furnish and install either the “butterfly” type or linear delineation panels, at its discretion, for new guardrail items.

Reflectorized beam guardrail reflectors ( either “butterfly” type or linear delineation system panels) will be paid for under the applicable pay items for installation in conjunction with Adjust, Modify, Remove and Reset, Remove Modify and Reset guardrail items. The accepted quantity of “butterfly” type or linear delineation system panels will be paid for at the contract unit price each for all work and materials furnished to install, complete in place, including all incidentals necessary to complete the work.

Payment will be made under:

| Pay Item | | Pay Unit |
|---|---|---|
| 606.1301 | 31” W-Beam Guardrail - Mid-Way Splice – Single Faced | Linear Foot |
| 606.1302 | 31” W-Beam Guardrail - Mid-Way Splice – Double Faced | Linear Foot |
| 606.1303 | 31” W-Beam Guardrail - Mid-Way Splice, 15’ Radius and Less | Linear Foot |
| 606.1304 | 31” W-Beam Guardrail - Mid-Way Splice, Over 15’ Radius | Linear Foot |
| 606.1305 | 31” W-Beam Guardrail - Mid-Way Splice Flared Terminal | Each |
| 606.1306 | 31” W-Beam Guardrail - Mid-Way Splice Tangent Terminal | Each |
| 606.1307 | Bridge Transition (Asymmetrical) – Type IA | Each |
| 606.1721 | Bridge Transition - Type I | Each |
| 606.1722 | Bridge Transition - Type II | Each |
| 606.1731 | Bridge Connection - Type I | Each |
| 606.1732 | Bridge Connection - Type II | Each |
| 606.178 | Guardrail Beam | Linear Foot |
| 606.25 | Terminal Connector | Each |
| 606.257 | Terminal Connector - Thrie Beam | Each |
| 606.259 | Anchorage Assembly | Each |
| 606.265 | Terminal End-Single Rail - Galvanized Steel | Each |
| 606.266 | Terminal End-Single Rail - Corrosion Resistant Steel | Each |
| 606.275 | Terminal End-Double Rail - Galvanized Steel | Each |
| 606.276 | Terminal End-Double Rail - Corrosion Resistant Steel | Each |
| 606.352 | Reflectorized Beam Guardrail Delineators (“Butterfly” type) | Each |
| 606.3521 | Linear Delineation System Panel | Each |
| 606.353 | Reflectorized Flexible Guardrail Marker | Each |
| 606.354 | Remove and Reset Reflectorized Flexible Guardrail Marker | Each |
| 606.356 | Underdrain Delineator Post | Each |
| 606.358 | Guardrail, Modify | Linear Foot |
| 606.362 | Guardrail, Adjust | Linear Foot |
| 606.365 | Guardrail, Remove, Modify, and Reset | Linear Foot |
| 606.366 | Guardrail, Remove and Reset | Linear Foot |
| 606.367 | Replace Unusable Existing Guardrail Posts | Each |
| 606.3671 | Replace Unusable Offset Blocks | Each |
| 606.47 | Single Wood Post | Each |
| 606.48 | Single Galvanized Steel Post | Each |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 606.50 | Single Steel Pipe Post | Each |
| 606.51 | Multiple Mailbox Support | Each |
| 606.568 | Guardrail, Modify - Double Rail | Linear Foot |
| 606.63 | Thrie Beam Rail Beam | Linear Foot |
| 606.64 | Guardrail Thrie Beam - Double Rail | Linear Foot |
| 606.65 | Guardrail Thrie Beam - Single Rail | Linear Foot |
| 606.66 | Terminal End Thrie Beam | Each |
| 606.70 | Transition Section - Thrie Beam | Each |
| 606.71 | Guardrail Thrie Beam - 15 ft radius and less | Linear Foot |
| 606.72 | Guardrail Thrie Beam - over 15 ft radius | Linear Foot |
| 606.73 | Guardrail Thrie Beam - Single Rail Bridge Mounted | Linear Foot |
| 606.74 | Guardrail - Single Rail Bridge Mounted | Linear Foot |
| 606.753 | Widen Shoulder for Low Volume Guardrail End | Each |
| 606.754 | Widen Shoulder for Flared Guardrail Terminal | Each |
| 606.78 | Low Volume Guardrail End | Each |
| 606.80 | Buried-in-Slope Guardrail End | Each |

## SECTION 608
## SIDEWALKS

Section 608.022Detectable Warning Materials Standard Revise this section by removing the last sentence of this section beginning with "Concrete…" and replacing it with "**Concrete shall meet the requirements of Section 608.021, Sidewalk Materials, of this specification or may be a prepackaged concrete mix from the Department's Qualified Products List (QPL)."**

## SECTION 609
## CURB

Remove this section in its entirety and replace with the following:

609.01 Description Construct or reset curb, gutter, or combination curb and gutter, paved ditch, and paved flume. The types of curb are designated as follows:

Type 1 - Stone curbing of quarried granite stone
Type 2 – Concrete Curbing
Type 3 - Bituminous curbing
Type 5 - Stone edging of quarried granite stone

609.02 Materials Except as provided below, the materials used shall meet the requirements of the following Sections of Division 700 - Materials:

| | |
|---|---|
| Portland Cement and Portland Pozzolan Cement | 701.01 |
| Water | 701.02 |
| Air Entraining Chemical Admixture | 701.03 |
| Fine Aggregate for Concrete | 703.01 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Coarse Aggregate for Concrete | 703.02 |
| Joint Mortar | 705.02 |
| Reinforcing Steel | 709.01 |
| Stone Curbing and Edging | 712.04 |
| Epoxy Resin | 712.35 |
| Hot Mix Asphalt Curbing | 712.36 |
| Structural Precast Concrete Units (Concrete Curb) | 712.061 |

The Contractor shall submit a concrete mix design for the Portland Cement Concrete to the Resident, for the uses specified below or in accordance with the Contract Documents.

Circular curb, terminal sections and transition sections shall be in reasonably close conformity with the shape and dimensions shown on the Plans and to the applicable material requirements herein for the type of curb specified.

Dowels shall be reinforcing steel deformed bars.

Concrete for Slipform Concrete Curb shall meet the requirements below:

a. Class A, with the exception that permeability requirements shall be waived.
b. Entrained air content of Slipform Concrete Curb shall be 4.0% to 7.0%
c. Concrete temperature, prior to discharge, shall not exceed 90 F.
d. Proposed mix designs may contain polypropylene fibers.
e. Partially discharged loads may be retempered with water provided the maximum water to cement ratio is not exceeded.

609.03 Vertical Stone Curb, Terminal Section and Transition Sections and Portland Cement Concrete Curb, Terminal Sections and Transition Sections

a. Installation The curb stone shall be set on a compacted foundation so that the front top arris line conforms to the lines and grades required. The foundation shall be prepared in advance of setting the stone by grading the proper elevation and shaping to conform as closely as possible to the shape of the bottom of the stone. The required spacing between stones shall be assured by the use of an approved spacing device to provide an open joint between stones of at least ¼ inch and no greater than ⅝ inch.

b. Backfilling All remaining spaces under the curb shall be filled with approved material and thoroughly hand tamped so the stones will have a firm uniform bearing on the foundation for the entire length and width. Any remaining excavated areas surrounding the curb shall be filled to the required grade with approved materials. This material shall be placed in layers not exceeding 8 inches in depth, loose measure and thoroughly tamped.

When backfill material infiltrates through the joints between the stones, small amounts of joint mortar or other approved material shall be placed in the back portion of the joint to prevent such infiltrating.

c. Protection The curb shall be protected and kept in good condition. All exposed surfaces smeared or discolored shall be cleaned and restored to a satisfactory condition or the curb stone removed and replaced.

d. Curb Inlets Curb placed adjacent to curb inlets shall be installed with steel dowels cemented into each stone with epoxy grout as shown in the Standard Details.

The epoxy grout shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The grout shall be forced into the hole, after which the dowel shall be coated with grout for one-half its length and inserted into the grout filled hole. The hole shall be completely filled with grout around the dowel. All tools and containers must be clean before using.

The Contractor may elect to substitute concrete to backfill Stone Curbing or Stone Edging at their option. If the concrete backfill option is elected, the Concrete Fill shall meet the requirements of 609.02. The Contractor shall submit a concrete design for the Portland Cement Concrete, with a minimum designated compressive strength of 3000 PSI meeting the requirements of Class S or Class Fill Concrete. The Contractor may elect to choose a Prepackaged Concrete Mix from the Departments Qualified Products list (QPL). Concrete backfill shall be completed in conformance with a Department supplied concrete backfill detail.

609.04 Bituminous Curb

a. Preparation of Base Before placing the curb, the foundation course shall be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign and objectionable material. String or chalk lines shall be positioned on the prepared base to provide guidelines. The foundation shall be uniformly painted with tack coat at a rate of 0.04 to 0.14 gal/yd$^2$.

b. Placing The curb shall be placed by an approved power operated extruding type machine using the shape mold called for. A tight bond shall be obtained between the base and the curb. The Resident may permit the placing of curbing by other than mechanical curb placing machines when short sections or sections with short radii are required. The resulting curbing shall conform in all respects to the curbing produced by the machine.

c. When required, the curb shall be painted and coated with glass beads in accordance with Section 627 - Pavement Marking. Curb designated to be painted shall not be sealed with bituminous sealing compound.

d. Acceptance Curb may be accepted or rejected based on appearance concerning texture, alignment, or both. All damaged curb shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

e. Polyester fibers shall be uniformly incorporated into the dry mix at a rate of 0.25 percent of the total batch weight. Certification shall be provided from the supplier with each shipment meeting the following requirements:

| | |
|---|---|
| Average Length | 0.25 inches ± 0.005 |
| Average Diameter | 0.0008 inches ± 0.0001 |
| Specific Gravity | 1.32-1.40 |
| Melting Temperature | 480 °F Minimum |

609.05 Slipform Concrete Curb

a. Preparation of Base Before placing the curb, the foundation course shall be thoroughly cleaned of all foreign and objectionable material. The Contractor shall not place Slipform Concrete Curb on a wet or frozen foundation. The foundation (HMA or concrete) may be in a Saturated Surface Dry condition, but no standing water shall be allowed. String or chalk lines shall be positioned on the prepared foundation to provide guidelines. Prior to placing the curb, the foundation shall be uniformly coated with an epoxy resin adhesive that meets the requirements of AASHTO M 235, Type I, II, III, IV or V and has been tested by AASHTO Product Evaluation & Audit Solutions. The Contractor shall submit the epoxy resin adhesive that they propose to utilize with the concrete mix design. The epoxy resin adhesive must be approved prior to placement and used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

b. Placing Concrete shall be placed with an approved Slipform machine that will produce a finished product according to the design specified in the Plans. For cold weather slip forming, the outside temperature must be at least 36°F and rising. The curb shall be placed on a firm, uniform foundation, shall conform to the section profile specified in the Plans, and shall match the appropriate grade. Expansion joints shall be placed in the curb where it meets rigid structures such as but not limited to building foundations, catch basin headers or fire hydrants. Contraction joints will be placed at 10-foot intervals using sawing methods, which shall cut 1 to 3 inches into the concrete. Contraction joints shall be cut between 1 and 7 days after placement of the concrete. Joints shall be constructed perpendicular to the subgrade and match other joints in roadways, sidewalks, or other structures when applicable.

c. Curing and Sealing Proper curing shall be provided using either a combination curing/sealing compound spray that meets ASTM 1315 Type 1-Class A, or a curing compound spray that meets ASTM 309 Type 1-D – Class A. Curing may also be accomplished by the methods specified in Standard Specification Section 502.14, Curing Concrete.

If a combination curing/sealing compound spray is not used, a separate sealing compound from the MaineDOT Qualified Products List for a Type 1c sealer shall be applied after the concrete has cured.

d. Protection Slipform curb must be adequately protected after placement. The concrete shall be allowed to cure for at least 72 hours. During cold weather conditions, when temperatures drop below the required temperature of 36°F after placement, curbing shall be protected by concrete blankets or a combination of plastic sheeting and straw. After any

placement of Slipform curb, regardless of weather conditions, the placed curb shall be adequately protected by traffic control devices as necessary.

e. Marking When required, the curb shall be painted and coated with glass beads in accordance with Section 627 - Pavement Marking. Curb designated to be painted shall not be sealed unless a combination curing/sealing compound is used.

f. Acceptance Curb shall be accepted or rejected based on finish, alignment, entrained air content, and compressive strength. Concrete Quality Control and Acceptance shall be done in accordance with Standard Specification Section 502, Method C. All damaged curb shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

609.06 Stone Edging The curb shall be installed, backfilled and protected in accordance with Section 609.03, except as follows:

a. Slope The edging shall be set on a slope as shown on the Plans or as directed.

b. Joints Joints shall be open and not greater than 1½ inch in width.

609.07 Stone Bridge Curb

a. Installation Each stone and the bed upon which it is to be placed shall be cleaned and thoroughly wetted with water before placing the mortar for bedding and setting the stone. The stone shall be set on a fresh bed of joint mortar and well bedded before the mortar has set so that the front top arris line conforms to the line and grade required. Whenever temporary supporting wedges or other devices are used in setting the stones, they shall be removed before the mortar in the bed has become set, and the holes left by them shall be filled with mortar. Concrete behind the stones shall not be placed until the stones have been in place at least two days. Bedding and pointing mortar for joints shall be cured as required under Section 502 - Structural Concrete.

b. Joints Vertical joints shall be ½ inch in width plus or minus ⅛ inch. Whenever possible, the face and top of the joint shall be pointed with joint mortar to a depth of 1½ inch, before the bedding mortar has set. Joints which cannot be so pointed, shall be prepared for pointing by raking them to a depth of 1½ inch before the mortar has set. Joints not pointed at the time the stone is laid shall be thoroughly wetted with clean water and filled with mortar. The mortar shall be well driven into the joint and finished with an approved pointing tool, flush with the pitch line of the stones.

609.08 Resetting Stone or Portland Cement Concrete Curb, Including Terminal Sections and Transitions

The curb shall be installed, backfilled and protected in accordance with Section 609.03, except as follows:

a. Removal of Curbing The Contractor shall carefully remove and store curb specified on the Plans or designated for resetting. Curb damaged or destroyed, because of the

Contractor's operations or because of their failure to store and protect it in a manner that would prevent its loss or damage, shall be replaced with curbing of equal quality at the Contractor's expense.

b. Cutting and Fitting Cutting or fitting necessary in order to install the curbing at the locations directed shall be done by the Contractor.

609.09 Method of Measurement Curb, both new and reset, will be measured by the linear foot along the front face of the curb at the elevation of the finished pavement, complete in place and accepted. Curb inlets at catch basins, including doweling, will not be measured for payment but shall be considered included in the cost of the catch basin. New transition sections and terminal curb will be measured by the unit. Reset transition sections and terminal curb will be included in the measurement for resetting curb.

Concrete Slipform Curb and terminal ends will be measured by the linear foot along the front face of the curb at the elevation of the finished pavement, complete in place and accepted.

609.10 Basis of Payment The accepted quantities of curbing will be paid for at the contract unit price per linear foot for each kind and type of curbing as specified.

Payment for terminal curb shall include only that portion of the curbing modified for installation at ends of curb runs shown in the Standard Details. Curb adjacent to terminal ends shall be paid for at the contract unit price per linear foot for the type of curb installed.

Vertical Curb Type 1 is required to have a radius of 60 feet or less, will be paid for as Vertical Curb Type 1 - Circular.

Curb, Type 5 required to have a radius of 30 feet or less will be paid for as Curb Type 5 - Circular.

There will be no separate payment for concrete fill, mortar, reinforcing steel, anchors, tack coat, drilling for and grouting anchors, pointing and bedding of curbing, and for cutting and fitting, but these will be considered included in the work of the related curb.

Removal of existing curb and necessary excavation for installing new or reset curbing will not be paid for directly but shall be considered to be included in the appropriate new or reset curb pay item. Base and Subbase material will be paid for under Section 304 - Aggregate Base and Subbase Course. Backing up bituminous curb is incidental to the curb items. Loam, as directed, will be paid under 615 – Loam.

Payment will be made under:

| | Pay Item | Pay Unit |
|---|---|---|
| 609.11 | Vertical Curb Type 1 | Linear Foot |
| 609.12 | Vertical Curb Type 1 - Circular | Linear Foot |
| 609.13 | Vertical Bridge Curb Type 1 | Linear Foot |
| 609.131 | Vertical Bridge Curb Type 1A | Linear Foot |
| 609.132 | Vertical Bridge Curb Type 1B | Linear Foot |
| 609.142 | Vertical Bridge Curb Type 1B - Circular | Linear Foot |
| 609.15 | Sloped Curb Type 1 | Linear Foot |
| 609.151 | Sloped Curb Type 1 - Circular | Linear Foot |
| 609.161 | Concrete Slipform Curb – Vertical Type 2 | Linear Foot |
| 609.21 | Concrete Slipform Curb Type 2 | Linear Foot |
| 609.219 | Concrete Slipform Terminal End Type 2 | Linear Foot |
| 609.23 | Terminal Curb Type 1 | Each |
| 609.234 | Terminal Curb Type 1 - 4 foot | Each |
| 609.237 | Terminal Curb Type 1 - 7 foot | Each |
| 609.2371 | Terminal Curb Type 1 - 7 foot – Circular | Each |
| 609.238 | Terminal Curb Type 1 - 8 foot | Each |
| 609.26 | Curb Transition Section B Type 1 | Each |
| 609.31 | Curb Type 3 | Linear Foot |
| 609.34 | Curb Type 5 | Linear Foot |
| 609.35 | Curb-Type 5 - Circular | Linear Foot |
| 609.38 | Reset Curb Type 1 | Linear Foot |
| 609.39 | Reset Curb Type 2 | Linear Foot |
| 609.40 | Reset Curb Type 5 | Linear Foot |

## SECTION 610
## STONE FILL, RIPRAP, STONE BLANKET, AND STONE DITCH PROTECTION

610.02 Materials Amend this subsection by adding the following to the end of the material list:
"**Stone Ditch Protection 703.29"**

## SECTION 618
## SEEDING

618.08 Mulching Revise this Section so that the third sentence reads: "Mulch for Seeding Method Number 1 shall only be cellulous fiber mulch Section 619.04 **(b)** or straw mulch Section 619.04 (**a**)."

## SECTION 619
## MULCH

619.03 General Amend this Section by adding the following sentence to the end: **"Straw mulch shall be used in all wetland areas."**

## SECTION 626
## FOUNDATIONS, CONDUIT, AND JUNCTION BOXES FOR HIGHWAY SIGNING, LIGHTING, AND SIGNALS

Section 626.021 Miscellaneous Materials Revise this section by removing the fourth paragraph beginning with " All Concrete for concrete encasement…" and replace it with "**All concrete for concrete encasement of conduit shall be Class S or Class Fill concrete in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 502 – Structural Concrete, or a Prepackaged Concrete Mix from the Department's Qualified Products List (QPL).**"

**Section 626.031Conduit** Revise the fifth paragraph beginning with "After the trench has been…" by removing the last sentence beginning with "Where concrete encasement…" and replacing it with **"Where concrete encasement is required around the conduit, the concrete shall meet Class S, Class Fill in accordance with the applicable requirements of Section 502 – Structural Concrete, or a Prepackaged Concrete Mix from the Department's Qualified Products List (QPL)."**

626.034 Concrete Foundations Revise this Section by changing '626.037' to '**626.036**' in the Second Paragraph which begins with "Foundations shall consist of cast-in-place…".

Revise the 10th paragraph beginning with "Before placing concrete, the required elbows…" by removing "…**in accordance with Standard Specification 633**."

626.036 Precast Foundations Revise the last sentence of paragraph one so that it reads: "**Construction of precast foundations shall conform to the Standard Details and all requirements of 712.061**."

## SECTION 627
## PAVEMENT MARKINGS

627.02 Materials Amend this section by adding the following to the existing Specification:

**"When pavement marking paint must be applied on pavement with an air temperature between 35 °F and 50 °F, a low temperature waterborne paint may be used upon the Department's approval as noted below.**

**The Contractor shall submit the following information for Department review and approval at least 10 calendar days prior to application:**

**The manufacturer and product name of the low temperature waterborne paint**

**The manufacturer's technical product data sheets**

**The product's SDS sheets**

**All required and recommended application specifications for the product**

**The manufacturer's requirements for temperature, surface preparation, paint thickness and the bead application shall be followed. No additional payment will be made for the use of low temperature waterborne paint. "**

627.06 Application Revise this subsection by replacing the paragraph beginning with " On other final pavement markings…" with the following:
**"On other final pavement markings and on curb, where the paint is applied by hand painting or spraying, application shall be one uniform covering coat at least 16 mils thick. Before the paint has dried, the glass beads shall be applied by a pressure system that will force the glass beads onto the undried paint as uniformly as possible.**

**Painted lines and markings shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's published recommendations. These recommendations will be supplied to the Resident prior to installation."**

Revise this subsection by replacing the paragraph beginning with " If the final reflectivety values are less…" with the following:

**"The final reflectivity will be acceptable if 90 percent or more of the painted pavement lines and markings meet the specified minimum value. If less than 90 percent of the painted pavement lines and markings meet the specified minimum final reflectivity values, the Contractor shall repaint those areas not meeting required reflectivity at no cost to the Department.**

**If, after repainting, analysis of the final reflectivity values results in the need for a second repainting, the Contractor will submit in writing a plan of action to meet the reflectivity minimums prior to continuing any work. Once the plan has been reviewed and approved by the Department, the Contractor shall reapply at no cost to the Department."**

## SECTION 634
## HIGHWAY LIGHTING

634.021 Materials Revise this subsection by removing the paragraph beginning with "All bolts for mounting lighting fixtures" and replacing with:

"**All bolts for mounting lighting fixtures under bridge structures shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A307. These bolts and other fastening hardware shall be galvanized in**

**accordance with AASHTO M 232 (ASTM A153), ASTM F2329, or ASTM B695, Class 50, Type I**."

## SECTION 637
## DUST CONTROL

**Revise this section by removing it in its entirety.**

## SECTION 643
## TRAFFIC SIGNALS

643.021 Materials Amend this subsection by adding the following at the end:

"**MaineDOT is transitioning to MASH2016 criteria for Work Zone Traffic Control Devices on the following schedule:**

**Temporary Traffic Control Signals will be crash tested and/or evaluated to MASH2016 criteria by January 1, 2030. Current Category 4 devices in useful serviceable condition that are successfully tested to NCHRP Report 350 or MASH2009 criteria may be utilized through December 31, 2029**."

643.023 Traffic Signal Structures Remove the third paragraph and replace it with the following:

"**Traffic signal support structures shall be classified as Fatigue Category III if they are located on roads with a speed limit of 35 mph or less, Fatigue Category II if they are located on roads with a speed limit of greater than 35 mph, and Fatigue Category I if noted on the Contract Plans. Fatigue Importance Factors shall be as specified in Table 11.6-1 (Fatigue Importance Factors). Fatigue analyses are not required for span-wire (strain) pole traffic signal support structures with heights of 55 feet or less unless required by the current edition of AASHTO "LRFD Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals".**

643.09 Service Connection Revise this subsection by removing the paragraph that begins with "Traffic signal services shall have…".

And by removing the paragraphs beginning with " A service ground rod shall be installed…" and "A total of 4, 10' service…" and replace them with "**A total of 4, 10' service ground rods shall be installed and properly connected together on the outside of the cabinet foundation. One ground rod shall be located at each corner and shall be either flush or slightly below finished grade. The connection between the ground rod and the ground wire shall be an**

**exothermic connection such as a Cadweld. The ground wire from the interconnected ground rods shall be routed through a conduit in the foundation and into the base of the cabinet**".

## SECTION 645
## HIGHWAY SIGNING

Section 645.023 Sign Support Structures. Under letter "c.", revise the fifth paragraph beginning with "In addition to the required details…" by removing the words "**and foundation**" from the 5th sentence.

Section 645.08 Method of Measurement. Revise the second paragraph beginning with "Bridge-type, cantilever and…" by removing the words "**including the foundation**" .

Section 645.09 Basis of Payment. Revise the third paragraph beginning with "The accepted bridge-type, cantilever and…" by removing the word "**foundation**" from the second sentence. Add the following sentence to the end of the paragraph "**Conduits, Junction Boxes, and Foundations will be paid for under Section 626.**"

## SECTION 652
## MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

**652.2.5 Portable Changeable Message Sign** Revise the fifth paragraph so it reads:

**"The control system shall include a display screen upon which messages can be reviewed before being displayed on the message sign. The control system shall be capable of maintaining memory when power is unavailable. Messages must be changeable with either a portable electronic device like a notebook computer or an on-board keypad. The controller shall have the capability to store a minimum of 200 user-defined and 200 pre-programmed messages. Controller and battery compartments shall be enclosed in lockable, weather-tight boxes. The cabinet shall be locked at all times that the Contractor is not actively changing the message. The Contractor shall change the password for the controller prior to stationing the PCMS and shall provide the password to the Resident. The password shall be unique per PCMS and secure and shall not be written anywhere in, on, around, or stored in the PCMS."**
Amend this Section by adding the following new subsection:

"**652.2.6 Device Crashworthiness MaineDOT is transitioning to MASH2016 criteria for Work Zone Traffic Control Devices on the following schedule:**

**Category 1 (Cones, Drums, Tubular Markers, Flexible Delineators, and similar devices that have little chance if causing windshield penetration, tire damage, or other significant effect on the control or trajectory of a vehicle) – All Category 1 devices will be manufacturer self-certified as MASH2016 by January 1, 2025. Current Category 1 devices in useful serviceable condition that are not self-certified as MASH2016 compliant may be utilized through December 31, 2024.**

**Category 2 (Barricades, Portable Sign Supports, Category 1 devices with attachments, and similar devices that are not expected to produce significant vehicular velocity change but may be otherwise hazardous) – All Category 2 devices will be crash tested and/or evaluated to MASH2016 criteria by January 1, 2025. Current Category 2 devices in useful serviceable condition that are successfully tested to NCHRP Report 350 or MASH2009 criteria may be utilized through December 31, 2024.**

**Category 3 (Portable Concrete Barrier, Portable Crash Cushions, Truck Mounted Attenuators, Category 2 devices weighing more than 100 pounds, and similar devices that are expected to produce significant vehicular velocity change or other harmful reactions) – All Category 3 devices will be crash tested and/or evaluated to MASH2016 criteria by January 1, 2030. Current Category 3 devices in useful serviceable condition that are successfully tested to NCHRP Report 350 or MASH2009 criteria may be utilized through December 31, 2029. (See Standard Specification 526 for additional Portable Concrete Barrier information).**

**Category 4 (Trailer Mounted Devices: Arrow Boards, Temporary Traffic Control Signals, Area Lighting, Portable Changeable Message Sign, and other similar devices.) – All Category 4 devices will be crash tested and/or evaluated to MASH2016 criteria by January 1, 2030. Current Category 4 devices in useful serviceable condition that are successfully tested to NCHRP Report 350 or MASH2009 criteria may be utilized through December 31, 2029**."

652.3.3 Submittal of Traffic Control Plan Amend this section by adding:

**"n. A security plan for any PCMS shall be included. The Contractor shall provide a plan for secure access to the PCMS and protection from unauthorized users. The plan shall have details on securing the cabinets via a lock and password from unauthorized users, password changing protocols, and where the access information will be kept so it can be used in the event of emergency. The Contractor shall not Identify or store passwords in the TCP."**

652.4 Flaggers Revise the first paragraph of this section so that it reads:

**"The Contractor shall furnish flaggers as required by the TCP or as otherwise specified by the Resident. All flaggers must have successfully completed a flagger test approved by the Department and administered by a Department-approved Flagger-Certifier who is employing that flagger. All flaggers must carry an official certification card with them while flagging that has been issued by their employer."**

## SECTION 681
## PRECAST AGGREGATE-FILLED, CONCRETE BLOCK GRAVITY WALL

681.08 Basis of Payment Amend this section by adding the Item Number "**681.10**' in front of the item "Precast Aggregate-Filled Concrete Block Gravity Wall" at the end of the section.

# SECTION 701
# STRUCTURAL CONCRETE RELATED MATERIAL

701.01 Portland Cement and Portland Pozzolan Cement Amend the first sentence of Paragraph 3 by adding "**or Type 1L Portland Limestone cement**" so that it reads:
"**A Type IP (MS) Portland-pozzolan cement (blended hydraulic cement with moderate sulfate resistance) or Type 1L Portland Limestone cement meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 240, may be used instead of Type II or where Type I Portland cement, meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 85, is allowed**."

# SECTION 703
# AGGREGATES

Add the following to Section 703 **-** Aggregates

703.01 Fine Aggregate for Concrete Fine aggregate for concrete shall consist of natural sand or, when approved by the Resident, other inert materials with similar characteristics or combinations thereof, having strong, durable particles. Fine aggregate from different sources of supply shall not be mixed or stored in the same pile nor used alternately in the same class of construction or mix without permission of the Resident.

All fine aggregate shall be free from injurious amounts of organic impurities. Should the fine aggregate, when subjected to the colorimetric test for organic impurities, AASHTO T 21, produce a color darker than the reference standard color solution (laboratory designation Plate III), the fine aggregate shall be rejected.

Fine aggregate shall have a sand equivalent value of not less than 75 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 176.
Fine aggregate sources shall meet the Alkali Silica Reactivity (ASR) requirements of Section 703.0201.

The fineness modulus shall not be less than 2.26 or more than 3.14. If this value is exceeded, the fine aggregate will be rejected unless suitable adjustments are made in proportions of coarse and fine aggregate. The fineness modulus of fine aggregate shall be determined by adding the cumulative percentages of material by weight retained on the following sieves: Nos. 4, 8, 16, 30, 50, 100 and dividing by 100.

Fine aggregate, from an individual source when tested for absorption as specified in AASHTO T 84, shall show an absorption of not more than 2.3 percent.

| Sieve Designation | Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves |
|---|---|
| ⅜ inch | 100 |
| No. 4 | 95-100 |
| No. 8 | 80-100 |
| No. 16 | 50-85 |
| No. 30 | 25-60 |
| No. 50 | 10-30 |
| No. 100 | 2-10 |
| No. 200 | 0-5.0 |

703.02 Coarse Aggregate for Concrete  Coarse aggregate for concrete shall consist of crushed stone or gravel having hard, strong, durable pieces, free from adherent coatings and of which the composite blend retained on the ⅜ inch sieve shall contain no more than 15 percent, by weight of flat and elongated particles when performed in accordance with test method ASTM D 4791, Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate, using a dimensional ratio of 1:5.

The coarse aggregate from an individual source shall have an absorption no greater than 2.0 percent by weight determined in accordance with AASHTO T 85 modified for weight of sample.

The composite blend shall have a Micro-Deval value of 18.0 percent or less as determined by AASHTO T 327 or not exceed 40 percent loss as determined by AASHTO T 96.

Coarse aggregate sources shall meet the Alkali Silica Reactivity (ASR) requirements of Section 703.0201.

Coarse aggregate shall conform to the requirements of the following table for the size or sizes designated and shall be well graded between the limits specified.

| Sieve Designation | Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grading | S | A | AA | SP-1-7 | SP-1-78 | SP-2-8 | SP-2-89 |
| Aggregate Size | 1 ½ inch | 1 inch | ¾ inch | ½ inch | ½ inch | ⅜ inch | ⅜ inch |
| 2 inch | 100 | | | | | | |
| 1 ½ inch | 95-100 | 100 | | | | | |
| 1 inch | - | 95-100 | 100 | | | | |
| ¾ inch | 35-70 | - | 90-100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| ½ inch | - | 25-60 | - | 90-100 | 90-100 | 100 | 100 |
| ⅜ inch | 10-30 | - | 20-55 | 40-70 | 40-75 | 85-100 | 90-100 |
| No. 4 | 0-5 | 0-10 | 0-10 | 0-15 | 5-25 | 10-30 | 20-55 |
| No. 8 | - | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-10 | 0-10 | 5-30 |
| No. 16 | - | - | - | - | 0-5 | 0-5 | 0-10 |
| No. 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0-5 |
| No. 200* | 0-1.5 | 0-1.5 | 0-1.5 | 0-1.5 | 0-1.5 | 0-1.5 | 0-1.5 |

*This limit will be 0-2.0 for Department production samples. Yearly quality samples will be held to 0-1.5.

703.0201 Alkali Silica Reactive Aggregates All coarse and fine aggregates proposed for use in concrete shall be tested for Alkali Silica Reactivity (ASR) potential under AASHTO T 303 (ASTM C 1260), Accelerated Detection of Potentially Deleterious Expansion of Mortar Bars Due to Alkali-Silica Reaction, prior to being accepted for use. Acceptance will be based on testing performed by an accredited independent lab submitted to the Department. Aggregate submittals will be required on a 5-year cycle, unless the source or character of the aggregate in question has changed within 5 years from the last test date.

As per AASHTO T 303 (ASTM C 1260): Use of a particular coarse or fine aggregate will be allowed with no restrictions when the mortar bars made with this aggregate expand less than or equal to 0.10 percent at 30 days from casting. Use of a particular coarse or fine aggregate will be classified as potentially reactive when the mortar bars made with this aggregate expand greater than 0.10 percent at 30 days from casting. Use of this aggregate will only be allowed with the use of cement-pozzolan blends and/or chemical admixtures that result in mortar bar expansion of less than 0.10 percent at 30 days from casting as tested under ASTM C 1567.

Acceptable pozzolans and chemical admixtures that may be used when an aggregate is classified as potentially reactive include, but are not limited to the following:

a. Class F Coal Fly Ash meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 295
b. Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (Grade 100 or 120) meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 302
c. Densified Silica Fume meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 307
d. Lithium-based admixtures
e. Metakaolin

Pozzolans or chemical admixtures required to offset the effects of potentially reactive aggregates will be incorporated into the concrete at no additional cost to the Department.

Amend this section by adding the new sub section:

**"703.03 Combined Aggregate Grading for Concrete The combined gradation of the fine and coarse aggregates when mathematically blended using the mix design percentages shall conform to the requirements of the following table for the size or sizes designated and shall be well graded between the limits specified.**

| Sieve Designation | Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grading** | **S** | **A** | **AA** | **SP-1-7** | **SP-1-78** | **SP-2-8** | **SP-2-89** |
| **Aggregate Size** | **1½ inch** | **1 inch** | **¾ inch** | **½ inch** | **½ inch** | **⅜ inch** | **⅜ inch** |
| **2 inch** | **100** | | | | | | |
| **1½ inch** | **95–100** | **100** | | | | | |
| **1 inch** | **80–100** | **95–100** | **100** | | | | |
| **¾ inch** | **55–90** | **90–100** | **93–100** | **100** | **100** | | |
| **½ inch** | **45–80** | **55–80** | **60–90** | **90–100** | **90–100** | **100** | **100** |
| **⅜ inch** | **40–65** | **40–65** | **50–80** | **55–85** | **65–90** | **90–100** | **90–100** |
| **No. 4** | **35–55** | **35–55** | **35–60** | **30–60** | **40–70** | **45–75** | **50–80** |
| **No. 8** | **25–53** | **28–50** | **30–55** | **25–55** | **30–65** | **35–65** | **35–75** |
| **No. 16** | **15–40** | **18–45** | **19–45** | **18–50** | **20–55** | **20–55** | **20–55** |
| **No. 30** | **7–30** | **9–30** | **10–33** | **8–32** | **10–38** | **10–38** | **10–40** |
| **No. 50** | **3–14** | **4–14** | **4–16** | **3–16** | **4–20** | **4–20** | **4–20** |
| **No. 100** | **0–6** | **0–6** | **0–6** | **0–6** | **0–7** | **0–8** | **0–8** |
| **No. 200** | **0–3.5*** | **0–3.5*** | **0–3.5*** | **0–3.5*** | **0–3.5*** | **0–3.5*** | **0–3.5*** |

***The percent passing the No. 200 sieve shall not exceed 6.0 percent for any fine aggregate. The percent passing the No. 200 sieve shall not exceed 2.0 percent for any single coarse aggregate. The percent passing the No. 200 sieve shall not exceed 4.0 percent for the combined gradation of self-consolidating concrete (SCC) mix designs."**

703.05 Aggregate for Sand Leveling Aggregate for sand leveling shall be sand of hard durable particles free from vegetable matter, lumps or balls of clay and other deleterious substances. The aggregate shall meet the grading requirements of the following table.

| Sieve Designation | Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves |
|---|---|
| ⅜ inch | 85-100 |
| No. 200 | 0-5.0 |

703.06 Aggregate for Base and Subbase The following shall apply to Sections (a.) and (c.) below. The material shall have a Micro-Deval value of 25.0 or less as determined by AASHTO T 327. If the Micro- Deval value exceeds 25.0, the Washington State Degradation DOT Test Method T113, Method of Test for Determination of Degradation Value (January 2009 version) shall be performed, except that the test shall be performed on the portion of the sample that passes the ½ in sieve and is retained on the No. 10 sieve. If the material has a Washington Degradation value of less than 15, the material shall be rejected.
The material used in Section (b.) below shall have a Micro-Deval value of 25.0 or less as determined by AASHTO T 327. If the Micro-Deval value exceeds 25.0 the material may be used if it does not exceed 25 percent loss on AASHTO T 96, Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine.

Recycled Asphalt Pavement (RAP) shall not be used for or blended with aggregate base or subbase.

a. Aggregate for base, Type A and B shall be crushed ledge or crushed gravel of hard durable particles free from vegetable matter, lumps or balls of clay and other deleterious substances. The gradation of the part that passes a 3 inch sieve shall meet the grading requirements of the following table:

| Sieve Designation | Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves | |
|---|---|---|
| | Type A | Type B |
| ½ inch | 45-70 | 35-75 |
| ¼ inch | 30-55 | 25-60 |
| No. 40 | 0-20 | 0-25 |
| No. 200 | 0-6.0 | 0-6.0 |

At least 50 percent by weight of the material retained on the No. 4 sieve shall have at least one fractured face as tested by AASHTO T 335.

Type A aggregate for base shall only contain particles of rock that will pass the 2 inch square mesh sieve.

Type B aggregate for base shall only contain particles of rock that will pass the 4 inch square mesh sieve.

b. Aggregate for base, Type C shall be crushed ledge or crushed gravel of hard durable particles free from vegetable matter, lumps or balls of clay and other deleterious substances. The material shall meet the grading requirements of the following table:

| Sieve Designation | Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves |
|---|---|
| | Type C |
| 4 inches | 100 |
| 3 inches | 90-100 |
| 2 inches | 75-100 |
| 1 inch | 50-80 |
| ½ inch | 30-60 |
| No. 4 | 15-40 |
| No. 200 | 0-6.0 |

At least 50 percent by weight of the material coarser than the No. 4 sieve shall have at least one fractured face as tested by AASHTO T 335.

c. Aggregate for subbase shall be sand or gravel of hard durable particles free from vegetable matter, lumps or balls of clay and other deleterious substances. The gradation of the part that passes a 3 inch sieve shall meet the grading requirements of the following table:

| Sieve Designation | Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves | |
|---|---|---|
| | Type D | Type E |
| ½ in | 35-80 | |
| ¼ inch | 25-65 | 25-100 |
| No. 40 | 0-30 | 0-50 |
| No. 200 | 0-7.0 | 0-7.0 |

Type D aggregate for subbase gravel may contain up to 50 percent by weight Recycled Concrete Aggregate (RCA). When RCA is used, the portion of the resulting blend of gravel and RCA retained on a ½" square mesh sieve shall contain a total of no more than 5 percent by weight of other recycled materials such as brick, concrete masonry block, or asphalt pavement as determined by visual inspection.

RCA shall be substantially free of wood, metal, plaster, and gypsum board as defined in Note 9 in Section 7.4 of AASHTO M 319. RCA shall also be free of all substances that fall under the category of solid waste or hazardous materials.

Aggregate for subbase shall not contain particles of rock which will not pass the 6 inch square mesh sieve.

703.08 Recycled Asphalt Pavement Recycled asphalt pavement shall consist of salvaged asphalt materials from milled pavements or production waste that has been processed before use to meet the requirements of the job mix formula. It shall be free of winter sand, granular fill, construction debris, or other materials not generally considered asphalt pavement.

703.081 RAP for Asphalt Pavement Recycled Asphalt Pavement (RAP) may be introduced into hot-mix asphalt pavement at percentages approved by the Department according to the MaineDOT Policies and Procedures for HMA Sampling and Testing.

If approved by the Department, the Contractor shall provide documentation stating the source, test results for average residual asphalt content, and stockpile gradations showing RAP materials have been sized to meet the maximum aggregate size requirements of each mix designation. The Department will obtain samples for verification and approval prior to its use.

The maximum allowable percent of RAP shall be determined by the asphalt content, the percent passing the 0.075 mm sieve, the ratio between the percent passing the 0.075 mm sieve and the asphalt content, and Coarse Micro-Deval loss values as tested by the Department.

The maximum percentage of RAP allowable shall be the lowest percentage as determined according to Table 4 below:

| Classification | Maximum RAP Percentage Allowed | Asphalt content standard deviation | Percent passing 0.075 mm sieve standard deviation | Percent passing 0.075 mm sieve / asphalt content ratio | Residual aggregate M-D loss value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Class III** | **10%** | **≤ 1.0** | **N/A** | **≤ 4.0** | **≤ 18** |
| **Class II** | **20%** | **≤ 0.5** | **≤ 1.0** | **≤ 2.8** | |
| **Class I** | **30%** | **≤ 0.3** | **≤ 0.5** | **≤ 1.8** | |

Table 4: Maximum Percent RAP According to Test Results

The Department will monitor RAP asphalt content and gradation during production by testing samples from the stockpile at approximately 15,000 T intervals (in terms of mix production). The allowable variance limits (from the numerical average values used for mix designs) for this testing are determined based upon the maximum allowable RAP percentage and are shown below in Table 5.

Table 5: RAP Verification Limits

| Classification | Asphalt content (compared to aim) | Percent passing 0.075 mm sieve (compared to aim) |
|---|---|---|
| Class III | ± 1.5 | ± 2.0 |
| Class II | ± 1.0 | ± 1.5 |
| Class I | ± 0.5 | ± 0.7 |

For specification purposes, RAP will be categorized as follows:

Class III – A maximum of 10.0 percent of Class III RAP may be used in any base, intermediate base, surface, or shim mixture. A maximum of 20.0 percent of Class III RAP may be used in hand-placed mixes for item 403.209.

Class II – A maximum of 20.0 percent Class II RAP in any base, binder, surface, or shim course.

Class I – A maximum of 20.0 percent Class I RAP may be used in any base, intermediate base, surface, or shim mixture without requiring a change to the specified asphalt binder. A maximum of 30.0 percent Class I RAP may be used in in any base or intermediate base mixture provided that a PG 58-28 or PG 58-34 asphalt binder is used. A maximum of 30.0 percent Class I RAP may be used in any surface or shim mixture provided that PG 58-34 asphalt binder is used. Mixtures exceeding 20.0 percent Class I RAP must be evaluated and approved by the Department.

The Contractor may use up to two different RAP sources in any one mix design. The total RAP percentage of the mix shall not exceed the maximum allowed for the highest classification RAP source used (i.e. if a Class I & Class III used, total RAP must not exceed 30.0%). The blended RAP material must meet all the requirements of the classification for which the RAP is entered (i.e. 10% Class III with 20% Class I, blend must meet Class I criteria). The Department may take belt cuts of the blended RAP to verify the material meets these requirements. If the Contractor elects to use more than one RAP source in a design, the Contractor shall provide an acceptable point of sampling blended RAP material from the feed belt.

In the event that RAP source or properties change, the Contractor shall notify the Department of the change and submit new documentation stating the new source or properties a minimum of 72 hours prior to the change to allow for obtaining new samples and approval.

Revise this Section by removing 703.7 and 703.9 in its entirety and replace with the following:

**703.07 Aggregates for HMA Pavements** **Coarse and fine aggregate for hot mix asphalt pavements shall be of such gradation that when combined in the proper proportions, including filler, if required, the resultant blend will meet the composition of mixture for the type of pavement specified.**

**Coarse aggregate, that material retained on the No. 4 sieve, shall be crushed stone or crushed gravel and, unless otherwise stipulated, shall consist of clean, tough, durable fragments free from an excess of soft or disintegrated pieces and free from stone coated with dirt or other objectionable matter. Coarse aggregate shall not exceed an absorption of 2.0 percent by weight as determined by AASHTO T 85.**

**Fine aggregate, material that passes the No. 4 sieve, shall consist of natural sand, manufactured sand, or a combination of these. It shall consist of hard, tough grains, free from injurious amounts of clay, loam, or other deleterious substances. Fine aggregate shall not exceed an absorption of 2.3 percent by weight as determined by AASHTO T 84.**

**All individual aggregates for hot mix asphalt pavements shall meet Table 3 requirements (excluding LCP) unless otherwise noted. The Department reserves the right to sample and test the aggregate for any of the following properties at any time:**

**TABLE 3: Aggregate Consensus Properties Criteria**

| Estimated Traffic, Million 18 kip ESALs | AASHTO T 335 (minimum %) | AASHTO T 304 Method A ** | ASTM D 4791 Method B | AASHTO T 176 | Aggregate shall meet at least one of these: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | AASHTO T 327 | AASHTO T 96 | WSDOT T 113* |
| < 3.0 | 75/60 | ≥ 40% | ≤ 10% | ≥ 45 | ≤ 18.0% | ≤ 40% | ≥ 30 |
| 3.0 to < 10 | 90/80 | ≥ 45% | | ≥ 50 | | ≤ 35% | |
| ≥ 10 | 95/90 | | | | | ≤ 30% | N/A |

* As determined by Washington State DOT Test Method T 113, Method of Test for Determination of Degradation Value except that the reported degradation value will be the result of testing a single composite specimen from that portion of the sample that passes the ½ inch sieve and is retained on the No. 10 sieve.

** Property will be evaluated on a mix design basis by calculating a weighted average based upon individual aggregate values (weighted average by the percentage proportion of the aggregate within the design).

**AASHTO T 335 - "90/80" denotes that 90 percent of the coarse aggregate has one fractured face and 80 percent has two fractured faces.**

**AASHTO T 304 - Criteria are presented as percent air voids in loosely compacted fine aggregate, (U).**

**ASTM D4791 - Criteria are presented as maximum percent by weight of flat and elongated particles (5:1 ratio).**

**The entire HMA wearing course shall come from the same source of material and the same job mix formula, except when permission is obtained from the Department to change sources.**

**703.09 HMA Mixture Composition** **The coarse and fine aggregate shall meet the requirements of Section 703.07. The several aggregate fractions for mixtures shall be sized, graded, and combined in such proportions that the resulting composite blends, including RAP aggregate will meet the grading requirements of the following table:**

**Aggregate Gradation Control Points**

| Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size---Control Points (Percent Passing) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sieve Designation | Type 25 mm | Type 19 mm | Type 12.5 mm | Type 9.5 mm | Type 9.5 mm Thin Lift Mixture (TLM) | Type 4.75 mm |
| | Percent By Weight Passing - Combined Aggregate | | | | | |
| 37.5 mm | 100 | | | | | |
| 25 mm | 90-100 | 100 | | | | |
| 19 mm | -90 | 90-100 | 100 | | | |
| 12.5 mm | - | -90 | 90-100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 9.5 mm | - | - | -90 | 90-100 | 95-100 | 95-100 |
| 4.75 mm | - | - | - | -90 | 60-95 | 80-100 |
| 2.36 mm | 19-45 | 23-49 | 28-58 | 32-67 | 47-65 | 40 - 80 |
| 1.18 mm | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.60 mm | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.30 mm | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 0.075 mm | 2.0-6.0 | 2.0-6.0 | 2.0-6.0 | 2.0-7.0* | 2.0-7.0* | 2.0-7.0 |

* **For 9.5 mm nominal maximum aggregate size mixtures, the maximum design aim for the percent passing the 75 µm sieve is 6.5%.**

# SECTION 709
# REINFORCING STEEL AND WELDED STEEL WIRE FABRIC

709.01 Reinforcing Steel Remove the second paragraph of Section 709.01 of the standard specification beginning with "Low-Carbon, Chromium,…" and replace with the following:

**" Low-carbon, chromium, reinforcing steel shall be deformed bars conforming to the requirements of ASTM A1035. Bars shall be Grade 100 and alloy Type CS unless otherwise specified on the Plans. "**

## SECTION 710
## FENCE AND GUARDRAIL

710.06 Fence Posts and Braces Revise the first Paragraph so that it reads:

"Wood posts shall be of cedar, white oak, or tamarack or other AWPA approved species, of the diameter or section and length shown on the plans."

Remove the fourth paragraph which starts " That portion of wood posts…".

Revise the paragraph beginning with "Braces shall be of spruce, eastern hemlock … so that it now reads:

"Braces shall be of spruce, eastern hemlock, Norway pine, pitch pine, or tamarack timbers or other AWPA approved species, or spruce, cedar, tamarack or other AWPA approved species round posts of sufficient length to make a diagonal brace between adjacent posts. All wood posts and braces shall be pressure-treated in accordance with AASHTO M 133 and AWPA U1, UC4A Commodity Specification B: Posts. "

710.07 Guardrail Posts Revise this section so that the first sentence of section a. reads:

"a. Wood posts shall be of Norway pine, southern yellow pine, pitch pine, Douglas fir, red pine, white pine, or eastern hemlock or other AWPA approved species."

Revise the next paragraph so that it reads:

Wood posts and offset brackets shall be preservative treated in accordance with the requirements of AASHTO M 133 and AWPA U1, UC4A Commodity Specification B: Posts.

710.08 Guardrail Hardware Revise this subsection by replacing "**AASHTO M 298**" with "**ASTM B695**"

## SECTION 711
## MISCELLANEOUS BRIDGE MATERIAL

711.06 Stud Shear Connector Anchors and Fasteners Amend this section by deleting it in its entirety and replacing it with:
**"Shear connectors shall meet the dimensional tolerances of Figure 9.1 of the ANSI/AASHTO/AWS D1.5 Bridge Welding Code (D1.5 Code). Shear connectors, anchors and fasteners shall meet the material requirements of Section 9 of the D1.5 Code. Shear connectors shall meet the mechanical property requirements of Table 9.1, Type B of the D1.5 Code. Anchors and fasteners shall meet the mechanical property requirements of Table 9.1 of the D1.5 Code, Type A."**

# SECTION 712
# MISCELLANEOUS HIGHWAY MATERIAL

712.061 Structural Precast Units Amend this section by adding the following sentence to the end of the first paragraph of the Construction subsection:

**"Facilities certified by NPCA or PCI shall provide to the Fabrication Engineer a copy of their annual audit to include deficiency reports and corrective actions."**

Revise this section by changing the letter "b" of ASTM C1611 of the Concrete Testing subsection so that it reads:

"**b. Air content shall be 5.0% to 8.0%**."

# SECTION 713
# STRUCTURAL STEEL AND RELATED MATERIAL

**Section 713.01 Structural Steel** Replace paragraph two in its entirety with the following:
"**Main load-carrying components subject to tensile stresses or stress reversal shall meet the notch toughness requirements in AASHTO M 270M, Table 11, Zone 2, for non-fracture critical steel or Table 12, Zone 2 for fracture critical steel. Frequency of tension tests shall comply with the requirements of S1.**"

**Section 713.02 High Strength Bolts** **R**evise this subsection by removing the portion from the beginning up to and including TABLE 1 – Test Schedule*, and replace it with:

"**Bolts shall conform to the requirements of ASTM F3125, Grade A325, Type 1 or Type 3. Type 3 bolts shall be supplied for all structures utilizing unpainted AASHTO M 270M weathering steel. Type 1 galvanized bolts shall be used for all structures utilizing metallized or galvanized steel.**

**Nuts shall meet the requirements of ASTM A563.**

**Circular and beveled washers shall conform to the requirements of ASTM F436.**

**Direct Tension Indicators (DTI'S) shall conform to the requirements of ASTM F959. DTI's for use with painted steel shall have a plain "as fabricated" finish. DTI's for use with unpainted steel shall be galvanized to the requirements of ASTM B695 Class 50, Type I and have a fusion-bonded epoxy coating. DTI's used with galvanized steel, metalized steel and steel coated with a zinc-rich primer shall be galvanized to the requirements of ASTM B695 Class 50, Type I.**

**"Twist Off" Type Tension Control Structural Bolt/Nut/Washer Assemblies shall meet the requirements of ASTM F3125, Grade F1852.**

**Bolts, nuts and washers specified to be galvanized, shall be galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 232 (ASTM A153), ASTM F2329, or ASTM B695 Class 50, Type I.**

**All fastener (bolts and nuts), whether black or galvanized, shall be coated with a suitable lubricant. Galvanized nuts shall be lubricated with a lubricant containing a visible dye.**

**Each lot of bolts, nuts, washers and DTI's shall be tested by the manufacturer in accordance with the tests tabulated in Table 1 - Test Schedule. The testing frequency for bolts, nuts and washers from each shipping lot of fasteners shall be as specified in the applicable AASHTO/ASTM Standard Specifications. The testing frequency for each production lot of DTI's shall be as specified in ASTM F959.**

TABLE 1 - Test Schedule*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bolts | Tensile Strength (Wedge Test)<br>Proof Load<br>Hardness<br>Coating Thickness | ASTM F606<br>ASTM F606<br>ASTM F606<br>ASTM B695 |
| Nuts | Proof Load<br>Hardness<br>Coating Thickness | ASTM F606<br>ASTM F606<br>ASTM B695 |
| Washers | Hardness<br>Coating Thickness | ASTM F606<br>ASTM B695 |
| DTI's | Coating Thickness<br>Compression Load | ASTM B695<br>ASTM F959 |

## Section 716
## STRUCTURAL ALUMINUM AND RELATED MATERIAL

716.01 Aluminum Railings: Revise this subsection by removing section d. and replacing with:

**d. Steel Anchor Assembly Steel spacers for post anchors shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A36. Nuts embedded in concrete shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A307.**

**Anchor bolts, exposed nuts and washers shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A449 or ASTM F1554, Grade 55 and shall be galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 232 (ASTM A153), ASTM F2329, or ASTM B695, Class 50, Type I.**

## SECTION 718
## TRAFFIC SIGNALS MATERIAL

718.03 Signal Mounting Amend the paragraph beginning with "All trunions, brackets and…" by adding "**For polycarbonate signal heads with more than 3 sections or requiring mounting extensions greater than 12 inches in length, reinforcing plates shall be used to reinforce the housings at the point of attachment.**" to the end of the paragraph.

718.08 Controller Cabinet Revise this subsection by replacing the paragraph beginning with "The cabinet shall be supplied with LED light panels…" on or about page 7-66 with "**The cabinet shall be supplied with white LED light panels which shall automatically illuminate via a door open switch whenever one of the four main cabinet doors are opened for the ground mount cabinet or two main doors for the side of pole cabinet. The ground mounted cabinet shall contain four LED light panels per side totaling eight panels for the cabinet; one panel each at the top and bottom portion of the front side and back side on the Control side and Power/Auxiliary side of the cabinet. Each light panel shall produce a minimum of 250 lumens for a total minimum lumen output of 2000 lumens with all eight panels illuminated. The minimum output per side would be 1000 lumens. The LED panels shall be protected by a clear shatterproof shield. The side of pole mounted cabinet shall contain four light panels; one at the top of the rack assembly and one at the bottom rack assembly on each side of the cabinet.**

**A second door open status switch per door shall activate a controller input to log a report event that one of the doors was opened. All door open status switches shall be connected to the same controller input. For the ground mount cabinet, there shall be two switches on each of the four main doors. For the side-of-pole mount cabinet, there shall be two switches on each of the two main doors**."

Revise this subsection by replacing the paragraph beginning with "The cabinet shall be supplied with a generator panel …" on or about page 7-68 with:

**"The cabinet shall be supplied with a generator panel. The generator panel shall consist of a manual transfer switch and a twist-lock connector for generator hookup. The transfer switch knob and twist-lock connector shall be located inside a stainless steel enclosure with a separate lockable door accessed with a Corbin #2 key. The unit shall be mounted on the left, exterior of the control side wall of the ground mount cabinet a minimum of 36" above the surrounding grade and on the lower left side of the pole mounted cabinet. The generator transfer switch shall be a Reliance C30A1N Signa Series or approved equal. "**

Revise this subsection by removing the following from the paragraph beginning with "The ground mounted cabinet shall be supplied and installed with an electric service meter socket trim and electrical service disconnect switch …" on or about page 7-69: **"(removed: thus preventing that space from being used either by equipment supplied as part of the project, or future equipment that would be installed in the rack system. Joe indicated that he would add this language to the detail so it is covered.)".**

Revise this subsection by replacing the following in the paragraph beginning with "The Contractor shall reconfigure the default user name…" on or around page 7-70; "MaineDOT IT" with "**MaineDOT Traffic Division**".

In the paragraph beginning with "Tests shall be conducted by the contractor…" on or around page 7-73, amend this subsection by removing **"in the state of Maine and"** after "The facility shall be".

Amend this Section by adding the following subsection:

**718.13 Field Monitoring Unit (FMU)** This item of work shall conform to this specification. This item shall consist of furnishing and installing a Field Monitoring Unit (FMU) and software, as well as all needed accessories required for a full and complete installation, including but not limited to power adapters, Ethernet cables, and interface cables, as described herein.

Where applicable, communications from MaineDOT's cloud-based Central Management System (CMS) to the on-street traffic signal controllers shall be made through fiber optic interconnect cable connected back to existing internet connections and/or the Field Monitoring Unit (FMU). The Contractor shall furnish and install all materials necessary for a complete and operational fiber optic interconnection to all project intersections as shown on the plans. All connections to the CMS cloud-based system shall be via a secure VPN network.

The FMU shall be the only remote connection device used by isolated intersections to connect to the cloud-based system. All connections shall be encrypted VPN tunnels. The Contractor shall coordinate all configuration settings with MaineDOT IT and the Engineer.

The FMU central web based interface shall be a separate element from the CMS.

MATERIALS: The materials for this work shall conform to the following requirements:

1. The work under this item specifies the requirements for the FMU. The FMU shall operate independent of the brand/type of intersection controller deployed in the ATC traffic cabinet.

2. The FMU shall conform to the following requirements:
   - 2.1 The FMU shall function correctly between -34 degrees C and +74 degrees C.
   - 2.2 The FMU shall be provided with appropriately rated connectors that allows the FMU to be exchanged by unplugging connectors, without tools.
   - 2.3 The FMU shall monitor and log all ATC Controller and ATC cabinet faults and or alarms.
   - 2.4 The FMU shall be wired directly to the ATC cabinet.
   - 2.5 The FMU shall have an internal cellular modem running at 4G LTE.
     - 2.5.1 The Cellular modem shall be designed to be replaced / upgraded to 5G service when available.
   - 2.6 The FMU shall incorporate an integrated GPS and cell modem.
   - 2.7 The configuration of the FMU shall be accomplished by accessing the internal web server with a browser. It shall be possible to configure the FMU without any special software.
   - 2.8 The FMU shall be powered via a standard 120V input power.

2.9 The FMU shall allow for the routing of the controller configuration packets to and from the controller (either by Ethernet or serial communications) for any type of controller utilized by the MaineDOT. In this way it shall be possible to configure the controller and utilize the controller specific software to interrogate the controller, and the FMU shall provide the communications pipe which allows this to be accomplished.

2.10 The FMU shall, within the size limitations above, include a battery and battery charging/monitoring circuit, to allow the FMU to function correctly even when all power to the intersection has failed. The battery shall continue to power the FMU for a minimum of 5 hours after all power has failed to the intersection.

2.11 The FMU shall incorporate an integrated GPS which will allow the FMU to geo-locate itself on the FMU management software map, without configuration.

2.12 The FMU shall operate without requiring a static IP address. The only configuration required at the FMU is to enter the URL of where the FMU management software is hosted.

2.13 In the event that the cell service is interrupted or is not available, the FMU shall store any events that occur in internal memory and forward these events automatically to the FMU management software when the cell service is restored. In this way, a complete record of events at the device can be maintained even if cell service is interrupted for a period. The system will store 5000 events.

2.14 The FMU shall utilize HTTP and HTTPS protocols, and XML data structures, for communication with the FMU management software. In this way the data will be open for future expansion and competition. The use of secret proprietary protocols is not permitted.

2.15 The FMU shall include Ethernet communications via an Ethernet Port with RJ45 connector.

2.16 The FMU shall include weather proof antennas.

3. **Map Display FMU Management Software**

3.1 The FMU shall include a scrollable, zoomable map display, with the intersections and other monitored devices shown as representative icons on the map. The map shall include the ability to see the intersections using Google Streetview.

3.2 The alarm status of the intersection shall be clearly indicated on the icon on the map, so that the user can see at a glance which intersections are in alarm.

3.3 The map display shall also include a list of intersections, with the number and priority of alarms indicated on the list. Intersections in high priority alarm shall be moved to the top

of the list, followed by medium priority, low priority and then finally by intersections not in alarm.

3.4 The icons shall change to be able to clearly indicate if an intersection is offline.

3.5 Clicking on the icon on the map shall expose a box with the current parameters of the intersection shown.

3.6 The default map display position and zoom shall be configurable by user, so that the user's view will default to show the intersections that the user is responsible for managing.

3.7 The map view shall have the ability to show Google traffic overlays on the map.

4. **Intersection Detail Display FMU Management Software**

4.1 It shall be possible to drill down, either from the map icon or from the list, to a device level detail for the intersection, which as a minimum shall display the following parameters:

4.1.1 The alarm status, with priority indicated, and a text description of the alarm (if an alarm is present for this device).

4.1.2 The time since the last communication with the device

4.1.3 The following parameters (real time now values, minimum for the day values, maximum for the day values, and average for the day values)

4.1.3.1 The AC mains voltage (value)

4.1.3.2 The battery back-up voltage (value)

4.1.3.3 The cabinet temperature (value)

4.1.3.4 The cabinet humidity (value)

4.1.3.5 The presence of AC power (OK or Fail)

4.1.3.6 The flashing status of the intersection (OK or Flashing)

4.1.3.7 Stop Time status (OK or Stop Time Active)

4.1.3.8 The cabinet door status (Open or Closed)

4.1.3.9 The intersection fan status (Fan On or Fan off)

4.1.4 It shall be possible to view graphs of each of the value parameters in graphical form, over the recent two-week period. This includes real time graphs of:

4.1.4.1 The AC mains voltage

4.1.4.2 The battery back-up voltage

4.1.4.3 The cabinet temperature

4.1.4.4 The cabinet humidity

5. **Diagnostics and Log Display FMU Management Software**

5.1 From the device level detail within the FMU management software, it shall be possible to drill down to get the raw data; the error logs; and the communications logs to allow a technician to fault-find problems.

5.2 It shall be possible to filter the logs by Device; by Device Type and/or by Group as well as between dates.

5.3 It shall be possible to print these selected logs to a local printer or a PDF file.

5.4 It shall be possible to export these logs to Excel on the local computer for further analysis.

6. **Alarms FMU Management Software**

6.1 The FMU management software shall have a comprehensive alarm generation capability

6.2 It shall be possible to configure alarms to be generated on any parameter becoming out of tolerance, including analog values, digital values and enumerated values.

6.3 Alarms shall be configurable to be of Low, High or Critical Priority.

6.4 The alarm priority shall be displayed throughout the FMU management software, on all displays, using color codes such as red-critical; yellow – high; and amber-low to indicate the priority of the alarm.

6.5 The current active alarms shall be accessible for view via an expandable window, to see which alarms are active and when the alarm occurred. The highest priority alarms shall rise to the top of the list.

7. **Alerts FMU Management Software**

7.1 The FMU management software shall have comprehensive alerting capability, to enable the response personnel to be notified when an abnormal situation has occurred.

7.2 It shall be possible to configure alerts to one or more personnel for each alarm. This will cause, as selected, an SMS and/or an email to be sent to the person when an alarm occurs.

7.3 The alert shall be configurable to optionally send via email and/or via SMS a message when an alarm clears.

7.4 The intention is that the FMU management software provides the alerts to the user in near real time. The SMS and email shall be issued within 30 seconds of the occurrence of event which results in an alert being issued.

8. **Hosting and Connectivity and Service FMU / FMU Management Software**

8.1 The contractor shall supply the FMU with the FMU manufacturers 10 year options for Connectivity and Service, as part of the purchase price. The Connectivity and Service agreement shall include at a minimum:

8.1.1 Cellular Connectivity

8.1.2 No cellular overage charges

8.1.3 Extended warranty on the hardware for the period of the Connectivity and Service Agreement

8.1.4 Over-the-air software updates

8.1.5 Over-the-air security updates

8.1.6 Future Connected Vehicles Service

## Section 719
## SIGNING MATERIAL

719.072 Overhead Signing: Revise this subsection by replacing it in entirety with:

"**Sign panels mounted to independent sign support structures and support structure components mounted to bridges passing over the highway are considered to be overhead signing. Overhead signing shall be mounted on W6 by 9 steel beams conforming to the requirements of ASTM A992/A992M, galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 111 (ASTM A123), or the same size aluminum beams conforming to ASTM B221M, alloys and tempers of 6061-T6, 6063-T6 or 6005-T5. These components shall be horizontally spaced a maximum of 5¼ feet on center, extending from the bottom of sign panel to the top. If supplemental signs are included in the contract, these beams will extend from the bottom of the main sign panel to the top of the supplemental sign panel. The maximum distance from the edge of the sign to the center of the W6 by 9 shall not exceed approximately 3¼ feet.**

**On independent sign support structures, these W6 by 9 beam components shall be fastened to chords with a pair of appropriately sized U-bolts on each side of the web at each fastening**

**location. A similar pair of U-bolt assemblies shall be used in attaching each chord of an overhead component to upright supports. U-bolts for steel support structures shall conform to ASTM A449, Type 1. U-bolt hardware, which includes nuts, flat washers, and helical lock washers, shall be galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 232 (ASTM A153), ASTM F2329, or ASTM B695, Class 50, Type I. Washers shall conform to the requirements of ASTM F436. The U-bolt material for aluminum support structures, or a combination of steel and aluminum structural components, shall be stainless steel conforming to the requirements of ASTM F593, alloy group 1, with a minimum yield strength of 45 ksi. Steel support structures may also utilize stainless steel hardware assemblies as an alternative to galvanized steel. Nuts shall be of the locking type with nylon inserts. Washers shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A276, Type 302. Flat washers, without helical lock washers, will be acceptable in this stainless steel assembly.**

**On bridge mounted structures, the fastener configurations shall be depicted in the contract documents.** "

## SECTION 720
## STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS FOR HIGHWAY SIGNS, LUMINAIRES AND TRAFFIC SIGNALS

720.03 Steel Supports: Revise this subsection by removing the paragraph beginning with "Chord flange splice fastener" and replacing with:

"**Chord flange splice fastener assemblies shall conform to ASTM A325, Type 1, and galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 232 (ASTM A153), ASTM F2329, or ASTM B695, Class 50, Type I. Other fastener assemblies shall be as specified in Section 719.07, or as approved by the Fabrication Engineer."**

720.06 Steel H-beam: Revise this subsection by replacing it in its entirety with:

"**Steel H-beam Post shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A992. All work shall conform to the applicable provisions of Section 504 – Structural Steel. Steel shall be hot-dip galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 111 (ASTM A123). All steel hardware for use with H-beam poles shall be galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 232 (ASTM A153), ASTM F2329, or ASTM B695, Class 50, Type I."**

720.07 Anchor Bolts: Revise this subsection by replacing it in its entirety with:

"**Anchor bolts and nuts supplied for aluminum and/or steel supports shall conform to ASTM A449, Type 1, or ASTM F1554, Grade 55, both with a minimum yield strength of 55 ksi. Anchor bolts shall be supplied with 2 heavy hex nuts and 2 hardened washers and unless otherwise specified the anchor bolts shall have a 90° bend with a 6 inch minimum leg length at the lower end. The anchor bolts, nuts and hardened washers shall be galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 232 (ASTM A153), ASTM F2329, or ASTM B695, Class 50, Type I. The bolt**

**shall be zinc-coated 12 inches from the exposed end, unless otherwise specified. If the anchor bolts are to be used with breakaway devices incorporating the function of a nut, for example, longitudinally grooved breakaway couplings, nuts or washers will not be required.**

**Alternate materials, grades, and designs may be used for anchor bolts subject to approval of the Fabrication Engineer."**

720.09 Wood Ornamental Light Standard: Revise this subsection by removing the paragraph beginning with "All bolts shall be" and replacing it with:

"**All bolts shall be galvanized in accordance with AASHTO M 232 (ASTM A153), ASTM F2329, or ASTM B695, Class 50, Type I."**

720.12 Wood Sign Posts Revise the first sentence so that it reads:

**"Wood sign posts shall be rectangular, straight and sound timber, cut from live growing native spruce, red pine, hemlock, cedar trees or other AWPA approved species, free from loose knots or other structurally weakening defects of importance, such as shake or holes or heart rot."**

Revise the third paragraph that starts with "When pressure treated…" so that it reads:

**"All sign posts shall be pressure-treated in accordance with AASHTO M 133 and AWPA Standard U1, UC4A, Commodity Specification A: Sawn Products."**

# Environmental Summary Sheet

**WIN: 027978.01** **Date Submitted: 8/12/2025**
**Town: Wiscasset/Dresden Town line, Route 27**
**CPD Team Leader: Joshua Brown**
**ENV Field Contact: Hannah Johnson**

**NEPA Complete:** NA, state funded

**Section 106**
NA, state funded

**Section 4(f) and 6(f)**

| Section 4(f) | Section 6(f) |
|---|---|
| No US DOT funds or approvals | No ROW/no takes |

**Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Essential Habitat**
NA, project site not within Essential Habitat.

**Section 7**
**Species of Concern:** NA, no federal nexus

**Essential Fish Habitat**
NA, no federal nexus

**Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry**
Public Lands, Submerged Land Lease: NA
Maine Land Use Planning Commission: NA

**Maine Department of Environmental Protection**
NA, exempt activity

**Army Corps of Engineers: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.**
NA, exempt activity

**Stormwater Review**
NA- scope

**Hazardous Materials Review**
NA- scope

**Special Provisions Required**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Special Provision 105-Environmental Requirements** | N/A☐ | Applicable☒ |
| **Special Provision 203-Dredge material** | N/A☒ | Applicable☐ |
| **Standard Specification 656-Erosion Control Plan** | N/A☐ | Applicable☒ |
| **Special Provision 656-Minor Soil Disturbance** | N/A☒ | Applicable☐ |
| **Special Provision 203-Dredge Spec** | N/A☒ | Applicable☐ |

**approvals based on plans/scope as of: 8/7/2025*

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.


| This document contains the following sections: | | Pages |
|---|---|---|
| I. | CORPS JURISDICTION | 1 |
| II. | GENERAL CRITERIA | 2 |
| III. | PROCEDURES | 3 – 4 |
| IV. | GENERAL CONDITIONS | 5 – 19 |
| V. | MAINE GENERAL PERMITS | 20 – 35 |
| VI. | SELF-VERIFICATION NOTIFICATION FORM | 36 |
| VII. | CONTENT OF A PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION | 37 – 42 |
| VIII. | AGENCY CONTACTS | 43 – 45 |
| IX. | DEFINITIONS | 46 – 51 |


## 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:<br>• Conditions of the original authorization apply.<br>• Minor deviations in fill design allowed.<br>• 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.<br>• 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:<br>• <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.<br><br>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:<br>• <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:<br>• No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments or discharges of tailings into streams. | Those activities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. |

144

| | 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:<br>• Fill is ≤500 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the OHWM, includes total if more than one stream bank.<br>• Fill placed below the plane of the OHWM is ≤1 CY per linear foot.<br>• There is no discharge in special aquatic sites other than wetlands.<br>• Revetment is comprised of angular material.<br>• In-stream work is limited to Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th<br>• No structures angled steeper than 1H:1V. | Bank and shoreline stabilization activities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <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:<br>• The historic fill and proposed fill area <15,000 SF specifically complies with GC 5 Single and Complete Projects.<br>• No work in special aquatic sites other than wetlands. | Those developments and facilities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.<br><br>*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:<br>• There is no permanent change in pre-construction contours in waters in the U.S.<br>• 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.<br>• The line does not run parallel to, or along a streambed.<br>• No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments.<br>• There is no discharge in special aquatic sites other than wetlands.<br>• 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.<br>• In-stream work is limited to Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th<br>• In-water work is conducted in-the-dry.<br>• Intake structures that are dry hydrants used exclusively for firefighting activities with no stream impoundments.<br>• 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:<br>• <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.<br><br>*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.* |

145

| | 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:<br>• The historic fill and proposed fill area <15,000 SF specifically complies with GC 5 Single and Complete Projects.<br>• There is no discharge in special aquatic sites other than wetlands.<br>• 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:<br>• <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.<br><br>*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:<br>• No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. | Mining activities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <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:<br>• <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:<br>• No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments.<br>• No new water-based facilities are eligible. | Those facilities and projects not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.<br><br>*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.<br><br>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:<br>• <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. |

| | SELF-VERIFICATION (SV) | PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN) |
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| **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:<br>• No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments.<br>• 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:<br>• <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.<br>• 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:<br>• No biological sampling devices.<br>• Devices do not restrict or concentrate movement of aquatic organisms.<br>• Upon completion of use, the devices and any associated fills shall be removed in their entirety. | Those devices not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <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:<br>• Exploratory trenches are restored in accordance with GC 21.<br>• 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:<br>• <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:<br>• No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. | Those agricultural activities subject to Corps jurisdiction not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <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**<br>147 | Those activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided:<br>• No water impoundments allowed.<br>• No conversion of a stream to wetland or vice versa, a wetland to a pond or uplands, or one wetland type to another.<br>• No dam removal. | Those activities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. |

| | SELF-VERIFICATION (SV) | PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN) |
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| **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:<br>• No work in designated or proposed critical habitat for endangered species.<br>• Crossings are designed and constructed using the techniques and principles outlined in Stream Simulation, Stream Smart, or Habitat Connectivity Design.<br>• Crossings are designed to be 1.2 times bankfull width.<br>• Crossings have a natural bottom substrate.<br>• Crossings include a bank on both sides of the channel.<br>• Closed bottom culverts are embedded at least 25% of the maximum width of the culvert.<br>• In-stream work is limited to Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th<br>• In-stream work is conducted "in-the-dry".<br>• No slip lining.<br>• No culvert extensions.<br>• No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments.<br>Wetland work and crossings, provided:<br>• 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:<br>• <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:<br>• No water impoundments allowed.<br>• 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:<br>• <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. |

148

***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.***

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| **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**<br>**See GC 25 for pile driving and removal conditions.* | Repair, replacement, or maintenance of previously authorized, currently serviceable structures or fills, provided:<br>• Conditions of the original authorization apply.<br>• No expansion or change in use. Shall be rebuilt in same footprint, however minor deviations in design allowed.<br>• 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.<br>• In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24).<br>• 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<br>• 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.<br>• Dam and flood control, or levee work does not alter water levels or flood elevations.<br>• Discharge of accumulated bottom sediments from or through a dam is not more than *de minimus*.<br>• 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:<br>• ≤0.5 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF |

149

| | SELF-VERIFICATION (SV) | PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN) |
|---|---|---|
| **2. Moorings** | Private, non-commercial, non-rental, single-boat moorings, provided:<br>• Authorized by the local harbormaster/town.<br>• Not associated with any boating facility (e.g. marinas).<br>• 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.<br>• No interference with navigation.<br>• Mooring is not located in SAS (incl. SAV) or intertidal areas.<br><br>Minor relocation of previously authorized moorings, provided:<br>• Authorized by the local harbormaster/town.<br>• 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.<br>• No interference with navigation.<br>• Relocated mooring is not located in SAS (incl. SAV) or intertidal areas.<br>**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).<br><br>*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.*<br><br>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**<br><br>150<br>*Cont'd below on page 30* | Reconfiguration of such existing authorized structures with all intertidal work conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24).<br><br>Minor relocation of previously authorized floats provided:<br>• 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).<br>• No interference with navigation.<br>• Not relocated in or within 25 feet of SAV.<br>• Seasonal floats are stored above the MHWM and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh).<br><br>New private, non-commercial ramp and float structures attached to land (no piers) or new floats provided:<br>• Not located in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project.<br>• No interference with navigation.<br>• No structure extends across >25% of the waterway width at mean low water.<br>• Not located in or within 25 feet of SAV.<br>• 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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF<br><br>**See GC 25 for pile driving and pile removal conditions.*<br><br>Compliance with the following is recommended:<br>• *Lowermost part of floats are ≥18 inches above the substrate during all tides.*<br>• *Structures are ≥1:1 height:width ratio over salt marsh.*<br>• *Structures and floats are not located in or within 25 feet of SAV.*<br>• *Moored vessels are not positioned over SAV.*<br>• *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.<br>• Seasonal ramp and floats are stored above the HTL and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh).<br><br>Compliance with the following is recommended:<br>• *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.*<br>• *Not located within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Corps Federal Navigation Project.*<br><br>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).<br>**These SV Aids do not require a SVNF.*<br><br>Temporary buoys, markers, floats, etc. for recreational use during specific events, provided:<br>• They are removed within 30 days after the specific event has concluded.<br>• No interference with navigation.<br>• 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:<br>• Proper siltation controls are used.<br>• No expansion of footprint.<br>• No dredging in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project.<br>• 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).<br>• No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal area ≤1,000 SF<br>• No dredging within 25 feet of SAV.<br>• No dredging in or within 100 feet of shellfish areas.<br>• No blasting.<br>• 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:<br>• Upland.<br>• Beach nourishment (above MHW line) of any area provided the dredging's primary purpose is navigation or the sand is from an upland source.<br>• Open water & confined aquatic disposal if Corps finds the material suitable.<br><br>Beach nourishment associated with dredging when the primary purpose is not navigation requires at least a PCN.<br><br>Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF and Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF |

151

| | 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:<br>• In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24).<br>• Discharge of dredged or fill material <15,000 SF<br>• No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal area ≤1,000 SF<br><br>Compliance with the following is recommended:<br>• *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.*<br><br>*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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• 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:<br>• In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24).<br>• 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.<br>• Fill placed below HTL is ≤1 CY per linear foot.<br>• Stone revetment is comprised of angular material.<br>• No fills angled steeper than 1H:1V.<br>• No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF<br>• No new groins, breakwaters, or jetties. | Bank and shoreline stabilization activities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts, provided:<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• 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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts, provided:<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF<br><br>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:<br>• Conditions of the original authorization apply.<br>• In-water work limited to Nov. 8th to Apr. 9th.<br>• Trenching or filling confined to existing footprint and <100 LF; trenches shall be backfilled immediately.<br>• Jet-plow, fluidization, or other direct burial methods confined to existing footprint and <200 LF<br>• No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF<br>• No work in designated or proposed critical habitat for endangered species.<br><br>New work in, over, or under navigable waters including new outfalls and any intake structure work requires PCN.<br><br>Aerial utility lines over navigable waters requires PCN. | Those utility activities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• 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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• 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.<br><br>In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24).<br><br>No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF<br><br>Boat ramp and marine railway work not eligible for maintenance (i.e. not currently serviceable) may be replaced "in-kind" with minor deviations provided:<br>• Work is confined to the intertidal zone.<br>• 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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts, provided:<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF |

153

| | 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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF<br><br>For each single and complete project, no more than 10 generation units (e.g., wind turbines or hydrokinetic devices) may be authorized.<br><br>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.).<br><br>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.<br><br>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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• 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.<br><br>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:<br>• 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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF |
| **16. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste**<br><br>154 | Only booms placed for hazardous and toxic waste containment and absorption and prevention are eligible for SV.<br>*A SVNF is not required for these eligible containment booms.* | Cleanup activities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF<br><br>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:<br>• Devices do not restrict or concentrate movement of aquatic organisms.<br>• No interference with navigation.<br>• No blasting.<br>• No biological sampling devices.<br>• 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<br>• 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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF |
| **18. Survey Activities** | Those survey activities, provided:<br>• No blasting.<br>• No interference with navigation.<br>• No seismic exploratory operations.<br>• No oil and gas exploration.<br>• No trenching or other silt-producing activities.<br>• No fill for roads or construction pads.<br>• 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<br>• No blasting.<br>• No biological sampling devices.<br>*A SVNF is not required for required sediment sampling for Corps-regulated dredge proposals.* | Those survey activities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• 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**<br>*(for aquaculture refer to GP 23)* | Those devices and activities, provided:<br>• 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<br>• No interference with navigation.<br>• No artificial reefs or enclosures<br>• 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.<br>• Structures and shell hash should not be located within 25 feet of SAV.<br>• 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).<br>*A SVNF is not required for these eligible devices and activities.* | Those devices and activities not eligible for SV, provided:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF<br><br>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 |

155

| | SELF-VERIFICATION (SV) | PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN) |
|---|---|---|
| **21. Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement** | Those activities, provided:<br>• 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<br>• No thin layer deposition for salt marsh restoration.<br>• SAS planting and transplanting is <100 SF<br>• No artificial or living reefs.<br>• The activity is authorized in writing by a local, state, or non-Corps federal environmental agency. Water impoundments require PCN.<br>• No conversion of i) a stream to wetland or vice versa, wetland to a pond or uplands, and ii) one wetland type to another.<br>• 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:<br>• <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts.<br>• Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF<br>• 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:<br>• Signed approval from Harbormaster or appropriate Town Official.<br>• No enclosures or impoundments.<br>• Not located in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project.<br>• Not located in or impinge upon the value of any National Lands or Federal Properties.<br>• No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal and shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF<br>• No structures, cages, gear, or shell hash located in/within 25 feet of SAV.<br>• 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.<br><br>***State of Maine Aquaculture guidelines are provided at: *www.maine.gov/dmr/aquaculture/index.html***<br><br>156 |

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## 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.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

# APPLICATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

33 CFR 325. The proponent agency is CECW-CO-R.

***Form Approved - OMB No. 0710-0003 Expires: 02-28-2022***

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

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

Authorities: Rivers and Harbors Act, Section 10, 33 USC 403; Clean Water Act, Section 404, 33 USC 1344; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 103, 33 USC 1413; Regulatory Programs of the Corps of Engineers; Final Rule 33 CFR 320-332. Principal Purpose: Information provided on this form will be used in evaluating the application for a permit. Routine Uses: This information may be shared with the Department of Justice and other federal, state, and local government agencies, and the public and may be made available as part of a public notice as required by Federal law. Submission of requested information is voluntary, however, if information is not provided the permit application cannot be evaluated nor can a permit be issued. One set of original drawings or good reproducible copies which show the location and character of the proposed activity must be attached to this application (see sample drawings and/or instructions) and be submitted to the District Engineer having jurisdiction over the location of the proposed activity. An application that is not completed in full will be returned. System of Record Notice (SORN). The information received is entered into our permit tracking database and a SORN has been completed (SORN #A1145b) and may be accessed at the following website: http://dpcld.defense.gov/Privacy/SORNsIndex/DOD-wide-SORN-Article-View/Article/570115/a1145b-ce.aspx

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

| 1. APPLICATION NO. | 2. FIELD OFFICE CODE | 3. DATE RECEIVED | 4. DATE APPLICATION COMPLETE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

***(ITEMS BELOW TO BE FILLED BY APPLICANT)***

| 5. APPLICANT'S NAME | 8. AUTHORIZED AGENT'S NAME AND TITLE (agent is not required) |
|---|---|
| First - Middle - Last - | First - Middle - Last - |
| Company - | Company - |
| E-mail Address - | E-mail Address - |
| 6. APPLICANT'S ADDRESS: | 9. AGENT'S ADDRESS: |
| Address- | Address- |
| City - State - Zip - Country - | City - State - Zip - Country - |
| 7. APPLICANT'S PHONE NOs. w/AREA CODE | 10. AGENTS PHONE NOs. w/AREA CODE |
| a. Residence b. Business c. Fax | a. Residence b. Business c. Fax |

**STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION**

11. I hereby authorize,_____to act in my behalf as my agent in the processing of this application and to furnish, upon request, supplemental information in support of this permit application.

_____ _____

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT DATE

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

12. PROJECT NAME OR TITLE (see instructions)

| 13. NAME OF WATERBODY, IF KNOWN (if applicable) | 14. PROJECT STREET ADDRESS (if applicable) |
|---|---|
| | Address |
| 15. LOCATION OF PROJECT | City - State- Zip- |
| Latitude: N Longitude: W | |

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

State Tax Parcel ID Municipality

Section - Township - Range -

17. DIRECTIONS TO THE SITE

18. Nature of Activity (Description of project, include all features)

19. Project Purpose (Describe the reason or purpose of the project, see instructions)

**USE BLOCKS 20-23 IF DREDGED AND/OR FILL MATERIAL IS TO BE DISCHARGED**

20. Reason(s) for Discharge

21. Type(s) of Material Being Discharged and the Amount of Each Type in Cubic Yards:

| Type<br>Amount in Cubic Yards | Type<br>Amount in Cubic Yards | Type<br>Amount in Cubic Yards |
|---|---|---|

22. Surface Area in Acres of Wetlands or Other Waters Filled (see instructions)

Acres

or

Linear Feet

23. Description of Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensation (see instructions)

24. Is Any Portion of the Work Already Complete? ☐ Yes ☐ No IF YES, DESCRIBE THE COMPLETED WORK

25. Addresses of Adjoining Property Owners, Lessees, Etc., Whose Property Adjoins the Waterbody (if more than can be entered here, please attach a supplemental list).

a. Address-

City - State - Zip -

b. Address-

City - State - Zip -

c. Address-

City - State - Zip -

d. Address-

City - State - Zip -

e. Address-

City - State - Zip -

26. List of Other Certificates or Approvals/Denials received from other Federal, State, or Local Agencies for Work Described in This Application.

| AGENCY | TYPE APPROVAL* | IDENTIFICATION NUMBER | DATE APPLIED | DATE APPROVED | DATE DENIED |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

* Would include but is not restricted to zoning, building, and flood plain permits

27. Application is hereby made for permit or permits to authorize the work described in this application. I certify that this information in this application is complete and accurate. I further certify that I possess the authority to undertake the work described herein or am acting as the duly authorized agent of the applicant.

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT DATE SIGNATURE OF AGENT DATE

The Application must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity (applicant) or it may be signed by a duly authorized agent if the statement in block 11 has been filled out and signed.

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

## 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 actualcosts 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.