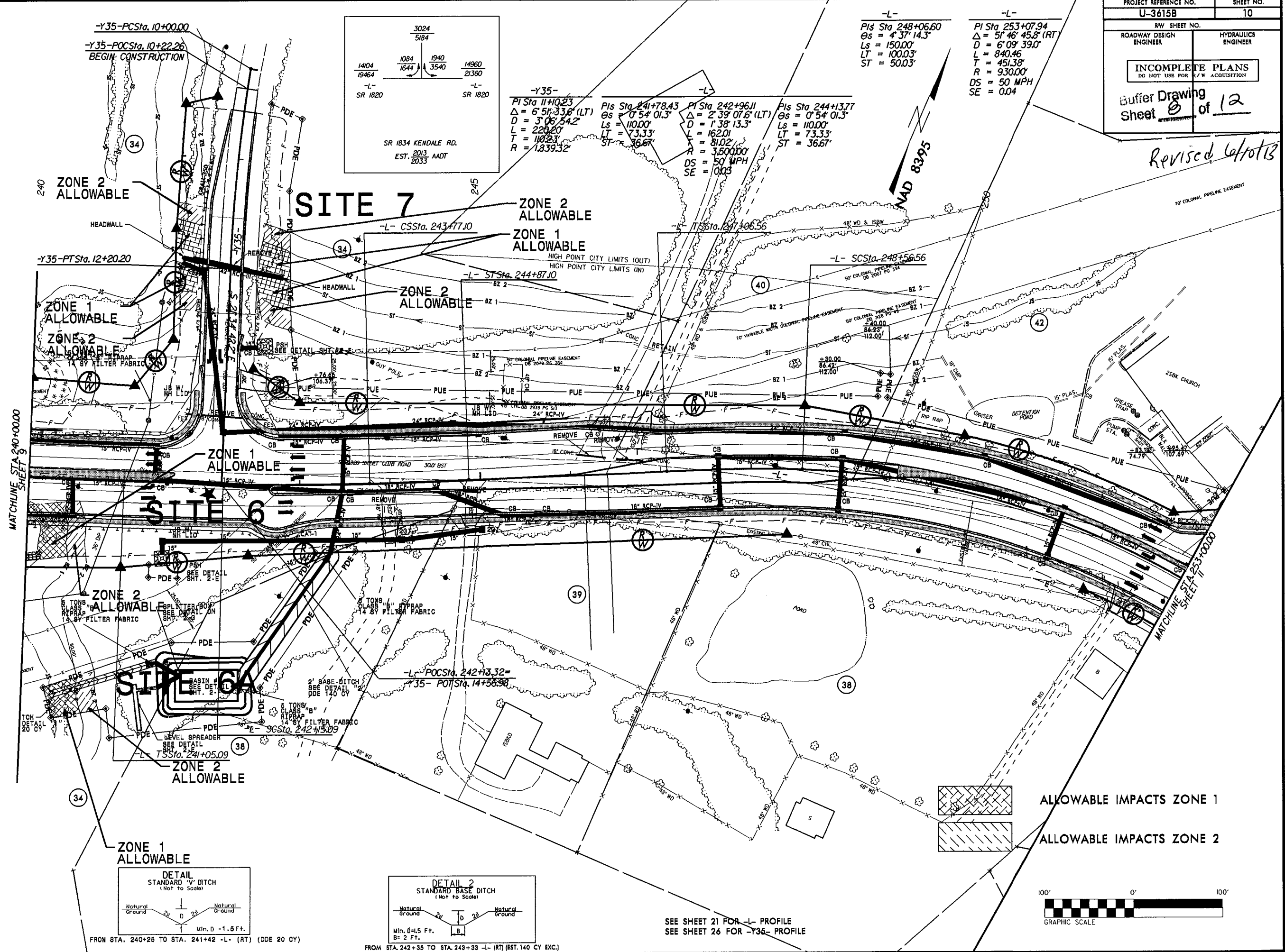
11448	14104
17768	19464
-L- SR 1820	-L- SR 1820
668	3324
1788	3484
3992	
5272	
WATERVIEW RD.	
EST. 2013 AADT	
2033	

REVISIONS

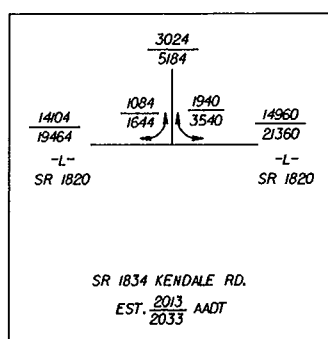
1. REVISED LABEL OFFSETS FOR EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY TO ACTUAL DISTANCES. 9/29/09
2. NAME CHANGE ON PARCELS 34 AND 38 AND PDE WAS ADDED FROM -L- STA. 241+36.00 TO STA. 241+68.00 RT. ON
3. NAME CHANGE ON PARCELS 34 AND 38 AND PDE WAS ADDED FROM -L- STA. 241+36.00 TO STA. 241+68.00 RT. ON

07/25/13 RW REVISION: THE PDE WAS REVISED AROUND RELOCATED BASIN #5 ON PARCELS 34 AND 38 AND PDE WAS ADDED FROM -L- STA. 241+36.00 TO STA. 241+68.00 RT. ON
PARCEL 34. - TEN

8/17/09



-Y35-PCSta. 10+00.00
-Y35-POCSta. 10+22.26
BEGIN CONSTRUCTION



-Y35-
PI Sta 11+00.23
Δ = 6' 51' 33.6" (LT)
D = 3' 06' 54.2"
L = 226.20'
T = 108.23'
R = 1,839.32'

PI Sta 241+78.43
Δ = 0' 54' 01.3"
Ls = 110.00'
LT = 73.33'
ST = 36.67'

PI Sta 242+96.11
Δ = 2' 39' 07.6" (LT)
D = 1' 38' 13.3"
L = 162.01'
T = 81.02'
R = 3,500.00'

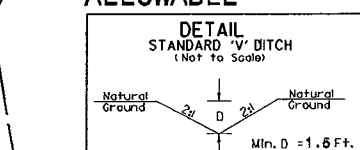
PI Sta 244+13.77
Δ = 0' 54' 01.3"
Ls = 110.00'
LT = 73.33'
ST = 36.67'

-L-
PI Sta 248+06.60
Δ = 4' 37' 14.3"
Ls = 150.00'
LT = 100.03'
ST = 50.03'

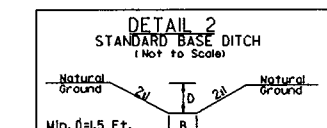
-L-
PI Sta 253+07.94
Δ = 5' 46' 45.8" (RT)
D = 6' 09' 39.0"
L = 840.46'
T = 451.38'
R = 930.00'

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
U-3615B	10
RW SHEET NO.	
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER	HYDRAULICS ENGINEER
INCOMPLETE PLANS DO NOT USE FOR S/W ACQUISITION	
Buffer Drawing Sheet 8 of 12	

Revised 6/10/13



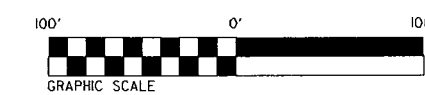
FROM STA. 240+25 TO STA. 241+42 -L- (RT) (DDE 20 CY)



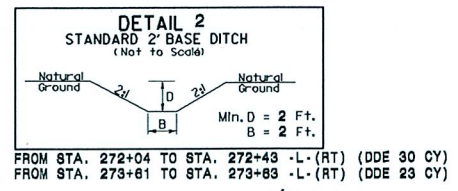
FROM STA. 242+35 TO STA. 243+33 -L- (RT) (EST. 140 CY EXC.)

SEE SHEET 21 FOR -L- PROFILE
SEE SHEET 26 FOR -Y35- PROFILE

ALLOWABLE IMPACTS ZONE 1
ALLOWABLE IMPACTS ZONE 2

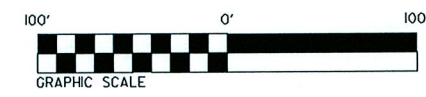


SEE SHEET 2-J FOR INTERSECTION DETAILS
SEE SHEET 22 FOR -L- PROFILE
SEE SHEET 27 FOR -Y41- PROFILE

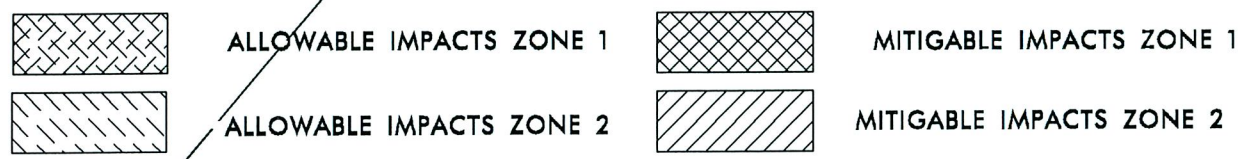
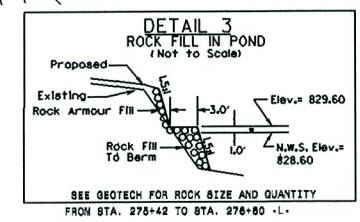
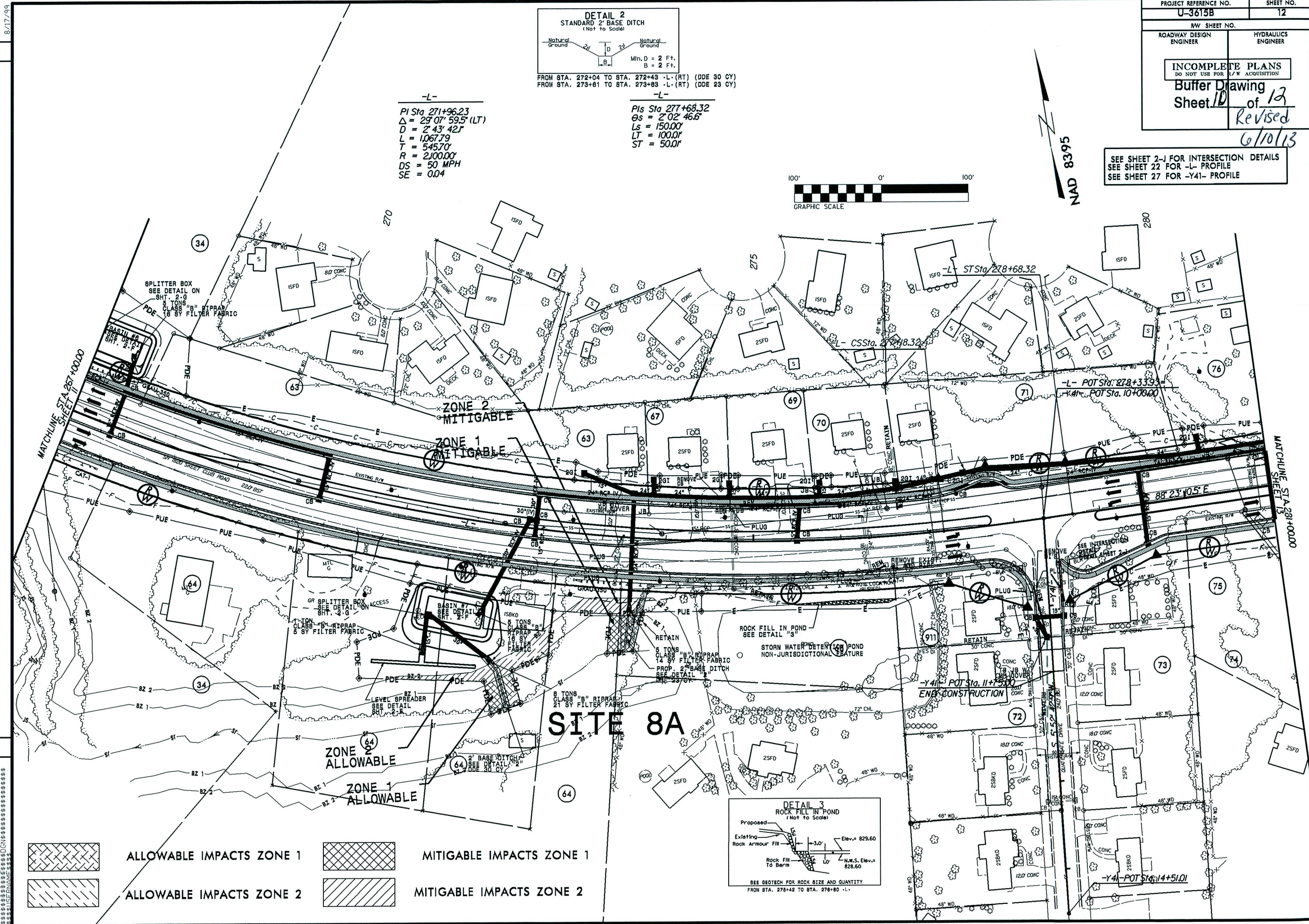


-L-
PI Sta 271+96.23
 $\Delta = 29^{\circ} 07' 59.5''$ (LT)
D = 2' 43' 42"
L = 1067.79
T = 545.70
R = 2100.00
DS = 50 MPH
SE = 0.04

-L-
PIs Sta 277+68.32
 $\Theta_s = 2^{\circ} 02' 46.6''$
Ls = 150.00
LT = 100.00
ST = 50.00



NAD 8395



- REVISIONS
1. REVISED LABEL OFFSETS FOR EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY TO ACTUAL DISTANCES 92909
 2. NAME CHANGE ON PARCELS 63, 67, 69, 70, 71, 74 AND 75.
 3. KEEP EXISTING DRIVE OPEN ON PARCEL 65
 4. NAME CHANGE ON PARCELS 76 AND DRIVE ENTRANCE CHANGE
 5. NAME CHANGE ON PARCEL 911 TO NCDOT.
 - 5.4172 R/W REVISION: COMBINED PARCELS 64, 65 & 66 INTO PARCEL 64. - SJK