STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
16 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0016

Janet T. Mills
GOVERNOR

Bruce A. Van Note
COMMISSIONER

October 6, 2022
Subject: Narrows West Bridge
State WIN: 025107.00
Location: Rome & Belgrade Amendment No.1

Dear Sir/Ms.:

Please Make the following Changes to bid documents:

In the Bid Book:

REMOVE pages 13-19, Proposal Schedule of Items, 7 pages, dated September 27, 2022, and **REPLAC**E with the attached, revised Proposal Schedule of Items, 7 pages, dated October 5, 2022.

REMOVE page 45, SPECIAL PROVISION SECTION 107 TIME (Completion Incentives and Disincentives), 1 page, dated September 27, 2022, and **REPLACE** with the attached, revised SPECIAL PROVISION SECTION 107 TIME (Completion Incentives and Disincentives), 1 page, dated October 4, 2022.

REMOVE pages 83-91, SPECIAL PROVISION SECTION 501 FOUNDATION PILES (Spun Pipe Piles), 9 pages, dated September 21, 2022, and **REPLACE** with the attached, revised SPECIAL PROVISION SECTION 501 FOUNDATION PILES (Spun Pipe Piles), 8 pages, dated October 5, 2022.

REMOVE pages 92-98, SPECIAL PROVISION SECTION 501 FOUNDATION PILES (Rock-Socketed H-Pile Foundations), 7 pages, dated September 27, 2022, and **REPLACE** with the attached, revised SPECIAL PROVISION SECTION 501 FOUNDATION PILES (Rock-Socketed H-Pile Foundations), 7 pages, dated October 5, 2022.

REMOVE page 126, SPECIAL PROVISION SECTION 910 SPECIAL WORK (Removing Temporary Mabey Bridge), 1 page, dated September 16, 2022, and **REPLACE** with the attached, revised SPECIAL PROVISION SECTION 910 SPECIAL WORK (Removing Temporary Mabey Bridge), 2 pages, dated October 4, 2022.

REMOVE pages 165-166, Environmental Summary Sheet, 2 pages, dated September 27, 2022 and **REPLACE** with the attached revised Environmental Contract Package, 62 pages, dated October 6, 2022.

In the Plan Set:

REMOVE plan sheet 2, “GENERAL NOTES & ESTIMATED QUANTITIES” and **REPLACE** with the attached, revised plan sheet 2, “GENERAL NOTES & ESTIMATED QUANTITIES”.

REMOVE plan sheet 3, “GENERAL PLAN” and **REPLACE** with the attached, revised plan sheet 3, “GENERAL PLAN”.

REMOVE plan sheet 6, “BORING LOGS” and **REPLACE** with the attached, revised plan sheet 6, “BORING LOGS”.

On the Website

A revised Geotechnical Report dated September 29, 2022, is located in the project documents on the MDOT website.

The following questions have been received

Question: On page 16 of the contract plans, under rock socket HP typical section, the neoprene bearing pad is dimensioned at 18”x1”x full length. On page 23 section A-A, the neoprene bearing pad is dimensioned at 15”x1”x full length. Please advise which dimension is required.

Response: The bearing pad shall have a dimension of 15”x1”x full length. The rock-socketed HP section on sheet 16 shall be changed using pen and ink to update 18” to 15”.

Question: Due to the winter water elevation of the lake compared to that of the pile jackets and bottom of abutment, cofferdams without a seal will be essentially impossible to dewater to place concrete. To dewater, we propose that the Department consider a concrete seal to take the place of the pile jackets. Proposed seal elevation and thickness would be similar depth to the concrete pile jackets.

Response: A concrete seal cannot replace the concrete pile jackets due to performance concerns for the abutment and piles resulting from this block of concrete. If a seal is used, it shall be poured such that there is a minimum vertical clearance of 12” from the bottom of abutment backwall to top of seal, and a minimum horizontal clearance of 6” from outside of 2’ diameter concrete jacket to seal (i.e., minimum 3’ diameter hole in seal at each pile location). The annulus between the concrete jacket and the concrete seal shall be filled with Underdrain Backfill Material.

Question: Page 87 and 89 of the special provisions calls for spun pipe pile to be installed to minimum embedment of 5’.
Note 7 on page 15 of the contract plans specifies spun pipe piles shall be drilled 3’ into competent bedrock. Please advise on required depth of spun pipe pile bedrock embedment.

Response: The required depth is 3’ into competent bedrock per Note 7. Please see the revised 501 special provision for spun pile.

Question: Please provide weight of the section(s) of Mabey bridge that are on site and lifting points that can be used when moving the bridge.

Response: Due to the risk of causing damage to the bridge parts and for safety sake, we don’t recommend lifting/moving the Mabey bridge. We recommend the bridge be disassembled in place. There’s no concern over lift points of the individual components although standard rigging & lifting practice should be exercised. Please see the attached file named "Mabey Compact 200 Parts List" for a breakdown of the individual components and their weights

Question: Please confirm the finish required on the reinforcing in the NEXT beams.

Response: All mild reinforcing in the NEXT Beams is plain finish ASTM A615

Consider these changes and information prior to submitting your bid on **October 12, 2022.**

Sincerely,

George M. A. Macdougall P.E.
Contracts & Specifications Engineer

Maine Department of Transportation

Proposal Schedule of Items

Proposal ID: 025107.00 **Project(s):** 025107.00

SECTION: 1 MAIN ITEMS

Alt Set ID: **Alt Mbr ID:**

Contractor: _____

Proposal Line Number	Item ID / Description	Approximate Quantity and Units	Unit Price Dollars	Unit Price Cents	Bid Amount Dollars	Bid Amount Cents
0010	202.202 REMOVING PAVEMENT SURFACE	180.000 SY				
0020	203.20 COMMON EXCAVATION	850.000 CY				
0030	203.25 GRANULAR BORROW	200.000 CY				
0040	206.082 STRUCTURAL EARTH EXCAVATION - MAJOR STRUCTURES	300.000 CY				
0050	304.10 AGGREGATE SUBBASE COURSE - GRAVEL	380.000 CY				
0060	403.208 HOT MIX ASPHALT 12.5 MM HMA SURFACE	73.000 T				
0070	403.213 HOT MIX ASPHALT 12.5 MM BASE	92.000 T				
0080	409.15 BITUMINOUS TACK COAT - APPLIED	29.000 G				
0140	502.219 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE, ABUTMENTS AND RETAINING WALLS	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM			
0150	502.261 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE ROADWAY & SIDEWALK SLAB ON CONCRETE BRIDGE	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM			
0160	502.291 SAW CUT GROOVING	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM			

Proposal ID: 025107.00 **Project(s):** 025107.00

SECTION: 1 MAIN ITEMS

Alt Set ID: **Alt Mbr ID:**

Contractor: _____

Proposal Line Number	Item ID Description	Approximate Quantity and Units	Unit Price Dollars Cents	Bid Amount Dollars Cents
0170	502.31 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE APPROACH SLABS	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM	_____.____
0180	502.49 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE CURBS AND SIDEWALKS	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM	_____.____
0190	503.12 REINFORCING STEEL, FABRICATED AND DELIVERED	9,700.000 LB	_____.____	_____.____
0200	503.13 REINFORCING STEEL, PLACING	9,700.000 LB	_____.____	_____.____
0210	503.19 LOW-CARBON, CHROMIUM REINFORCEMENT - FABRICATED & DELIVERED	7,000.000 LB	_____.____	_____.____
0220	503.20 LOW-CARBON, CHROMIUM REINFORCEMENT - PLACING	7,000.000 LB	_____.____	_____.____
0230	507.0821 STEEL BRIDGE RAILING, 3 BAR	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM	_____.____
0240	507.0822 STEEL APPROACH RAILING, 3-BAR	4.000 EA	_____.____	_____.____
0250	511.07 COFFERDAM: ABUT NO.1	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM	_____.____
0260	511.07 COFFERDAM: ABUT NO.2	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM	_____.____
0270	515.21 PROTECTIVE COATING FOR CONCRETE SURFACES	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM	_____.____

Maine Department of Transportation

Proposal Schedule of Items

Proposal ID: 025107.00 **Project(s):** 025107.00

SECTION: 1 MAIN ITEMS

Alt Set ID: **Alt Mbr ID:**

Contractor: _____

Proposal Line Number	Item ID / Description	Approximate Quantity and Units	Unit Price Dollars	Unit Price Cents	Bid Amount Dollars	Bid Amount Cents
0280	526.301 PORTABLE CONCRETE BARRIER TYPE I	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM		_____	_____
0290	530.30 GFRP, REINFORCEMENT BARS, FABRICATED & DELIVERED	11,900.000 LF	_____	_____	_____	_____
0300	530.31 GFRP, REINFORCEMENT BARS, PLACING	11,900.000 LF	_____	_____	_____	_____
0310	535.622 PRESTRESSED STRUCTURAL CONCRETE NEXT BEAM	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM		_____	_____
0320	606.1301 31” W-BM GR, MID-WAY SPLICE-SGL FACED	190.000 LF	_____	_____	_____	_____
0330	606.1304 31” W-BM GR, MID-WAY SPLICE-OVER 15' RAD	13.000 LF	_____	_____	_____	_____
0340	606.1305 31” W-BM GR, MID-WAY SPLICE FLARED TERMINAL	2.000 EA	_____	_____	_____	_____
0350	606.1721 BRIDGE TRANSITION - TYPE 1	4.000 EA	_____	_____	_____	_____
0360	606.259 ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLY	2.000 EA	_____	_____	_____	_____
0370	606.353 REFLECTORIZED FLEXIBLE GUARDRAIL MARKER	7.000 EA	_____	_____	_____	_____
0380	610.16 HEAVY RIPRAP	560.000 CY	_____	_____	_____	_____

Proposal ID: 025107.00 **Project(s):** 025107.00

SECTION: 1 MAIN ITEMS

Alt Set ID: **Alt Mbr ID:**

Contractor: _____

Proposal Line Number	Item ID / Description	Approximate Quantity and Units	Unit Price Dollars	Unit Price Cents	Bid Amount Dollars	Bid Amount Cents
0390	610.18 STONE DITCH PROTECTION	2.000 CY				
0400	613.319 EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	140.000 SY				
0410	615.07 LOAM	20.000 CY				
0420	618.13 SEEDING METHOD NUMBER 1	0.600 UN				
0430	618.14 SEEDING METHOD NUMBER 2	2.500 UN				
0440	619.12 MULCH	3.000 UN				
0450	619.14 EROSION CONTROL MIX	20.000 CY				
0460	620.58 EROSION CONTROL GEOTEXTILE	760.000 SY				
0470	620.66 DRAINAGE GEOCOMPOSITE	50.000 SY				
0480	627.733 4" WHITE OR YELLOW PAINTED PAVEMENT MARKING LINE	680.000 LF				
0490	629.05 HAND LABOR, STRAIGHT TIME	35.000 HR				
0500	631.12 ALL PURPOSE EXCAVATOR (INCLUDING OPERATOR)	25.000 HR				
0510	631.14 GRADER (INCLUDING OPERATOR)	25.000 HR				

Maine Department of Transportation

Proposal Schedule of Items

Proposal ID: 025107.00 **Project(s):** 025107.00

SECTION: 1 MAIN ITEMS

Alt Set ID: **Alt Mbr ID:**

Contractor: _____

Proposal Line Number	Item ID / Description	Approximate Quantity and Units	Unit Price Dollars	Unit Price Cents	Bid Amount Dollars	Bid Amount Cents
0520	631.15 ROLLER, EARTH AND BASE COURSE (INCLUDING OPERATOR)	25.000 HR				
0530	631.172 TRUCK - LARGE (INCLUDING OPERATOR)	25.000 HR				
0540	639.19 FIELD OFFICE TYPE B	1.000 EA				
0550	652.312 TYPE III BARRICADE	7.000 EA				
0560	652.33 DRUM	20.000 EA				
0570	652.34 CONE	20.000 EA				
0580	652.35 CONSTRUCTION SIGNS	370.000 SF				
0590	652.361 MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM			
0600	652.38 FLAGGER	240.000 HR				
0610	652.41 PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN	2.000 EA				
0620	656.75 TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM			
0630	659.10 MOBILIZATION	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM			

Proposal ID: 025107.00 **Project(s):** 025107.00

SECTION: 1 MAIN ITEMS

Alt Set ID: **Alt Mbr ID:**

Contractor: _____

Proposal Line Number	Item ID / Description	Approximate Quantity and Units	Unit Price Dollars	Unit Price Cents	Bid Amount Dollars	Bid Amount Cents
0640	910.301 SPECIAL WORK REM TEMP MABEY BRIDGE	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM		_____	_____
0650	910.301 SPECIAL WORK WINTER MAINT & SNOW REMOVAL	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM		_____	_____
	Section: 1		**Total:**		_____	_____

SECTION: 2 SPUN PIPE PILES

Alt Set ID: AL **Alt Mbr ID:** 1

Contractor: _____

Proposal Line Number	Item ID / Description	Approximate Quantity and Units	Unit Price Dollars	Unit Price Cents	Bid Amount Dollars	Bid Amount Cents
0090	501.221 SPUN PIPE PILE	176.000 LF	_____	_____	_____	_____
0130	501.805 DRILLING EQUIPMENT MOBILIZATION, SPUN PIPE PILES	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM		_____	_____
	Section: 2		**Total:**		_____	_____

Maine Department of Transportation

Proposal Schedule of Items

Proposal ID: 025107.00 **Project(s):** 025107.00

SECTION: 3 ROCK SOCKETED PILES

Alt Set ID: AL **Alt Mbr ID:** 2

Contractor: _____

Proposal Line Number	Item ID / Description	Approximate Quantity and Units	Unit Price Dollars	Unit Price Cents	Bid Amount Dollars	Bid Amount Cents
0100	501.50 STEEL H-BEAM PILES 89 LBS/FT, DELIVERED	192.000 LF				
0110	501.502 ROCK SOCKETED H-PILES	192.000 LF				
0120	501.804 DRILLING EQUIPMENT MOBILIZATION ROCK SOCKETED	LUMP SUM	LUMP SUM			

Section: 3 **Total:**

Total Bid:

Rome-Belgrade
Narrows West Bridge
WIN 025107.00
October 4, 2022

SPECIAL PROVISION
SECTION 107
TIME
(Completion Incentives and Disincentives)

The bridge may be closed to traffic after November 14, 2022 with traffic detoured as shown on the Plans. The new structure shall be Substantially Complete, as defined below, by May 3, 2023. Substantially Complete is defined as providing two-way traffic and the following items are complete, in place, inspected and accepted: bridge deck saw cut grooving, bridge rail, approach base pavement, and approach curb and guardrail. Before and after the bridge closure, and during working hours only, alternating one-way traffic using flaggers will be allowed for specific work activities as approved by the Resident.

The Contractor will be paid a $7,500 incentive for each complete Calendar Day the bridge is open to traffic prior to May 3, 2023. The value of the incentive will be capped at 14 days ($105,000).

The Contractor will be assessed a $7,500 disincentive for each Calendar Day, or any portion thereof, that the bridge is not open to traffic after the bridge opening date above. This assessment of disincentive will be in addition to the Liquidated Damages specified in Standard Specifications Section 107.

SPECIAL PROVISION
SECTION 501
FOUNDATION PILES
(Spun Pipe Piles)

Amend Standard Specification Section 501, Foundation Piles, to include the following:

501.01 Description This work shall consist of furnishing and constructing a Spun Pipe Pile foundation as shown in the Plans and as specified herein. The Spun Pipe Pile Contractor is responsible for furnishing all materials, products, accessories, tools, equipment, services, transportation, labor and supervision required for installation of piles as shown on the Plans, per approved submittals and as specified herein.

501.011 Definitions Definitions that apply within this Special Provision are:

Factored Design Load (FDL) The maximum factored compressive axial design load for a Spun Pipe Pile as indicated on the Plans.

Spun Pipe Pile A small diameter, bonded, end bearing pile formed by spinning Permanent Steel Casing and removing material using drilling methods to create a cased, open, cylindrical hole in the ground, which is subsequently filled with grout and designed to develop bending moment resistance, lateral resistance and end bearing resistance against horizontal and lateral pile loads and to support the FDL.

Mill Secondary Mill rejected American Petroleum Institute (API) casing, a.k.a. “Mill Rejects,” “Structural Grade,” “Limited Service,” or “Minimum Test Pipe”.

Permanent Steel Casing The steel casing/pipe that forms the shell for the Spun Pipe Pile.

Tremie Grouting A method used to place grout in a wet hole. A grout tube is placed to the bottom of the drill hole. While keeping the grout tube opening submerged in the grout, grout is pumped into the hole, causing the drilling fluid to be displaced upward until clean grout can be seen coming out of the top of the casing.

501.012 Spun Pipe Pile Contractor’s Experience Requirements and Submittal Four (4) weeks prior to the start of installation of the Spun Pipe Pile the Contractor performing the work described in this Special Provision shall submit proof of successfully constructed Micropiles or Spun Pipe Piles of similar diameter, length, difficulty of installation, and subsurface conditions to those shown on the Plans for a minimum of five years prior to the bid date for this project.

Two (2) weeks prior to the start of installation of the Spun Pipe Piles, the Spun Pipe Pile Contractor shall submit a list identifying the on-site supervisors and drill rig operators assigned to the project. On-site supervisors shall have supervised the successful installation of Micropiles or Spun Pipe Piles, on at least two (2) projects under similar site conditions to those indicated in the

contract documents. Drill rig operators shall have at least one (1) year experience in construction of Micropile or Spun Pipe Pile foundations.

The Resident shall approve or reject the Contractor's qualifications and staff within fourteen (14) Working Days after receipt of the submission.

501.013 Submittals The Spun Pipe Pile Contractor will not be allowed to begin work until all related submittal requirements are satisfied and found acceptable to the Resident and the Geotechnical Engineer. At least four (4) weeks prior to the start of installation of the Spun Pipe Piles, the Spun Pipe Pile Contractor shall prepare and submit the information outlined below. All submittals will be reviewed in accordance with Standard Specification Section 105.7, Working Drawings.

Include in the Spun Pipe Pile Installation Plan submittal:

1. List and description of proposed equipment to be used for Spun Pipe Pile installation, including equipment for drilling, cleaning, checking cleanliness of drill holes, installing Spun Pipe Piles, spinning and seating Spun Pipe Piles into bedrock, and Tremie Grouting.
2. Details of proposed procedures and sequence for Spun Pipe Pile installation, including method of drilling, installation, and grouting.
3. Procedures for advancing through boulders and other obstructions.
4. Procedures for containment of drilling fluid and spoils, and disposal of spoils.
5. Shop drawings for all structural steel, including the Spun Pipe Pile components. Provide information on the length of the casing sections to be used, as dictated by restrictions on Spun Pipe Piles splice locations, by the length of the drill mast and by the available overhead clearance, and the resulting location of joints. Shop drawings shall include a plan showing Spun Pipe Pile designations.
6. Quality Control Plan (QCP) for the grout, in accordance with Standard Specification Section 502.1701, Quality Control, Method A and B, with the following exception: There are no permeability or entrained air requirements. This plan shall also include a description of the procedures and equipment for placing the grout and the method for monitoring quality control of the mix. At a minimum, quality control shall include: Use of a Baroid Mud Balance per American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice (RP) 13B-1, Standard Procedure for Testing Water Based Drilling Fluids, to check the specific gravity of the mixed grout prior to placement of the grout into each Spun Pipe Pile; and compressive strength testing in accordance with AASHTO T106/ASTM C109 at a frequency of no less than one set of three (3) 2-inch grout cubes each day of operation, or per every ten (10) Spun Pipe Piles, whichever occurs more frequently.
7. If proposed, details of post-grouting equipment and procedures, including the method, sequence of operations and equipment required.
8. Layout drawings showing the proposed sequence of Spun Pipe Pile installation.
9. Estimated duration of the work, including mobilization, Spun Pipe Pile installation, grouting, and demobilization.

Spun Pipe Pile installation records shall be submitted to the Resident and the Geotechnical Engineer within 24 hours after each Spun Pipe Pile installation is completed. At a minimum the records shall include: Spun Pipe Pile drilling duration and observations; description of soil and bedrock encountered; rate of advancement; Spun Pipe Pile inclination; approximate final tip elevation; cut-off elevation; description of unusual behavior and/or conditions; deviations from planned parameters; grout volumes pumped; Spun Pipe Pile materials and dimensions; Spun Pipe Pile location; inspector name; drill method; drill rig operator.

The Spun Pipe Pile Contractor shall submit to the Resident and the Geotechnical Engineer within thirty (30) Calendar Days after completion of the Spun Pipe Pile work a report containing:

1. As-built drawings showing the locations of the Spun Pipe Piles and the Spun Pipe Pile lengths.
2. Detailed drilling records including depth to intact bedrock and advancement depth into bedrock.

501.02 Materials For all steel to remain as a permanent part of the Work, all Buy America provisions shall apply. Refer to Standard Specifications Subsection 105.11, Other Federal Requirements, and Standard Specifications Appendix A to Division 100, Section 3, Other Federal Requirements.

Water Water shall meet the requirements of Subsection 701.02.

Grout Cement grout for grouting the Spun Pipe Piles shall be either neat cement grout, or sand-cement grout with a water-cement ratio not more than 0.45 by weight. Water content and consistency of grout may be varied only by written approval by the Resident and Geotechnical Engineer. Minimum 3-day compressive strength of grout shall be 3,000 psi and minimum 28-day unconfined compressive design strength of grout shall be 5,000 psi per AASHTO T106. The grout design strength shall be achieved prior to placing pile cap concrete. Materials for cement grout shall be in accordance with Section 502. All cement shall be Portland cement conforming to AASHTO M85, Types I, II, III or V.

Fine Aggregate If sand-cement is used, sand shall conform to AASHTO M45 (ASTM C144).

Grout Material certifications for the Spun Pipe Pile components shall be provided.

Permanent Steel Casing Steel casing for Spun Pipe Piles shall have the minimum outside diameter and wall thickness shown on the Plans and shall conform to the requirements of API 5CT Grade N80 with a minimum yield strength of 80 ksi or better. The casing should be able to withstand the stresses associated with advancing it into the ground, in addition to the stresses due to hydrostatic and earth pressures. Casing shall be straight-seamed. Lap welded seams are not acceptable. Casing shall be either:

1. New “mill secondary” steel casing without mill certification, provided it is free from defects (dents, cracks, tears) and has a minimum of two unique coupon tests per truckload meeting the requirements of ASTM A 370-14, or

2. "Prime” steel casing meeting the requirements of API 5CT Grade N80 or better.

Mill Secondary steel casings shall meet the requirements of Buy America.

If welding of high strength steel casing is required, a welding procedure conforming to AWS D1.1 *Structural Welding Code – Steel* specifications and recommendations shall be submitted to the Resident for review and acceptance, prior to any welding operation.

Permanent Steel Casing splices shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A148/A148M, Grade 725-585 (Grade 105-85). Casing splices or threads shall develop the required nominal strength of the pile cross section and shall provide proper alignment so that no eccentricity or angle occurs between the axes of the two lengths spliced.

The Permanent Steel Casing shall be flush joint and the pipe joint shall be completely shouldered and with no stripped threads.

The manufacturer or fabricator of steel pipe piling shall furnish a certificate of compliance stating that the piling being supplied conforms to these specifications. The certificate of compliance shall include test reports for tensile and chemical tests. Samples for testing shall be taken from the base metal, steel or coil or from the manufactured or fabricated piling. The certificate of compliance shall be in English units.

Plates and Shapes Structural steel plates and shapes for Spun Pipe Pile tip attachment shall conform to ASTM A572 Grade 50 (AASHTO M183).

501.04 Construction Requirements Install the Permanent Steel Casing prior to or in conjunction with the Spun Pipe Pile drill hole advancement. Install Spun Pipe Piles in accordance with the Contract documents and per the procedures submitted to, and accepted by, the Department and the Geotechnical Engineer. The Geotechnical Engineer shall be given access to directly observe and independently document the activities described in this Section.

Tolerances Install the top of the Permanent Steel Casing to the elevation indicated in the Contract Documents. Install the Permanent Steel Casing so that the center of each casing does not vary from the plan location by more than 3 inches. Spun Pipe Pile-hole alignment of vertical Spun Pipe Piles shall be within 2% of design alignment. Spun Pipe Pile-hole alignment of Spun Pipe Piles inclined up to 1:6 shall be within 4% of design alignment. Spun Pipe Pile-hole alignment of Spun Pipe Piles inclined greater than 1:6 shall be within 7% of design alignment. Top elevation of the Spun Pipe Pile shall be within plus 1 inch to minus 2 inches of the design vertical elevation.

Drilling, Soil Removal, and Permanent Steel Casing Installation The drilling equipment and methods shall be suitable for drilling through the conditions to be encountered, with minimal disturbance to these conditions or any overlying or adjacent structures or services. The drilling equipment shall be capable of installing Spun Pipe Piles to a depth of twenty (20) percent of the Spun Pipe Pile length beyond the tip depths shown in the Contract Documents and to a depth of fifteen (15) feet into bedrock. All Spun Pipe Pile drill holes shall be constructed using Permanent Steel Casing from ground surface into bedrock per the requirements shown on the Plans. The Permanent Steel Casing shall be seated a minimum of three (3) feet into rock. Open/unsupported drill holes will not be permitted. The drill hole shall be constructed to the defined nominal diameter and full length prior to placing grout. Do not drill or flush ahead of the Drill Casing by more than 6 inches at any time during Spun Pipe Pile installation. Perform drilling and excavation in such a manner as to prevent the collapse of the hole. Use of bentonite slurry is not permitted. Use of polymer slurry to remove cuttings from the cased hole shall be approved by the Resident and the Geotechnical Engineer.

The Spun Pipe Pile Contractor is responsible for removing and/or advancing through all underground obstructions that may interfere with the installation of Spun Pipe Piles. Use of drop type impact hammers, vibratory hammers and blasting are not permitted.

Control the procedures and operations so as to prevent undermining, damage or settlement to adjacent structures, tunnels, utilities or adjacent ground. If any undermining, damage or settlement occurs, halt operations. Provide a written plan to the Resident and the Geotechnical Engineer for review with procedures to avoid reoccurrence. Resume work only after the Resident and the Geotechnical Engineer has approved the plan in writing. Repair all damage and settlement at no additional cost to the Department. Delays resulting from the plan preparation and review process shall be the sole responsibility of the Contractor and shall be at no additional cost to the Department.

Control the procedures and operations to prevent the soil at the bottom of the hole from flowing into the hole at all times during installation and cleaning out. Monitor the rate of fluid flow used to progress the holes.

Control drilling fluid and dispose of spoil in accordance with the approved Spun Pipe Pile Installation Plan.

All incomplete Spun Pipe Piles that are in progress shall be capped or covered during overnight or weekend breaks for safety and to prevent any objects from falling in. Do not advance a drill hole, clean a completed drill hole, pressure grout, or post-grout, within a radius of five (5) pile diameters or five (5) feet, whichever is greater, of a grouted micropile until the grout for that micropile has set for at least 24 hours, or longer if a retarder is used. The Resident will determine the longer wait time if a retarder is used based on the results of the grout testing.

All installation techniques shall be determined and scheduled such that there will be no interconnection or damage to micropiles in which grout has not achieved final set.

Spun Pipe Pile Splices Spun Pipe Pile splices shall be constructed to develop the required factored design strength of the Spun Pipe Pile cross section. Lengths of Permanent Steel Casing to be spliced shall be secured in proper alignment and in such a manner that no eccentricity between the axis of the two lengths spliced or angle between them results. Threaded Permanent Steel Casing joints shall not be used within four (4) feet of the bottom of the pile cap.

Grout Placement The Spun Pipe Pile Contractor shall provide calibrated systems and equipment to measure the grout quality (including, at a minimum, compressive strength according to AASHTO T106/ASTM C109 and grout density), quantity, and pumping pressure during the grouting operations. Provide pressure gages capable of measuring the actual grout pressures used such that actual pressure readings are within the middle third of the gage. Spun Pipe Piles shall be grouted the same day the Spun Pipe Pile is drilled.

After drilling, the hole shall be flushed with water and/or air to remove drill cuttings and/or other loose debris to the satisfaction of the Resident and Geotechnical Engineer. The grout shall not contain lumps or any other evidence of poor or incomplete mixing. The grouting equipment shall be sized to enable the grout to be pumped in one continuous operation. The grout shall be kept in constant agitation prior to pumping. Fill the annular space between the Permanent Steel Casing and the internal reinforcement (if required) with grout meeting the requirements of the approved mix design. Grout shall be placed within one (1) hour or less after mixing or within the time recommended by the manufacturer if admixtures are used, and shall be installed without significant interruption. If significant interruption occurs, the Spun Pipe Pile Contractor shall replace the Spun Pipe Pile or install a new replacement Spun Pipe Pile at a location approved by the Resident and at no additional cost to the Department. Grout not placed within the allowed time will be rejected.

Provide quality control of the mix by monitoring grout quality per the QCP submitted to, and accepted by, the Department.

The grout shall be injected from the lowest point of the drill hole by means of a tremie pipe until clean, pure grout flows from the top of the Spun Pipe Pile. The grout may be pumped through grout tubes, hollow stem augers or drill rods. All grouting operations shall ensure complete continuity of the grout column. The use of compressed air to directly pressurize the fluid grout is not permissible. The entire Spun Pipe Pile shall be grouted to the design cut-off level. Make provisions for checking the grout level in place at the end of each stage of grouting. Record the initial volume of grout required to fill the hole. Record grouting pressure and volume of grout being pumped into the Spun Pipe Pile during pressure grouting. Upon completion, monitor and maintain the grout level at or above the Spun Pipe Pile cut off elevation until the grout has set. Record dated and time of observed grout loss and volume of added grout.

Upon completion of grouting, the grout tube may remain in the hole, but it shall be filled with grout.

Locate the grout volume measuring gages at the Spun Pipe Pile installation site so that they are accessible and legible to the Resident and the Geotechnical Engineer.

Grout Testing Testing will be performed in accordance with the QCP submitted to, and accepted by, the Department.

Spun Pipe Pile Acceptance Criteria The following shall be achieved in order for the production Spun Pipe Piles to be acceptable to the Department:

1. Tolerance criteria met
2. Installed in accordance with the approved Spun Pipe Pile Installation Plan.
3. Installed to minimum embedment into bedrock in accordance with the Plans.
4. No threaded splices within 4 feet of the bottom of the pile cap.
5. No damage sustained during construction.

Unacceptable Spun Pipe Piles Unacceptable Spun Pipe Piles are Spun Pipe Piles which do not meet the Acceptance Criteria outlined above.

In the event that a Spun Pipe Pile is identified as unacceptable, the Spun Pipe Pile Contractor shall submit to the Resident a written plan of remedial action showing how to correct the problem and prevent its reoccurrence. The Spun Pipe Pile Contractor shall repair, augment, or replace the unacceptable Spun Pipe Pile in accordance with the approved remedial plan, at no additional cost to the Department. The location of replacement Spun Pipe Piles shall be approved by the Resident. No repair shall be permitted until the written plan is approved by the Resident.

501.05 Method of Measurement

All work related to mobilization and demobilization of any equipment required to satisfactorily complete all Spun Pipe Pile installation shall be measured on a lump sum basis.

Spun Pipe Piles will be measured by the linear foot of piles in place. This measurement shall not include Spun Pipe Piles damaged prior to completion of the work unless remedied to the satisfaction of the Resident. This measurement shall not include Spun Pipe Piles that did not meet the acceptance criteria as outlined herein.

501.06 Basis of Payment

Drilling Equipment Mobilization This item shall include the cost of furnishing all labor, materials and equipment necessary for transporting, erecting, dismantling and removing all Spun Pipe Pile construction equipment. The lump sum price for this item will be paid once all equipment is mobilized to the Project site.

Spun Pipe Piles Payment for Spun Pipe Piles will be paid at the Contract Unit Price per linear foot Spun Pipe Pile, installed and accepted. The price shall be full compensation for all Work

associated with satisfactorily installing the Spun Pipe Piles, including, but not limited to, submittals, shop drawings, quality control testing in accordance with the Quality Control Plan, and reports. All costs to repair any damage and settlement to adjacent ground and structures shall be incidental to the Spun Pipe Pile pay item and at no additional cost to the Department. All costs to repair, augment and/or replace all rejected Spun Pipe Pile shall be incidental to the Spun Pipe Pile pay item and at no additional cost to the Department. Spun Pipe Piles that fail to meet the Acceptance Criteria will be rejected and no payment will be made for these Spun Pipe Piles. Advancing through boulders and obstructions will be considered incidental to the Spun Pipe Pile pay item, no separate payment will be made. There will be no additional payment for grout overruns.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Items	Pay Unit
501.221 Spun Pipe Piles	Linear Foot
501.805 Drilling Equipment Mobilization - Spun Pipe Piles	Lump Sum

SPECIAL PROVISION
SECTION 501
FOUNDATION PILES
(Rock-Socketed H-Pile Foundations)

501.01 Description

The following is added to Subsection 501.01 of the Standard Specifications:

This work shall consist of providing all materials, equipment, and labor necessary for construction of rock-socketed H-pile foundations as shown on the Plans, or as directed or authorized by the Resident. Construction of rock-socketed H-Pile foundations shall be as specified in Section 501 of the Standard Specifications, except as amended herein.

501.02 Materials

The following is added to Subsection 501.02 of the Standard Specifications:

H-pile bearing plate material shall be ASTM A572 Grade 50 minimum. Bearing plate to pile fastening shall occur by welding the bearing plate to the pile tip web and flanges as shown on the Plans.

The Contractor shall select grout material supplied from a MaineDOT approved ready mixed concrete batch plant. Ready mixed grout shall achieve a minimum design compressive strength of 5,000 psi at 28 days, have an entrained air content between 6.0 and 9.0 percent, be non-shrink, flowable, and contain a non-shrink additive listed on the MaineDOT Qualified Products List (QPL) for expansive cements. At least 30 working days prior to beginning construction of the rock-socketed H-pile foundation, the Contractor shall submit the proposed grout mix design to the Resident for review. Grout mix design shall contain no aggregate larger than 0.375 (3/8) inches. In the same timeframe, the Contractor shall also submit to the Resident for review the name and contact information of the independent testing laboratory that will be used to sample and test the grout cubes throughout the course of work at a frequency of no less than once during each continuous grout placing operation. A minimum of six "sets" of 2-in. square grout cubes shall be taken during each grouting operation. One "set" of grout cubes shall consist of a minimum of three individual cubes (i.e., a minimum of 18 individual cubes per each grouting operation). Grout cubes shall be molded, cured and tested in accordance with ASTM C-109. Grout testing will not be measured and paid for separately, but will be considered incidental to related Pay Item No. 501.502. Standard Specification 105.7 shall govern the review process.

Aggregate for filling the annular space between the H-pile and bedrock (above the top of the grout zone) and the H-pile and the casing shall meet the requirements of Subsection 703.22, Underdrain Backfill Material, Type C. The material requirements for the casings are shown on the Plans.

501.03 Quality Control Plan

The following is added to Subsection 501.03 of the Standard Specifications:

At least 30 working days prior to beginning construction of the rock-socketed H-pile foundation, the Contractor shall submit an Installation and Quality Control Plan for review by the Resident. Standard Specification 105.7 shall govern the review process.

The Installation and Quality Control Plan shall, at a minimum, include the following:

A. List of proposed equipment to be used including but not limited to the following: drilling equipment, drills, drill bits, augers, buckets, drill casing, final cleaning and bottom inspection equipment, water recovery and treatment equipment, rock coring equipment, and tremies or grout pumps.
B. Details, methods and procedures for welding the bearing plate to the pile tip.
C. Details of the overall rock-socketed H-Pile foundation construction sequence.
D. Details of excavation methods in soils and bedrock, including methods of removing any obstructions such as boulders or cobbles.
E. Details of equipment and methods that will be used to clean bedrock-sockets after they have been advanced to the minimum required depth below top of bedrock as shown on the Plans and prior to H-pile and grout placement.
F. Material and dimensions of drill casings.
G. Details of installing H-piles and supporting H-piles vertically and laterally in their final positions until laboratory test results have been submitted that indicate that the minimum required compressive strength of the grout has been achieved and the abutment is complete and in place.
H. Details of the grout mix design, placement methods, and grout placement quantity control.
I. Sample daily construction records.
J. Sample drilling and grout logs.
K. Details of how verticality of drill casing and rock-socket will be determined.

501.042 Equipment

The following is added to Subsection 501.042 of the Standard Specifications:

Rock Sockets - Drilling of bedrock-sockets for rock-socketed H-Pile foundation shall use cased-hole drilling methods. The Contractor shall select excavation equipment and rock core tooling that achieves a near planar horizontal surface at the bottom of the rock-socket.

The excavation and drilling equipment shall have adequate capacity, including power, torque, and down thrust to excavate a socket at least 20 percent greater than the minimum socket length and diameter indicated on the Plans. When the material encountered cannot be drilled using conventional earth augers with soil or rock teeth and drill buckets, as agreed upon with the Resident, the Contractor shall provide drilling equipment including, but not limited to, rock core barrels, rock tools, air tools, and other equipment as necessary to construct the excavation to the minimum sizes (diameters) and depth below top of rock as shown on the Plans.

Failure by the Contractor to demonstrate adequate methods and equipment resulting in work not meeting this special provision will require the Contractor to propose alterations in equipment and/or methods to achieve satisfactory results. Any altered methods or construction equipment shall be at the Contractor's expense and incidental to Pay Item No. 501.502.

The Contractor shall perform the excavations required for bedrock-sockets as shown on the Plans, through all materials encountered, to the minimum dimensions and minimum depths below top of rock shown on the Plans, or otherwise required by the Contract Documents.

501.043 Location and Alignment Tolerances.

The following is added to Subsection 501.043 of the Standard Specifications:

The Contractor shall secure the H-piles in place within the required horizontal and vertical tolerances prior to and after grout placement and backfilling. H-Piles shall be braced or suspended, or both, to ensure vertical and horizontal alignment tolerances are achieved.

The maximum vertical deviation between the bottom surface of each quadrant of a bedrock-socket shall be 0.5 inches. The highest point of the bedrock at the bottom of a rock socket after all residual material is removed from within the bedrock-socket footprint shall be considered the bedrock-socket bottom and shall not be above the minimum depth below top of rock as shown on the Plans.

The Contractor shall demonstrate to the Resident that a minimum of 50 percent of the bottom of each rock-socket shall have less than 0.5 inches of sediment at the time of grout placement. The use of a weighted tape, a solid rod, downhole video camera, or other suitable methods detailed in the Installation and Quality Control Plan and accepted by the Resident shall be used to determine the presence of sediment and the sediment thickness across the entire bottom of the rock-socket prior to placement of the H-piles.

The vertical distance between the bottom of the abutment and the top of the grout in a rock-socket shall not be less than that shown on the Plans. The maximum vertical deviation of the top of a grout column from that shown on the Plans shall be 2 inches.

501.047 Splicing Piles.

The following is added to Subsection 501.047 of the Standard Specifications:

Splicing of H-piles for rock-socketed H-Pile foundation is prohibited.

501.049 Drilling and Rock-Socket Excavation.

The following Subsection is added to the Standard Specifications:

The Contractor shall complete bedrock excavations at the plan locations, to the minimum depths below top of rock, and to the minimum dimensions shown on the Plans. Bedrock-socket bottom depths may be adjusted with approval of the Resident but shall not be shallower than the bottom depths shown on the Plans. Top of bedrock at each rock socket location will be determined in the field by the Resident.

The Contractor shall advance the drill casing into bedrock as necessary to create a positive seal at the bottom of the casing to prevent entry of soil and groundwater into the rock-socket. The use of vertically split-seamed, break-away style casing is prohibited. After a positive seal at the bottom of the casing is established, the excavation shall then continue into bedrock as an uncased or cased rock-socket to the minimum length and diameter indicated on the Plans. The rock-socket shall not be constructed until the casing is sealed in bedrock and until the casing is checked for plumbness. Rock-socket excavation shall create a cylindrical opening no less than the minimum diameter indicated and to the full-depth shown on the Plans, or to the depth directed by the Resident. The Contractor shall avoid over-breakage of the rock surface to preserve the seal at the bottom of the drill casing. The constructed rock-socket bottom shall meet the specified tolerances and have a planar, or nearly planar horizontal surface.

The Contractor shall maintain a construction method log during drilling, excavation and cleaning of each rock socket shown on the Plans. At a minimum, the log shall contain information such as the: project name and WIN, date(s) the rock-socket is drilled and excavated, drilling and excavation start and stop time(s), personnel, weather, pile identification number, drilling and excavation equipment and methods, drilling resistance, rock-socket bottom cleaning method(s), number, type and vertical extent of obstructions, and measurements and estimation of seepage rate of groundwater through drill casing/bedrock seal.

The Contractor shall maintain a grout placement log during each grout placement operation. At a minimum, the log shall contain information such as the: project name and WIN, date of grout placement, bottom depth of grout tube prior to start of grouting, grout placement start and stop times, grout placement equipment and methods, personnel, and weather. Grout placement logs for each pile or placement shall also include the pile identification, quantity of grout placed, final elevation of the top of the grout placement, and grout flow or placement rate.

The Contractor shall dispose of excavated materials removed from socket excavations in accordance with the applicable specifications for disposal of excavated materials. Cleaning of the bedrock-socket may be performed by cleanout auger or bucket, reverse circulation, air-lifting, or vacuum excavation methods or other suitable methods detailed in the Installation and Quality Control Plan and accepted by the Resident.

The Contractor shall perform any necessary excavation for the rock-socketed H-pile foundation under this item. No separate payment will be made for excavation of materials of different densities or employment of special tools and procedures necessary to accomplish the excavation. Blasting is prohibited.

The Contractor shall provide access and equipment to the Resident for checking the alignment of the drill casing and for checking the dimension, alignment, and cleanliness of the rock socket. A weighted tape or other method(s) approved by the Resident shall determine final pile and socket depths after final cleaning. The Contractor shall demonstrate acceptable socket cleanliness to the Resident and Geotechnical Engineer prior to grout placement. H-pile placement and grout placement operations shall not begin until the Resident's approval is obtained.

501.050 Obstructions

The following Subsection is added to the Standard Specifications:

The Contractor shall remove surface and subsurface obstructions at the pile locations. Obstructions may include but are not limited to manmade materials and natural materials such as cobbles and boulders. The Contractor shall clear obstructions by conventional excavation methods, special procedures and/or tools after it is determined that the drill casing cannot be advanced using conventional augers fitted with soil teeth, rock teeth, or drilling buckets. Such special procedures/tools include, but are not limited to: chisels, boulder breakers, core barrels, and air tools. Compacted suitable backfill, as determined by the Resident, shall replace materials removed by excavation methods. The removal of obstructions to construct rock-socketed H-pile foundations will be considered incidental to this item.

Drilling tools that are lost in the excavation shall not be considered obstructions. The Contractor shall promptly remove lost drilling tools without compensation. There will not be additional payment for costs incurred because of loss and recovery of drill tools.

501.051 H-Pile and Grout Installation

The following Subsection is added to of the Standard Specifications:

The H-pile shall be lowered to the bottom of the bedrock-socket and then raised and temporarily suspended above the bottom of the rock-socket as shown on the Plans. The socket shall then be filled with grout using tremie methods. "Wet sticking" or placing the pile into wet grout, is prohibited. The Contractor shall support the H-Piles vertically and laterally in their final

positions until laboratory test results have been submitted that indicate that the minimum required compressive strength of the grout has been achieved and the abutment is complete and in place.

Rock-socketed H-Pile foundation grout and the grout mix shall conform to the materials portion of this Special Provision. Grout placement shall utilize tremie methods by introducing the grout below the bottom of the bearing plate in a continuous stream until the grout has filled the rock-socket to the level indicated on the Plans. The bottom of the tremie tube shall remain either at the bottom of the grout column or a minimum of 5 ft below the top of the grout column at all times during grouting operations. Displaced groundwater exiting the top of the drill casing shall be controlled and treated as necessary to protect adjacent water resources.

The cased holes, between the top of the grout and the bottom of the concrete abutments, shall be backfilled with aggregate that meets the requirements of Subsection 703.22, Underdrain Backfill Material, Type C. The aggregate shall be dropped. The Contractor shall place the material to the limits shown on the Plans. The casing may be withdrawn as aggregate is placed provided no damage to the grout column or pile occurs. The Contractor shall maintain the bottom elevation of the casing a minimum of 24 inches below the aggregate as the aggregate is dropped and the casing is withdrawn. At a minimum, the Contractor shall place aggregate to the bottom elevation of the concrete pile jacket.

After installation of H-piles, the Contractor shall protect the H-piles from impact or other disturbance during subsequent construction operations. Additional length of H-pile, bracing, and other incidentals associated with protecting the installed H-piles and maintaining the vertical and lateral positions of the piles, will be considered incidental to related items.

501.05 Method of Measurement.

The following is added to subsection 501.05 of the Standard Specifications:

A. Drilling Equipment Mobilization Rock-Socketed H-Piles. Mobilization of drilling equipment shall be as outlined in subsection 501.05(a), Equipment Mobilization.
B. Piles Furnished. Furnishing of H-piles for rock-socketed H-Pile foundation shall be as outlined in subsection 501.05 (b), Piles Furnished.
C. Piles in Place. Method of measurement for constructing rock-socketed H-pile foundation as described in this Section shall be measured by the linear foot of piles in place.

501.06 Basis of Payment.

The following is added to subsection 501.06 of the Standard Specifications:

The accepted quantity of Rock Socketed H-Piles, In Place, will be paid for at the Contract Unit Price per linear foot, complete and in place. Such payment will be full compensation for all

materials, equipment, testing, and labor to install the piles, including excavation, installing the drill casing, drilling out rock sockets, grouting, backfilling, and all incidentals necessary to complete the work specified in the Contract Documents.

Payment will be made as follows:

Pay Item		Pay Unit
501.50	Steel H-beam Piles 89 lb/ft, delivered	Linear foot
501.502	Rock-Socketed H-Piles 89 lb/ft, in place	Linear foot
501.804	Drilling Equipment Mobilization, Rock-Socketed H-pile	Lump Sum

Rome-Belgrade
Narrows West Bridge
WIN 025107.00
October 4, 2022

SPECIAL PROVISION
SECTION 910
SPECIAL WORK
(Removing Temporary Mabey Bridge)

910.01 Description.

The work consists of dismantling the existing one lane Mabey Bridge Structure and portable concrete barrier and loading them onto Department owned trucks. The bridge, including all component parts and hardware, and portable concrete barrier shall be removed by the Contractor and remain property of the Department.

The work also includes removing the temporary pavement ramps on both approaches leading to the Mabey Bridge Structure. The temporary pavement ramps shall become property of the Contractor and disposed of offsite.

910.02 General.

The Contractor shall contact Jeff Naum in the MaineDOT Augusta office at 207-624-5389 a minimum of two weeks prior to the dismantling date. The Department shall have a representative on site during dismantling to oversee activities.

After disassembly, pins and pin holes shall be lubricated and the Mabey Bridge Structure shall be placed on pallets and securely bound to the pallets, ready for shipping. The size of the pallets shall be such that no damage will occur to the pallets, or the materials stored on them. Parts too large to fit on pallets shall be transported as directed. The Contractor shall provide wooden boxes with covers for loose, small parts. All parts shall be sorted by part type. All pallets and wooden boxes shall be labeled with a list of parts included and an inventory master list with all parts listed shall be provided to the Resident.

910.05 Method of Measurement

Special Work – Removing Temporary Mabey Bridge will be measured by the lump sum and includes dismantling and loading of the Mabey Bridge Structure, component parts and hardware, and portable concrete barriers onto Department owned trucks and removing and disposing of temporary pavement ramps.

910.06 Basis of Payment

The accepted Special Work – Removing Temporary Mabey Bridge will be paid for at the respective lump sum price. The lump sum price shall include dismantling and loading of the Mabey Bridge Structure, component parts and hardware, and portable concrete barriers onto Department owned trucks and removing and disposing of temporary pavement ramps as well as all incidentals required to complete the work.

Pay Item	Pay Unit
910.301 Special Work – Removing Temporary Mabey Bridge	Lump Sum

Environmental Summary Sheet

WIN: 25107.00.00 **Date Submitted: 10/6/2022**
Town: Rome
CPD Team Leader: Andrea Brady
ENV Field Contact: Valerie Derosier

NEPA Complete: N/A state funds only

☒ **Section 106**

SHPO Concurrence-9/26/2022

Section 106 Resources: Castle Island Camps Historic District is eligible for NR listing, with 15 properties contributing to the historic district. Bridge is not historic.

☐ **Section 4(f) and 6(f)**

Section 4(f)	Section 6(f)
Review Complete- No USDOT $	Not Applicable - No takes. (note - Long Pond State Park property is 6f; Consultation required if any rights (temporary or permanent) were needed))

☐ **Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Essential Habitat**

Not Applicable **Timing Window:** Not Applicable

☐ **Section 7**

Species of Concern:

Northern long-eared bat: No Effect
Comments/References:

Atlantic Salmon: No Effect
Comments/References: Within DPS but outside Critical Habitat. No effect due to downstream impassable falls

☐ **Essential Fish Habitat**

None present

☐ **Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry**

Public Lands, Submerged Land Lease: Not Applicable
Maine Land Use Planning Commission: Not Applicable

☐ **Maine Department of Environmental Protection**

Exempt per 38 MRSA 480-Q 2-D

**Applicable Standards and Permits are included with the contract*

☒ **Army Corps of Engineers: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.**

Pre-Construction Notification - Permit #NAE-2022-02122

-Work Start Notification form to be completed by ENV Field Contact and submitted to ACOE with copy to Andrea Brady.
-Compliance Certification Form to be completed by ENV Field Contact and submitted to ACOE with copy to Andrea Brady.
**Applicable Standards and Permits are included with the contract*

☐ **Stormwater Review**

Not Applicable

☐ **Hazardous Material Review**

Review complete – No concerns

☒ **Special Provisions Required**

Special Provision 105-Environmental Requirements N/A☐ Applicable☒

**All permits and approvals based on plans/scope as of: 9/13//2022*

Standard Specification 656-Erosion Control Plan	N/A☐	Applicable☒
Special Provision 203-Dredge Spec	N/A☐	Applicable☒
Special Provision 656-Minor Soil Disturbance	N/A☒	Applicable☐
Special Provision 203-Hazardous Waste	N/A☒	Applicable☐
General Note for Hazardous Waste	N/A☒	Applicable☐

**All permits and approvals based on plans/scope as of: 9/13//2022*

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
696 VIRGINIA ROAD
CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742-2751

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

MAINE GENERAL PERMITS (GPs)
AUTHORIZATION LETTER AND SCREENING SUMMARY

ANDREA BRADY
MAINE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
16 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

CORPS PERMIT # NAE-2022-02122
CORPS GPs 10 & 22
STATE ID# WIN 25107.00

DESCRIPTION OF WORK:
Place fill below the ordinary high-water mark of Long Pond on Castle Island Road in Rome, Maine in order to replace an existing bridge. This work will result in approximately 565 s.f. of temporary and 1,045 s.f. of permanent lakebed impact as shown on the attached five (5) sheets entitled "Project Location Map," "Impact Plan," and "Narrows West Bridge." and dated "9/12/2022", "9/22" & "September 2, 2022"

LAT/LONG COORDINATES: 44.512411° N -69.909789° W **USGS QUAD:** Belgrade Lakes, ME

I. CORPS DETERMINATION:
Based on our review of the information you provided, we have determined that your project will have only minimal individual and cumulative impacts on waters and wetlands of the United States. **Your work is therefore authorized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under the Federal Permit, the Maine General Permits (GPs) which can be found at:** https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/State-General-Permits/Maine-General-Permit/ Accordingly, we do not plan to take any further action on this project.

You must perform the activity authorized herein in compliance with all the terms and conditions of the GP [including any attached Additional Conditions and any conditions placed on the State 401 Water Quality Certification including any required mitigation]. Please review the enclosed GPs, including the GPs conditions beginning on page 5, to familiarize yourself with its contents. You are responsible for complying with all of the GPs requirements; therefore you should be certain that whoever does the work fully understands all of the conditions. You may wish to discuss the conditions of this authorization with your contractor to ensure the contractor can accomplish the work in a manner that conforms to all requirements.

If you change the plans or construction methods for work within our jurisdiction, please contact us immediately to discuss modification of this authorization. This office must approve any changes before you undertake them.

Condition 45 of the GPs (page 19) provides one year for completion of work that has commenced or is under contract to commence prior to the expiration of the GPs on October 14, 2025. You will need to apply for reauthorization for any work within Corps jurisdiction that is not completed by October 14, 2026.

This authorization presumes the work shown on your plans noted above is in waters of the U.S. Should you desire to appeal our jurisdiction, please submit a request for an approved jurisdictional determination in writing to the undersigned.

No work may be started unless and until all other required local, State and Federal licenses and permits have been obtained. **This includes but is not limited to a Flood Hazard Development Permit issued by the town if necessary.**

II. STATE ACTIONS: PENDING [ ], ISSUED [ ], DENIED [ ] DATE_____

APPLICATION TYPE: PBR:___, TIER 1:_____, TIER 2 :_____, TIER 3:_____, LURC: _____ DMR LEASE: _____ NA: __X___

III. FEDERAL ACTIONS:

JOINT PROCESSING MEETING: 29SEP2022 LEVEL OF REVIEW: SELF-VERIFICATION:___ PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION: _X_

AUTHORITY (Based on a review of plans and/or State/Federal applications): SEC 10_____, 404___X___ 10/404_____, 103_____

EXCLUSIONS: The exclusionary criteria identified in the general permit do not apply to this project.

FEDERAL RESOURCE AGENCY OBJECTIONS: EPA_NO__, USF&WS_NO__, NMFS_NO__

If you have any questions on this matter, please contact my staff at 978-318-8676 at our Augusta, Maine Project Office. In order for us to better serve you, we would appreciate your completing our Customer Service Survey located at: http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/cm_apex/f?p=136:4:0

Jana Jacobson Digitally signed by Jana Jacobson Date: 2022.10.03 09:35:39 -04'00'

JANA JACOBSON
PROJECT MANAGER
MAINE PROJECT OFFICE

Frank J Del Giudice Digitally signed by Frank J Del Giudice Date: 2022.10.04 10:37:44 -04'00'

FRANK J. DEL GIUDICE
CHIEF, PERMITS & ENFORCEMENT BRANCH
REGULATORY DIVISION

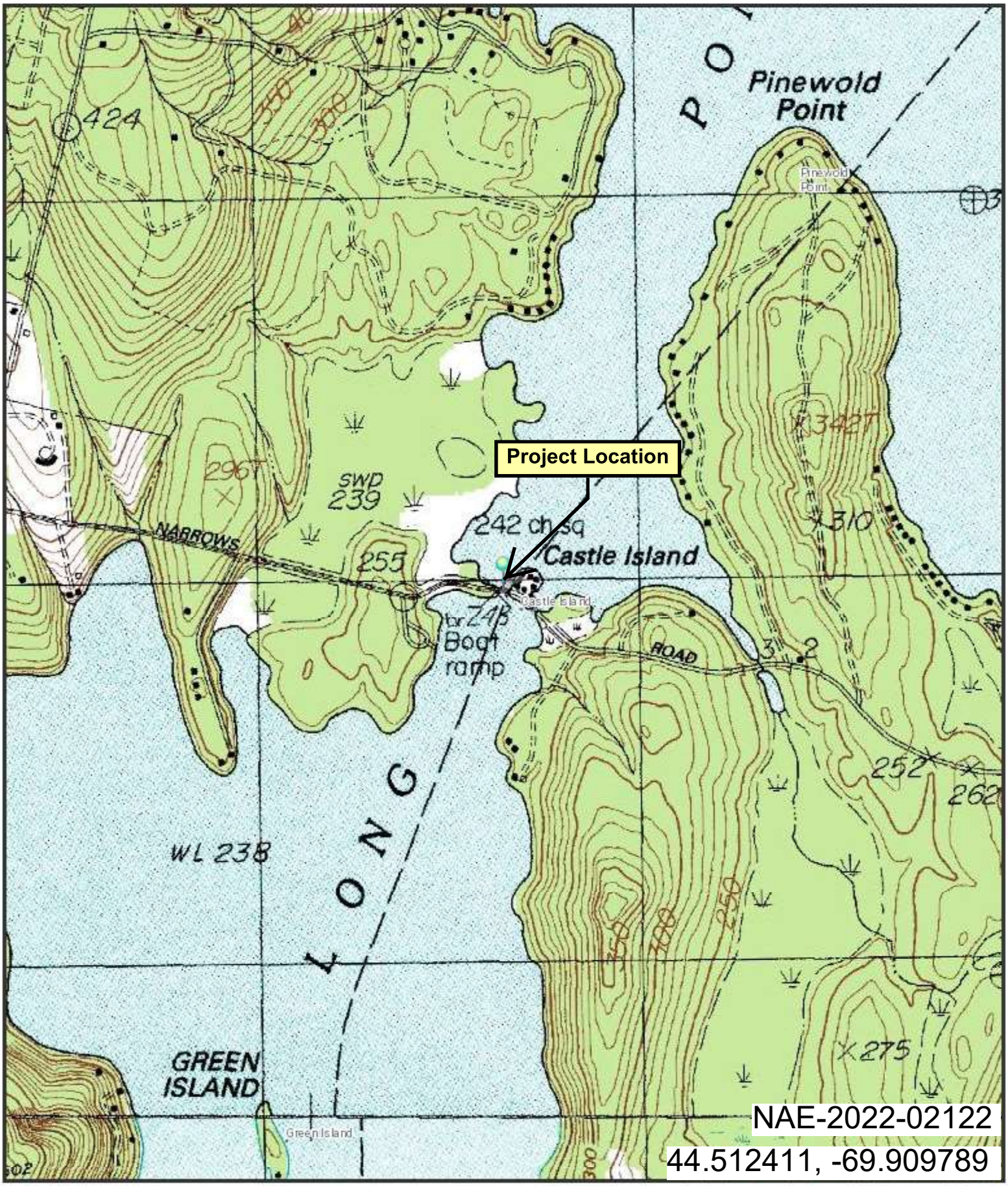
US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
New England District

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING GENERAL AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS
PERMIT NO. NAE-2022-02122

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. In-water work shall occur between September 10th and April 30th of any year.

Project Location Map



The Maine Department of Transportation provides this publication for information only. Reliance upon this information is at user risk. It is subject to revision and may be incomplete depending upon changing conditions. The Department assumes no liability if injuries or damages result from this information. This map is not intended to support emergency dispatch.

0.25 Miles

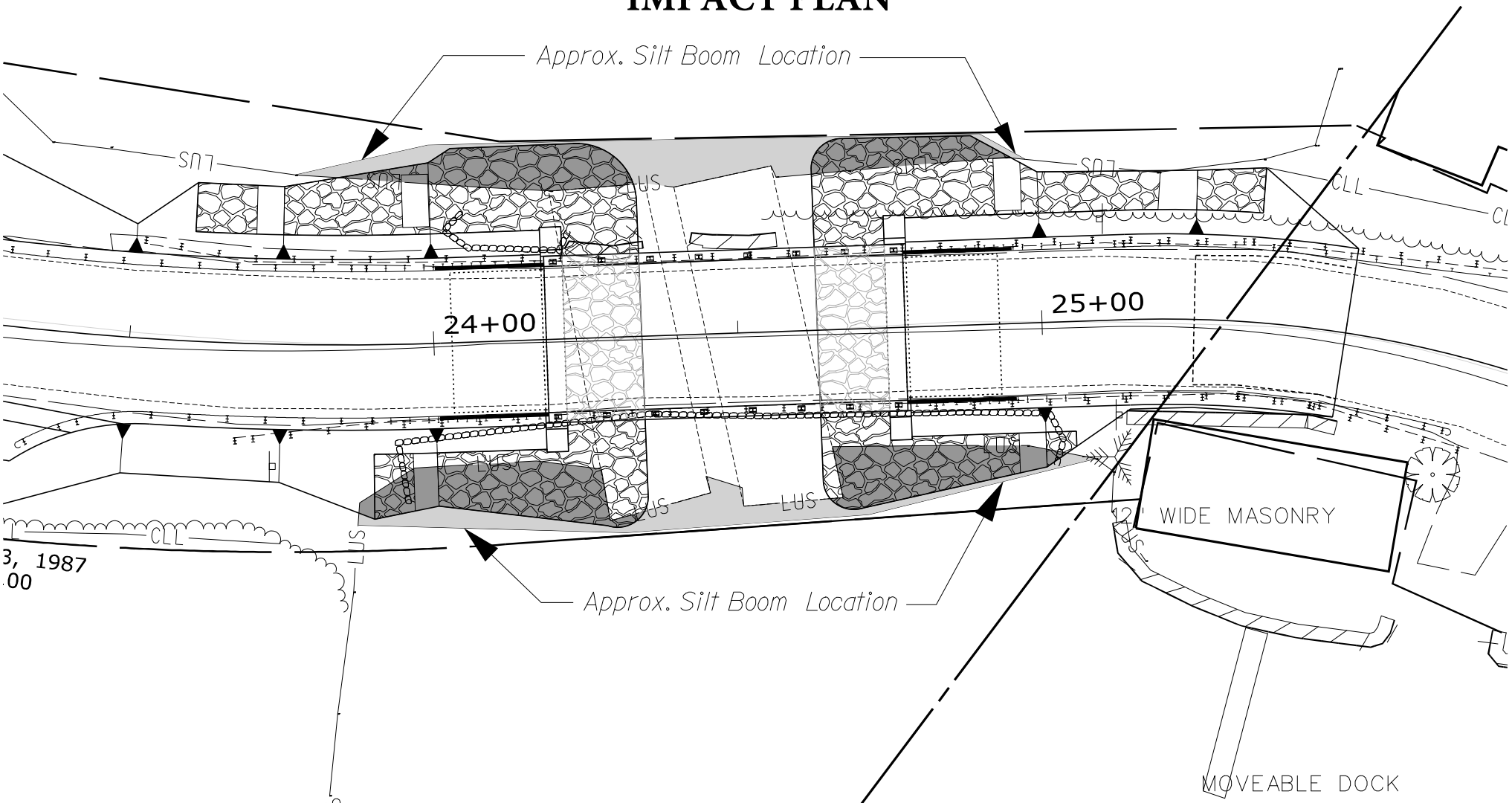
1 inch = 0.28 miles

Date: 9/12/2022
Time: 2:21:31 PM

Rome Narrows West Bridge Replacement WIN 25107.00

Rome-Belgrade, ME (Kennebec County)

IMPACT PLAN

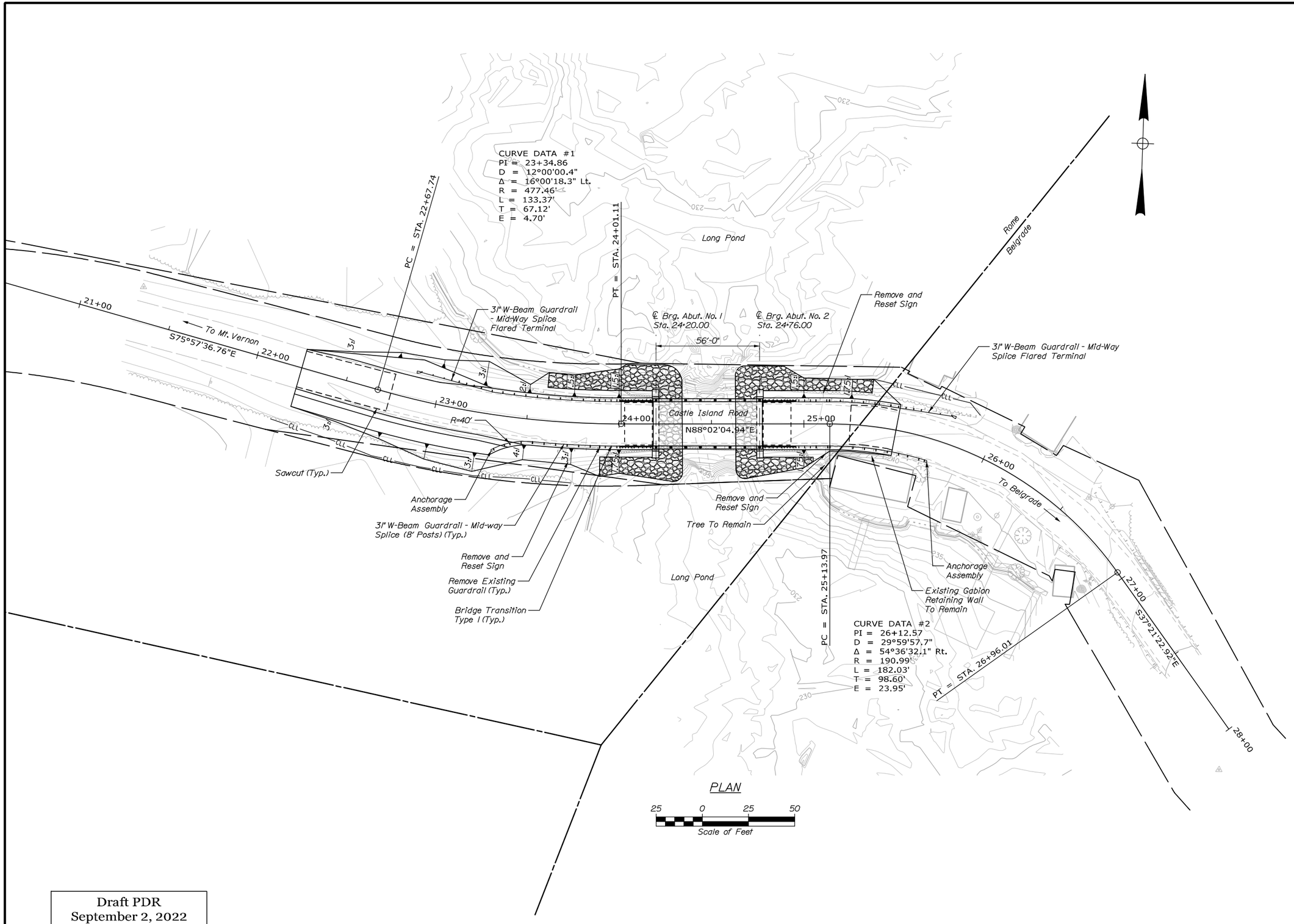


- PERM. LUS (riprap) = 1045± s.f.

- TEMP. LUS (silt boom) = 565± s.f.

NAE-2022-02122

MaineDOT WIN 25107.00
Bridge Replacement
Narrows West Bridge
#5912
Rome-Belgrade
Kennebec County, Maine



Draft PDR
September 2, 2022

HNTB

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WIN 025107.00

BRIDGE NO. 5912

BRIDGE PLANS

PROJ. MANAGER		BY	DATE
DESIGN-DETAILED	E. Davidson	E. Davidson	09\22
CHECKED-REVIEWED	L. Driscoll	A. Stephens	09\22
DESIGN2-DETAILED2			
DESIGN3-DETAILED3			
REVISIONS 1			
REVISIONS 2			
REVISIONS 3			
REVISIONS 4			
FIELD CHANGES			

SIGNATURE

P.E. NUMBER

DATE

NARROWS WEST BRIDGE
LONG POND
ROME-BELGRADE KENNEBEC COUNTY

GENERAL PLAN

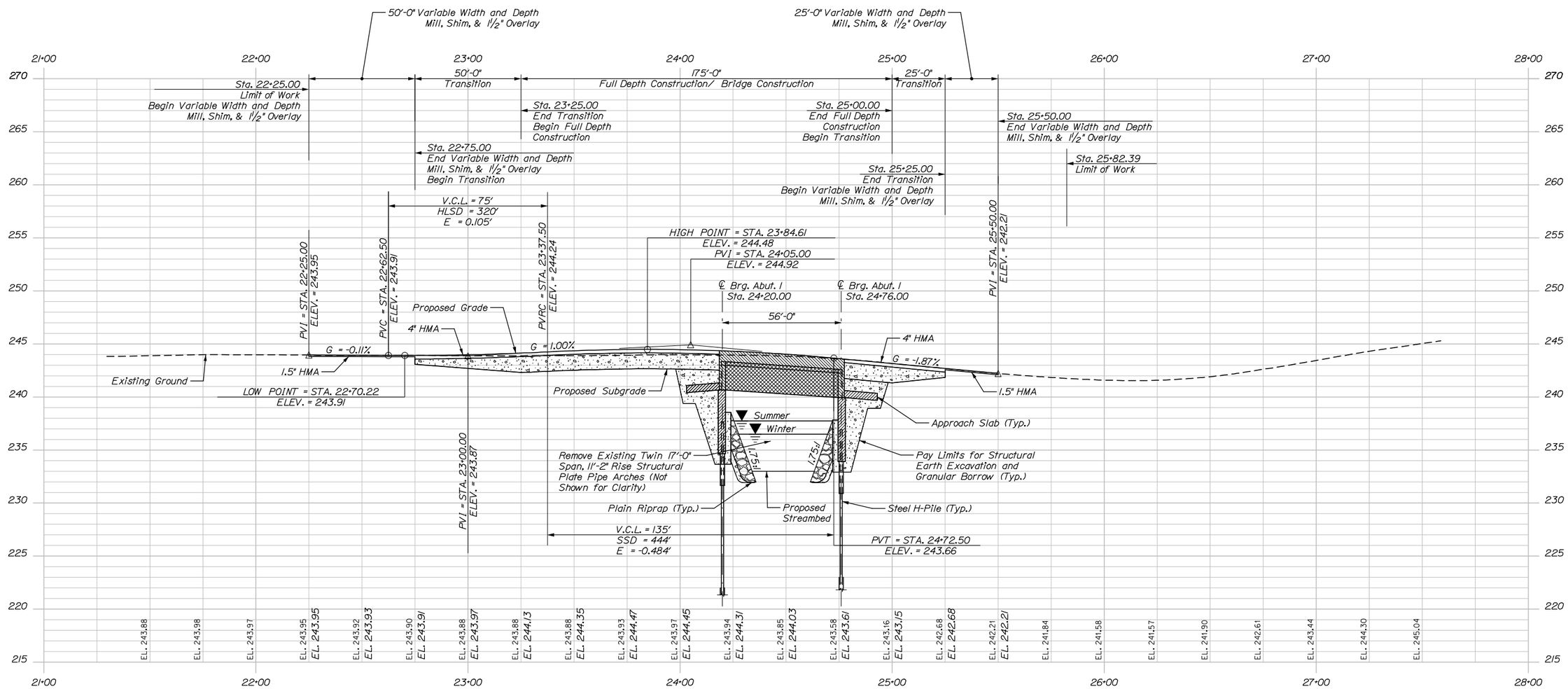
SHEET NUMBER

2

OF 4

Username:
Division:
Date:9/2/2022
Filename: 002_GeneralPlan.dgn

NAE-2022-02122



PROFILE

Horiz. 25 0 25 50

Vert. 5 0 5 10

Scale of Feet

Draft PDR
September 2, 2022

HNTB

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WIN 025107.00

BRIDGE PLANS

BRIDGE NO. 5912

PROJ. MANAGER	BY	DATE
DESIGN-DETAILED	E. Davidson	09\22
CHECKED-REVIEWED	L. Driscoll	09\22
DESIGN2-DETAILED2		
DESIGN3-DETAILED3		
REVISIONS 1		
REVISIONS 2		
REVISIONS 3		
REVISIONS 4		
FIELD CHANGES		

SIGNATURE

P.E. NUMBER

DATE

NARROWS WEST BRIDGE
LONG POND
ROME-BELGRADE KENNEBEC COUNTY

PROFILE

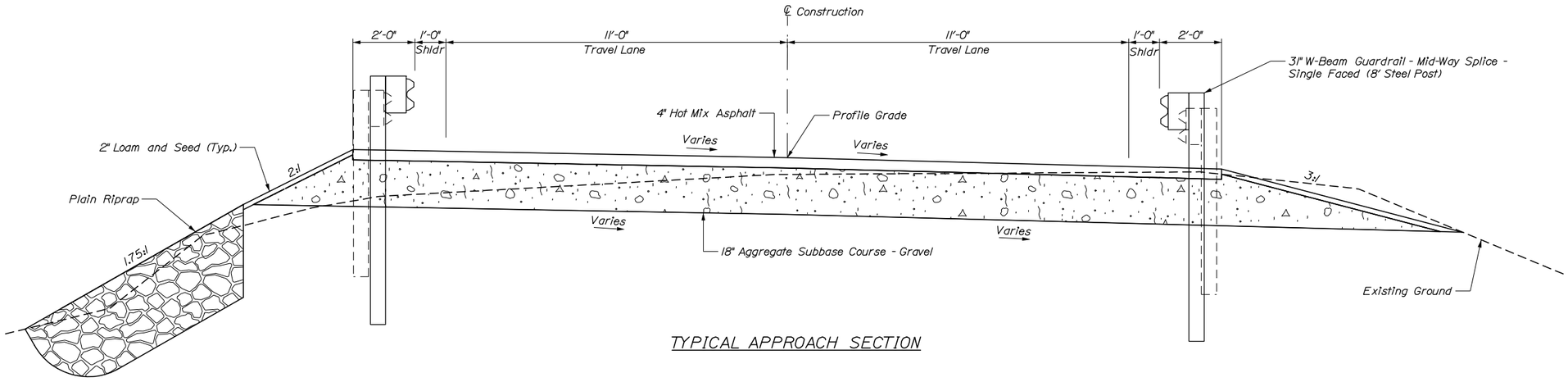
SHEET NUMBER

3

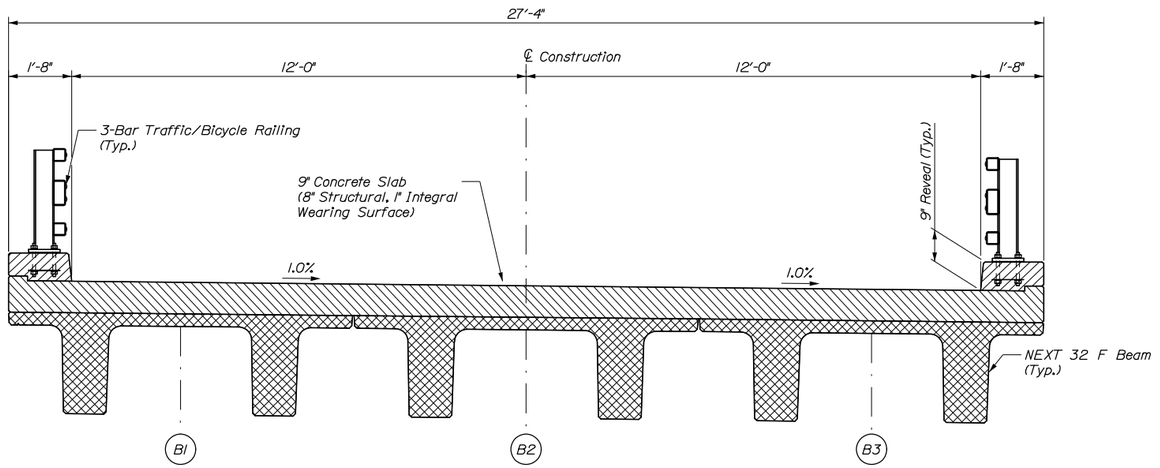
OF 4

NAE-2022-02122

Filename: 003_Profile.dgn Division: Username: Date:9/2/2022



TYPICAL APPROACH SECTION



TRANSVERSE SECTION

Draft PDR
September 2, 2022

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WIN 025107.00

BRIDGE NO. 5912

BRIDGE PLANS

	BY	DATE
PROJ. MANAGER	E. Davidson	09\22
DESIGN-DETAILED	E. Davidson	09\22
CHECKED-REVIEWED	L. Driscoll	
DESIGN2-DETAILED2	A. Stephens	
DESIGN3-DETAILED3		
REVISIONS 1		
REVISIONS 2		
REVISIONS 3		
REVISIONS 4		
FIELD CHANGES		

SIGNATURE

P.E. NUMBER

DATE

NARROWS WEST BRIDGE
LONG POND
ROME-BELGRADE KENNEBEC COUNTY

TYPICAL SECTIONS

SHEET NUMBER

4

OF 4

HNTB

NAE-2022-02122

Filename: 004_TypicalSections.dgn Division: Username: Date:9/2/2022

Applicant: General Public, State of Maine

Effective Date: October 14, 2020
Expiration Date: October 14, 2025

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
GENERAL PERMITS FOR
THE STATE OF MAINE

The New England District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) hereby issues 23 General Permits (GPs), listed below, for activities subject to Corps jurisdiction in waters of the United States within the boundaries of the State of Maine including tribal lands, and in adjacent ocean waters to the seaward limit of the outer continental shelf. These GPs are issued in accordance with Corps regulations at 33 CFR 320 – 332 and specifically 33 CFR 325.2(e)(2). These GPs will protect the aquatic environment and the public interest while effectively authorizing activities that have no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects.

I. CORPS JURISDICTION

1. Permits are required from the Corps for the following work:

a. The construction of any structure in, over, or under any navigable water of the U.S. (see 33 CFR 328), the excavating or dredging from or depositing of material in such waters, or the accomplishment of any other work affecting the course, location, condition, or capacity of such waters. The Corps regulates these activities under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (see 33 CFR 322);

b. The discharge of dredged or fill material and certain discharges associated with excavation into waters of the U.S. including wetlands. The Corps regulates these activities under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323); and

c. The transportation of dredged material for the purpose of disposal in the ocean. The Corps regulates these activities under Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (see 33 CFR 324).

2. Related laws: Section 408 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, Section 307(c) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1956, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Section 302 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, and Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

II. GENERAL CRITERIA

1. In order for activities to qualify for these General Permits (GPs), they shall meet the GPs terms and eligibility criteria on pages 1-4, all applicable general conditions (GCs) in Section IV, and terms of the Maine General Permits in Section V. Any activity not specifically listed may still be eligible for authorization under these GPs; prospective permittees are advised to contact the Corps for specific eligibility determination.

2. Under these GPs, activities may qualify for the following:

- **SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)**: Notification to the Corps is required at least two weeks before work commences; the Corps will acknowledge receipt and GP eligibility of the SV activity in writing.
- **PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)**: Notification to and written verification from the Corps is required. *No work under PCN may proceed until written verification from the Corps is received.*

The thresholds for activities eligible for SV and PCN are defined in the general conditions in Section IV and Maine General Permits in Section V.

3. Prospective permittees shall review:

a. Section I to determine if the activity requires Corps authorization.

b. Sections III , IV, and V to determine if the activity is eligible for authorization under these GPs, and specifically whether it is eligible for SV, or whether a PCN is required.

4. Prospective permittees are encouraged to contact the Corps with questions at any time (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maine Project Office, 442 Civic Center Drive, Suite 350, Augusta, Maine 04330, ph. 207-623-8367). Pre-application meetings, whether arranged by the Corps or requested by a prospective permittee, are encouraged to facilitate the review of projects. Pre-application meetings and/or site visits help streamline the authorization process by alerting the prospective permittee to potentially time-consuming factors that are likely to arise during the evaluation of their project (e.g. avoidance, minimization and compensatory mitigation requirements, historic properties, endangered species, essential fish habitat, vernal pools, and dredging of contaminated sediments).

5. Permittees shall ensure compliance with all applicable GCs in Section IV and GPs in Section V. Non-compliance with these GPs and GCs may subject the permittee to criminal, civil, or administrative criminal penalties, and/or an ordered restoration, and/or the permit may be modified, suspended or revoked by the Corps.

III. PROCEDURES

1. State Approvals. Applicants are responsible for applying for and obtaining any required state or local approvals. Federal and state jurisdiction and review criteria may differ in some instances. State permits may be required for specific projects regardless of the GP category.

In order for authorizations under these GPs to be valid, when any of the following state approvals or statutorily-required reviews is also required, the approvals shall be obtained prior to the commencement of work in Corps jurisdiction:

- Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP): Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA) permit, including permit-by-rule (PBR) and general permit authorizations; Site Location of Development Act permit; Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act permit; and Maine Hazardous Waste, Septage, and Solid Waste Management Act license.
- Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry: Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC) permit.
- Maine Department of Marine Resources: Aquaculture Leases and Licenses.
- Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Bureau of Parks and Lands, Submerged Lands: Submerged Lands Lease.

2. How to Obtain/Apply for Corps Authorization.

a. **Self-Verification (SV)**: Prospective permittees shall confirm that the activity meets all the applicable terms and conditions of SV. Consultation with the Corps and/or other relevant federal and state agencies may be necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable general conditions (GCs) and related federal laws such as the National Historic Preservation Act (GC 15), the Endangered Species Act (GC 16), the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (GC 17), and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (GC 13). Activities that are eligible for SV are authorized under these GPs provided the prospective permittee has:

i. Confirmed that the activity meets all applicable terms and conditions of SV.

ii. Provided notifications to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (the SHPO in the State of Maine is the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, or MHPC) and all five federally-recognized tribes in the State of Maine (Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, or THPOs) listed in Section VIII before submitting the SV to the Corps in order to be reviewed for the presence of historic, archeological, architectural, or tribal resources in the action area that the activity may affect (see GC 15). Prospective permittees are not required to wait for a response to their notifications before submitting the SV to the Corps.

iii. At least two weeks before work is to commence, submitted to the Corps a Self-Verification Notification Form (SVNF, page 36) with all of the following attachments: location map, project plans, and an Official Species List of federally threatened and endangered species that may occur in the activity's action area and the email address of the person who generated the list (see GC 16).

NOTE: A copy of a state permit application form may be an acceptable surrogate for the SVNF itself; however, the applicant shall not rely on the state permitting agency to provide the Corps a copy of their state permit application.

b. **Pre-Construction Notification (PCN)**: Notification to, and written verification from the Corps is required. For activities that do not qualify for SV or where otherwise required by the terms and conditions of the GPs, the prospective permittee shall submit a PCN and obtain written verification from the Corps before starting work in Corps jurisdiction. The Corps will coordinate review of all PCN activities with other federal and state agencies, as appropriate. The Corps will attempt to issue written verification of the PCN within 60 days of receiving a complete application.

All prospective permittees for PCN activities shall follow the instructions on found on pages 37 – 42, and in particular:

i. Submit directly to the Corps application form *ENG Form 4345* (pages 40 – 42), or the surrogate state permit application form as noted above.

ii. Provide project information outlined on pages 37 – 42 (Content of a Pre-Construction Notification).
iii. Submit an Official Species List of federally threatened and endangered species that may occur in the activity's action area and the email address of the person who generated the list (GC 16).
iv. Provide notifications to the SHPO (MHPC) and all five THPOs in the State of Maine listed in Section VIII before submitting the PCN to the Corps in order to be reviewed for the presence of historic, archeological, architectural, or tribal resources in the action area that the activity may affect (see GC 15). The PCN shall include documentation that MHPC and all of the THPOs were notified (a copy of the prospective permittee's cover letter or emails to MHPC and the THPOs is acceptable). Prospective permittees are not required to wait for a response to their notifications before submitting a PCN to the Corps.

c. **Individual Permit (IP):** Projects that are not eligible for these GPs require an IP (33 CFR 325.5(b)) and prospective permittees shall submit an application directly to the Corps. These GPs do not affect the Corps IP review process or activities exempt from Corps regulation. For general information regarding IPs prospective permittees are encouraged to contact the Corps. ***In addition, the Corps retains discretionary authority on a case-by-case basis to elevate GP-eligible activities to an IP based on concerns for the aquatic environment or for any other factor of the public interest (33 CFR 320.4(a)). Whenever the Corps notifies a prospective permittee that an IP is required, no work in Corps jurisdiction may be conducted until the Corps issues the required authorization in writing indicating that the work may proceed.***

d. **Emergency Situations:** Contact the Corps immediately in the event of an emergency situation for information on the verification process. Emergency situations are limited to sudden, unexpected occurrences that could potentially result in an unacceptable hazard to life, a significant loss of property, or an immediate, unforeseen, and significant economic hardship if corrective action requiring a permit is not undertaken within a time period less than the normal time needed to process an application under standard procedures. Emergency work is subject to the same terms and conditions of these GPs as non-emergency work, and similarly, must qualify for authorization under these GPs; otherwise an IP is required. The Corps will work with all applicable agencies to expedite verification according to established procedures in emergency situations.

IV. GENERAL CONDITIONS

An activity is authorized under the General Permits (GPs) only if that activity and the permittee satisfy all of the applicable GPs terms and following general conditions (GCs):

1. Federal Jurisdiction.
2. Minimal Direct, Secondary and Cumulative Effects.
3. Other Permits.
4. Water Quality and Coastal Zone Management.
5. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains.
6. Discretionary Authority.
7. Single and Complete Project.
8. Use of Multiple General Permits.
9. Mitigation (Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensatory Mitigation).
10. Corps Projects and Property.
11. Navigation.
12. National Lands.
13. Wild and Scenic Rivers.
14. St. John/St. Croix Rivers.
15. Historic Properties.
16. Federal Threatened and Endangered Species.
17. Essential Fish Habitat.
18. Aquatic Life Movements and Management of Water Flows.
19. Spawning, Breeding, and Migratory Areas.
20. Vernal Pools.
21. Restoration of Special Aquatic Sites (Including Wetland Areas).
22. Invasive and Other Unacceptable Species.
23. Soil Erosion, Sediment, and Turbidity Controls.
24. Time-of-Year Work Windows/Restrictions.
25. Pile Driving and Pile Removal in Navigable Waters.
26. Temporary Fill.
27. Heavy Equipment in Wetlands or Mudflats.
28. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines.
29. Stream Work and Crossings, and Wetland Crossings.
30. Utility Line Installation and Removal.
31. Storage of Seasonal Structures.
32. Aquaculture.
33. Permit(s)/Authorization Letter On-Site.
34. Inspections.
35. Maintenance.
36. Federal Liability.
37. Property Rights.
38. Previously Authorized Activities.
39. Transfer of GP Verifications.
40. Modification, Suspension, and Revocation.
41. Special Conditions.
42. False or Incomplete Information.
43. Abandonment.
44. Enforcement Cases.
45. Duration of Authorization.

1. Federal Jurisdiction.

a. Applicability of these GPs shall be evaluated with reference to federal jurisdictional boundaries (e.g. mean high water mark, high tide line, ordinary high water mark, and wetland boundary). Activities shall be evaluated with reference to "waters of the U.S." under the Clean Water Act (33 CFR 328) and "navigable waters of the U.S." under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 CFR 329). Prospective permittees are responsible for ensuring that the boundaries used satisfy the federal criteria defined at 33 CFR 328 – 229. These sections prescribe the policy, practice and procedures to be used in determining the extent of the Corps jurisdiction. Note: Waters of the U.S. includes all waters pursuant to 33 CFR 328.3(a), and in adjacent wetlands as that term is defined in 33 CFR 328.3(c).

b. Permittees shall identify on project plans wetlands, other special aquatic sites (SAS) including vegetated shallows (or submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV) and mudflats, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial and intermittent streams on the project site. Wetlands shall be delineated in accordance with the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and the most recent regional supplement pertaining to the State of Maine. GP-eligible activities may utilize wetland determinations conducted by State of Maine staff in-lieu of a wetland delineation. For activities located in Essential Fish Habitat (GC 17), permittees shall also identify on project plans natural rocky habitats and shellfish areas in order to satisfy the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

2. Minimal Direct, Secondary and Cumulative Effects. To be eligible and subsequently authorized by these GPs, an activity shall result in no more than minimal individual and cumulative effects on the aquatic environment as determined by the Corps in accordance with the criteria listed within these GPs and GCs. This may require project modifications involving avoidance, minimization, or compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to ensure that the net adverse effects of an activity are no more than minimal.

3. Other Permits. Permittees shall obtain other Federal, State, or local authorizations as required by law. Permittees are responsible for applying for and obtaining all required State of Maine or local approvals including a Flood Hazard Development Permit issued by the town/city. Work that is not regulated by the State of Maine, but is subject to Corps jurisdiction, may still be eligible for authorization under these GPs.

4. Water Quality and Coastal Zone Management.

a. Permittees shall satisfy any conditions imposed by the State of Maine and EPA, where applicable, in their Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) for these GPs, or in any Individual Section 401 WQC. See Section VIII for state-specific contact info and to determine if any action is required to obtain a 401 WQC. The Corps may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. All projects authorized by these GPs shall be designed, constructed and operated to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants.

b. Permittees shall satisfy any additional conditions imposed by the State of Maine in their Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Act of 1972 consistency concurrences for these GPs, or in any Individual CZM consistency concurrences. The Corps may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

5. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity shall comply with applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved State of Maine or municipal floodplain management requirements. Permittees should contact FEMA and/or the State of Maine Floodplain Management Program regarding floodplain management requirements (see Section VIII for Federal and state-specific contact info).

6. Discretionary Authority. Notwithstanding compliance with the terms and conditions of these GPs, the Corps retains discretionary authority to require a PCN or IP review based on concerns for the aquatic environment or for any other factor of the public interest (see 33 CFR 320.4(a)). This authority is invoked on a case-by-case basis whenever the Corps determines that the potential consequences of the proposal warrant a higher level of review based on the concerns stated above. This authority may be invoked for projects that may contribute to cumulative environmental impacts that are more than minimal or if there is a special resource or concern associated with a particular project.

7. Single and Complete Project. The term "single and complete project" is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. These GPs shall not be used for piecemeal work and shall be applied to single and complete projects and as such, the same GP shall not be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

a. For non-linear projects, a single and complete project shall have independent utility. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

b. Unless the Corps determines the activity has independent utility, all components of a single project and/or all planned phases of a multi-phased project (e.g., subdivisions should include all work such as roads, utilities, and lot development) shall be treated together as constituting one single and complete project. If any component of a single and complete project requires a PCN, the entire single and complete project shall be reviewed under PCN.

c. For linear projects such as power lines or pipelines with multiple crossings, a "single and complete project" is all crossings of a single water of the U.S. (i.e. single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single waterbody several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly-shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

8. Use of Multiple General Permits. The use of more than one GP for a single and complete project is prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the U.S. authorized by the GPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the GPs with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over waters is constructed under GP 10, with an associated utility line crossing authorized by GP 9, if the maximum acreage loss of waters of the U.S. for the total project is ≥3 acres it shall be evaluated as an IP.

9. Mitigation (Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensatory Mitigation).

a. Activities shall be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the U.S. to the maximum extent practicable to ensure that adverse effects to the aquatic environment are no more than minimal.

b. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S., including direct, secondary and temporal loss, will generally be required for permanent impacts that exceed the SV limits (SV limits are detailed in Section V), and may be required for temporary impacts that exceed the SV limits, to offset unavoidable impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved and to ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are no more than minimal. Proactive restoration projects or temporary impact work with no secondary effects may generally be excluded from this requirement.

c. Mitigation proposals shall follow the guidelines found in the Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule April 10, 2008; 33 CFR 332 (which can be found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation* under "Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources, 33 CFR 332 (Compensatory Mitigation Rule)") and any other regulation. Permittees considering the use of a monetary payment *in-lieu* of permittee-responsible mitigation as compensation for unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. in the State of Maine may utilize the Maine Natural Resources Conservation Program (MNRCP). Information regarding this compensatory program can be found at: *www.mnrcp.org* For unavoidable jurisdictional impacts affecting federally-endangered Atlantic salmon and/or its critical habitat, permittees may be required to compensate for the impacts by utilizing the Maine Atlantic Salmon Restoration and Conservation Program. Information regarding this *in-lieu-fee* compensatory program can be found at: *www.maine.gov/dmr/science-research/searun/programs/ilffacts.html*

10. Corps Projects and Property.

a. Corps projects and property can be found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works*

b. In addition to any authorization under these GPs, prospective permittees shall contact the Corps Real Estate Division at (978) 318-8585 for work occurring on or potentially affecting Corps properties and/or Corps-controlled easements to initiate reviews and determine what real estate instruments are necessary to perform work. Permittees may not commence work on Corps properties and/or Corps-controlled easements until they

have received any required Corps real estate documents evidencing site-specific permission to work.

c. Any proposed temporary or permanent modification or use of a Federal project (including but not limited to a levee, dike, floodwall, channel, anchorage, breakwater, seawall, bulkhead, jetty, wharf, pier, or other work built or maintained but not necessarily owned by the United States), which may obstruct or impair the usefulness of the Federal project in any manner, is not eligible for SV and requires review and approval by the Corps pursuant to 33 USC 408 (Section 408).

d. A PCN is required for all work in, over, under, or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Corps Federal Navigation Project (FNP) and may require permission under Section 408.

e. Any structure or work that extends closer to the horizontal limits of any FNP than a distance of three times the project's authorized depth shall be subject to removal at the owner's expense prior to any future Corps dredging or the performance of periodic hydrographic surveys.

f. Where a Section 408 permission is applicable, written verification for the PCN will not be issued prior to the decision on the Section 408 permission request.

11. Navigation

a. There shall be no unreasonable interference with general navigation by the existence or use of the activity authorized herein, and no attempt shall be made by the permittee to prevent the full and free use by the public of all navigable waters at or adjacent to the activity authorized herein.

b. Work in, over, under, or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of an FNP shall specifically comply with GC 10.

c. Any safety lights and/or signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, State of Maine or municipality, through regulations or otherwise, shall be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the U.S.

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

12. National Lands. Activities that impinge upon the value of any National Lands or Federal Properties including but not limited to a National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, or any area administered by the National Park Service , U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or U.S. Forest Service are not eligible for SV and require PCN.

13. Wild and Scenic Rivers.

a. The following activities in designated rivers of the National Wild and Scenic River (NWSR) System, or in a river designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system, require a PCN unless the National Park Service has determined in writing to the prospective permittee that the proposed work will not adversely affect the NWSR designation or study status:

i. Activities that occur in NWSR segments, in and 0.25 miles up or downstream of NWSR segments, or in tributaries within 0.25 miles of NWSR segments.
ii. Activities that occur in wetlands within 0.25 miles of NWSR segments.
iii. Activities that have the potential to alter free-flowing characteristics in NWSR segments.

b. As of October 14, 2020, National Wild and Scenic Rivers and congressional study rivers in Maine include: the Allagash River beginning at Telos Dam continuing to Allagash checkpoint at Eliza Hole Rapids, approximately 3 miles upstream of the confluence with the St. John River (length = 92 92.5 miles); and 11.25 miles of the York River, in the State of Maine, from its headwaters at York Pond to the mouth of the river at York Harbor, plus tributaries (the York River is currently under study).

14. St. John/St. Croix Rivers. A PCN is required for any work within the Saint John and Saint Croix River basins that requires approval of the International Joint Commission. In addition, a PCN is required if any temporary or permanent use, obstruction or diversion of international boundary waters could affect the natural flow or levels of waters on the Canadian side of the line; or if any construction or maintenance of remedial works,

protective works, dams, or other obstructions in waters downstream from boundary waters could raise the natural level of water on the Canadian side of the boundary.

15. Historic Properties.

a. No undertaking shall cause effects (as defined at 33 CFR 325 Appendix C and 36 CFR 800) on properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unknown historic properties within the permit area, unless the Corps or another federal action agency has satisfied the consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The majority of historic properties are not listed on the National Register of Historic Places and may require identification and evaluation by qualified historic preservation and/or archeological consultants in coordination with the Corps and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (the SHPO in the State of Maine is the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, MHPC) and/or the five federally-recognized tribes in the State of Maine (Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, or THPOs). The MHPC, the THPOs, and the National Register of Historic Places can assist with locating information on:

i. Previously identified historic properties; and

ii. Areas with potential for the presence of historic resources, which may require identification and evaluation by qualified historic preservation and/or archaeological consultants in consultation with the Corps and MHPC and/or the THPO(s).

b. For activities eligible for these GPs, permittees shall ensure that the activity will not cause effects as stated above in 15(a). In order to comply with this condition, both SV and PCN prospective permittees shall notify MHPC and all five THPOs for their identification of historic properties. MHPC and the THPOs will generally respond within 30 days of receiving the notification if they believe that the activity may have an adverse effect to historic properties. A PCN is required if an activity may have an adverse effect to historic properties. The PCN shall be submitted as soon as possible if a proposed activity may cause effects as stated above in 15(a) a to ensure that the Corps is aware of any potential effects of the proposed activity on any historic property to ensure all Section 106 requirements are met.

c. All PCNs shall:

i. Show notification to MHPC and all five THPOs for their identification of historic properties;

ii. State which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties; and

iii. Include any available documentation from MHPC or the THPO(s) indicating that there are or are not historic properties affected.

d. The requirements to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA may be satisfied by a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Programmatic Consultation (PC) with the Corps, New England District or another federal agency. New England District PAs and PCs are found at *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory*

e. If the permittee discovers any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by these permits, the permittee shall immediately notify the district engineer of what was found, and avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

f. Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. Federal permittees shall provide the Corps with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

g. Federal and non-federal applicants should coordinate with the Corps before conducting any onsite archeological work (reconnaissance, surveys, recovery, etc.) requested by MHPC or the THPOs, as the Corps will determine the Permit Area for the consideration of historic properties based on 33 CFR 325 Appendix C. This is to ensure that work done is in accordance with Corps requirements.

16. Federal Threatened and Endangered Species.

a. No activity is authorized by these GPs which:

i. Is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat or proposed critical habitat of such species;

ii. "May affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed;

iii. Is "likely to adversely affect" a listed species or critical habitat unless Section 7 consultation has been completed by the Corps or another lead action agency in coordination with the Corps under the provisions of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Programmatic Consultation (PC); or

iv. Violates the ESA.

b. All prospective permittees shall attach to their SVNF or PCN an Official Species List obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) found at: *https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac* and provide the email address of the person who generated the list.

c. For proposed activities in tidal waters, prospective permittees should also refer to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries' Section 7 Mapper for federally-listed species found at: *https://noaa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html*

d. A PCN is required if a threatened or endangered species, a species proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or designated or proposed critical habitat (all hereinafter referred to as "listed species or habitat"), as identified under the ESA, may be affected by the proposed work. An activity may remain eligible for SV if the only listed species affected is the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septrionalis*), and only after Section 7 consultation has been completed by the Corps under the 4(d) Rule Streamlined Consultation.

e. Federal agencies shall follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA while ensuring that the Corps and any other federal action agencies are included in the consultation process.

f. Non-federal representatives designated by the Corps to conduct informal consultation or prepare a biological assessment shall follow the requirements in the designation document(s) and the ESA. Non-federal representatives shall also provide the Corps with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The Corps will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address ESA compliance for the GP activity, or whether additional ESA consultation is necessary.

g. The requirements to comply with Section 7 of the ESA may be satisfied by a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Programmatic Consultation (PC) with the Corps, New England District or another federal agency. New England District PAs and PCs are found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory*

17. Essential Fish Habitat (EFH).

a. PCN activities in tidal waters and the following rivers and streams, including all tributaries to the extent that they are currently or were historically accessible for salmon migration, shall be reviewed for the potential to adversely affect EFH (activities meeting SV criteria have been determined to result in no more than minimal adverse effects to EFH and therefore need no additional review):

Androscoggin River	Aroostook River	Boyden River	Dennys River
Ducktrap River	East Machias River	Hobart Stream	Kennebec River
Machias River	Narraguagus River	Orland River	Passagassawaukeag River
Patten Stream	Penobscot River	Pleasant River	Presumpscot River
Saco River	Sheepscot River	St. Croix River	Tunk Stream
Union River			

b. Prospective permittees may be required to describe and identify potential adverse effects to EFH and should refer to the NOAA Fisheries' EFH Mapper found at: *www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/essential-fish-habitat-mapper*

c. The requirements to comply with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act may be satisfied by a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Programmatic Consultation (PC) with the Corps, New England District or another federal agency. New England District PAs and PCs are found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory*

18. Aquatic Life Movements and Management of Water Flows.

a. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. Unless otherwise stated, activities permanently impounding water in a stream require a PCN to ensure impacts to aquatic life species are avoided and minimized. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies and wetlands shall be:

i. Suitably spanned, bridged, culverted, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species; and

ii. Properly aligned and constructed to prevent bank erosion or streambed scour both adjacent to and inside the crossing.

b. To avoid adverse impacts on aquatic organisms, the low flow channel/thalweg shall remain unobstructed during periods of low flow, except when it is necessary to perform the authorized work.

c. For work in tidal waters, in-stream controls (e.g. cofferdams) should be installed in such a way as to not obstruct fish passage.

d. To the maximum extent practicable, the preconstruction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization, storm water management activities, and temporary and permanent road crossings, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity shall not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g. stream restoration or relocation activities).

e. Activities that temporarily or permanently adversely impact upstream or downstream flood conditions require a PCN.

19. Spawning, Breeding, and Migratory Areas.

a. Jurisdictional activities in waters of the U.S. such as certain excavations, discharges of dredged or fill material, and/or suspended sediment producing activities that provide value as fish migratory areas, fish and shellfish spawning or nursery areas, or amphibian and migratory bird breeding areas, during spawning or breeding seasons shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

b. Jurisdictional activities in waters of the U.S. that provide value as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. The permittee is responsible for ensuring their action complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's Maine Field Office (see Section VIII for contact info) to determine applicable measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds or eagles, including whether "incidental take" permits are necessary and available under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act for a particular activity.

20. Vernal Pools.

a. A PCN is required if a discharge of dredged or fill material is proposed within a vernal pool depression located within waters of the U.S.

b. GC 20(a) above does not apply to projects that are within a municipality that meets the provisions of a Corps-approved vernal pool Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) and are otherwise eligible for SV, and the applicant meets the requirements to utilize the vernal pool SAMP.

21. Restoration of Special Aquatic Sites (Including Wetland Areas).

a. In areas of authorized temporary disturbance, if trees are cut they shall be cut at or above ground level and not uprooted in order to prevent disruption to the wetland soil structure and to allow stump sprouts to revegetate the work area, unless otherwise authorized.

b. The introduction or spread of invasive plant species in disturbed areas shall be controlled. If construction mats are to be used in areas of invasive plant species, they shall be thoroughly cleaned before re-use.

c. Wetland areas where permanent disturbance is not authorized shall be restored to their original condition and elevation. Original condition means protection and/or removal of existing soil and vegetation, and replacement back to the original location such that the original soil layering and vegetation schemes are

approximately the same, unless otherwise authorized. Restoration shall typically commence no later than the completion of construction.

d. Upon completion of construction, all areas of authorized disturbed wetland area shall be stabilized with a wetland seed mix containing only plant species native to New England and shall not contain any species listed in the "Invasive and Other Unacceptable Plant Species" Appendix K in the "New England District Compensatory Mitigation Guidance" found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation*

22. Invasive and Other Unacceptable Species.

a. The introduction or spread of invasive or other unacceptable plant or animal species on the project site or areas adjacent to the project site caused by the site work shall be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. For example, construction mats and equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and free of vegetation and soil before and after use. The introduction or spread of invasive plant or animal species on the project site caused by the site work shall be controlled.

b. No cultivars, invasive or other unacceptable plant species may be used for any mitigation, bioengineering, vegetative bank stabilization or any other work authorized by these GPs. However, non-native species and cultivars may be used when it is appropriate and specified in a written verification, such as using *Secale cereale* (Annual Rye) to quickly stabilize a site. All PCNs shall justify the use of non-native species or cultivars.

c. For the purposes of these GPs, plant species that are considered invasive and unacceptable are provided in Appendix K "Invasive and Other Unacceptable Plant Species" of the most recent "New England District Compensatory Mitigation Guidance" and is found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation* The June 2009 "U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Invasive Species Policy" provides policy, goals and objectives and is located at *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Invasive-Species* If an Invasive Species Control/Management Plan has been prepared it should be included with any SV or PCN.

23. Soil Erosion, Sediment, and Turbidity Controls.

a. Adequate sedimentation and erosion control management measures, practices and devices, such as phased construction, installation of sediment control barriers (i.e. silt fence, vegetated filter strips, geotextile silt fences, erosion control mixes, hay bales or other devices) downhill of all exposed areas, retention of existing vegetated buffers, application of temporary mulching during construction, and permanent seeding and stabilization shall be installed and properly maintained to reduce erosion and retain sediment on-site during and after construction. They shall be capable of preventing erosion; of collecting sediment, suspended and floating materials; and of filtering fine sediment.

b. Temporary sediment control barriers shall be removed upon completion of work, but not until all disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. The sediment collected by these sediment barriers shall be removed and placed at an upland location and stabilized to prevent its later erosion into a waterway or wetland.

c. All exposed soil and other fills shall be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date.

24. Time-of-Year Work (TOY) Windows/Restrictions. In-water work shall be conducted during the following TOY work windows (work allowed) under SV and any in-water work proposed during the following TOY restrictions (no work) shall be reviewed under PCN (and shall contain written justification for deviation from the work allowed windows). The term "in-water work" does not include conditions where the work site is "in-the-dry" (e.g. intertidal areas exposed at low tide). The term also does not include work contained in a cofferdam so long as the cofferdam was installed and subsequently removed within the work allowed window.

	TOY Restriction (***no work***)	TOY Work Window (***work allowed***)
Non-tidal waters	Oct. 1st to Jul. 14th	Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th
Tidal waters	Apr. 10th to Nov. 7th	Nov. 8th to Apr. 9th

Alternate work windows proposed under PCN will generally be coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and/or Maine Department of Marine Resources and resulting written verifications may include species-specific work allowed windows.

25. Pile Driving and Pile Removal in Navigable Waters.

a. Derelict, degraded, or abandoned piles and sheet piles in the project area shall be removed in their entirety as practicable and properly disposed of in an upland location and not in wetlands. In areas of fine-grained substrates, piles/sheets shall be removed by direct, vibratory, or clamshell pull method in order to minimize potential turbidity and sedimentation impacts. If removal is not practicable, said piles/sheets shall be cut off or driven to a depth of at least one foot below substrate.

b. Work involving pile installation and/or removal should adhere to one of the five methods below:

i. "In-the-dry", or

ii. In-water between Nov. 8th to Apr. 9th, or

iii. Drilled and pinned to ledge, or

iv. Vibratory hammers used to install any size and quantity of wood, concrete, or steel, or impact hammers limited to one hammer and <50 piles installed/day with the following: wood piles of any diameter, concrete piles ≤18-inches diameter, steel piles ≤12-inches diameter if: (1) the hammer is ≤3,000 pounds and a wood cushion or equivalent is used between the hammer and steel pile, or (2) a soft start is used. Soft starts require an initial set of three strikes from the impact hammer at 40% energy, followed by a 1-minute waiting period between subsequent three-strike sets. The soft-start procedure shall be conducted any time hammering ceases for more than 30 minutes.

26. Temporary Fill.

a. Temporary fills, including but not limited to construction mats and corduroy roads shall be entirely removed as soon as they are no longer needed to construct the authorized work. Temporary fill shall be placed in its original location or disposed of at an upland site and suitably contained to prevent its subsequent erosion into waters of the U.S.

b. All temporary fill and disturbed soils shall be stabilized to prevent its eroding into waters of the U.S. where it is not authorized. Work shall include phased or staged development to ensure only areas under active development are exposed and to allow for stabilization practices as soon as practicable. Temporary fill shall be placed in a manner that will prevent it from being eroded by expected high flows.

c. Unconfined temporary fill authorized for discharge into waters of the U.S. shall consist of material that minimizes impacts to water quality (e.g. washed stone, stone, etc.).

d. Appropriate measures shall be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable when temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Materials shall be placed in a location and manner that does not adversely impact surface or subsurface water flow into or out of the wetland. Temporary fill authorized for discharge into wetlands shall be placed on geotextile fabric or other appropriate material laid on the pre-construction wetland grade where practicable to minimize impacts and to facilitate restoration to the original grade. Construction mats are excluded from this requirement.

e. Construction debris and/or deteriorated materials shall not be placed or otherwise located in waters of the U.S.

27. **Heavy Equipment in Wetlands or Mudflats.** Operating heavy equipment (drill rigs, fixed cranes, etc.) within wetlands shall be minimized, and to the maximum extent practicable such equipment shall not be stored, maintained or repaired in wetlands. Where construction requires heavy equipment operation in wetlands, the equipment shall: a) have low ground pressure (typically <3 psi); b) be placed on swamp/construction/timber mats (herein referred to as "mats") that are adequate to support the equipment in such a way as to minimize disturbance of wetland soil and vegetation; or c) be operated on adequately dry or frozen wetlands such that shear pressure does not cause subsidence of the wetlands immediately beneath equipment and upheaval of adjacent wetlands. Mats are to be placed in the wetland from the upland or from equipment positioned on mats if already working within a wetland. Other support structures that are capable of safely supporting equipment may be used with written Corps authorization. Similarly, the permittee may request written authorization from the Corps to waive use of mats during frozen or dry conditions. Construction mats should be managed in accordance with construction mat best management practices (BMPs) found at:
www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/State-General-Permits/Maine-General-Permit

28. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines.

a. Projects involving construction of or repair, replacement, and maintenance of bank or shoreline stabilization structures including living shorelines within Corps jurisdiction shall be designed to minimize environmental effects, effects to neighboring properties, scour, etc. to the maximum extent practicable.

b. Prospective permittees shall design and construct these stabilization projects using this sequential avoidance and minimization process: avoidance of aquatic resource impacts, diversion of overland flow, vegetative stabilization, living shorelines, stone-sloped surfaces, and walls/bulkheads. New vertical walls/bulkheads shall only be used in situations where reflected wave energy can be tolerated. Prospective permittees proposing new vertical walls/bulkheads shall provide written justification demonstrating why other methods of stabilization are not practicable and how the surrounding area would be affected by the resulting reflected wave energy.

Additional conditions to meet SV eligibility criteria for *non-tidal* bank and shoreline stabilization activities:

a. Fill shall be ≤500 linear feet in total length as measured below the plane of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), includes total if more than one stream bank.
b. Fill placed below the plane of the OHWM shall be ≤1 cubic yard per linear foot.
c. Fill shall not be angled steeper than 1H:1V.
d. No discharge of fill in special aquatic sites other than wetlands.
e. Stone revetment shall be comprised of angular material.
f. No material shall be of the type, or placed in any location, or in any manner, to impair surface water flow into or out of any water of the U.S.
g. No material shall be placed in a manner that will be eroded by normal or expected high flows (properly anchored trees and treetops may be used in low energy areas).
h. The activity shall not be a stream channelization activity.

Additional conditions to meet SV eligibility criteria for *tidal* bank and shoreline stabilization activities:

a. All in-water work shall be conducted "in-the-dry".
b. Fill shall be ≤500 linear feet in total length as measured below the plane of the high tide line (HTL) and shall be ≤200 linear feet in total length as measured below the plane of the mean high water mark (MHWM), includes total for more than one bank. Vertical structures shall be ≤200 linear feet in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM and shall be ≤18 inches waterward of the existing vertical face.
c. Fill placed below the plane of the HTL shall be ≤1 cubic yard per linear foot.
d. Stone revetment shall be comprised of angular material.
e. Shall not impact special aquatic sites (SAS, incl. submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitats are ≤100 square feet, and impacts to intertidal and shellfish areas are ≤1,000 square feet).
f. No structures/fill shall be steeper than 1H:1V.
g. No new groins, breakwaters, or jetties.

29. Stream Work and Crossings, and Wetland Crossings.

a. A PCN is required for all new and replacement crossings in navigable waters.

b. In order to effectively size and configure crossings in navigable waters, new and replacement crossings shall consider factors including but not limited to: local tidal elevations over the range of tidal heights, basin topography and bathymetry, existing and proposed road elevations. Flood risk tolerance, conditions of habitat and natural community types present, and sea level rise during the useful life of the crossing.

c. A PCN is required for activities that result in unavoidable impacts to wetlands in excess of SV thresholds.

d. In-stream work and crossings and wetland crossings shall adhere to all applicable GCs including but not limited to:

i. GC 16 (Federally Threatened and Endangered Species)
ii. GC 17 (Essential Fish Habitat)
iii. GC 18 (Aquatic Life Movements and Management of Water Flows)

iv. GC 23 (Soil Erosion, Sediment and Turbidity Controls)
v. GC 24 (Time-of-Year Work Windows/Restrictions)
vi. GC 26 (Temporary Fill)
vii. GC 28 (Bank Stabilization)

e. Slip Lining. Work resulting in a decreased width, height, or diameter of an existing crossing (e.g. slip lining and invert lining) is discouraged and requires PCN. Written justification shall be provided for this activity.

f. Culvert Extensions. A PCN is required for any extension to an existing culvert.

g. Scour protection or armoring of the inlet and/or outlet of a crossing shall not disrupt normal flow patterns or substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area (see GC 18).

h. The permittee shall maintain the work authorized herein in good condition and in conformance with the terms and general conditions of this permit to facilitate aquatic life passage as stated in GC 18. Culverts that develop "hanging" inlets or outlets, result in bed washout, or a stream that doesn't match the characteristics of the substrate in the natural stream channel such as mobility, slope, stability confinement will require maintenance or repair to comply with this GC (this does not apply to temporary stream crossings).

Additional conditions to meet SV eligibility criteria for Stream Work and Crossings:

a. Crossings shall be designed and constructed using the techniques and principles outlined in Stream Simulation, Stream Smart, Habitat Connectivity Design.
b. Crossings shall be designed to be at least 1.2 times bankfull width. Any footings, abutments, and/or abutment armoring shall also be at least 1.2 times bankfull width.
c. Crossings shall have a natural bottom substrate under or within the structure matching the characteristics of the substrate in the natural stream channel. Crossings shall be designed and constructed with appropriate streambed forms and streambed characteristics so that water depths and velocities are comparable to those found in the adjacent natural channel at a variety of flows.
d. Crossings shall include a bank on both sides of the stream matching the horizontal profile of the existing stream and banks in order to allow terrestrial passage for wildlife and to prevent undermining of the footings as applicable.
e. Closed bottom culverts shall be embedded at least 25 percent of the maximum height of the culvert.
f. No unconfined fill or excavation in flowing waters is allowed. In-stream construction work shall be conducted "in-the-dry" under no-flow conditions or by using cofferdams, temporary flume pipes, culverts, etc. Downstream flows shall be maintained during in-stream construction. It is recommended that project plans include pertinent details for working in-the-dry and maintaining downstream flows.
g. Conditions (a) thru (e) immediately above do not apply to temporary stream crossings; however, in addition to conditions (f) immediately above, temporary stream crossings shall adhere to the following:
    i. Be placed on geotextile fabric or other material where practicable to ensure restoration to the original grade. Soil may not be used to construct or stabilize these structures and rock shall be large enough to allow for easy removal without disrupting the streambed.
    ii. Be designed and maintained to withstand and pass high flows. Water height shall be no higher than the top of the culvert's inlet. A minimum culvert diameter of two feet is required to pass debris. Culverts shall be aligned to prevent bank erosion or streambed scour.
    iii. Be equipped with energy dissipating devices installed downstream if necessary to prevent scour.
    iv. Be designed and maintained to prevent soil from entering the waterbody.
    v. Be removed upon the completion of work. Impacts to the streambed or banks requires restoration to their original condition using the methods in (a) above.

PCN Conditions for Stream Work and Crossings:

a. Crossings are recommended to meet the conditions for SV; written justification shall be provided for any deviation from SV conditions.

b. Crossings shall be designed using the least intrusive and environmentally damaging method following this sequential minimization process: 1) spans with no stream impacts, 2) spans with stream impacts, and 3) embedded culverts with Stream Simulation, Stream Smart, or Habitat Connectivity.

Additional Conditions for Wetland Crossings:

a. New and replacement wetland crossings that are permanent shall be constructed in such a manner as to preserve hydraulic and ecological connectivity, at its present level, between the wetlands on either side of the road. Crossing structures commonly include but are not limited to spans and culverts. To meet this condition, spans or culverts should be placed at least every 50 feet with an opening at least 2 feet high and 3 feet wide at ground level. Closed bottom culverts should be embedded at least 6 inches and should have a natural bottom substrate within the structure. Alternative crossing designs that preserve wetland hydraulic and ecological connectivity (e.g. "rock sandwiches) may also be considered.

b. Any work that results in flooding, or impacts to wetland drainage from the upgradient side of the wetland crossing does not qualify for SV.

c. In the case of non-compliance, the permittee shall take necessary measures to correct wetland damage due to lack of hydraulic and ecological connectivity.

30. Utility Line Installation and Removal.

a. Utility lines in jurisdictional waters should be installed subsurface and shall be maintained in such a way so that they remain subsurface. If it is necessary to discharge dredged or filled material to keep such utility lines buried or restore them to their original subsurface condition, a PCN and written verification from the Corps may be required (e.g., in the case of side casting into wetlands from utility trenches).

b. For subsurface utility lines the bottom and side slope cover associated with the initial installation under Federal Navigation Projects (FNPs) is a technical determination. The depth requirement varies based on geotechnical (composition of bottom materials and layering), hydraulic (current, or wave induced scour depth), navigation (propeller induced scour depth and ships' anchor penetration), maintenance dredging (penetration of barge spuds), construction factors (energy from blasting potentially transmitted to utility crossings), physical conditions (exposed open water conditions or sheltered/harbor conditions), and the proposed location of the utility crossing within any FNP or within navigable waters, including areas dredged by others. On a case-by-case basis, the Corps will determine the depth and cover requirements for each proposed utility crossing. Additional conditions to the GP will be attached to address pre and post installation requirements. In waterways that do not have existing FNPs, this depth should be taken as two feet below the existing bottom or maximum depth of proposed dredging, as applicable.

c. Aerial utility lines crossing navigable waters require PCN and shall meet minimum clearances per 33 CFR 322.5(i).

d. For horizontal directional drilling work, returns of drilling fluids to the surface (i.e., frac-outs) are not authorized and require restoration to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with the terms and conditions of these GPs. The permittee and its contractor shall have onsite and shall implement the procedures detailed in a frac-out contingency plan for monitoring drilling operations and for the immediate containment, control and recovery/removal of drilling fluids released into the environment should a discharge of material occur during drilling operations.

e. For new installations within waters of the U.S., any abandoned or inactive utility lines should be removed and faulty lines (e.g., leaking hazardous substances, petroleum products, etc.) shall be removed or repaired to the extent practicable. A PCN is required if they are to remain in place, e.g., to protect sensitive areas or ensure safety.

f. No work shall drain a water of the U.S. by providing a conduit for water on or below the surface. Trench plugs installed along pipelines may be effective.

g. Trenches should be backfilled with native sediment immediately after completion of work.

h. Pre-construction elevations should be re-established. Any additional material needed to accomplish this should be of consistent type and grain-size as the existing substrate sediment.

i. Utility line activities in non-tidal waters adjacent to special aquatic sites, and all work in tidal waters should utilize horizontal directional drilling as practicable.

31. Storage of Seasonal Structures. Seasonal or recreational structures such as pier sections, floats, aquaculture structures, etc. that are removed from the waterway for a portion of the year shall be stored in an upland location and not in wetlands, tidal wetlands, their substrate, or on mudflats. These seasonal structures may be stored on the fixed, pile-supported portion of a structure that is waterward of the mean high water mark or the ordinary high water mark, e.g. the storage of a ramp or gangway on the pile-supported pier. Seasonal storage of structures in navigable waters, e.g., in a protected cove, requires prior Corps approval and local harbormaster approval.

32. Aquaculture. Activities involving the cultivation of Atlantic salmon and other salmonids, or other federally-listed threatened or endangered species are not eligible for authorization under these GPs. All other aquaculture activities shall adhere to all applicable GCs including but not limited to:

a. GC 3 (Other Permits) In particular, permittees shall maintain a current State of Maine Department of Marine Resources lease or license.
b. GC 10 (Corps Projects and Property)
c. GC 11 (Navigation)
d. GC 16 (Federal Threatened and Endangered Species)
e. GC 17 (Essential Fish Habitat)
f. GC 18 (Aquatic Life Movements and Management of Water Flows)
g. GC 31 (Storage of Seasonal Structures)

Additional conditions to meet SV eligibility criteria for Tidal Aquaculture:

a. Shall not exceed 400 square feet in area.
b. Shall receive signed approval from Harbormaster or appropriate Town Official.
c. Shall not include enclosures or impoundments.
d. Shall not be located in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a FNP.
e. Shall not be located in or impinge upon the value of National Lands and Federal Properties including but not limited to National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges.
f. Shall not impact special aquatic sites (SAS, incl. submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitats are ≤100 square feet, and impacts to intertidal and shellfish areas are ≤1,000 square feet.
g. No structures, cages, gear, or shell hash shall be located in/within 25 feet of SAV.
h. All gear, except for mooring tackle, when not in use on the site shall be stored in an upland location above the mean high water mark and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh).

33. Permit(s)/Authorization Letter On-Site. The permittee shall ensure that a copy of the terms and conditions of these GPs and any accompanying authorization letter with attached plans are at the site of the work authorized by these GPs whenever work is being performed and that all construction personnel performing work which may affect waters of the U.S. are fully aware of the accompanying terms and conditions. The entire permit authorization shall be made a part of any and all contracts and subcontracts for work that affects areas of Corps jurisdiction at the site of the work authorized by these GPs. This shall be achieved by including the entire permit authorization in the specifications for work. The term "entire permit authorization" means all terms and conditions of the GPs, the GPs, and the authorization letter (including its drawings, plans, appendices and other attachments) and subsequent permit modifications as applicable. If the authorization letter is issued after the construction specifications, but before receipt of bids or quotes, the entire permit authorization shall be included as an addendum to the specifications. If the authorization letter is issued after receipt of bids or quotes, the entire permit authorization shall be included in the contract or subcontract. Although the permittee may assign various aspects of the work to different contractors or subcontractors, all contractors and subcontractors shall be obligated by contract to comply with all environmental protection provisions contained within the entire GP authorization, and no contract or subcontract shall require or allow unauthorized work in areas of Corps jurisdiction.

34. Inspections. The permittee shall allow the Corps to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to ensure that the work is eligible for authorization under these GPs, is being, or has been performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of these GPs. To facilitate these inspections, the permittee shall

complete and return to the Corps the Work-Start Notification Form and the Compliance Certification Form when either is provided with an authorization letter. The Corps may also require post-construction engineering drawings and/or photographs for completed work or post-dredging survey drawings for any dredging work to verify compliance.

35. Maintenance. The permittee shall maintain the activity authorized by these GPs in good condition and in conformance with the terms and condition of these permits. This does not include maintenance dredging, related disposal, or beach nourishment projects, which are subject to review thresholds for GP 5 on page 30, unless specified in written authorization from the Corps.

36. Federal Liability. In issuing these permits, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes;

b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the U.S. in the public interest;

c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit;

d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work; or

e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

37. Property Rights. Per 33 CFR 320.4(g)(6), these GPs do not convey any property rights, either in real estate or material, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to property or invasion of rights or any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

38. Previously Authorized Activities.

a. Projects that received prior authorization from the Corps (via Category 1 or 2) and that completed authorized work under the previous nationwide permits, programmatic permits, regional general permits or letters of permission, shall remain authorized in accordance with the original terms and conditions of those authorizations, including their terms, general conditions, expiration date, and any special conditions provided in a written verification.

b. Activities authorized pursuant to 33 CFR Part 330.3 ("Activities occurring before certain dates") are not affected by these GPs.

c. Any work not commenced, not under contract to commence, nor completed that was originally authorized by the Corps under the GP in effect between October 13, 2015 and October 13, 2020 remains authorized subject to the terms and general conditions of this GP along with any special conditions included in written authorizations. Exception: if previously authorized work has not commenced or not under contract to commence and a new federally-listed threatened or endangered species may be affected, the Corps shall consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or NOAA Fisheries prior to re-authorizing the work under these GPs. Requests for re-authorization shall include an Official Species List per GC 16.

39. Transfer of GP Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a GP verification, the permittee may transfer the GP verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the Corps to validate the transfer. A copy of the GP verification shall be attached to the letter, the letter shall contain the name, address, phone number and email of the transferee (new owner), shall include the following statement and signature, and be mailed to: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maine Project Office, 442 Civic Center Drive, Suite 350, Augusta, Maine 04330:

> "When the structures or work authorized by these GPs are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of these GPs, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property."
>
> _____
> Transferee Printed Name
>
> _____
> Transferee Signature Date

40. Modification, Suspension, and Revocation. These GPs and any individual authorization issued thereof may be either modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, pursuant to the policies and procedures of 33 CFR 325.7, and any such action shall not be the basis for any claim for damages against the U.S.

41. Special Conditions. The Corps may independently or in coordination with federal resource agencies impose special conditions on a project authorized pursuant to these GPs that are determined necessary to minimize adverse navigational and/or environmental effects, or based on any other factor of the public interest. Failure to comply with all terms and conditions of the authorization, including special conditions, constitutes a permit violation and may subject the permittee to criminal, civil or administrative penalties and/or an ordered restoration.

42. False or Incomplete Information. If the Corps makes a determination regarding the eligibility of a project under these GPs and subsequently discovers that it has relied on false, incomplete or inaccurate information provided by the permittee, the Corps may determine that the GP authorization is not valid; modify, suspend or revoke the authorization; and the U.S. Government may institute legal proceedings.

43. Abandonment. If the permittee decides to abandon the activity authorized under these GPs, unless such abandonment is merely the transfer of property to a third party, he/she may be required to restore the area to the satisfaction of the Corps.

44. Enforcement cases. These GPs do not apply to any existing or proposed activity in Corps jurisdiction associated with an ongoing Corps or EPA enforcement action, until such time as the enforcement action is resolved or the Corps or EPA, as appropriate, determines that the activity may proceed independently without compromising the enforcement action.

45. Duration of Authorization.

a. These GPs expire on October 14, 2025 unless otherwise specifically indicated in an individual authorization letter. Activities authorized under these GPs that have either commenced or are under contract to commence in reliance upon this authorization will have an additional year from the expiration date to complete the work. The permittee must be able to document to the Corps' satisfaction that the activity commenced or was under contract to commence by the expiration date of these GPs. If work is not completed within the one year extended timeframe, the permittee must contact the Corps. The Corps may issue a new authorization, provided the activity meets the applicable terms and conditions of the Maine GPs that are in effect at the time.

b. Activities authorized under these GPs will remain authorized until these GPs expire, unless discretionary authority has been exercised on a case-by-case basis to modify, suspend, or revoke the authorization in accordance with 33 CFR 325.2(e)(2). Activities completed under the SV or PCN authorizations of these GPs will continue to be authorized after its expiration date.

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Tammy R. Turley
Chief, Regulatory Division

V. MAINE GENERAL PERMITS

An activity is authorized under General Permits 1 through 23 listed below only if that activity and the permittee satisfy all of the applicable GP terms and general conditions. Any activity not specifically listed may still be eligible for authorization under these GPs; prospective permittees are advised to contact the Corps for specific eligibility determination.

1. Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Authorized Structures and Fills;
Repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable structure, or fill and minor expansions thereof.

2. Moorings
New moorings and mooring fields, the relocation of previously authorized moorings, expansions, boundary reconfigurations or modifications of previously authorized mooring fields, conversion of mooring types (e.g. private to rental), and maintenance and replacement of moorings. Moored floats, lobster cars, rafts, and similar float structures are not included in this GP.

3. Structures, Floats and Lifts
New, expansions, reconfigurations or modifications of structures for navigational access in waters of the U.S. including but not limited to temporary/seasonal or permanent pile and crib-supported piers, floats, stairs, shore outhauls, and boat and float lifts/ways. Floats may include lobster cars, work floats, moored floats, swim floats, and shellfish upweller floats.

4. Aids to Navigation, and Temporary Recreational Structures
Aids to navigation and regulatory markers which are approved by and installed in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard (see 33 CFR, chapter I, subchapter C, part 66) and temporary buoys, markers, small floating docks, and similar structures placed for recreational use during specific events such as fireworks displays, water skiing competitions, and boat races or seasonal use.

5. Dredging, Disposal of Dredged Material, Beach Nourishment, and Rock Removal and Relocation
New, maintenance, and improvement dredging, including: a) Disposal of dredged material at a confinedaquatic disposal, beach nourishment, near shore, designated open water or ocean water disposal site(s), provided the Corps finds the dredged material to be suitable for such disposal; (b) Beach nourishment not associated with dredging; (c) Rock removal and relocation for navigation.

6. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways
Discharges of dredged or fill material incidental to the construction and modification of bridges across navigable waters of the U.S., including cofferdams abutments, foundation seals, piers, approach fills, and temporary construction and access fills provided that the USCG authorizes the construction of the bridge structure under Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 or other applicable laws.

7. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines
Bank stabilization activities necessary for erosion protection along the banks of lakes, ponds, streams, and marine/tidal waters. Includes bulkheads, seawalls, riprap, revetments or slope protection & similar structures as well as vegetative planting, soil bioengineering or alternative techniques that are a combination of the two (i.e. living shorelines), specifically for the purpose of shoreline protection.

8. Residential, Commercial and Institutional Developments, and Recreational Facilities
Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S for the construction or expansion of: residences and residential subdivisions; commercial and institutional buildings or subdivisions; and recreational facilities; and attendant features including but not limited to roads, parking lots, garages, stormwater management facilities, yards, and utilities.

9. Utility Line Activities

Activities required for (a) the construction, maintenance, relocation, repair, & removal of utility lines, including outfall and intake structures, and the associated excavation, backfill, or bedding for utility lines; (b) the construction, maintenance or expansion of utility line substation facilities associated with a power/utility line in non-tidal waters; and (c) the construction and maintenance of foundations for overhead utility line towers, poles, and anchors provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary and separate footings for each tower leg (rather than a larger single pad) are used where feasible. This GP authorizes the construction of access roads to facilitate construction of the above activities provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project.

10. Linear Transportation Projects

Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., driveways, roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) and attendant features.

11. Mining Activities

Temporary or permanent discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. for mining activities.

12. Boat Ramps and Marine Railways

Temporary or permanent discharges of dredged or fill material, excavation and other work in waters of the U.S. required for the construction of temporary or permanent boat ramps and marine railways.

13. Land and Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities and Hydropower Projects

Structures and work and discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. for the construction, expansion, modification or removal of: (a) land-based renewable energy production facilities (e.g. solar and wind) and their attendant features; (b) water-based wind or hydrokinetic renewable energy generation pilot projects and their attendant features; and (c) discharges of dredged or fill materialassociated with hydropower projects. Attendant features may include, but are not limited to, land-based collection and distribution facilities, control facilities, and parking lots.

14. Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches and Mosquito Management

Discharges to modify the cross-sectional configuration of currently serviceable drainage ditches constructed in waters of the U.S., for the purpose of improving water quality by regrading the drainage ditch with gentler slopes, which can reduce erosion, increase growth of vegetation, and increase uptake of nutrients and other substances by vegetation. Also authorized are mosquito reduction activities.

15. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances

Activities conducted in response to a discharge or release of oil and hazardous substances that are subject to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300) including containment, cleanup, and mitigation efforts, provided activities are done under either (i) The Spill Prevent, Control & Countermeasure Plan require by 40 CFR 112.3; (ii) The direction or oversight of the Federal on-site coordinator designated by 40 CFR 300; or (iii) Any approved existing State, regional or local contingency plan provided that the Regional Response Team (if one exists in the area) concurs with the proposed response efforts or does not object to the response effort. Activities required for the cleanup of oil releases in waters of the U.S. from electrical equipment that are governed by EPA's polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) spill response regulations at 40 CFR 761. Booms placed in tidal waters. Use of temporary structures & fills for spill response training exercises.

16. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste

Specific activities to effect the containment, stabilization or removal of hazardous or toxic waste materials, including court ordered remedial action plans or related settlements which are performed, ordered or sponsored by a government agency with established legal or regulatory authority.

17. Scientific Measurement Devices

Scientific devices for measuring and recording scientific data, such as staff gauges, tide and current gauges, meteorological stations, water recording and biological observation devices, water quality testing and improvement devices, and similar structures.

18. Survey Activities

Survey activities such as soil borings, core sampling, seismic exploratory operations, plugging of seismic shot holes and other exploratory-type bore holes, exploratory trenching and historic resources surveys (but not recovery).

19. Agricultural Activities

Regulated discharges of dredged or fill material in non-tidal waters of the U.S. for agricultural activities, including the construction of building pads for farm buildings. Authorized activities include: (a) installation, placement, or construction of drainage tiles, ditches, or levees; mechanized land clearing; land leveling; the relocation of existing serviceable drainage ditches; and similar activities; (b) construction of farm ponds, excluding perennial streams, provided the farm pond is used solely for agricultural purposes; and (c) discharges of dredged or fill material to relocate existing serviceable drainage ditches constructed in non-tidal streams.

20. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices

Activities in waters of the U.S. associated with fish and wildlife harvesting devices including pound nets, crab and lobster traps, crab dredging, eel pots, duck blinds, and clam and oyster digging, fish aggregating devices, and small fish attraction devices such as open water fish concentrators (sea kites, etc.). This GP does not include aquaculture activities.

21. Habitat Restoration, Establishment and Enhancement Activities

Activities in waters of the U.S. associated with the restoration, enhancement and establishment of non-tidal and tidal wetlands and riparian areas, including invasive, non-native or nuisance species control; the restoration and enhancement of non-tidal streams and other non-tidal open waters; the relocation of non-tidal waters, including non-tidal streams & associated wetlands for reestablishment of a natural stream morphology and reconnection of the floodplain; the restoration and enhancement of shellfish, finfish and wildlife; and the rehabilitation or enhancement of tidal streams, tidal wetlands and tidal open waters; provided those activities result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services. Also included are shellfish enhancement measures including but not limited to “brushing”, clam pots, boxes, and netting.

22. Stream and Wetland Work and Crossings

Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects that cross waters of the U.S. (e.g., driveways, roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) and attendant features. Crossing structures include, but are not limited to temporary or permanent jurisdictional spans, bridges, culverts, and fords. Any stream channel modification is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

23. Aquaculture

The installation of buoys, floats, racks, trays, nets, lines or other structures in waters of the U.S. for the containment and cultivation of fish, shellfish and seaweed/kelp. Also authorized are anchored upweller floats, small-scale shellfish hatchery seawater intake/discharge structures, and discharges of dredged or fill material associated with cultivation such as the placement of cultch or spatted-shell on bottom.

USER NOTE: All Self-Verification and Pre-Construction Notification activities shall comply with all applicable terms (pages 1 - 4), General Conditions (pages 5 - 19), and additional terms below.

GENERAL PERMITS FOR THE STATE OF MAINE		
A. INLAND WATERS AND WETLANDS	Inland Waters and Wetlands are defined as waters that are regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands, and ***excludes Section 10 Navigable Waters of the U.S.*** The jurisdictional boundaries are the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) in the absence of adjacent wetlands; beyond the OHWM to the limit of adjacent wetlands when adjacent wetlands are present; and the wetland limit when only wetlands are present. For the purposes of these GPs and designated activities, fill placed in the area between the mean high water mark (MHWM) and the high tide line (HTL), and in the bordering and contiguous wetlands to tidal waters are reviewed in the Navigable Waters section below beginning on page 28.	
	Activities not meeting the Self-Verification terms below require Pre-Construction Notification and activities not meeting the Pre-Construction Notification terms below require an application for an Individual Permit (IP).	
GENERAL PERMIT #	**SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)**	**PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)**
1. Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Authorized Structures and Fills *(for stream crossings see GP 22)*	Repair, replacement, and maintenance of existing, currently serviceable, authorized fills with no expansion or change in use, provided: • Conditions of the original authorization apply. • Minor deviations in fill design allowed. • The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events is authorized, provided the work is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. • Drawdown of impoundments for dam/levee repair does not exceed 18 months and one growing season (Apr-Sept).	Repair, replacement, and maintenance of existing authorized fills not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
2. Moorings	Not Applicable – these activities in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization.	Not Applicable – these activities in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization.
3. Structures, Floats, and Lifts	Pile-supported structures, floats and lifts located in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization. Solid fill or crib-supported structures with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.	Fill activities associated with structures, floats, and lifts not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
4. Aids to Navigation and Temporary Recreational Structures	Not Applicable – these activities in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization.	Not Applicable – these activities in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization.
5. Dredging, Disposal of Dredged Material, Beach Nourishment, and Rock Removal and Relocation	Those activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments or discharges of tailings into streams.	Those activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
6. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 31 below.	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 31 below.
7. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines (see also GC 28)	Bank and shoreline stabilization activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • Fill is ≤500 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the OHWM, includes total if more than one stream bank. • Fill placed below the plane of the OHWM is ≤1 CY per linear foot. • There is no discharge in special aquatic sites other than wetlands. • Revetment is comprised of angular material. • In-stream work is limited to Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th • No structures angled steeper than 1H:1V.	Bank and shoreline stabilization activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
8. Residential, Commercial and Institutional Developments, and Recreational Facilities	Those developments and facilities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. Fill area includes all temporary and permanent fill, and regulated discharges associated with excavation. Provided: • The historic fill and proposed fill area <15,000 SF specifically complies with GC 5 Single and Complete Projects. • No work in special aquatic sites other than wetlands.	Those developments and facilities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. *Mechanical clearing of areas within Corps jurisdiction without grubbing or other soil disturbance >3 acres as a secondary impact may still be eligible for PCN at the discretion of the Corps.*
9. Utility Line Activities (see also GC 30)	Utility line activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill (excluding mats), and associated secondary impacts, provided: • There is no permanent change in pre-construction contours in waters in the U.S. • Material resulting from trench excavation is temporarily side cast into waters of the U.S. for <3 months and is placed in such a manner that is not dispersed by current or other forces. • The line does not run parallel to, or along a streambed. • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. • There is no discharge in special aquatic sites other than wetlands. • Construction mats of any area necessary to conduct activities provided mats are removed as soon as work is completed and shall be in place no longer than one single growing season. • In-stream work is limited to Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th • In-water work is conducted in-the-dry. • Intake structures that are dry hydrants used exclusively for firefighting activities with no stream impoundments. • Construction mats of any area necessary to conduct activities provided mats are removed as soon as work is completed and shall be in place no longer than one single growing season.	Utility line activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. *Mechanical clearing of areas within Corps jurisdiction without grubbing or other soil disturbance >3 acres as a secondary impact may still be eligible for PCN at the discretion of the Corps.*

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
10. Linear Transportation Projects *(for stream crossings refer to GP 22)*	Linear transportation activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill (excl. mats), and associated secondary impacts, provided: • The historic fill and proposed fill area <15,000 SF specifically complies with GC 5 Single and Complete Projects. • There is no discharge in special aquatic sites other than wetlands. • Construction mats of any area necessary to conduct activities provided mats are removed as soon as work is completed and shall be in place no longer than one single growing season.	Linear transportation activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. *Mechanical clearing of areas within Corps jurisdiction without grubbing or other soil disturbance >3 acres as a secondary impact may still be eligible for PCN at the discretion of the Corps.*
11. Mining Activities	Mining activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments.	Mining activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
12. Boat Ramps	Boat ramps with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, and temporary fills.	Boat ramps not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
13. Land and Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities and Hydropower Projects	Those facilities and projects with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. • No new water-based facilities are eligible.	Those facilities and projects not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. *Mechanical clearing of areas within Corps jurisdiction without grubbing or other soil disturbance >3 acres as a secondary impact may still be eligible for PCN at the discretion of the Corps.*
14. Reshaping Existing Ditches and Mosquito Management	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 33 below.	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 33 below.
15. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances	The SVNF or a surrogate state reporting form may be submitted after-the-fact for response operations. This GP also authorizes the use of temporary structures and fills in waters of the U.S. for spill response training exercises with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts (*SVNF is required prior to the activity*).	Those response operations not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
16. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste	Those cleanup activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. • The activity does not involve establishing new disposal sites or expanding existing sites used for the disposal of hazardous or toxic waste.	Those cleanup activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. • The activity does not involve establishing new sites for the disposal of hazardous or toxic waste.
17. Scientific Measurements Devices	Those devices with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No biological sampling devices. • Devices do not restrict or concentrate movement of aquatic organisms. • Upon completion of use, the devices and any associated fills shall be removed in their entirety.	Those devices not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
18. Survey Activities	Those survey activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • Exploratory trenches are restored in accordance with GC 21. • No discharge of excavated material from test wells for oil and gas exploration (the plugging of such wells is authorized).	Those survey activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
19. Agricultural Activities	Those agricultural activities subject to Corps jurisdiction with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments.	Those agricultural activities subject to Corps jurisdiction not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
20. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement and Attraction Devices and Activities	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 34 below.	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 34 below.
21. Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement	Those activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No water impoundments allowed. • No conversion of a stream to wetland or vice versa, a wetland to a pond or uplands, or one wetland type to another. • No dam removal.	Those activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
22. Stream and Wetland Work and Crossings (see also GC 29)	Stream work and crossings with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No work in designated or proposed critical habitat for endangered species. • Crossings are designed and constructed using the techniques and principles outlined in Stream Simulation, Stream Smart, or Habitat Connectivity Design. • Crossings are designed to be 1.2 times bankfull width. • Crossings have a natural bottom substrate. • Crossings include a bank on both sides of the channel. • Closed bottom culverts are embedded at least 25% of the maximum width of the culvert. • In-stream work is limited to Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th • In-stream work is conducted "in-the-dry". • No slip lining. • No culvert extensions. • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. Wetland work and crossings, provided: • No flooding or impacts to wetland drainage from the upgradient side of the crossing.	Stream and Wetland Work and Crossings not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
23. Aquaculture (see also GC 32)	Aquaculture activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No water impoundments allowed. • No conversion of i) a stream to wetland or vice versa, a wetland to a pond or uplands, and ii) one wetland type to another.	Aquaculture activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.

USER NOTE: All Self-Verification and Pre-Construction Notification activities shall comply with all applicable terms (pages 1 - 4), General Conditions (pages 5 - 19), and additional terms below.

B. NAVIGABLE WATERS	**Navigable Waters of the U.S. are defined as** those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide in addition to the non-tidal portions of the following federally-designated waters in Maine (the Kennebec River to Moosehead Lake, the Penobscot River to the confluence of the East and West Branch at Medway and, Lake Umbagog within the State of Maine) (Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899). The jurisdictional limits are the mean high water mark (MHWM) in tidal waters and the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) in non-tidal portions of the federally-designated navigable rivers. For the purposes of these GPs, fill placed in the area between the mean high water mark (MHWM) and the high tide line (HTL), and in the bordering and contiguous wetlands to tidal waters are also reviewed in this Navigable Waters section.	
	Activities not meeting the Self-Verification terms below require Pre-Construction Notification and activities not meeting the Pre-Construction Notification terms below require an application for an Individual Permit.	
GENERAL PERMIT #	**SELF-VERIFICATION**	**PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION**
1. Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Authorized Structures and Fills **See GC 25 for pile driving and removal conditions.*	Repair, replacement, or maintenance of previously authorized, currently serviceable structures or fills, provided: • Conditions of the original authorization apply. • No expansion or change in use. Shall be rebuilt in same footprint, however minor deviations in design allowed. • The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events is authorized, provided that work is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. • In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). • No impacts to special aquatic sites (SAS) (incl. submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal area ≤1,000 SF • Slope stabilization is ≤500 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the HTL and is ≤200 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM or OHWM. Vertical structures are ≤200 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM or OHWM and are ≤18 inches waterward of existing face. • Dam and flood control, or levee work does not alter water levels or flood elevations. • Discharge of accumulated bottom sediments from or through a dam is not more than *de minimus*. • Tide gate work has a Corps-approved operation and maintenance plan and no effect to hydraulic regime, or tide gates that solely convey stormwater and/or Maine National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System-permitted discharges.	Repair, replacement, or maintenance of previously authorized structures or fills not eligible for SV, provided: • ≤0.5 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
2. Moorings	Private, non-commercial, non-rental, single-boat moorings, provided: • Authorized by the local harbormaster/town. • Not associated with any boating facility (e.g. marinas). • Not located within a Federal Navigational Project (other than in a Federal Anchorage) or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. Moorings in a Federal Anchorage must not be associated with a boating facility and must not be for rent. • No interference with navigation. • Mooring is not located in SAS (incl. SAV) or intertidal areas. Minor relocation of previously authorized moorings, provided: • Authorized by the local harbormaster/town. • Relocation is not within a Federal Navigational Project (other than in a Federal Anchorage) or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. • No interference with navigation. • Relocated mooring is not located in SAS (incl. SAV) or intertidal areas. **SV Moorings above do not require a SVNF.*	Moorings not eligible for SV and don't require an IP. This includes private moorings with no harbormaster or means of local approval or moorings associated with a boating facility (e.g. marina). *Locating new moorings in SAS (incl. SAV) shall be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. If SAS cannot be avoided, consideration shall be given to alternative mooring systems that prevents mooring chains from resting or dragging on the bottom substrate at all tides.* An IP is required for moorings located within the horizontal limits, or with moored vessels that extend into the horizontal limits of a Federal Navigation Project (other than in a Federal Anchorage).
3. Structures, Floats, and Lifts *Cont'd below on page 30*	Reconfiguration of such existing authorized structures with all intertidal work conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). Minor relocation of previously authorized floats provided: • Relocation is not into a Federal Navigation Project or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project (other than a Federal Anchorage). • No interference with navigation. • Not relocated in or within 25 feet of SAV. • Seasonal floats are stored above the MHWM and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh). New private, non-commercial ramp and float structures attached to land (no piers) or new floats provided: • Not located in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. • No interference with navigation. • No structure extends across >25% of the waterway width at mean low water. • Not located in or within 25 feet of SAV. • Ramp is <150 LF over salt marsh waterward of the MHWM and is ≥1:1 height:width ratio over salt marsh.	New structures, floats, and/or lifts including floatways/skidways, built to access waterway (both seasonal and permanent). Includes pile-supported, solid fill-supported, and crib-supported structures. Also includes expansions to existing authorized boating facilities (e.g. marinas). Provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF **See GC 25 for pile driving and pile removal conditions.* Compliance with the following is recommended: • *Lowermost part of floats are ≥18 inches above the substrate during all tides.* • *Structures are ≥1:1 height:width ratio over salt marsh.* • *Structures and floats are not located in or within 25 feet of SAV.* • *Moored vessels are not positioned over SAV.* • *Structures attached to land are located ≥ 25 feet from the property line (The Corps may require a letter of no objection from the abutter if located within 25 feet of the property line.)*

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
Cont'd from page 29	• Ramp and floats attached to land are located ≥25 feet from the property line. • Seasonal ramp and floats are stored above the HTL and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh). Compliance with the following is recommended: • *Lowermost part of floats is ≥18 inches above the substrate during all tides.*	• *No structure extends across >25% of the waterway width at mean low water.* • *Not located within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Corps Federal Navigation Project.* An IP is required for structures, floats, and/or lifts including floatways/skidways, located in such that they and/or vessels docked or moored at them are within the horizontal limits of a Corps Federal Navigation Project. An IP is also required for structures and floats associated with a new or previously unauthorized boating facility (e.g. marinas).
4. Aids to Navigation and Temporary Recreational Structures	Aids to navigation and regulatory markers which are approved by and installed in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard. (See 33 CFR 66, Chapter I, subchapter C). **These SV Aids do not require a SVNF.* Temporary buoys, markers, floats, etc. for recreational use during specific events, provided: • They are removed within 30 days after the specific event has concluded. • No interference with navigation. • No impact to SAV.	Aids and temporary structures not eligible for SV.
5. Dredging, Disposal of Dredged Material, Beach Nourishment, and Rock Removal and Relocation	Maintenance dredging of <1,000 CY for navigational purposes with upland disposal including return water from upland contained disposal area, provided: • Proper siltation controls are used. • No expansion of footprint. • No dredging in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. • Dredging operation is limited to Nov. 8th to Apr. 9th (it is recommended that in areas populated by winter flounder, dredging should cease by March 15th). • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal area ≤1,000 SF • No dredging within 25 feet of SAV. • No dredging in or within 100 feet of shellfish areas. • No blasting. • No dredging in designated or proposed critical habitat for endangered species.	Maintenance dredging not eligible for SV and new dredging <25,000 CY Includes return water from upland contained disposal areas. Disposal includes: • Upland. • Beach nourishment (above MHW line) of any area provided the dredging's primary purpose is navigation or the sand is from an upland source. • Open water & confined aquatic disposal if Corps finds the material suitable. Beach nourishment associated with dredging when the primary purpose is not navigation requires at least a PCN. Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF and Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
6. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways	Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways, provided: • In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). • Discharge of dredged or fill material <15,000 SF • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal area ≤1,000 SF Compliance with the following is recommended: • *Discharge of dredged or fill material should not occur within 100 feet of SAV or within 25 feet of natural rocky habitat or other SAS.* *Note: new causeways and approach fills are not eligible for SV.*	Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
7. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines (see also GC 28)	Bank and shoreline stabilization activities, provided: • In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). • Fill is ≤500 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the HTL and is ≤200 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM or OHWM (includes total for more than one bank). Replacement vertical structures are ≤200 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM or OHWM and are ≤18 inches waterward of existing face. • Fill placed below HTL is ≤1 CY per linear foot. • Stone revetment is comprised of angular material. • No fills angled steeper than 1H:1V. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF • No new groins, breakwaters, or jetties.	Bank and shoreline stabilization activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts, provided: • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
8. Residential, Commercial and Institutional Developments, and Recreational Facilities	Not Eligible	Residential, commercial and institutional developments and recreational facilities, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts, provided: • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF Conversions of previously authorized pile-supported buildings over navigable waters to residences, offices, or other non-water dependent uses require PCN. Floating house boats or businesses on floats require PCN.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
9. Utility Line Activities (see also GC 30)	Repair, replacement, or maintenance of previously authorized, currently serviceable utilities with no expansion or change in use, provided: • Conditions of the original authorization apply. • In-water work limited to Nov. 8th to Apr. 9th. • Trenching or filling confined to existing footprint and <100 LF; trenches shall be backfilled immediately. • Jet-plow, fluidization, or other direct burial methods confined to existing footprint and <200 LF • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF • No work in designated or proposed critical habitat for endangered species. New work in, over, or under navigable waters including new outfalls and any intake structure work requires PCN. Aerial utility lines over navigable waters requires PCN.	Those utility activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
10. Linear Transportation Projects *(for stream crossings refer to GPs 6 and 22)*	Not Eligible	Linear transportation projects, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
11. Mining Activities	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
12. Boat Ramps and Marine Railways	No new boat ramps or marine railways. In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF Boat ramp and marine railway work not eligible for maintenance (i.e. not currently serviceable) may be replaced "in-kind" with minor deviations provided: • Work is confined to the intertidal zone. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF	Those ramps and railways not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts, provided: • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
13. Land and Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities and Hydropower Projects	Not Eligible	Work associated with those facilities and projects, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF For each single and complete project, no more than 10 generation units (e.g., wind turbines or hydrokinetic devices) may be authorized. No new impoundments.
14. Reshaping Existing Ditches and Mosquito Management	≤500 LF of drainage ditch will be modified. The reshaping of the ditch cannot increase drainage capacity beyond the original as-built capacity nor can it expand the area drained by the ditch as originally constructed (i.e., the capacity of the ditch shall be the same as originally constructed and it cannot drain additional wetlands or other waters of the U.S.). No new ditches or relocation of drainage ditches constructed in waters of the U.S.; the location of the centerline of the reshaped drainage ditch shall be approximately the same as the location of the centerline of the original drainage ditch. No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF	Those activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
15. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances	The SVNF or a surrogate state reporting form may be submitted after-the-fact for spill response activities. This GP also authorizes the use of temporary structures and fills in waters of the U.S. for spill response training exercises (*SVNF is required prior to the activity*), provided: • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources <0.5 acre	Those response operations not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
16. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste	Only booms placed for hazardous and toxic waste containment and absorption and prevention are eligible for SV. *A SVNF is not required for these eligible containment booms.*	Cleanup activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF An IP is require for the establishment of new disposal sites or expanding existing sites used for the disposal of hazardous or toxic waste.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
17. Scientific Measurements Devices	Those scientific measurements devices, provided: • Devices do not restrict or concentrate movement of aquatic organisms. • No interference with navigation. • No blasting. • No biological sampling devices. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources ≤0.5 acre • Upon completion of use, the devices and any associated structures or fills are removed in their entirety.	Those scientific measurements devices not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
18. Survey Activities	Those survey activities, provided: • No blasting. • No interference with navigation. • No seismic exploratory operations. • No oil and gas exploration. • No trenching or other silt-producing activities. • No fill for roads or construction pads. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources <0.5 acre • No blasting. • No biological sampling devices. *A SVNF is not required for required sediment sampling for Corps-regulated dredge proposals.*	Those survey activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
19. Agricultural Activities	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
20. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement and Attraction Devices and Activities *(for aquaculture refer to GP 23)*	Those devices and activities, provided: • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources ≤0.5 acre • No interference with navigation. • No artificial reefs or enclosures • No impoundments or semi-impoundments for the culture or holding of motile species such as lobster, or the use of covered oyster trays or clam racks. • Structures and shell hash should not be located within 25 feet of SAV. • All gear, except for mooring tackle, when not in use on the site is stored in an upland location above the MHWM and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh). *A SVNF is not required for these eligible devices and activities.*	Those devices and activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF Impoundments or semi-impoundments of waters of the U.S. for the culture or holding of motile species such as lobster and new fish weirs with an impounded area <0.5 acre

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
21. Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement	Those activities, provided: • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources <0.5 acre • No thin layer deposition for salt marsh restoration. • SAS planting and transplanting is <100 SF • No artificial or living reefs. • The activity is authorized in writing by a local, state, or non-Corps federal environmental agency. Water impoundments require PCN. • No conversion of i) a stream to wetland or vice versa, wetland to a pond or uplands, and ii) one wetland type to another. • No dam removal.	Those activities not eligible for SV provided those activities are proactive and result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.
22. Stream and Wetland Work and Crossings (see also GC 29) (*see GP 6 for bridges & causeways*)	Not Eligible	Those crossings of tidal navigable water not including bridges and causeways, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
23. Aquaculture* (see also GC 32)	Shellfish and marine algae installations that do not exceed 400 SF in area, provided: • Signed approval from Harbormaster or appropriate Town Official. • No enclosures or impoundments. • Not located in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. • Not located in or impinge upon the value of any National Lands or Federal Properties. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal and shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF • No structures, cages, gear, or shell hash located in/within 25 feet of SAV. • All gear, except for mooring tackle, when not in use on the site is stored in an upland location above the MHWM and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh).	Shellfish, finfish, and marine algae aquaculture (with the exception of Atlantic salmon and any other salmonid, or other federally-listed endangered or threatened species), or other aquaculture facilities with no more than minimal individual and cumulative impacts to environmental resources or navigation. This is inclusive but not limited to cages, nets, bags, racks, long lines, fences, posts, poles, predator screening, etc. ***State of Maine Aquaculture guidelines are provided at: *www.maine.gov/dmr/aquaculture/index.html***

US Army Corps of Engineers ®
New England District

Section VI: Self-Verification Notification Form

(for all tidal and non-tidal projects in Maine subject to Corps jurisdiction)

At least two weeks before work commences, complete all fields (write "none" if applicable) below or use the fillable form found at www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/State-General-Permits/Maine-General-Permit/ The two-week lead time is not required for emergency situations. **Send this form, an Official Species List, and project plans to the following email address: cenae-r-me@usace.army.mil**

Maine Project Office
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
442 Civic Center Drive, Suite 350
Augusta, Maine 04330

State Permit #: _____
Date of State Permit: _____
State Project Manager: _____

Permittee: _____

Address, City, State, Zip: _____

Email, Phone: _____

Agent: _____

Address, City, State, Zip: _____

Email, Phone: _____

Contractor: _____

Address, City, State, Zip: _____

Email, Phone: _____

Project Name: _____

Address, City, State, Zip: _____

Lat °N, Long °W: _____ Tax Map/Lot: _____

Waterway Name: _____

Description of Work: _____

Proposed Starting Date: _____ Proposed Finish Date: _____

Area of wetland impact (SF): Permanent: _____ Temporary: _____
Area of waterway impact (SF): Permanent: _____ Temporary: _____

Work will be done under the following Section V General Permits (circle all that apply):

I. Inland Waters and wetlands: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
II. Navigable Waters: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

Have MHPC and all five federally-recognized tribes in Maine been notified of the proposed work? _____Yes _____No

Your signature below, as permittee, indicates that you accept and agree to comply with the terms, eligibility criteria, and general conditions for Self-Verification under the Maine General Permit.

Permittee Signature: _____ Date: _____

US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
New England District

Section VII: Content of a Pre-Construction Notification

In addition to the following required information, the applicant must provide additional information as the Corps deems essential to make a public interest determination including, where applicable, a determination of compliance with the Section 404(b)(1) guidelines or ocean dumping criteria. Such additional information may include environmental data and information on alternate methods and sites as may be necessary for the preparation of the required environmental documentation. For a more comprehensive checklist, go to *www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/regulatory* >> Forms >> Application and Plan Guideline Checklist. Please check with the Corps for project-specific requirements.

Information required for all projects:

- □ DIGITAL SUBMISSIONS ARE ENCOURAGED (email PCN to **cenae-r-me@usace.army.mil**)
- □ Completed Corps application form (ENG Form 4345 attached below or found electronically at *www.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Regulatory-Program-and-Permits/Obtain-a-Permit*) or appropriate state application form. Forms may need to be supplemented to include the information noted below.
- □ Proof of notification to MHPC and all five federally-recognized tribes (see Section VIII for contact info).
- □ Official Species List for any federally-listed endangered or threatened species and email address of the person who generated the list.
- □ Drawings, sketches, or plans (detailed engineering plans and specifications are not required) that are legible, reproducible (color is encouraged, but features must be distinguishable in black and white), no larger than 8.5”x11”, with bar scale (plans overlaid on aerial photos are discouraged). Wetland area impact sheets shall have the highest resolution possible to show work within Corps jurisdiction (do not just reduce project overview or cut large-scale plan into quadrant sheets). Provide locus map and a plan overview of the entire property with a key index to the individual impact sheets. A locus map be on a section of color USGS topographic map.
- □ Include:
  - □ All direct, secondary, permanent and temporary effects the project would cause, including the anticipated amount of impacts to waters of the U.S. expected to result from the activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure.
  - □ Any historic permanent fill associated with each single and complete project.
  - □ Cross-section views of all wetland and waterway fill areas and wetland replication areas.
  - □ Document on project plans wetlands, other special aquatic sites (SAS) including vegetated shallows (or submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV) and mudflats, natural rocky habitat, shellfish areas, vernal pools, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial, and intermittent streams on the project site (GC1).
  - □ MLW line, MHW mark, and HTL elevations in tidal waters. Show OHWM elevation in lakes and non-tidal streams.
  - □ **Existing and proposed conditions.**
- □ Volume, type, and source of fill material to be discharged into waters and wetlands, including the area(s) (in square feet or acres) of fill in wetlands, below OHWM in inland waters and below the HTL in coastal waters.
- □ If applicable, a restoration plan showing how all temporary fills and structures will be removed and the area restored to pre-project conditions (see GC 21).

Information that may be required:

- □ Photographs of wetland/waterway to be impacted. Photos at low tide are preferred for work in tidal waters.
- □ For drawings, sketches, or plans:
  - □ The vertical datum for all coastal projects and projects in towns bordering coastal waters shall be in U.S. survey feet and referenced to MLLW and include current tidal epoch, with a reference chart showing conversion factor to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. Do not use local datum. See *www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/regulatory* >> Forms and Publications >>Vertical Datum - FEMA (Jul 2007);
  - □ The horizontal state plane coordinates shall be shown on plan and elevation views and shall be in the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) State Plane Coordinate System in U.S. survey feet.
- □ For the construction of a filled area or pile or float-supported platform, the use of, and specific structures to be erected on, the fill or platform.
- □ For the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. or the transportation of dredged material for the purpose of disposing of it in ocean waters, the source of the material; the purpose of the discharge, a description of the type, composition and quantity of the material; the method of transportation and disposal of the material; and the location of the disposal site.
- □ For the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., include a statement describing how impacts to waters of the U.S. are to be avoided and minimized. Include either a statement describing how impacts to waters of the U.S. are to be compensated for or a statement explaining why compensatory mitigation should not be required for the proposed impacts.
- □ Purpose and need for the proposed activity;
- □ Limits and coordinates of any Federal Navigation Project in the vicinity of the project area.
- □ Limits and coordinates of any proposed mooring field, reconfiguration zone or aquaculture activity. Provide coordinates for all corners;
- □ Schedule of construction/activity;
- □ Names and addresses of adjoining property owners;
- □ Location and dimensions of adjacent structures;
- □ Alternatives analysis;
- □ Wetland delineation data sheets;
- □ List of authorizations required by other federal, interstate, state, or local agencies for the work, including all approvals received or denials already made.
- □ Identification and description of potential impacts to Essential Fish Habitat (see GC 17).
- □ Identification of potential discharges of pollutants to waters, including potential impacts to impaired waters, in the project area.
- □ Invasive Species Control Plan (see GC 22). For sample control plans, see *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Invasive-Species*
- □ Wildlife Action Plan (WAP) maps. Contact the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife (Section VIII) or online at *www.maine.gov/ifw/wildlife/conservation/action_plan.html*

Information for dredging projects that may be required:

- □ Sediment testing, including physical (e.g., grain-size analysis), chemical and biological testing. For projects proposing open water disposal, applicants must contact the Corps as early as possible regarding sampling and testing protocols. Sampling and testing of sediments without such contact should not occur and if done, would be at the applicant's risk.
- □ The area in square feet and volume of material to be dredged below mean high water.
- □ Existing and proposed water depths.
- □ Type of dredging equipment to be used.
- □ Nature of material (e.g., silty sand).
- □ Any existing sediment grain size and bulk sediment chemistry data for the proposed or any nearby projects.
- □ Information on the location and nature of municipal or industrial discharges and occurrence of any contaminant spills in or near the project area.
- □ Shellfish survey.
- □ Location of the disposal site (include locus sheet).
- □ Identification and description of any potential impacts to Essential Fish Habitat.
- □ Delineation of submerged aquatic vegetation (e.g., eelgrass beds).

Information for tidal crossing projects that may be required:

- □ A graphic longitudinal elevation profile plot of the tidal stream channel thalweg, both up and downstream of the proposed project site. Thalweg elevations shall extend from the crossing to beyond the zone of scour, channel widening, or other channel alteration resulting from the present or pre-existing crossings. The profile plot should include labeled elevations for the:
  - □ crossing invert and top of the inlet and outlet
  - □ roadbed crown
  - □ lowest and highest recorded tides at the site
  - □ reference datums, such as MLLW, MHHW, and astronomical high tide
  - □ hydraulic controls and nearest crossings that could influence or be influenced by the proposed crossing
- □ A graphic plot of continuous tidal water levels recorded up and downstream, simultaneously, of the proposed crossing for an entire lunar cycle. The water level plot should include labeled elevations for the:
  - □ crossing invert and crossing top at the inlet and outlet
  - □ roadbed crown
  - □ reference datums, such as MLLW, MHHW, and astronomical high tide
- □ A map showing projected extents of maximum flooding within the area influenced by the crossing under current conditions and as a result of sea level rise. The present minimum sea level rise scenario suggested for planning purposes by the Maine Climate Council Scientific and Technical Subcommittee is the Intermediate Scenario, which projects an increase of 3.0-4.6 feet by 2100.

Information for aquaculture projects that may be required:

- □ Maine Aquaculture guidelines and joint Corps/Maine DMR applications may be found at: *www.maine.gov/dmr/aquaculture/index.htm*
- □ In addition to the information required above, applications should also include:
  - □ Results of coordination with Harbor Master and U.S. Coast Guard
  - □ Whether canopy predator nets are being used.

Section VIII: Agency Contacts

1. Federal

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Maine Project Office
442 Civic Center Drive, Suite 350
Augusta, Maine 04330
(207) 623-8367; (207) 623-8206 (fax)
Email: cenae-r-me@usace.army.mil

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
5 Post Office Square
Suite 100 (OEP05–2)
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3912
(617) 918-1589

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Maine Field Office
P.O. Box A
East Orland, Maine 04431
(207) 469-7300; (207) 902-1588 (fax)
(Federal endangered species)

National Marine Fisheries Service
Maine Field Office
17 Godfrey Drive, Suite 1
Orono, Maine 04473
(207) 866-7379; (207) 866-7342 (fax)
(Federal endangered species)

FEMA Region 1
Federal Insurance and Mitigation Division
99 High Street 6th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
(floodplains)

Federal Emergency Management Agency
99 High Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
(877) 336-2734
(Floodplain Management)

National Marine Fisheries Service
55 Great Republic Drive
Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930
(978) 281-9102; (978) 281-9301 (fax)
(Federal endangered species & EFH)

National Park Service
North Atlantic Region
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109
(617) 223-5203
(Wild and Scenic Rivers)

Commander (dpb)
First Coast Guard District
One South Street - Battery Building
New York, New York 10004-1466
(212) 668-7021; (212) 668-7967 (fax)
(bridge permits)

2. State of Maine

a. Department of Environmental Protection (*State permits & Water Quality Certifications*)

Augusta Regional Office
17 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 287-7688

Southern Maine Regional Office
312 Canco Road
Portland, Maine 04103
(201) 822-6300

Eastern Maine Regional Office
106 Hogan Road
Bangor, Maine 04401
(207) 941-4570

Northern Maine Regional Office
1235 Central Drive
Presque Isle, Maine 04769
(207) 764-0477

b. Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry

i. Maine Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC) (*State permits & Water Quality Certifications for the unorganized areas of the State*)

Augusta Office
22 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0022
(207) 287-2631; (207) 287-7439 (fax)

Greenville Regional Office
43 Lakeview Drive
P.O. Box 1107
Greenville, Maine 04441
(207) 695-2466; (207) 695-2380 (fax)

Western Region Office
932 U.S. Route 2
East Wilton, Maine 04992
(207) 670-7492; (207) 287-7439 (fax)

Downeast Regional Office
106 Hogan Road, Suite 8
Bangor, Maine 04401
(207) 215-4685; (207) 941-4222 (fax)

Ashland Regional Office
45 Radar Road
Ashland, Maine 04732-3600
(207) 435-7963; (207) 435-7184 (fax)

Eastern Region Office
191 Main Street
East Millinocket, Maine 04430
(207) 399-2176; (207) 746-2243 (fax)

ii. Maine Coastal Program

21 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 707-2324; (207) 624-6024 (fax)
(CZM consistency determinations)

iii. Division of Parks and Public Lands

22 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 287-3061; (207) 287-6170 (fax)
(submerged lands leases)

iv. Maine Floodplain Management Program

17 Elkins Lane
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 287-8063
(floodplains)

c. Department of Marine Resources

21 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
(207) 633-9500; (207) 624-6024 (fax)
(aquaculture leases/licenses)

3. Historic Properties

a. State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

Kirk F. Mohney, Director
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
65 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0065
(207) 287-2132; (207) 287-2335 (fax)

b. Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs)

Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
88 Bell Road
Littleton, Maine 04730
(207) 532-4273, x215; (207) 532-6883 (fax)
istjohn@maliseets.com

Aroostook Band of Micmacs
7 Northern Road
Presque Isle, Maine 04769
(207) 764-1972; (207) 764-7667 (fax)
jdennis@micmac-nsn.gov

Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians
Pleasant Point Reservation
P.O. Box 343
Perry, Maine 04667
(207) 853-2600; (207) 853-6039 (fax)
soctomah@gmail.com

Penobscot Nation
Cultural and Historic Preservation Dept.
12 Wabanaki Way
Indian Island, Maine 04468
(207) 817-7471
chris.sockalexis@penobscotnation.org

Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians
Indian Township Reservation
P.O. Box 301
Princeton, Maine 04668
(207) 796-2301; (207) 796-5256 (fax)
soctomah@gmail.com

Section IX: Definitions

Action Area: The "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook – Procedures for Conducting Consultation and Conference Activities Under Section 7 of the ESA," defines action area as "all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. [50 CFR 402.02]."

Agricultural Activities: The Clean Water Act exempts certain discharges associated with normal farming, ranching, and forestry activities such as plowing, cultivating, minor drainage, and harvesting for the production of food, fiber, and forest products, or upland soil and water conservation practices (Section 404(f)(1)(A)). Prospective permittees are strongly advised to contact the Corps for a determination of whether their activity is exempt or requires a permit.

Attendant Features: Occurring with or as a result of; accompanying.

Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment and Enhancement: The Corps will decide if a project qualifies and must determine in consultation with federal and state agencies that the net effects are beneficial. The Corps may refer to Nationwide Permit 27 published in the January 6, 2017 Federal Register. Activities authorized here may include, but are not limited to: the removal of accumulated sediments; the installation, removal, and maintenance of small water control structures, dikes, and berms; the installation of current deflectors; the enhancement, restoration, or establishment of riffle and pool stream structure; the placement of in-stream habitat structures; modifications of the stream bed and/or banks to restore or establish stream meanders; the backfilling of artificial channels and drainage ditches; the removal of existing drainage structures; the construction of small nesting islands in inland waters**;** the construction of open water areas; the construction of native shellfish species habitat over unvegetated bottom for the purpose of habitat protection or restoration in tidal waters; shellfish seeding; activities needed to reestablish vegetation, including plowing or discing for seed bed preparation and the planting of appropriate wetland species; mechanized land clearing to remove non-native invasive, exotic, or nuisance vegetation; and other related activities. Only native plant species shall be planted at the site.

Biodegradable: A material that decomposes into elements found in nature within a reasonably short period of time and will not leave a residue of plastic or a petroleum derivative in the environment after degradation. Examples of biodegradable materials include jute, sisal, cotton, straw, burlap, coconut husk fiber (coir) or excelsior. In contrast, degradable plastics break down into plastic fragments that remain in the environment after degradation.

Boating facilities: These provide, rent or sell mooring space, such as marinas, yacht clubs, boat yards, dockominiums, town facilities, land/home owners, etc. Not classified as boating facilities are piers shared between two abutting properties or town mooring fields that charge an equitable user fee based on the actual costs incurred.

Bordering and Contiguous Wetlands: A bordering wetland is immediately next to its adjacent waterbody and may lie at, or below, the ordinary high water mark (mean high water mark in navigable waters) of that waterbody and is directly influenced by its hydrologic regime. Contiguous wetlands extend landward from their adjacent waterbody to a point where a natural or manmade discontinuity exists. Contiguous wetlands include bordering wetlands as well as wetlands that are situated immediately above the ordinary high water mark and above the normal hydrologic influence of their adjacent waterbody.

Brushing: The placement of tree boughs, wooden lath structure, or small-mesh fencing on mudflats, or any bottom disturbance (e.g., discing, plowing, raking, etc.), to enhance recruitment of shellfish.

Buffer Zone: The buffer zone of an FNP is equal to three times the authorized depth of the FNP.

Construction mats: Constructions, swamp and timber mats (herein referred to as "construction mats") are generic terms used to describe structures that distribute equipment weight to prevent wetland damage while facilitating passage and providing work platforms for workers and equipment. They are comprised of sheets or mats made from a variety of materials in various sizes. A timber mat consists of large timbers bolted or cabled together. Corduroy roads, which are not considered to be construction mats, are cut trees and/or saplings with the

crowns and branches removed, and the trunks lined up next to one another. Corduroy roads are typically installed as permanent structures. Like construction mats, they are considered as fill whether they are installed temporarily or permanently.

Cumulative effects: See "Direct, secondary, and cumulative effects."

Currently Serviceable: Useable as-is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essential require reconstruction.

Direct, secondary, and cumulative effects:
Direct Effects: The loss of aquatic ecosystem within the footprint of the discharge of dredged or fill material. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.
Secondary Effects: These are effects on an aquatic ecosystem that are associated with a discharge of dredged or fill materials, but do not result from the actual placement of the dredged or fill material. Information about secondary effects on aquatic ecosystems shall be considered prior to the time final Section 404 action is taken by permitting authorities. Some examples of secondary effects on an aquatic ecosystem are a) aquatic areas drained, flooded, fragmented, or mechanically cleared, b) fluctuating water levels in all impoundment and downstream associated with the operation of a dam, c) septic tank leaching and surface runoff from residential or commercial developments on fill, and d) leachate and runoff from a sanitary landfill located in waters of the U.S. See 40 CFR 230.11(h).
Cumulative Effects: The changes in an aquatic ecosystem that are attributable to the collective effect of a number of individual 1) discharges of dredged or fill material, or 2) structures. Although the impact of a particular discharge may constitute a minor change in itself, the cumulative effect of numerous such piecemeal changes can result in a major impairment of the water resources and interfere with the productivity and water quality of existing aquatic ecosystems. See 40 CFR 230(g).

Dredging:
Maintenance Dredging: Includes areas and depths previously authorized by the Corps and dredged.
The Corps may require proof of authorization. Maintenance dredging typically refers to the routine removal of accumulated sediment from channel beds to maintain the design depths of navigation channels, harbors, marinas, boat launches and port facilities. Routine maintenance dredging is conducted regularly for navigational purposes (typically at least once every ten years) and does not include any expansion of the previously dredged area or depth. The Corps may review a maintenance dredging activity as new dredging if sufficient time has elapsed to allow for the colonization of SAS, shellfish, etc. The main characteristics of maintenance dredging projects are variable quantities of material; soft, uncompacted soil; contaminant content possible; thin layers of material; occurring in navigation channels and harbors; repetitive activity
New Dredging: Dredging of an area or to a depth that has never been authorized by the Corps or dredged.

Dredged material & discharge of dredged material: These are defined at 323.2(c) and (d). The term dredged material means material that is excavated or dredged from waters of the U.S.

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH): This is broadly defined to include those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity.

Fill material & discharge of fill material: These are defined at 323.2(e) and (f). The term fill material is defined as material placed in waters of the U.S. where the material has the effect of either replacing any portion of a water of the U.S. with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a water of the U.S.

Fill area: Fill area includes all temporary and permanent fill (including mats), and regulated discharges associated with excavation.

Federal navigation projects (FNPs): These areas are maintained by the Corps; authorized, constructed and maintained on the premise that they will be accessible and available to all on equal terms; and are comprised of Federal Anchorages, Federal Channels and Federal Turning Basins. The buffer zone is equal to three times the authorized depth of a FNP. More information on the following FNPs is provided at *www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/navigation.aspx* >> Navigation Projects.

Flume: An open artificial water channel, in the form of a gravity chute that leads water from a diversion dam or weir completely aside a natural flow. A flume can be used to measure the rate of flow.

Frac out: During normal drilling operations, drilling fluid travels up the borehole into a pit. When the borehole becomes obstructed or the pressure becomes too great inside the borehole, the ground fractures and fluid escapes to the surface.

Habitat Connectivity Design: projects designed and constructed for consistency with natural stream dimensions, profiles, and dynamics, in accordance with the following technical references: U.S. Forest Service guide (Forest Service Stream-Simulation Working Group 2008), augmented by documents published by the states of Washington (Barnard et al. 2013), Vermont (Bates and Kirn 2009) and California (Love and Bates 2009).

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

Individual Permit: A Department of the Army authorization that is issued following a case-by-case evaluation of a specific structure or work in accordance with the procedures of 33 CFR 322, or a specific project involving the proposed discharge(s) in accordance with the procedures of 33 CFR 323, and in accordance with the procedures of 33 CFR 325 and a determination that the proposed discharge is in the public interest pursuant to 33 CFR 320.

Living Shoreline: Living shorelines stabilize banks and shores in coastal waters along shores with small fetch and gentle slopes that are subject to low-to mid-energy waves. A living shoreline has a footprint that is made up mostly of native material. It incorporates vegetation or other living, natural "soft" elements alone or in combination with some type of harder shoreline structure (e.g., oyster or mussel reefs or rock sills) for added protection and stability. Living shorelines shall maintain the natural continuity of the land-water interface, and retain or enhance shoreline ecological processes. Living shorelines must have a substantial biological component, either tidal or lacustrine fringe wetlands or oyster or mussel reef structures.

Maintenance:

a. The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable structure or fill, or of any currently serviceable structure or fill authorized by 33 CFR 330.3 – "Activities occurring before certain dates," provided that the structure or fill is not to be put to uses differing from those uses specified or contemplated for it in the original permit or the most recently authorized modification.

- Minor deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, or current construction codes or safety standards that are necessary to make repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are authorized.
- Currently serviceable means useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.
- No seaward expansion for bulkheads or any other fill activity is considered SV maintenance.
- Only structures or fills that were previously authorized and are in compliance with the terms and condition of the original authorization can be maintained as a non-regulated activity under 33 CFR 323.4(a)(2), or in accordance with the SV or PCN thresholds in Section V.

b. The state's maintenance provisions may differ from the Corps and may require reporting and written authorization from the state.

c. Contact the Corps to determine whether stream crossing replacements require a PCN.

d. Exempted Maintenance. In accordance with 33 CFR 323.4(a)(2), any discharge of dredged or fill material that may result from any of the following activities is not prohibited by or otherwise subject to regulation under Section 404 of the CWA: "Maintenance, including emergency reconstruction of recently damaged parts, of currently serviceable structures such as dikes, dams, levees, groins, riprap, breakwaters, causeways, bridge abutments or approaches, and transportation structures. Maintenance does not include any modification that changes the character, scope, or size of the original fill design."

The following definition is also applicable:

Minor deviations: Deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, or current construction codes or safety standards, which are necessary to make repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are permitted, provided the adverse environ-mental effects resulting from such repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are minimal.

Marina reconfiguration zone: A Corps-authorized area in which permittees may rearrange pile-supported structures and floats without additional authorizations. A reconfiguration zone does not grant exclusive privileges to an area or an increase in structure or float area.

Natural Rocky Habitats: Natural rocky habitats are intertidal and subtidal substrates composed of pebble-gravel, cobble, boulder, or rock ledge and outcrops. Manufactured stone (e.g. cut or engineered rip-rap) is not considered a natural rocky habitat. Natural rocky habitats are either found as pavement (consolidated pebble-gravel, cobble, or boulder areas) or as a mixture with fines (i.e. clay and sand) and other substrates.

Navigable waters of the U.S.: See Waters of the U.S. below.

Overall project: See "single and complete linear project" below.

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

Permanent impacts: Permanent impacts means waters of the U.S. that are permanently affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. Permanent impacts include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody.

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

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

Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource. Rehabilitation results in a gain in aquatic resource function, but does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area. Restoration: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former or degraded aquatic resource. For the purpose of tracking net gains in aquatic resource area, restoration is divided into two categories: re-establishment and rehabilitation.

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

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

Secondary effects: See "Direct, secondary, and cumulative effects."

Shellfish Areas: Areas that currently support molluscan shellfish. Information regarding these locations can be obtained from the State of Maine GeoLibrary Data Catalog at: *www.maine.gov/geolib/catalog.html*

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

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

Single and complete non-linear project: For non-linear projects, the term "single and complete project" is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. For non-linear projects, the single and complete project shall have independent utility (see definition).

Special aquatic sites (SAS): These are defined at 40 CFR 230 Subpart E. They include sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, mud flats, vegetated shallows (submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV), coral reefs, and riffle and pool complexes.

Stream: The term "stream" in the document means rivers, streams, brooks, etc.

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

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

Stream Simulation: A method for designing and building road-stream crossings intended to permit free and unrestricted movements of any aquatic species. Reference:
https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Stream-and-River-Continuity/

Stream Smart Design: projects designed to allow the stream to act like a stream by passing fish and wildlife as well as the higher flows that come with large infrequent storms while protecting the stability of the road and public safety. Stream Smart Design follows the "Four S's": The culvert must SPAN the stream, allowing for passage of aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. The culvert has to be SET at the right elevation. The SLOPE of the culvert must match the stream. There must be SUBSTRATE (natural sediment) in the crossing. Reference:
www1.maine.gov/mdot/publications/docs/brochures/pocket_guide_stream_smart_web.pdf

Temporary impacts: Temporary impacts include waters of the U.S. that are temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, drained or mechanically cleared because of the regulated activity.

Temporal loss: The time lag between the loss of aquatic resource functions caused by the permitted impacts and the replacement of aquatic resource functions at the compensatory mitigation site(s) (33 CFR 332.2).

Utility line: Any pipe or pipeline for the transportation of any gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substance, for any purpose, and any cable, line, or wire for the transmission for any purpose of electrical energy, telephone, and telegraph messages, and radio and television communication. The term 'utility line' does not include activities that drain a water of the U.S., such as drainage tile or French drains, but it does apply to pipes conveying drainage from another area.

Vegetated shallows/Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV): Permanently inundated areas that under normal circumstances support communities of rooted aquatic vegetation, such as eelgrass in marine systems as well as a number of freshwater species in rivers and lakes. Note: Eelgrass surveys should be conducted be conducted between May and October unless otherwise directed.

Vernal pools (VPs): The State of Maine, Department of Environmental Protection has specific protections for VPs. For the purposes of these GPs, VPs are depressional wetland basins that typically go dry in most years and may contain inlets or outlets, typically of intermittent flow. Vernal pools range in both size and depth depending upon landscape position and parent material(s). In most years, VPs support one or more of the following obligate indicator species: wood frogs (*Rana sylvatica*), spotted salamanders (*Ambystoma maculatum*), blue-spotted salamanders (*Ambystoma laterale*), and fairy shrimp (*Eubranchipus* sp.). However, they should preclude sustainable populations of predatory fish.

Water dependency: activity requiring access or proximity to or siting within a special aquatic site (SAS) to fulfill its basic project purpose.

Water diversions: Water diversions are activities such as bypass pumping (e.g., "dam and pump") or water withdrawals. Temporary flume pipes, culverts or cofferdams where normal flows are maintained within the stream boundary's confines aren't water diversions. "Normal flows" are defined as no change in flow from pre-project conditions.

Weir: A barrier across a river designed to alter the flow characteristics. In most cases, weirs take the form of a barrier, smaller than most conventional dams, across a river that causes water to pool behind the structure (not unlike a dam) and allows water to flow over the top. Weirs are commonly used to alter the flow regime of the river, prevent flooding, measure discharge and help render a river navigable.

Waters of the United States (U.S.)

Waters of the U.S.: The term waters of the U.S. and all other terms relating to the geographic scope of jurisdiction are defined at 33 CFR 328. Also see Section 502(7) of the Federal CWA [33 USC 1352(7)]. Waters of the U.S. include jurisdictional wetlands. Not all waters and wetlands are jurisdictional. Contact the Corps with any questions regarding jurisdiction.

Navigable waters: Refer to 33 CFR 329. These waters include the following federally-designated navigable waters in New England. This list represents only those waterbodies for which affirmative determinations have been made; absence from this list shall not be taken as an indication that the waterbody is not navigable: In Maine, navigable waters are those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide in addition to the non-tidal portions of the following federally-designated waters in Maine (the Kennebec River to Moosehead Lake, the Penobscot River to the confluence of the East and West Branch at Medway and, Lake Umbagog within the State of Maine).

Non-tidal wetland: A non-tidal wetland is a wetland that is not subject to the ebb and flow of tidal waters. Non-tidal wetlands contiguous to tidal waters are located landward of the high tide line (i.e., spring high tide line).

Tidal wetland: A tidal wetland is a jurisdictional wetland that is inundated by tidal waters. Tidal waters rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by other waters, wind, or other effects. Tidal wetlands are located channelward of the high tideline.

US Army Corps of Engineers®
New England District

(Minimum Notice: Permittee must sign and return notification within one month of the completion of work.)

COMPLIANCE CERTIFICATION FORM

Corps of Engineers Permit No: NAE-2022-02122 MaineDOT WIN 25107.00

Name of Permittee: Maine Department of Transportation

Permit Issuance Date: October 14, 2020

Please sign this certification and return it to the following address upon completion of the activity and any mitigation required by the permit. You must submit this after the mitigation is complete, but not the mitigation monitoring, which requires separate submittals.

****
* MAIL TO: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District *
* Policy & Technical Support Branch *
* Regulatory Division *
* 696 Virginia Road *
* Concord, Massachusetts 01742-2751 *
****

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

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

_____ _____
Signature of Permittee Date

_____ _____
Printed Name Date of Work Completion

(_____) (_____)
Telephone Number Telephone Number

US Army Corps of Engineers ®
New England District

GENERAL PERMIT
WORK-START NOTIFICATION FORM
(Minimum Notice: Two weeks before work begins)

EMAIL TO: Jana.L.Jacobson@usace.army.mil

-or-

MAIL TO: Jana Jacobson
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New England District
Maine Project Office
442 Civic Center Drive, Suite 350
Augusta, Maine 04330

Corps of Engineers Permits (No. NAE-2022-02122) were issued to Maine Department of Transportation. The permits authorized the permittee to place fill below the ordinary high-water mark of Long Pond on Castle Island Road in Rome, Maine in order to replace an existing bridge. This work will result in approximately 565 s.f. of temporary and 1,045 s.f. of permanent lakebed impact.

MaineDOT WIN 25107.00

The people (e.g., contractor) listed below will do the work, and they understand the permit's conditions and limitations.

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name of Person/Firm: _____

_____

_____

Business Address: _____

_____

_____

Telephone: (____) _____ (____) _____

Proposed Work Dates: Start: _____

Finish: _____

PERMITTEE'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

PRINTED NAME: _____ TITLE: _____

FOR USE BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Project Manager: JACOBSON Submittals Required: No
Inspection Recommendation: routine Maine General Permits compliance

Town: Rome
WIN #: 25107.00
Date: 10/6/2022

SPECIAL PROVISION
SECTION 105
General Scope of Work
(Environmental Requirements)

Work within stream ("In Stream Work," see MaineDOT Standard Specifications 101.2 Definitions) requires special conditions to minimize impacts. The following special conditions shall apply to this project:

I. In-Water Work shall not be allowed between the dates of May 1 and September 9.
(In-Water work is allowed from September 10 to April 30)

II. In-Water work window applies to the following water bodies at the following station #'s:
1. Long Pond at proposed project location.

III. Special Conditions:

1. Special Conditions of Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) General Permit apply (see permit and conditions in contract documents).
2. All in-water work will be conducted utilizing a BMP (e.g., turbidity curtain).
3. A Temporary Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control Plan shall include adequate sedimentation and erosion control management measures, practices and devices, such as phased construction, installation of sediment control barriers (i.e. silt fence, vegetated filter strips, geotextile silt fences, erosion control mixes, hay bales or other devices) downhill of all exposed areas, retention of existing vegetated buffers, application of temporary mulching during construction, and permanent seeding and stabilization shall be installed and properly maintained to reduce erosion and retain sediment on-site during and after construction. These measures shall be capable of preventing erosion; of collecting sediment, suspended and floating materials; and of filtering fine sediment.
4. All work is to be performed within MaineDOT's right-of-way (ROW). No temporary use (e.g., laydown areas, equipment storage) is permitted on any areas outside of this ROW. Changes to the project during construction shall be approved by the MaineDOT Project Manager. These changes could have adverse effects to cultural resources and federal permits.
5. All areas of temporary fill in Long Pond must be within the specified limits on the plans and shall be restored to their original contour and character upon completion of the project. Temporary fill includes fill that received authorization and fill that mistakenly enters a resource (i.e., from slope failures, miscellaneous construction materials, etc.)
6. A copy of the ACOE permit shall be maintained at the work site whenever work is being performed, and all personnel performing work at the site should be fully aware of the terms and conditions of the permit.

IV. Approvals:
1. Temporary Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control Plan
2. Permitted Resource Impacts (square feet), see ACOE permit for locations:

Lake (LUS):	*Wetland:*
Permanent: 1,045 +/- s.f.	*Permanent: none*
Temporary: 565 +/- s.f.	*Temporary: none*

V. All activities are prohibited (including placement and removal of cofferdams unless otherwise permitted by Regulatory Agencies) below the normal high water mark if outside the prescribed in-water work window, except for the following:

1. Work within a cofferdam constructed according to MaineDOT's Standard Specifications and in adherence with the contractors approved "Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control Plan".

VI. No work is allowed that completely blocks a river, stream, or brook without providing downstream flow. For this project, downstream flow is provided beneath the Narrows East Bridge located on the east side of Castle Island.

NOTE: Regulatory Review and Approval is required to modify the existing In-Water work window. Requests for work window extensions must be submitted to the MaineDOT Environmental Office. Approval of requests for work window extensions are not guaranteed and may result in delays in construction schedule that are the sole responsibility of the contractor.

Rome
WIN 25107.00
Narrows West Bridge (#5912) Replacement
Long Pond - Class GPA Waterbody
September 27, 2022

SPECIAL PROVISION
SECTION 203
EXCAVATION AND EMBANKMENT
(Dredge Materials)

Description: Dredge Material (See MaineDOT Standard Specifications § 101.2) is regulated as a Special Waste. Dredge Material can be reused with a Beneficial Use Permit issued by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP). However, Beneficial Use of Dredge Material from Class A, Class AA, Class SA, and Class GPA waterbodies is exempt from Beneficial Use Permits. Work associated with the Narrows West Bridge (#5912) Replacement project in Rome will occur in Long Pond - a Class GPA waterbody; therefore, Beneficial Use of Dredge Material from this initiative is exempt from Beneficial Use Permits.

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Management: The Contractor shall ensure that all Dredge Material excavated from the Rome – West Narrows Bridge (#5912) Replacement project is Beneficially Used in an area(s) approved by the MaineDOT Resident.

Method of Measurement: Dredge Material will be measured by the cubic yard of material removed.

Basis of Payment: Payment for the Beneficial Use of Dredge Material will be incidental to the Contract Pay Items.

Payment shall be full compensation for excavation, dewatering, managing, transporting, and placement of the Dredge Materials.

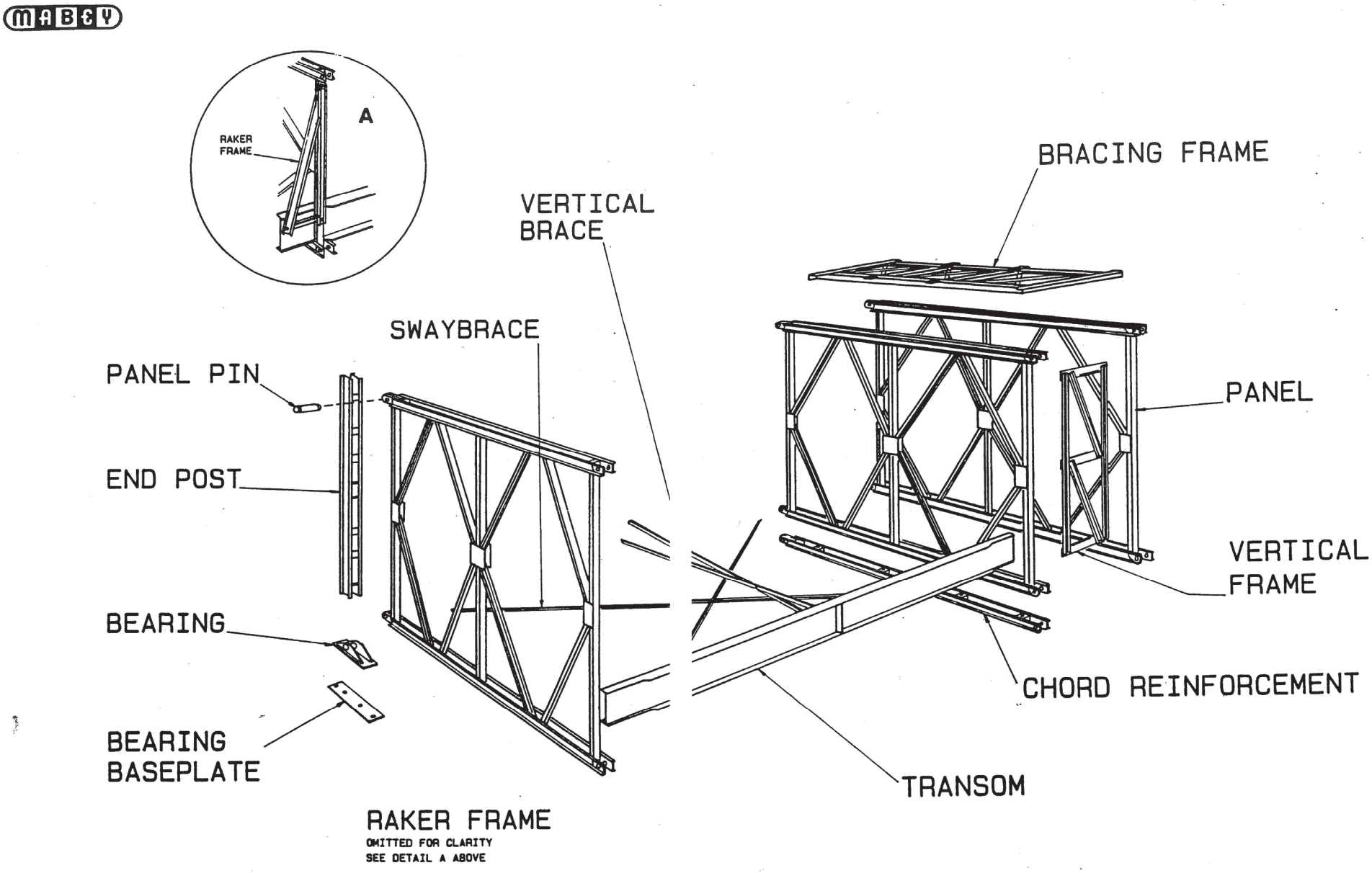
MABEY BRIDGE COMPACT 200 PARTS LIST
SPANS 30' TO 140'

HS25 Loading
Single Lane STD
Steel Deck

		BRIDGE TRUSS CONSTRUCTION TYPE											
		SS	SS	SS	SS	SSR*	SSR*	SSR*	SSR**	SSR**	SSRH**	DSR1	DSR1
PART MARK #	PART DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF PARTS FOR VARIOUS SPAN LENTHS (IN FEET)											
		30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140
MC200A	PANEL	6	8	10	12	10	12	14	12	14	16	52	56
MC201A	PANEL - HIGH SHEAR	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	8	8	8	0	0
MC314	RAKER FRAME	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	0	0
MC312	VERTICAL FRAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	26
MC358	BRACING FRAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	24
MC313	TRANSOM - STD	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MC15	SWAYBRACE - STD	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
MC222	VERTICAL BRACE	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28
MC211	DECK - 1606	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
MC213	DECK - 1606 - EOB	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
MC300	KERB	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
MC301	KERB - EOB	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
MC317	MALE END POST	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
MC318	FEMALE END POST	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
MC329	TIE BEAM - EOB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
MC19	BEARING	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8
MC236	BASEPLATE	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	8
MC307	PANEL PIN	16	20	24	48	48	56	64	72	80	88	152	164
MC307A	SAFETY CLIP	32	40	48	96	96	112	128	144	160	176	304	328
MC11	TRANSOM BOLT	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	108	116
MC206	BRACING BOLT	55	74	93	112	131	150	169	188	207	226	365	394
MC271	DECK SCREW	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112
MC272	DECK NUT	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112
MC302	CHORD REINFORCEMENT	0	0	0	20	20	24	28	32	36	0	44	48
MC304	CHORD REINFORCEMENT HEAVY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
MC207	CHORD BOLT	0	0	0	80	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192
TOTAL WEIGHT FOR CRANE PICK (Pounds) =		**8,320**	**10,630**	**12,939**	**19,110**	**22,296**	**25,378**	**28,460**	**32,440**	**35,522**	**40,102**	**60,813**	**65,466**
TOTAL WEIGHT WITH DECKING (Pounds) =		16,409	21,357	26,304	35,111	40,935	46,654	52,373	58,991	64,711	71,928	95,276	102,567

*** Means 1 bay of High Shear Panels is required at each end of the span**
**** Means 2 bays of High Shear Panels are required at each end of the span**

As of May 29, 2013



BASIC BRIDGE COMPONENTS

BRIDGE PARTS - SIMPLE SPANS

LIST OF PARTS ILLUSTRATED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

MC7	Stringer-Plain
MC8	Stringer-Button
MC10	Bolt-Kerb-Timber Deck
MC11	Bolt-Transom/Bracing
MC13	Kerb-Timber Deck
MC14	Chess-Std
MC15	Swaybrace-Std
MC19	Bearing
MC134	Swaybrace-EW
MC144	Chess-EW
MC200A	Panel
MC201A	Panel-High Shear
MC206	Bolt-Bracing
MC207	Bolt-Chord
MC211	Deck-1606
MC212	Deck-803
MC213	Deck-1606-EOB
MC214	Deck-803-EOB
MC222	Brace-Vertical
MC226	Stiff-Timber Deck-Std
MC227	Stiff-Timber Deck-EW
MC235	Grillage Beam
MC236	Bearing Baseplate
MC271	Screw-Deck Clamp
MC272	Nut-Deck Screw

MC300	Kerb-Steel Deck
MC301	Kerb-Steel Deck-EOB
MC302	Chord Reinf-3m
MC304	Chord Reinf-3m-Heavy
MC307	Panel Pin
MC307A	Safety Clip
MC312	Vertical Frame
MC314	Raker Frame
MC313	Transom-Std
MC320	Transom-EW
MC317	End Post-Male
MC318	End Post-Female
MC329	Tie Beam-EOB
MC331	Swaybrace-2 Lane
MC330	Transom-2 Lane-MS250
MC334	Transom-2 Lane-HS20
MC358	Bracing Frame
MC359	Bracing Frame - QS

NLC8087	Timber Infill-EOB-Std
NLC8088	Timber Infill-EOB-EW
NLC8091	Vertical Frame-QS
NLC8093	Tie Beam-EOB-QS

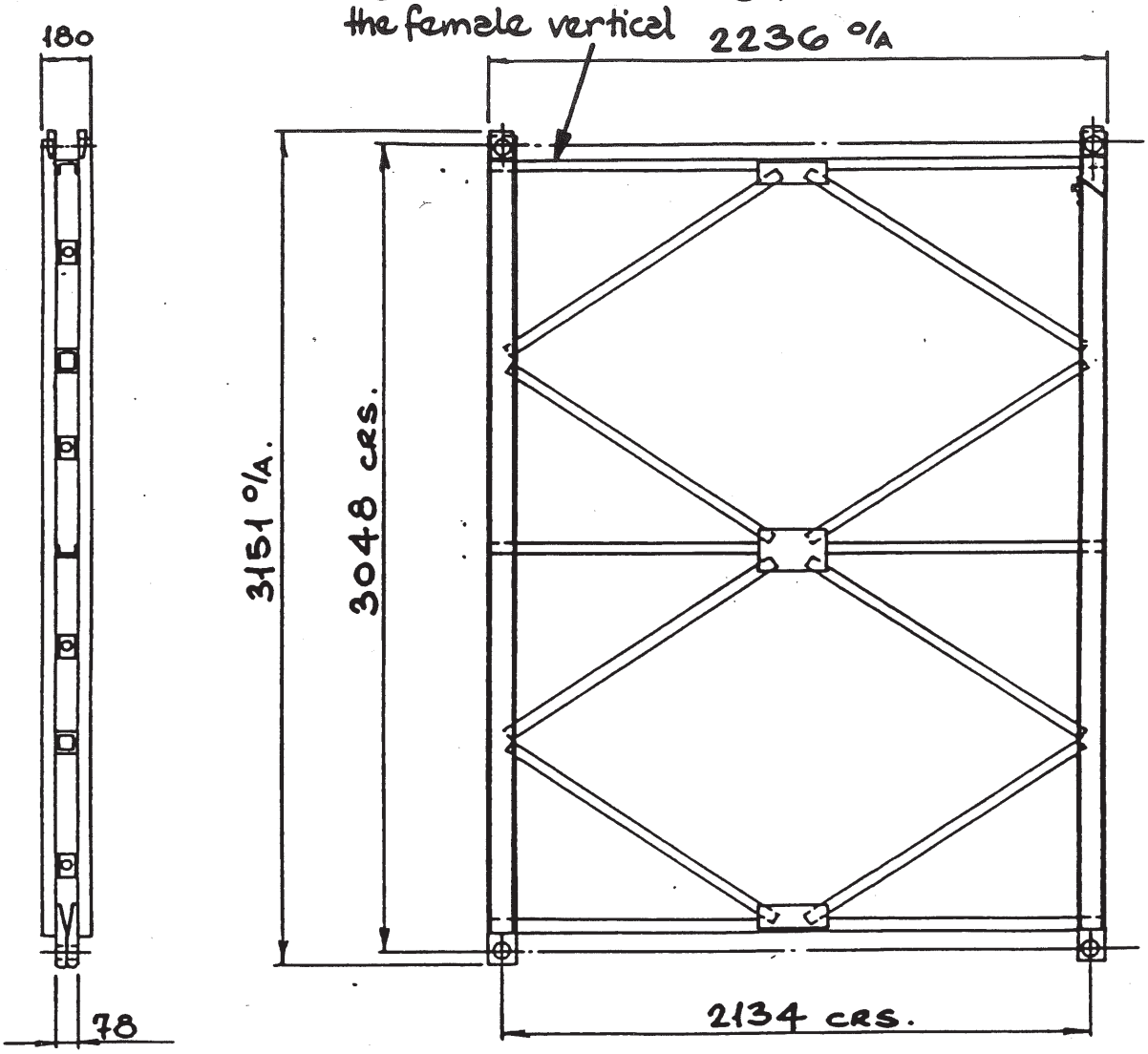
2/90

9	13	200A
	CA 357	

MC 200A
PANEL 200

WEIGHT : 285·891 Kg.

NOTE: MC 200 A is identifiable from MC 200 by lack of a spacing plate at the top of the female vertical



OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 3151 x 2236 x 180

CUBE (M3) : 1·27

CHECKED	DATE
Paul B.	6/2/90

MABEY
Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mills, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

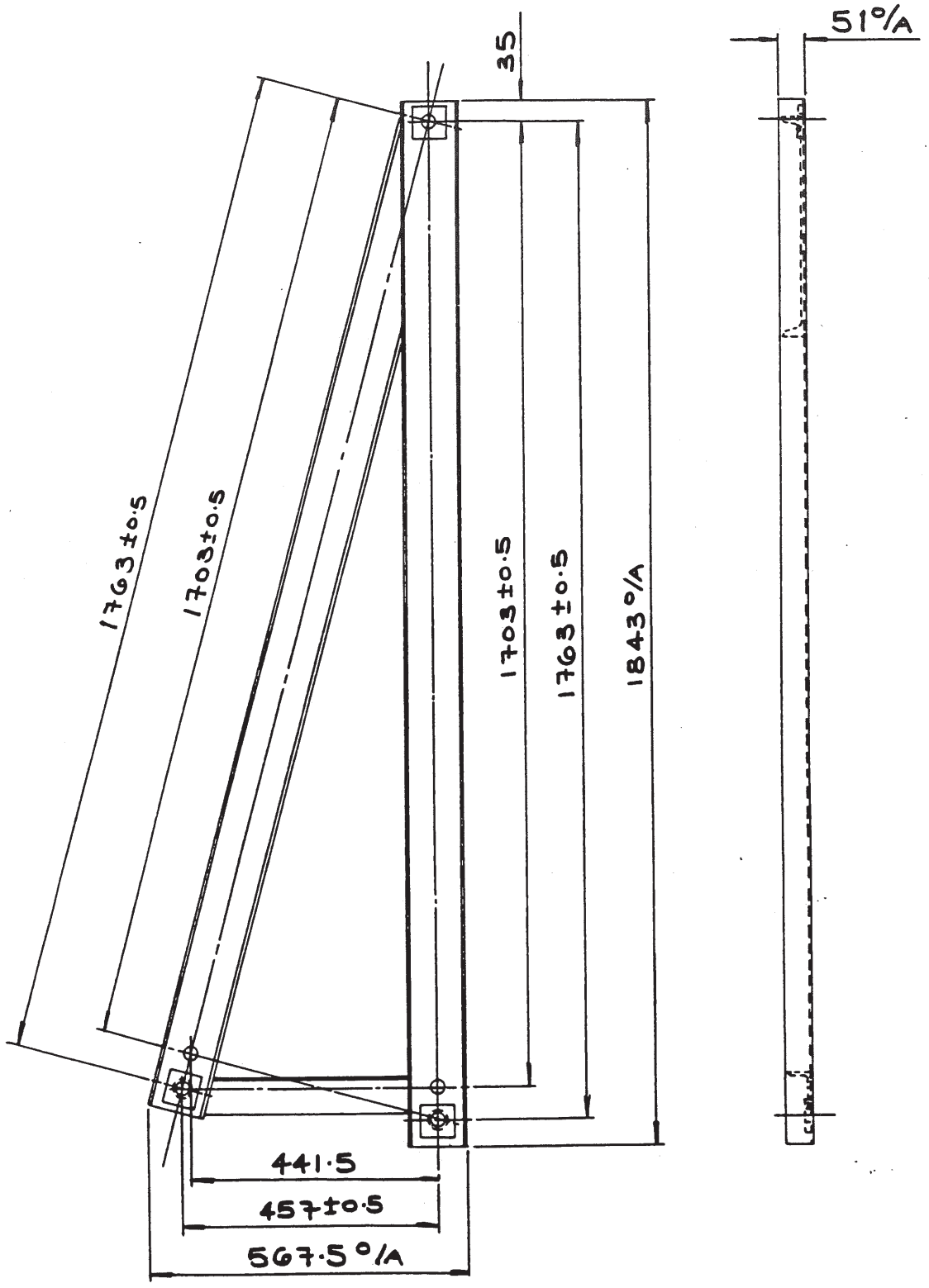
8/88

MC 314

RAKER FRAME - 200

WEIGHT • 37·91 Kg

9	13	314
	CA 316	



OVERALL DIMENSIONS: 1843×51×567·5

CUBE (M^3) = 0·0533

Checked

Date 16/8/88

MABEY

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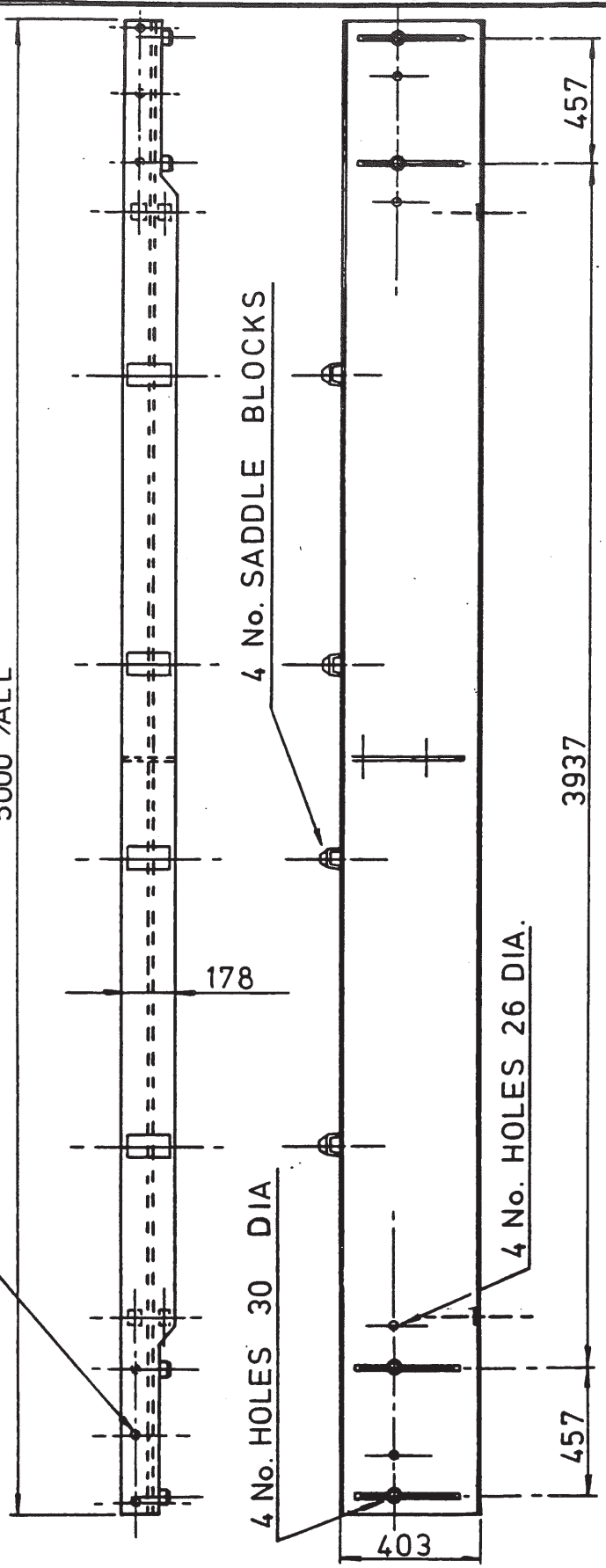
5/88

MC 313

TRANSOM-STD -200. WEIGHT · 271·49kg

9	13	313
	CA 269	



IDENTIFICATION PAD X FLANGE WIDTH = 178mm

CUBE (m^3) : 0·4183

OVERALL DIMENSIONS :- 5000 × 470 × 178

Checked	Date
	16/9/88

MABEY

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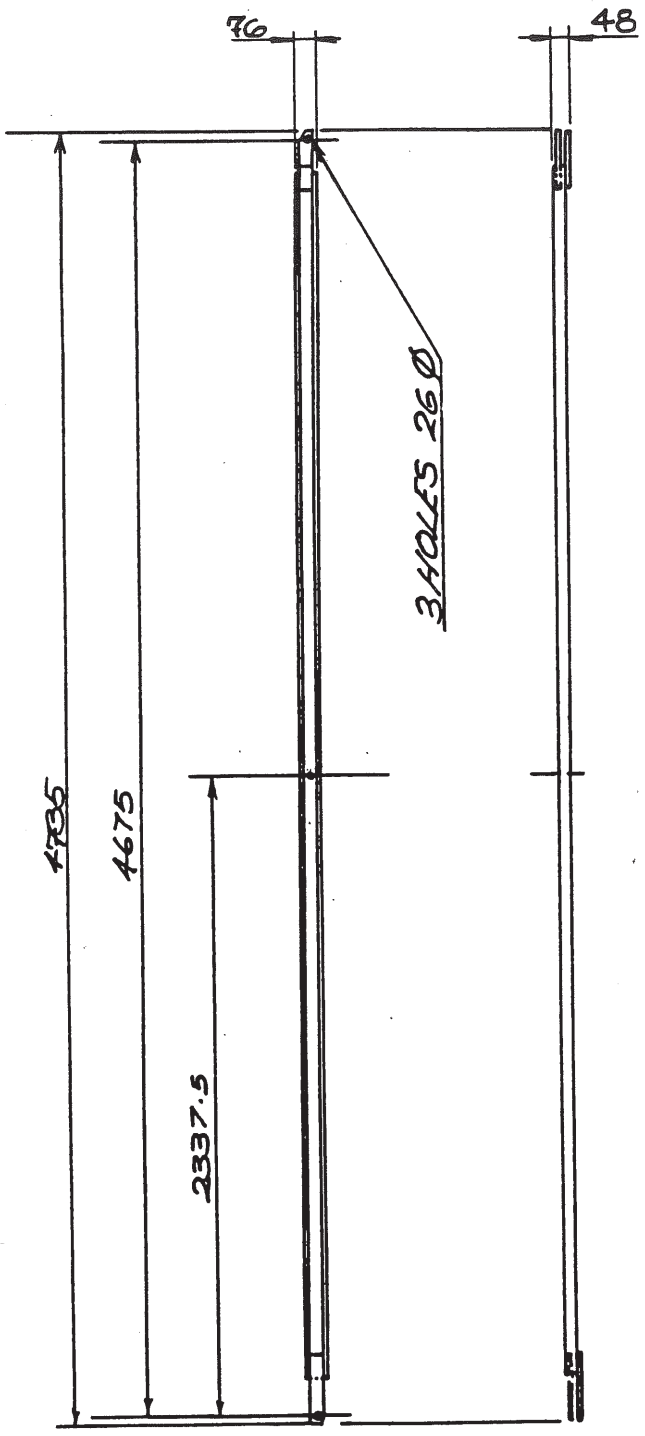
2/86

9	13	15
CA8		

MC 15

SWAYBRACE - STD.

WEIGHT: 34·3 kg.



OVERALL DIMENSIONS: 4735 × 76 × 48

CUBE (M^3) 0·0173.

CHECKED	DATE
SBD	14·2·86

MABEY

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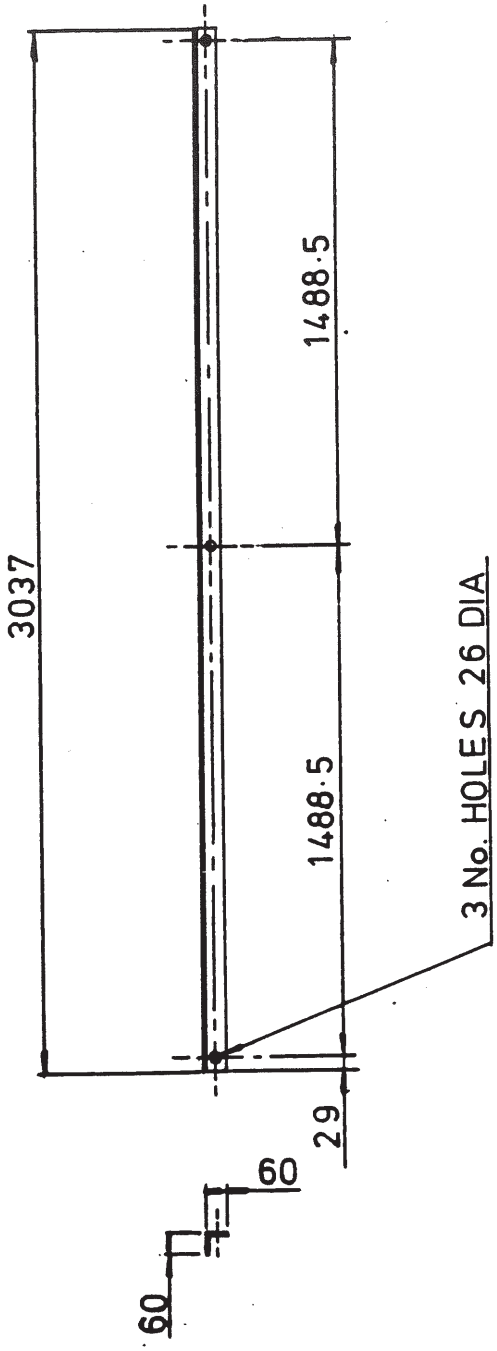
5/88

9	13	222
	CA 292	

MC 222

BRACE VERTICAL

WEIGHT : 16·39 kg



OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 3037 × 60 × 60

CUBE (m^3) : 0·0109

Checked

Date 16/8/88

MABEY

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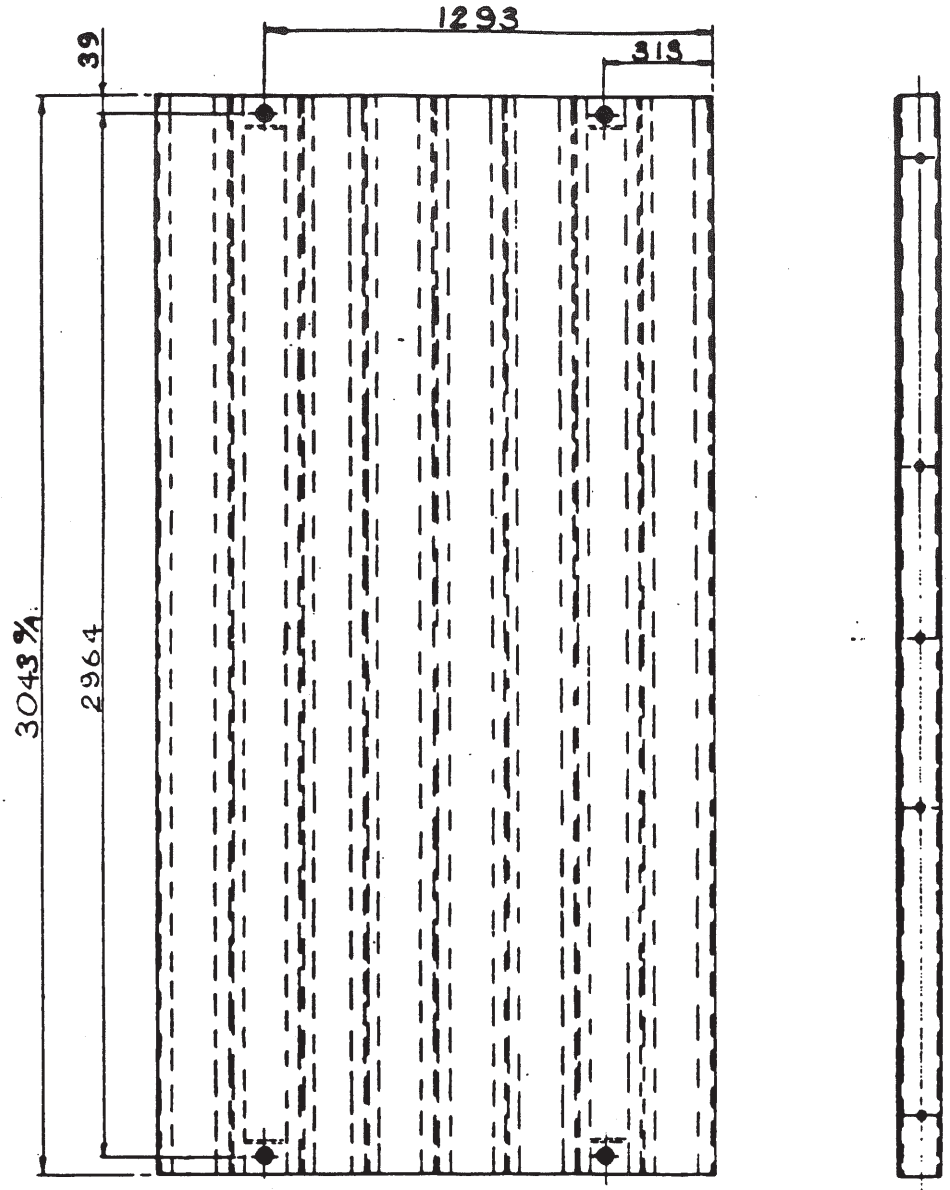
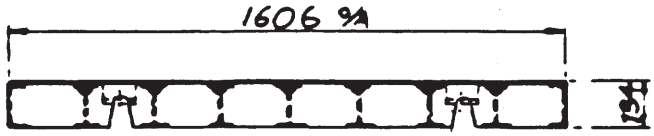
7/90

MC 211
DECK - 1606
WEIGHT :- 564 KG.

9	13	211
CA 255		





OVERALL DIMENSIONS :- 3043 x 1606 x 134

CUBE (M^3) : 0·655

CHECKED	DATE
STEVE. B.	3/7/90

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mills, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

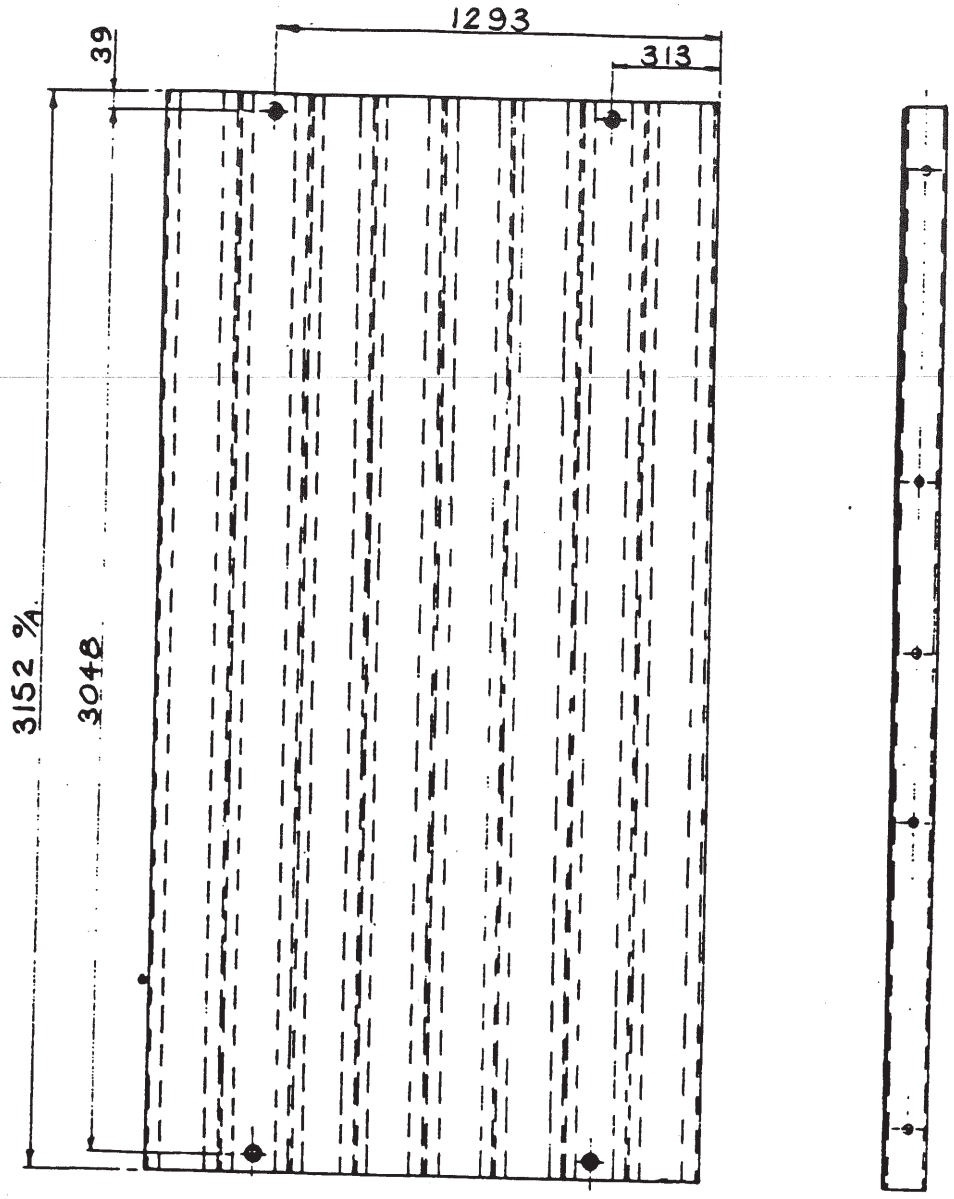
T/90

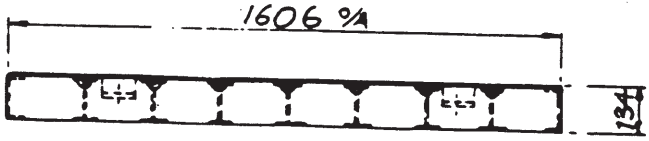
MC 213

DECK - E.O.B -1606

WEIGHT :- 583 KG.

9	13	213
CA 332		





OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 3152 x 1606 x 134

CUBE (M^3) : 0·678

CHECKED	DATE
STEVE.B.	3/7/90

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

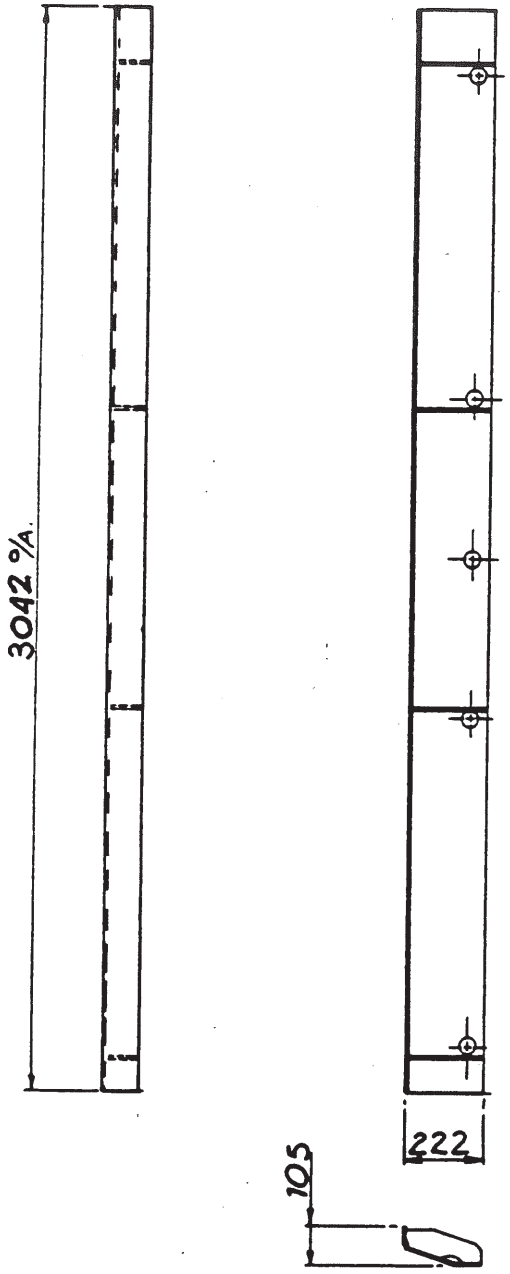
1760/91

7/86

MC 300
KERB

WEIGHT: 34·04 KG.

9	13	300
CA 259		



OVERALL DIMENSIONS: 3042 x 222 x 105

CUBE (M³): 0·071

CHECKED	DATE
RLBIRT	10/7/86

MABEY

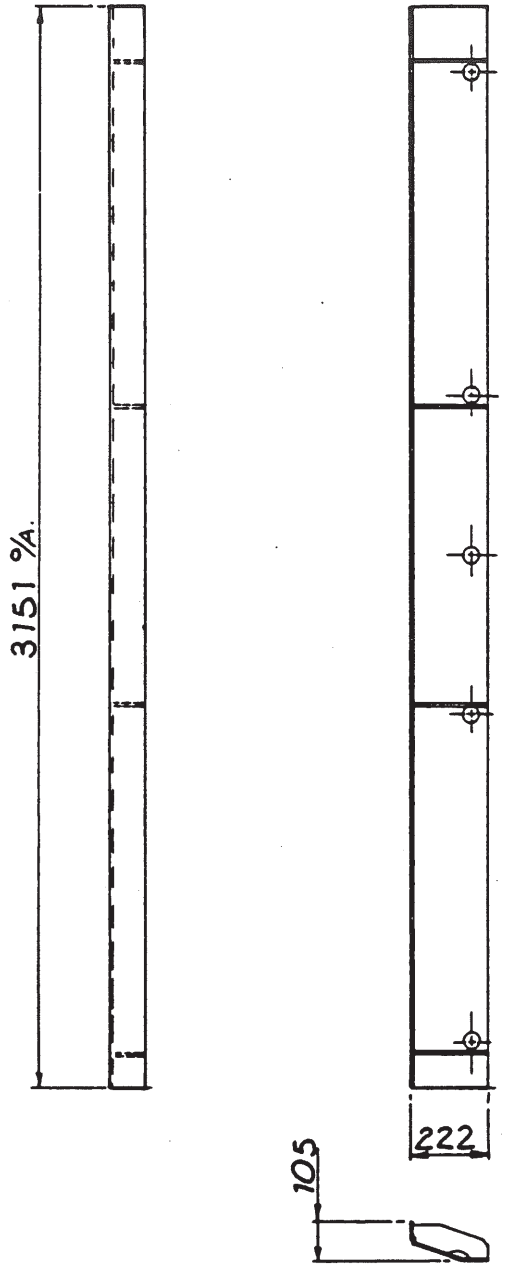
Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mills, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

7/86

MC 301
KERB - E.O.B.

9	13	301
	CA 260	

WEIGHT: 35·17 KG.



OVERALL DIMENSIONS: 3151 x 222 x 105

CUBE (M³): 0·078

CHECKED	DATE
RL Birt	10/7/86

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

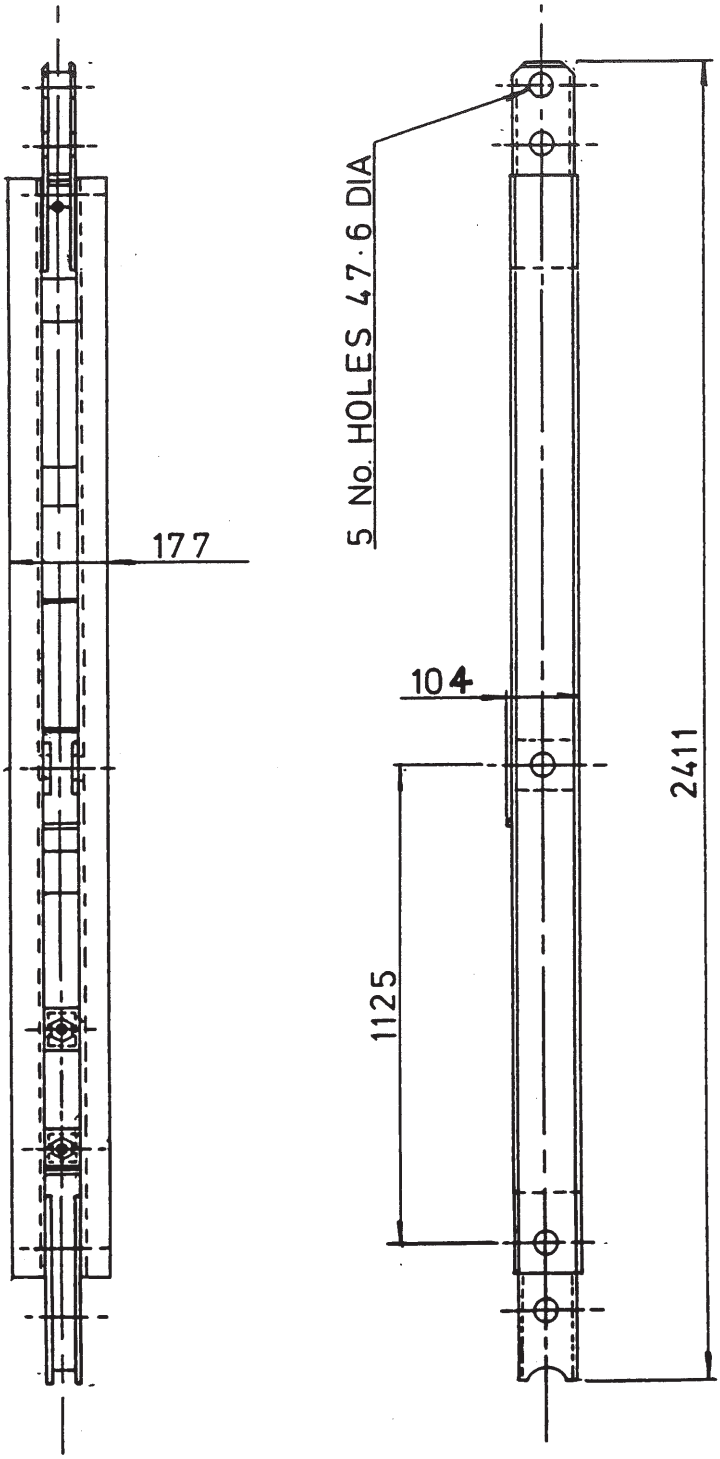
6/88

9	13	317
		CA 231

MC 317

POST END MALE 200

WEIGHT : 72.99 kg.



OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 2411 × 177 × 104

CUBE (m^3) : 0·04438

Checked	Date
	16/6/88

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

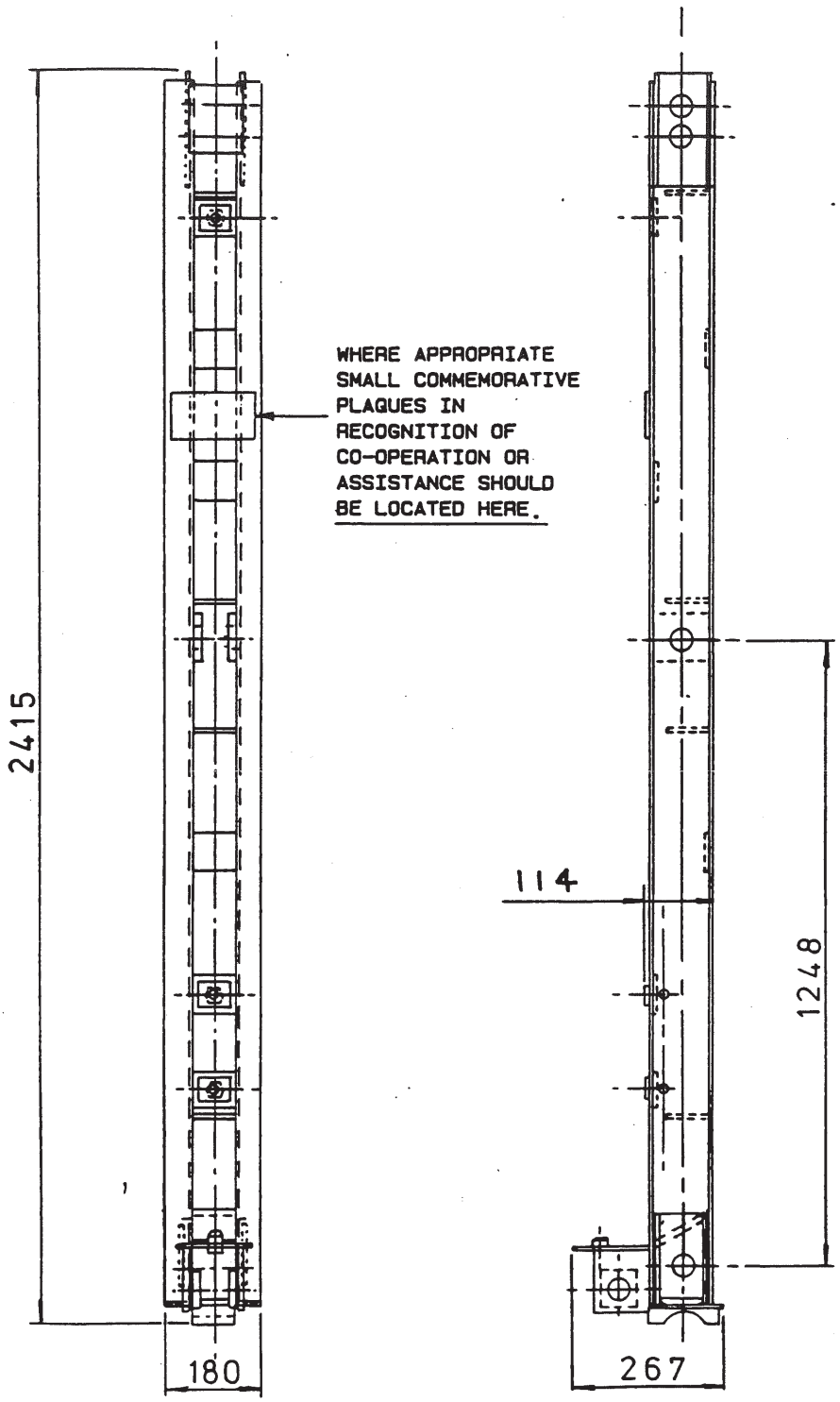
7/90

9	13	318
CA 232		

MC 318

POST-END-FEMALE - 200

WEIGHT : 84·03 kg



OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 2415 × 267 × 180

CUBE (m^3) : 0·116

Checked	Date
S.P	4/7/90

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

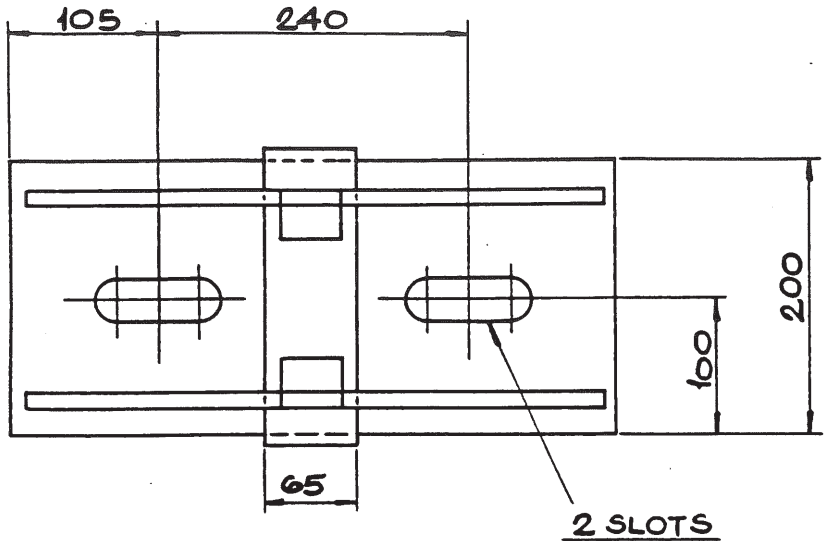
2/86

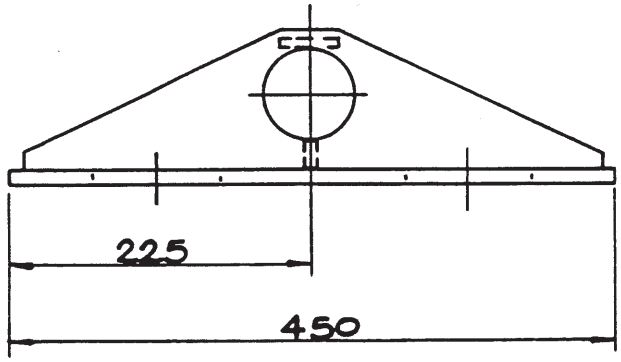
9	13	19
	BA 910	

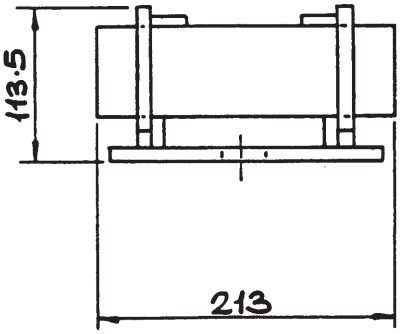
MC 19

BEARING - SINGLE.

WEIGHT: 17.67 Kg.







OVERALL DIMENSIONS: 450 × 213 × 113.5.

CUBE (M^3) 0.0109.

CHECKED	DATE
SBD	14.2.86

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mills, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

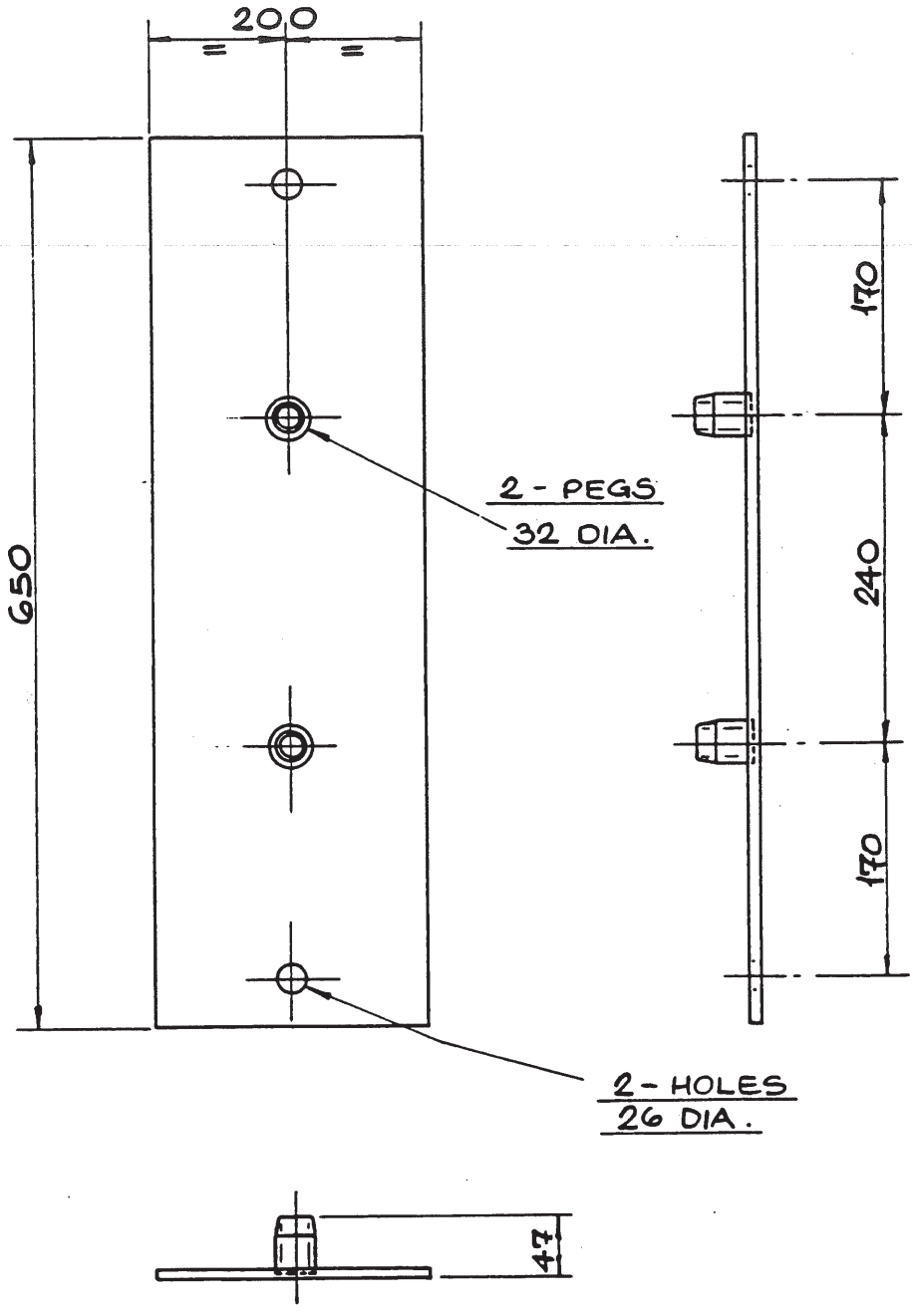
2/86

9	13	236
	CA 40	

MC 236

BEARING PLATE.

WEIGHT: 10·2 Kg.



OVERALL DIMENSIONS: 650 × 200 × 47.

CUBE (M^3) 0·00611.

CHECKED	DATE
SBO	14·2·86

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

3/87

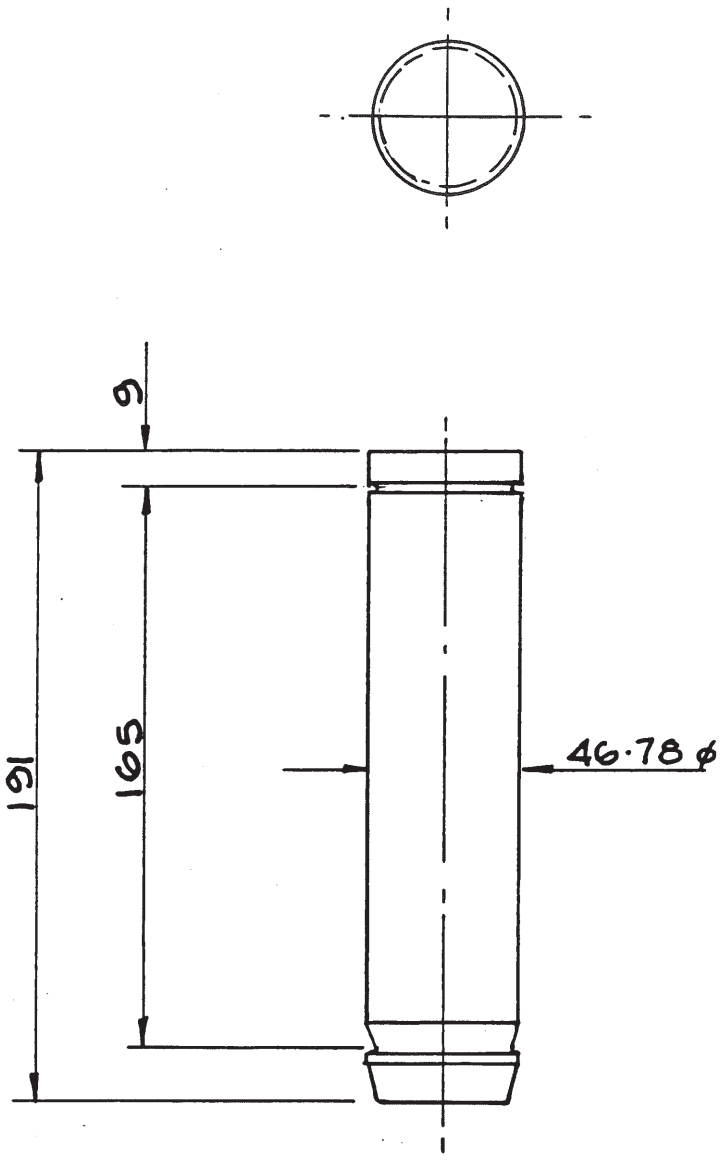
MC 307

PIN - PANEL

WEIGHT:- 2·53kg

9	13	307

CA262



OVERALL DIMENSIONS:- 47 DIA x 191
CUBE (m^3) 0·00033

Checked	Date
A.D	5/6/87

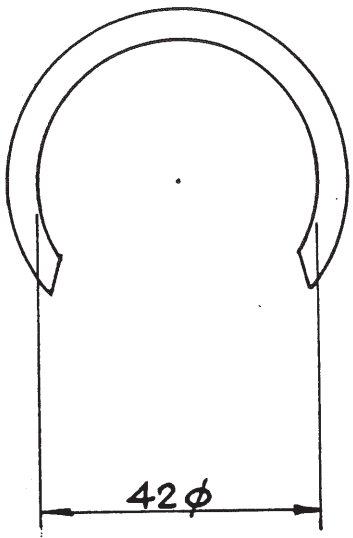
MABEY

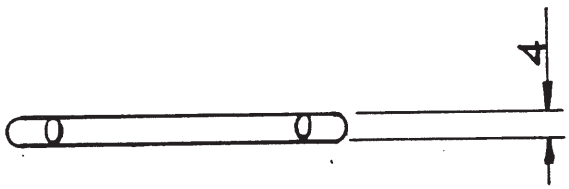
Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

3/87			
	9	13	307A

MC 307 A
CLIP-PANEL-PIN
WEIGHT:- 0·01 kg

CA 263





OVERALL DIMENSIONS:- 50 DIA x 4
CUBE (m^3) 0·00007

Checked	Date
A.D	5/6/87

MABEY
Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

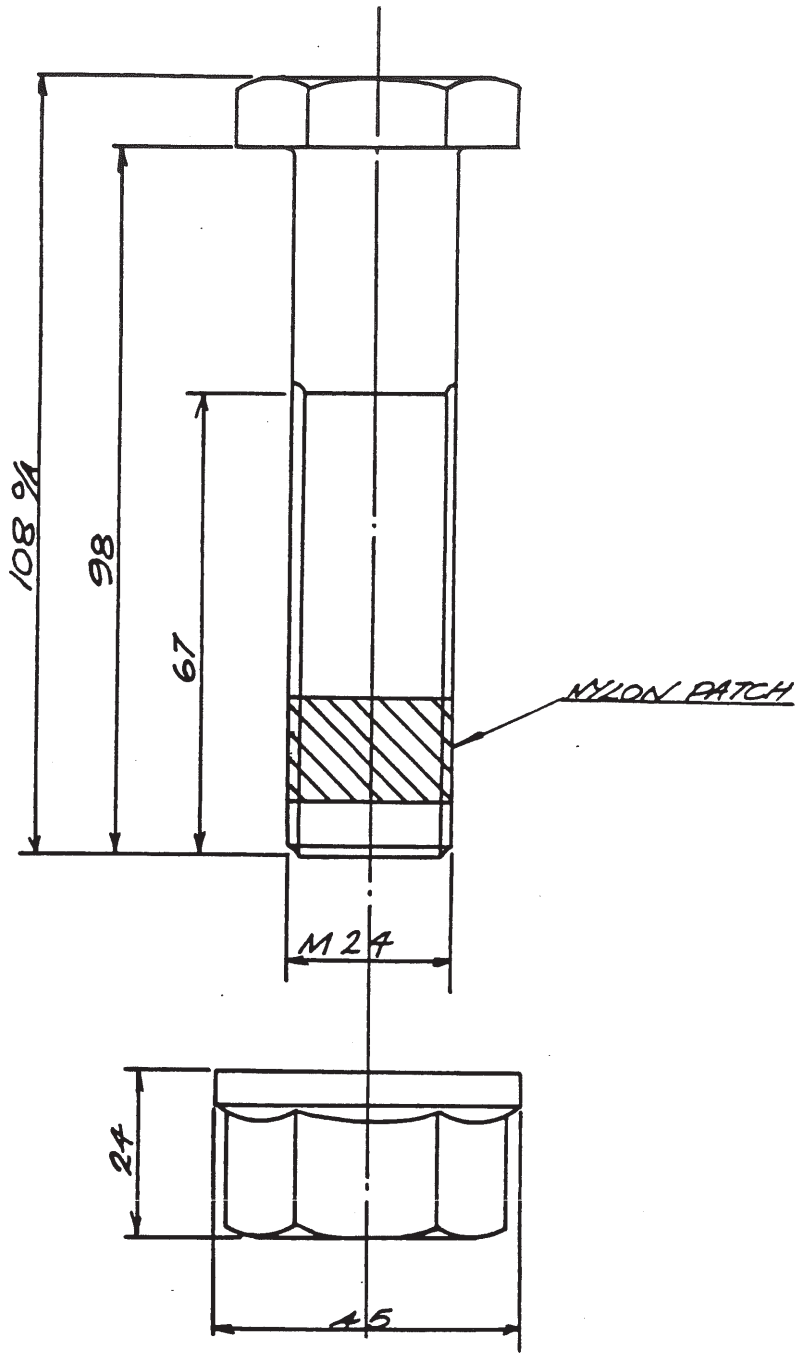
2/86

9	13	11
CA 146		

MC 11

BOLT – TRANSOM.

WEIGHT: 0·696 kg.



OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 45 DIA. × 108 LG.

CUBE (M^3) 0·00017 .

CHECKED	DATE
SBD	14·2·86

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading. RG10 9SO

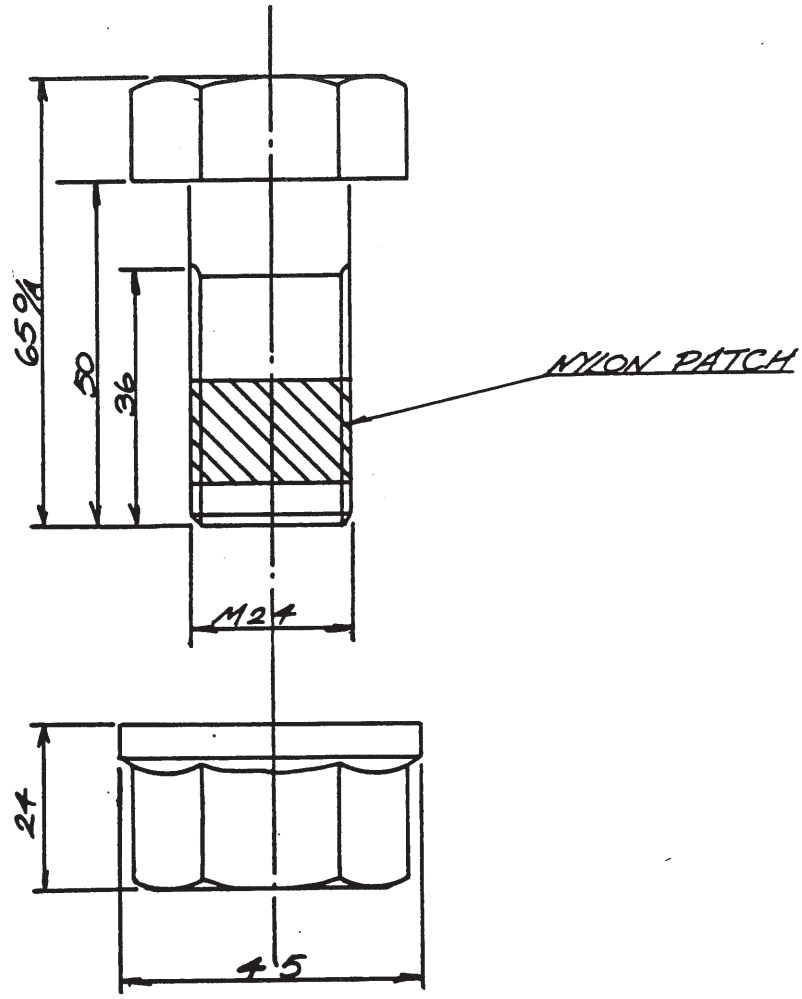
2/86

MC 206

BOLT-BRACING-SHORT

WEIGHT: 0·434 . KG.

9	13	206
	UA 296	



OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 65 LG x 45 DIA.

CUBE(M^3): 0·0001 .

CHECKED	DATE
SBD	14·2·86

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mills, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

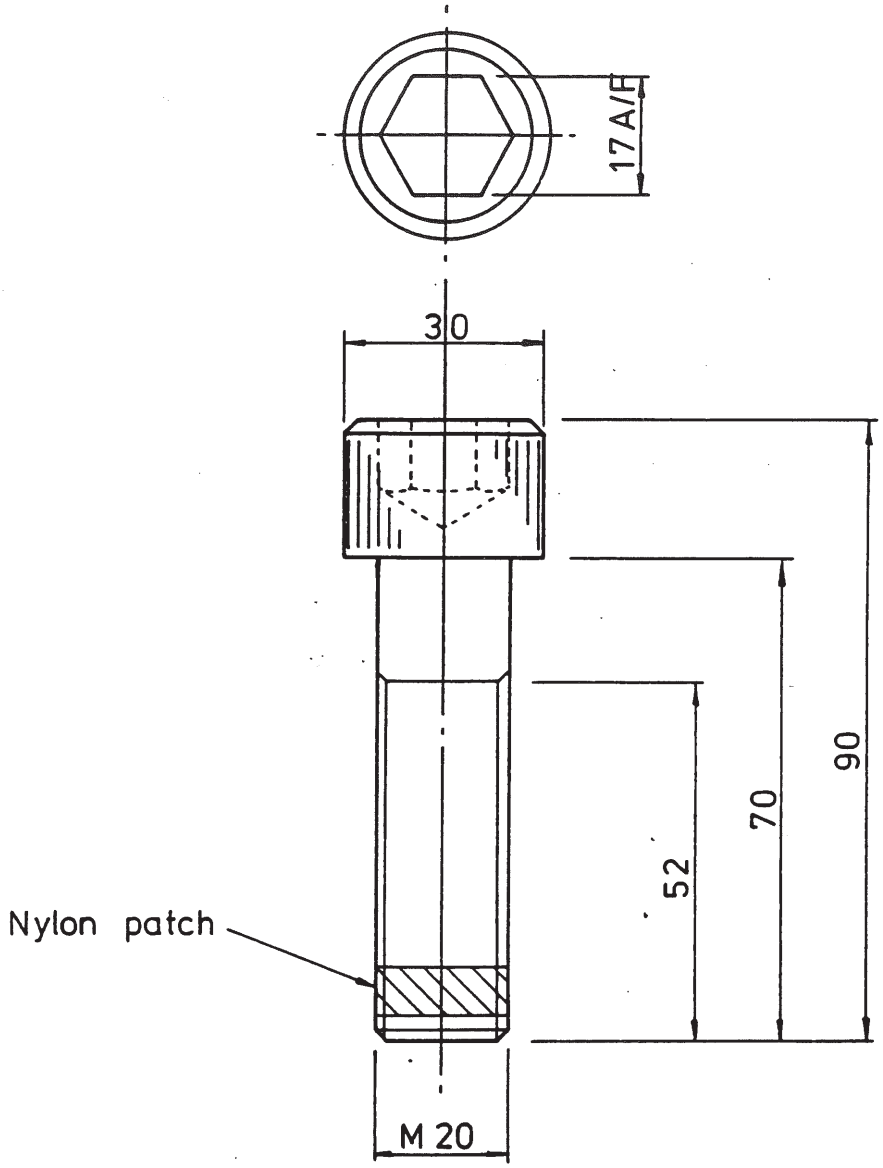
2/86

MC 271

SCREW - DECK CLAMP

WEIGHT: 0·16 kg

9	13	271
	UA 356	



OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 30 Dia. × 90 Lg.

CUBE (m^3) 0·00006.

CHECKED	DATE
SBD	14·2·86

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

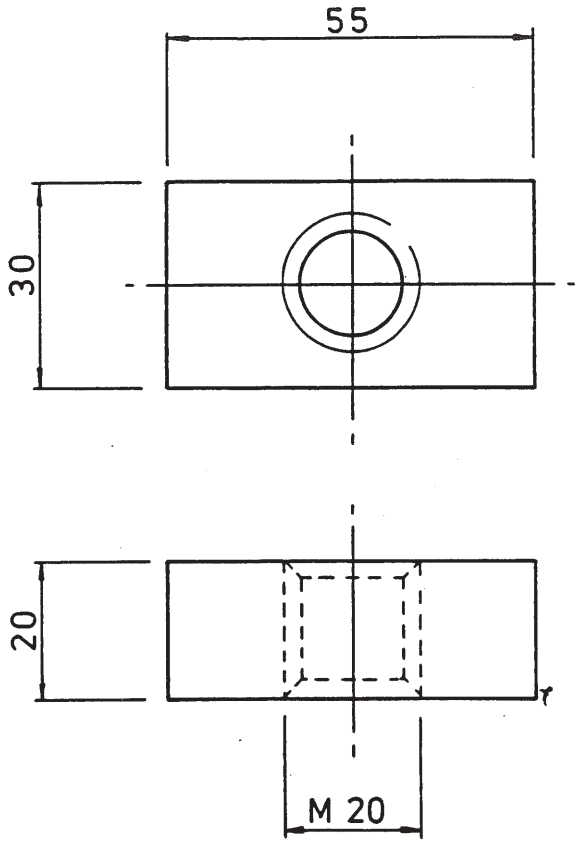
2/86

MC 272.

NUT - DECK CLAMP - M20

WEIGHT: 0·221 kg

9	13	272
	CA 144	



Overall Dimensions: 55 × 30 × 20

Cube (m^3) 0·00003.

CHECKED	DATE
SBD	14·2·86

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

9/86

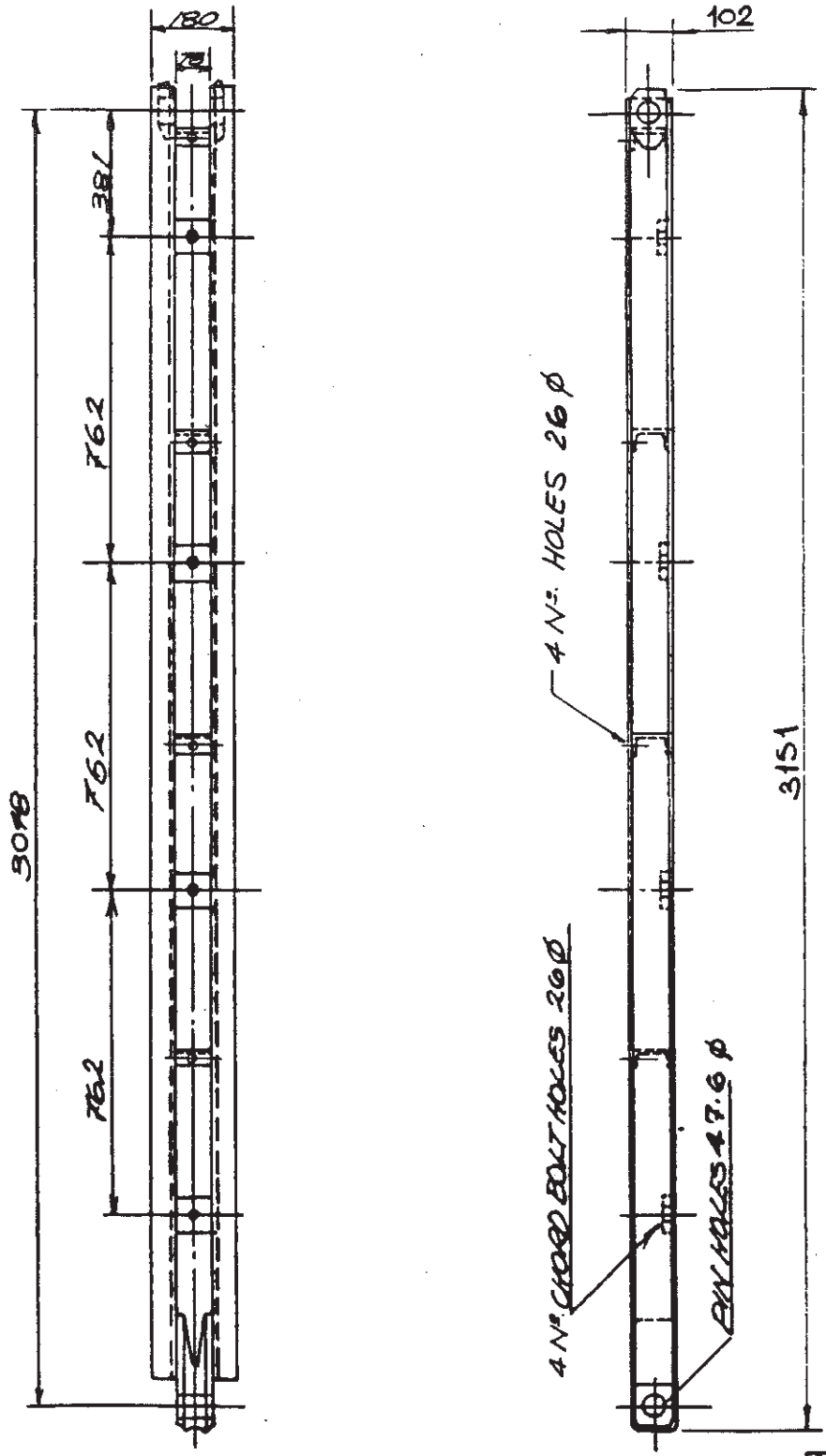
MC 302

9	/3	302

CA 313

REINFORCEMENT – CHORD – 3M. MK II.

WEIGHT : 81·78 Kg.



OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 3151 × 180 × 102 CUBE (M^3) 0·0578

CHECKED	DATE
R.L.B	4/4/89

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mills, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

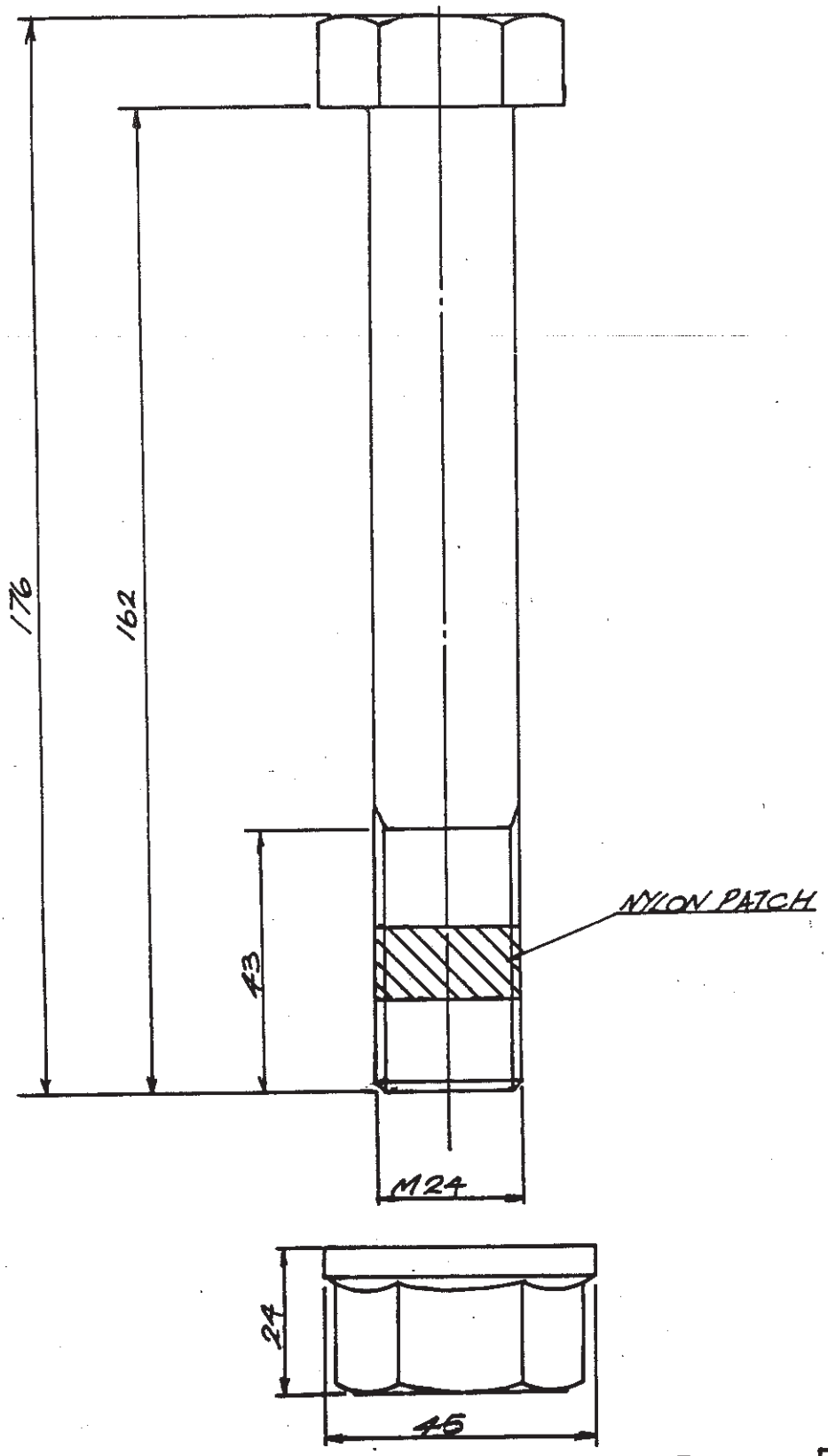
2/86

MC 207

BOLT-CHORD-SHORT

WEIGHT : 0·804 KG.

9	13	207
	CA 73	



OVERALL DIMENSIONS : 45 DIA × 176 LG.

CUBE (M^3) 0·00028.

CHECKED	DATE
SBD	14·2·86

MABEY

Mabey & Johnson Limited, Floral Mile, Twyford, Reading, RG10 9SQ

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. For easements, construction limits, and right of way lines, refer to the Right of Way Map.

2. The clearing limits as shown on the plans are approximate. The exact limits will be established in the field by the Resident. Payment for clearing will be considered incidental to Contract Items.

3. Clearing limits shall be 10 feet beyond and parallel to the construction slope limit lines or as shown on the Plans unless otherwise authorized by the Resident.

4. During construction, Castle Island Road, between Belgrade Road and West Road, may be closed to traffic for a time period specified in the Special Provisions.

5. Existing Signs within the Project limits shall be removed and reset as directed by the Resident. Payment for removal and reinstallation of existing signs will be considered incidental to the Contract. No separate payment will be made.

6. Do not excavate for Aggregate Subbase Course where existing material is suitable as determined by the Resident.

7. All embankment material, except as otherwise shown, placed below EL. 239.40 and beyond the abutment backfill limits shown on the "Abutment Details" sheet shall be Granular Borrow meeting the requirements of Standard Specifications Subsection 703.19, Granular Borrow, for Material for Underwater Backfill.

8. Loam shall be placed to a nominal depth of 4 inches in lawn areas and 2 inches in all other areas unless otherwise noted or directed.

9. Erosion Control Mix may be substituted in those areas normally receiving loam and seed as directed by the Resident. Placement shall be in accordance with Standard Specifications Section 619, Mulch. Payment will be made under Item Number 619.14, Erosion Control Mix.

10. Place a 24 in. wide strip of Erosion Control Blanket on the sideslopes along the top of riprap and behind the wingwalls.

11. Guardrail posts as shown in the Standard Details shall be modified from the indicated length of 7 feet to a length of 8 feet with an embedment of 5.25 feet. Payment will be considered incidental to the guardrail pay items.

12. A MASH Compliant guardrail end treatment shall be installed concurrently with the placement of each section of end bream guardrail.

13. Where it is apparent that runoff will cause continual erosion, Erosion Control Blankets, seeded gutters, riprap downspouts, and other gutters lined with Stone Ditch Protection shall be constructed after paving and shoulder work is completed. Payment will be made under the appropriate Contract Items.

14. Protective Coating for Concrete Surfaces shall be applied to the following areas:

All exposed surfaces of concrete curbs,
Fascias down to the drip notch,
Concrete wearing surfaces,
Top of abutment backwalls and to one foot below the top of backwalls on the back side.
Wingwalls top face and roadway face to one foot below roadway grade.

15. Seeding Method No. 1 shall be utilitzed on all lawns and developed areas; seeding method No. 2 shall be utilized on all other areas unless otherwise noted or directed.

16. Project information referred to below may be accessed at the following MaineDOT web address: http://www.maine.gov/mdot/contractors/.

17. The existing bridge plans may be accessed at the MaineDOT web address. The plans are reproductions of the original drawings as prepared for the construction of the bridge. It is very unlikely that the plans will show any construction field changes or any alterations which may have been made to the bridge during its lifespan.

18. The hydrologic report of the bridge site may be accessed at the MaineDOT web address. The hydrologic report is based on the designer's interpretation of the information obtained for the subject site. No assurance is given that the information or the conclusions of the report or values provided in these plans will be representative of actual conditions at the time of construction.

19. The project geotechnical report titled: Geotechnical Data Report for the Replacement of Narrows West Bridge, Castle Island Road over Long Pond, Rome, Maine, dated September 8, 2022 may be accessed at the MaineDOT web address.

20. Geotechnical information furnished or referred to in this Plan set is for the use of the Bidders and the Contractor. No assurance is given that the information or interpretations will be representative of actual subsurface conditions at the construction site. MaineDOT will not be responsible for the Bidder's or Contractor's interpretations or conclusions drawn from the geotechnical information. The boring logs contained in the plan set present factual and interpretive subsurface information collected at discrete locations. Data provided may not be representative of the subsurface conditions between boring locations.

21. Quantities included for pay items measured and paid for by Lump Sum are estimated quantities and are provided by MaineDOT for informational purposes only. Lump Sum pay items will be paid for at the Contract Bid amount, with no addition or reduction in payment to the contractor if the actual final quantities are different from MaineDOT provided estimated quantities, except as follows:

a. If a Lump Sum pay item is eliminated, the requirements of Standard Specifications Section 109.2, Elimination of Items will take precedence.

b. If other Contract Documents specifically allow a change in payment for Lump Sum pay item, those requirements will be followed.

c. If a design change results in changes to estimated quantities for Lump Sum pay items, price and adjustments will be made in accordance with Standard Specifications Section 109.7, Equitable Adjustments to Compensation and Time.

22. No existing drainage shall be abandoned, removed or plugged without prior approval of the Resident.

23. A 3 ft. paved lip shall be placed at all unpaved entrances unless otherwise noted on the Plans or directed by the Resident.

24. The existing structural plate pipe culverts shall be removed and become property of the Contractor. The Contractor is responsible for the proper management and disposal in the process of demolishing the culverts. The Contractor is responsible for implementing appropriate OSHA mandated personal protection standards related to this process. Once the culverts are removed the Contractor is soley responsible for the care, custody, and removal of the culvert components. Payment for all labor, materials, equipment, and other costs to remove and dispose of the existing culverts will be considered incidental to Item 203.20, Common Excavation.

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION		QUANTITY	UNIT
202.202	Removing Pavement Surface		180	SY
203.20	Common Excavation		850	CY
203.25	Granular Borrow		200	CY
206.082	Structural Earth Excavation - Major Structures, Plan Quantity		300	CY
304.10	Aggregate Subbase Course - Gravel		380	CY
403.208	Hot Mix Asphalt, 12.5 mm Nominal Maximum Size		73	TON
403.213	Hot Mix Asphalt, 12.5 mm Nominal Maximum Size (Base and Intermediate Base course)		92	TON
409.15	Bituminous Tack Coat, Applied		29	GAL
502.219	Structural Concrete, Abutments and Retaining Walls	(66 CY)	1	LS
502.261	Structural Concrete Roadway and Sidewalk Slab on Concrete Bridges	(66 CY)	1	LS
502.291	Saw Cut Grooving - Longitudinal	(1,420 SF)	1	LS
502.31	Structural Concrete Approach Slab	(18 CY)	1	LS
502.49	Structural Concrete Curbs and Sidewalks	(6 CY)	1	LS
503.12	Reinforcing Steel, Fabricated and Delivered		9,700	LB
503.13	Reinforcing Steel, Placing		9,700	LB
503.19	Low-Carbon Chromium Reinforcement, Fabricated and Delivered		7,000	LB
503.20	Low-Carbon Chromium Reinforcement, Placing		7,000	LB
507.0821	Steel Bridge Railing, 3 Bar	(120 LF)	1	LS
507.0822	Steel Approach Railing, 3-Bar		4	EA
511.07	Cofferdam		1	LS
511.07	Cofferdam		1	LS
515.21	Protective Coating for Concrete Surfaces	(270 SY)	1	LS
526.301	Portable Concrete Barrier, Type 1	(40 LF)	1	LS
530.30	GFRP, Reinforcement Bars, Fabricated and Delivered		11,900	LF
530.31	GFRP, Reinforcement Bars, Placing		11,900	LF
535.622	Prestressed Structural Concrete NEXT Beam	(55 CY)	1	LS
606.1301	31" W-Beam Guardrail - Mid-Way Splice - Single Faced		190	LF
606.1304	31" W-Beam Guardrail - Mid-Way Splice, Over 15' Radius		13	LF
606.1305	31" W-Beam Guardrail - Mid-Way Splice Flared Terminal		2	EA
606.1721	Bridge Transition - Type 1		4	EA
606.259	Anchorage Assembly		2	EA
606.353	Reflectorized Flexible Guardrail Marker		7	EA
610.16	Heavy Riprap		560	CY
610.18	Stone Ditch Protection		2	CY
613.319	Erosion Control Blanket		140	SY
615.07	Loam		20	CY
618.13	Seeding Method Number 1		0.6	UNIT
618.14	Seeding Method Number 2		2.5	UNIT
619.12	Mulch		3	UNIT
619.14	Erosion Control Mix		20	CY
620.58	Erosion Control Geotextile		760	SY
620.66	Drainage Geocomposite		50	SY
627.733	4" White or Yellow Painted Pavement Marking Line		680	LF
629.05	Hand Labor, Straight Time		35	HR
631.12	All Purpose Excavator (including operator)		25	HR
631.14	Grader (including operator)		25	HR
631.15	Roller, Earth and Base (including operator)		25	HR
631.172	Truck-large (including operator)		25	HR
639.19	Field Office, Type B		1	EA
652.312	Type III Barricades		7	EA
652.33	Drum		20	EA
652.34	Cone		20	EA
652.35	Construction Signs		370	SF
652.361	Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices	(180 CD)	1	LS
652.38	Flaggers		240	HR
652.41	Portable-Changeable Message Sign		2	EA
656.75	Temporary Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control		1	LS
659.10	Mobilization		1	LS
910.301	Special Work - Removing Temporary Mabey Bridge		1	LS
910.301	Special Work - Winter Maintenance & Snow Removal		1	LS
	ITEMS SPECIFIC TO PILE BID ALTERNATES (BID ONE)			
501.221	Spun Pipe Pile		176	LF
501.805	Drilling Equipment Mobilization, Spun Pipe Pile		1	LS
501.50	Steel H-beam Piles 89 lb/ft, delivered		192	LF
501.502	Steel H-beam Piles 89 lb/ft, in place		192	LF
501.804	Drilling Equipment Mobilization, Rock-Socketed H-pile		1	LS

1 Remove Item

HNTB

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WIN 025107.00

BRIDGE PLANS

BRIDGE NO. 5912

PROJ. MANAGER	T. Beaufieu		SIGNATURE	
DESIGN-DETAILED	E. Davidson	09\22	P.E. NUMBER	
CHECKED-REVIEWED	L. Driscoll	09\22	10/2022	
DESIGN2-DETAILED2			DATE	
DESIGN3-DETAILED3				
REVISIONS 1				
REVISIONS 2				
REVISIONS 3				
REVISIONS 4				
FIELD CHANGES				

NARROWS WEST BRIDGE
LONG POND
ROME-BELGRADE KENNEBEC COUNTY

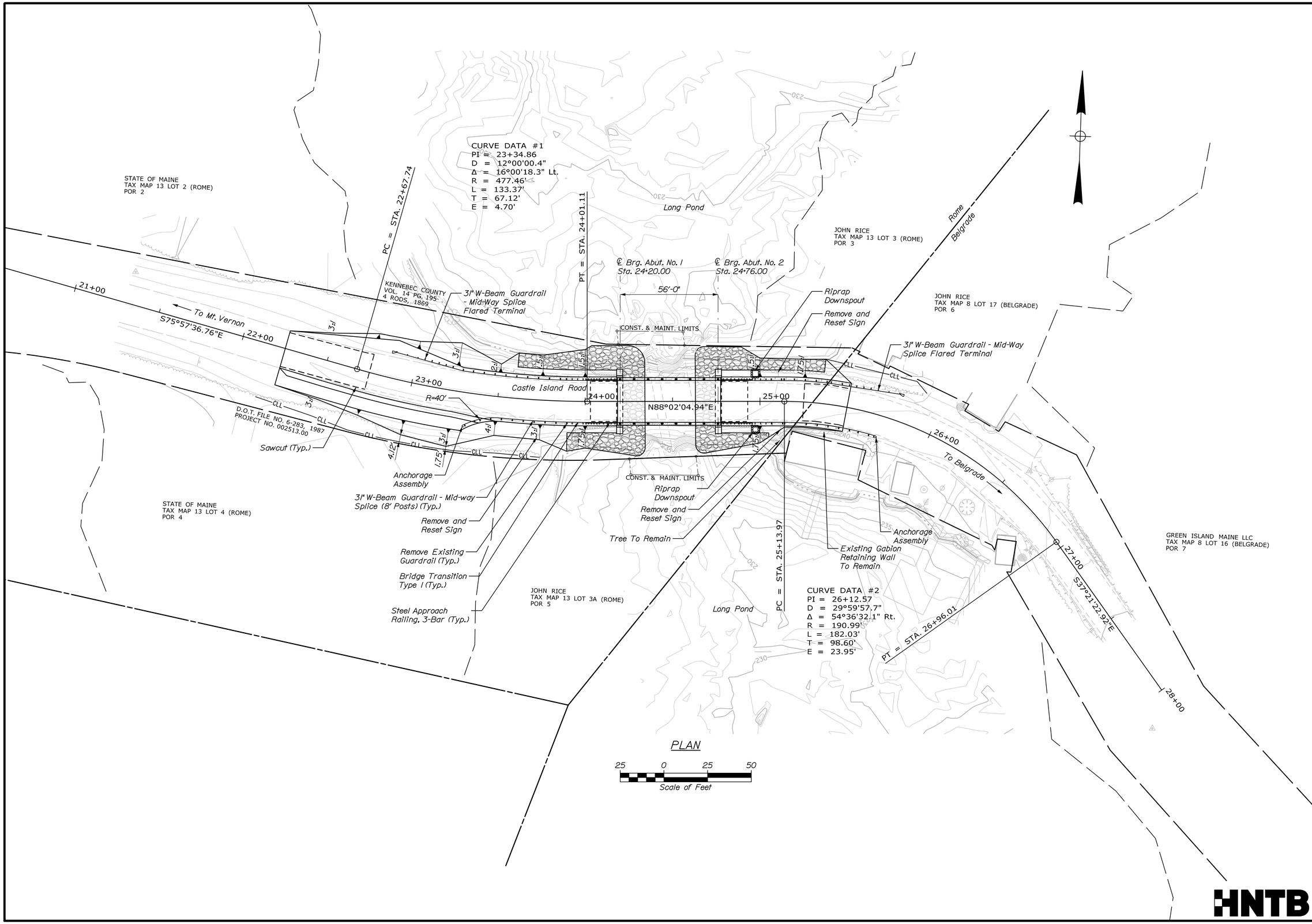
GENERAL NOTES & ESTIMATED QUANTITIES

SHEET NUMBER

2

OF 24

Filename: 002_GeneralNotes&EstimatedQtys.dgn Division: Username: Date:10/4/2022



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

WIN 025107.00

BRIDGE NO. 5912

BRIDGE PLANS

PROJ. MANAGER	T. Beaudoin	BY	DATE
DESIGN-DETAILED	E. Davidson	E. Davidson	09\22
CHECKED-REVIEWED	L. Driscoll	A. Stephens	09\22
DESIGN2-DETAILED2			
DESIGN3-DETAILED3			
REVISIONS 1	Updated R.O.W.		10/22
REVISIONS 2			
REVISIONS 3			
REVISIONS 4			
FIELD CHANGES			

SIGNATURE

P.E. NUMBER

DATE

NARROWS WEST BRIDGE
LONG POND
ROME-BELGRADE KENNEBEC COUNTY

GENERAL PLAN

SHEET NUMBER

3

OF 24

Username:

Division:

Date:10/4/2022

Filename: 003_GeneralPlan.dgn

Maine Department of Transportation

Soil/Rock Exploration Log

US CUSTOMARY UNITS

Project: Narrows West Bridge #5912 carries Castle Island Road over Long Pond
Location: Rome-Belgrade, Maine

Boring No.: BB-RLP-101

WIN: 25107.00

Driller:	MaineDOT	Elevation (ft.)	243.9	Auger ID/OD:	5" Solid Stem
Operator:	Daggett/Jay	Datum:	NAVD88	Sampler:	Standard Split Spoon
Logged By:	J. Manahan	Rig Type:	CME 45C	Hammer Wt./Fall:	140#/30"
Date Start/Finish:	6/23/2022; 09:15-12:30	Drilling Method:	Cased Wash Boring	Core Barrel:	NQ-2"
Boring Location:	24+20.1, 5.9 ft Rt.	Casing ID/OD:	NW-3"	Water Level*:	* 2.0 ft bgs.
Hammer Efficiency Factor: 0.974		Hammer Type:	Automatic ☒ Hydraulic ☐ Rope & Cathead ☐		

Definitions:
D = Split Spoon Sample
MD = Unsuccessful Split Spoon Sample Attempt
U = Thin Wall Tube Sample
MU = Unsuccessful Thin Wall Tube Sample Attempt
V = Field Vane Shear Test, PP = Pocket Penetrometer
MV = Unsuccessful Field Vane Shear Test Attempt
R = Rock Core Sample
SSA = Solid Stem Auger
HSA = Hollow Stem Auger
RC = Roller Cone
WOH = Weight of 140lb. Hammer
WOR/C = Weight of Rods or Casing
WO1P = Weight of One Person
S_u = Peak/Remolded Field Vane Undrained Shear Strength (psf)
$S_{u(lab)}$ = Lab Vane Undrained Shear Strength (psf)
q_p = Unconfined Compressive Strength (ksf)
N-uncorrected = Raw Field SPT N-value
Hammer Efficiency Factor = Rig Specific Annual Calibration Value
N_{60} = SPT N-uncorrected Corrected for Hammer Efficiency
N_{60} = (Hammer Efficiency Factor/60%)*N-uncorrected
T_v = Pocket Torvane Shear Strength (psf)
WC = Water Content, percent
LL = Liquid Limit
PL = Plastic Limit
PI = Plasticity Index
G = Grain Size Analysis
C = Consolidation Test

Depth (ft.)	Sample No.	Pen./Rec. (in.)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Blows (/6 in.) Shear Strength (psf) or RQD (%)	N-uncorrected	N_{60}	Casing Blows	Elevation (ft.)	Visual Description and Remarks	Laboratory Testing Results/ AASHTO and Unified Class
0							SSA	243.4	6" HMA. —0.5 Brown sand and gravel in auger cuttings.	
5	1D	24/24	5.00 - 7.00	10/10/10/12	20	32			Brown, damp, dense SAND, little gravel, little silt, (Fill).	G#379851 A-1-b, SM WC=10.7%
10	2D	24/5	10.00 - 12.00	5/7/7/6	14	23	4		Grey, wet, medium dense, Sandy GRAVEL, trace silt, (Fill). Set in NW Casing at 10.0 ft bgs.	
							24			
							35			
							28			
	3D	24/10	14.00 - 16.00	4/4/4/6	8	13	18		Grey, wet, medium dense, Silty SAND, trace gravel, (Fill).	
15							54	227.9	—16.0	
							92			
							130			
							74			
	4D	24/10	19.00 - 21.00	9/22/25/22	47	76	37		Grey, wet, hard, SILT, some sand, some gravel, (Glacial Till).	G#379852 A-4, SM WC=11.5%
20							31			
							62			
	R1	60/60	22.20 - 27.20	RQD = 97%			a22 NQ-2	221.7	a22 blows for 0.2 ft. —22.2 Top of Bedxrock at Elev. 221.7 ft. R1: Bedrock: Grey to dark grey, medium-grained DIORITE, hard, fresh, massive, with several thin, intrusive granite sills, seam at 26.1-26.2 ft bgs. [Rome Pluton] Rock Quality = Excellent R1: Core Times (min:sec) 22.2-23.2 ft (2:08) 23.2-24.2 ft (2:10) 24.2-25.2 ft (2:28) 25.2-26.2 ft (2:09) 26.2-27.2 ft (1:56) 100% Recovery	GTX 22.24-22.63 q_p = 29,738 psi
25										
	R2	60/58	27.20 - 32.20	RQD = 93%					R2: Bedrock: Similar to R1, seam at 27.8 ft bgs. [Rome Pluton] Rock Quality = Excellent. R2: Core Times (min:sec) 27.2-28.2 ft (0:41) no water return 28.2-29.2 ft (1:34) 29.2-30.2 ft (1:48) 30.2-31.2 ft (2:04) 31.2-32.2 ft (2:12) 97% Recovery	
30										
								211.7	—32.2 Bottom of Exploration at 32.2 feet below ground surface.	
35										
40										
45										
50										

Remarks:

* Water level at approximately 10.0 ft bgs., measured 2.0 ft bgs. after pulling casing.

Stratification lines represent approximate boundaries between soil types; transitions may be gradual.

* Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated. Groundwater fluctuations may occur due to conditions other than those present at the time measurements were made.

Page 1 of 1

Boring No.: BB-RLP-101

Maine Department of Transportation

Soil/Rock Exploration Log

US CUSTOMARY UNITS

Project: Narrows West Bridge #5912 carries Castle Island Road over Long Pond
Location: Rome-Belgrade, Maine

Boring No.: BB-RLP-102

WIN: 25107.00

Driller:	MaineDOT	Elevation (ft.)	243.5	Auger ID/OD:	5" Solid Stem
Operator:	Daggett/Jay	Datum:	NAVD88	Sampler:	Standard Split Spoon
Logged By:	J. Manahan	Rig Type:	CME 45C	Hammer Wt./Fall:	140#/30"
Date Start/Finish:	6/24/2022; 08:00-10:30	Drilling Method:	Cased Wash Boring	Core Barrel:	NQ-2"
Boring Location:	24+67.2, 8.2 ft Lt.	Casing ID/OD:	NW-3"	Water Level*:	* 5.2 ft bgs.
Hammer Efficiency Factor: 0.974		Hammer Type:	Automatic ☒ Hydraulic ☐ Rope & Cathead ☐		

Definitions:
D = Split Spoon Sample
MD = Unsuccessful Split Spoon Sample Attempt
U = Thin Wall Tube Sample
MU = Unsuccessful Thin Wall Tube Sample Attempt
V = Field Vane Shear Test, PP = Pocket Penetrometer
MV = Unsuccessful Field Vane Shear Test Attempt
R = Rock Core Sample
SSA = Solid Stem Auger
HSA = Hollow Stem Auger
RC = Roller Cone
WOH = Weight of 140lb. Hammer
WOR/C = Weight of Rods or Casing
WO1P = Weight of One Person
S_u = Peak/Remolded Field Vane Undrained Shear Strength (psf)
$S_{u(lab)}$ = Lab Vane Undrained Shear Strength (psf)
q_p = Unconfined Compressive Strength (ksf)
N-uncorrected = Raw Field SPT N-value
Hammer Efficiency Factor = Rig Specific Annual Calibration Value
N_{60} = SPT N-uncorrected Corrected for Hammer Efficiency
N_{60} = (Hammer Efficiency Factor/60%)*N-uncorrected
T_v = Pocket Torvane Shear Strength (psf)
WC = Water Content, percent
LL = Liquid Limit
PL = Plastic Limit
PI = Plasticity Index
G = Grain Size Analysis
C = Consolidation Test

Depth (ft.)	Sample No.	Pen./Rec. (in.)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Blows (/6 in.) Shear Strength (psf) or RQD (%)	N-uncorrected	N_{60}	Casing Blows	Elevation (ft.)	Visual Description and Remarks	Laboratory Testing Results/ AASHTO and Unified Class
0							SSA		Brown sand and gravel in auger cuttings.	
5	1D	24/21	5.00 - 7.00	14/17/13/12	30	49			Brown, damp, dense SAND, some gravel, trace silt, (Fill).	
10	2D	24/10	10.00 - 12.00	8/14/22/9	36	58	RC**		Grey-brown, wet, very dense SAND, some gravel, trace silt, (Fill). Set in NW Casing at 10.0 ft bgs.	G#379854 A-1-b, SW WC=12.7%
15	3D	24/3	15.00 - 17.00	31/33/32/15	65	106			Grey, wet, very dense GRAVEL, trace sand, (Coarse/Rock Fill).	
20	4D R1	4.8/2 60/50	20.00 - 20.40 20.40 - 25.40	12(4.8") RQD = 80%	---		NQ-2	223.1	Grey, wet GRAVEL, trace sand, (Coarse/Rock Fill). —20.4 Top of Bedrock at Elev. 223.1 ft. R1: Bedrock: Grey to dark grey, medium-grained DIORITE, hard, fresh, massive, with some fractures and thin, felsic, granite sills. [Rome Pluton] Rock Quality = Good. R1: Core Times (min:sec) 20.4-21.4 ft (1:17) no water return 21.4-22.4 ft (1:36) 22.4-23.4 ft (1:36) 23.4-24.4 ft (1:52) 24.4-25.4 ft (2:14) 83% Recovery	GTX 20.44-20.82 q_p = 25,277 psi
25	R2	55.2/53	25.40 - 30.00	RQD = 53%					R2: Bedrock: Similar to R1, except more fractured, with steeply angled foliation, and thicker, more felsic sills. [Rome Pluton] Rock Quality = Fair R2: Core Times (min:sec) 25.4-26.4 ft (2:00) 26.4-27.4 ft (1:45) 27.4-28.4 ft (1:15) approximate 1" seam 28.4-29.4 ft (2:01) 29.4-30.0 ft (1:56) core barrel full 96% Recovery	
30								213.5	—30.0 Bottom of Exploration at 30.0 feet below ground surface.	
35										
40										
45										
50										

Remarks:

* Measured 5.2 ft bgs. after pulling casing.
** Roller coned ahead and drove casing.

Stratification lines represent approximate boundaries between soil types; transitions may be gradual.

* Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated. Groundwater fluctuations may occur due to conditions other than those present at the time measurements were made.

Page 1 of 1

Boring No.: BB-RLP-102

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

2510700

WIN 25107.00

BRIDGE PLANS

BRIDGE NO. 5912

	BY	DATE
PROJ. MANAGER		
DESIGN-DETAILED		
CHECKED-REVIEWED		
DESIGN2-DETAILED2	J.MANAHAN	
DESIGN3-DETAILED3	T.WHITE	SEP 2022
REVISIONS 1		
REVISIONS 2		
REVISIONS 3		
REVISIONS 4		
FIELD CHANGES		

SIGNATURE

P.E. NUMBER

DATE

NARROWS WEST BRIDGE
LONG POND
ROME-BELGRADE KENNEBEC COUNTY

BORING LOGS

SHEET NUMBER

6

OF 25