

Local Highway Technical Assistance Council

Leading Idaho Local Bridge Program Project



Proposal Number: 29355-96

Project: Mother Lode over American River Bridge

Local Jurisdiction: Idaho County

Location: Idaho County, Idaho

Proposal Issued on March 26, 2026

Bids shall be delivered in hardcopy to LHTAC or submitted electronically through QuestCDN

(Attention: Leading Idaho Local Bridge Program Bids)

at 3330 W Grace St., BOISE, ID 83703

before 2:30:00 p.m. MDT on April 16, 2026

Bids will be opened at LHTAC's Office on April 16, 2026, at 3:00 PM MDT, a virtual attendance option will be provided on LHTAC's website

www.lhtac.org

Project Description

Bridge Key No. 29355 Mother Lode Road over American River Bridge Replacement, Idaho County

Existing Bridge Key Number 29355 is in Idaho County and carries Mother Lode Road over the American River. The bridge is owned and maintained by Idaho County and is located approximately 1.6 miles south of Elk City, Idaho. This proposal is for the contractor to Remove the existing truss bridge with concrete foundations and replace it with a single-span prestressed concrete girder bridge on concrete abutments with driven piles. The road will be closed during construction and traffic will be detoured. Additional work includes roadway approach construction and permitted stream alterations including placing riprap.

[Google Map Link Location](#) 45°48'39.1"N 115°25'56.0"W



Notice of Letting

Leading Idaho Local Bridge Program project for Idaho County, Proposal Number 29355-96. Existing Bridge Key Number 29355 is in Idaho County and carries Mother Load Road over the American River. The bridge is owned and maintained by Idaho County and is located approximately 1.6 miles south of Elk City, Idaho. This proposal is for the contractor to Remove the existing truss bridge with concrete foundations and replace it with a single-span prestressed concrete girder bridge on concrete abutments with driven piles. The road will be closed during construction and traffic will be detoured. Additional work includes roadway approach construction and permitted stream alterations including placing riprap.

Sealed Proposals will be received either electronically through QuestCDN or at the office of the Local Highway Technical Assistance Council, 3330 W Grace Street, Boise, ID 83703 until 2:30 o'clock p.m. MDT on April 16, 2026.

ATTN: Leading Idaho Local Bridge Program Bids

Digital copies of the Plans, Proposals, and Specifications must be downloaded. Bidders must appear on the LHTAC QuestCDN plan holders list OR identify they received their plans and documents from a Plan Room on the QuestCDN plan holders list for their proposal to be accepted by LHTAC.

Please contact QuestCDN.com at (952) 233-1632 or info@questcdninfo.com for assistance in downloading and working with this digital project information.

The QuestCDN Bid Posting Number is 10131862

LHTAC's QuestCDN Number is 8010870

All questions and contact during the bidding period must be submitted through QuestCDN.

LHTAC BID BOX LOCATION and Hours

The LHTAC Bid Box is located at 3330 W Grace St. Boise, ID 83703. This is the mailing address regardless of delivery method.

Office hours are as follows:

Monday-Thursday 7:30 AM – 5:30 PM Mountain Time

Friday 7:30 AM – 12:30 PM Mountain Time

Saturday – Sunday Closed

Bid openings via MS Teams and/or in Person at 3330 W Grace St. Boise, ID 83703



NOTE: IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT USPS MAIL AND FEDEX/UPS DELIVERIES BE RECEIVED AT THE ABOVE LOCATION AT LEAST 1 DAY PRIOR TO BID OPENING TO AVOID MISSING THE BID OPENING.

For your convenience, bid openings are broadcast electronically, in addition to the in-person opening at the LHTAC Office in a conference room to be determined.

Zoom information can be found starting 48 hours in advance of the bid opening at www.LHTAC.org

Bid results can be found at www.LHTAC.org

Local Highway Technical Assistance Council
Communication Protocol During Construction or Purchasing Bidding
For Leading Idaho Local Bridge Program Projects

Communication between the Contractor (Bidder) and LHTAC:

During the advertisement period, prospective Contractors/Bidders will address all questions to the contact shown on the Notice of Letting.

After Bid Opening and through Contract Award, all communications between LHTAC and the Contractor/Bidder, and any unsuccessful bidders, will be through the LHTAC Administrator (208-344-0565). LHTAC will be unable to share any information, other than as described under the Notification Protocol (see below), related to bid submittals or pending LHTAC decisions during this time.

After contract award, all communications between LHTAC and the Contractor will be through the contact shown on the Notice of Letting.

Contractor Information:

LHTAC will not provide any proprietary bidding information until after contract award.

Notification Protocol:

The following appropriate action will be posted to the LHTAC Bid Results website:

- After the opening of bids, the bid summary results will be posted, along with a notification of “Pending Review”, if applicable.
- After analysis of the bids, irregularities will be posted to the website. The apparent successful bidder will also be notified of irregularity via email, if applicable.
- Once the award letter is issued, the bid abstracts will be posted to the website.

(Abstracts are not posted when there is only 1 regular bid)

- Upon contract award, bid abstracts will be posted to LHTAC’s website for projects with multiple accepted bidders

Instructions to Bidders

All bids must be received prior to 2:30 pm MDT on bid opening day to the address listed below or electronically through QuestCDN. All bidders must be listed on the QuestCDN.com plan holders list by obtaining their proposal documents from QuestCDN.com OR identify they received plans and documents from a Plan Room on the QuestCDN.com plan holders list for their proposal to be accepted by LHTAC. All bids must be submitted by one of the following:

- Hardcopy format in a sealed envelope
- Electronically through QuestCDN

Hardcopy envelopes should be marked on the outside with “Bid Enclosed” and the proposal name and key or proposal number (29355-96), addressed to:

Local Highway Technical Assistance Council

Attn: Leading Idaho Local Bridge Program Bids
3330 W. Grace St.
Boise, ID 83703

Hand-delivered bids must be inserted into the Bid Box located in the lobby at LHTAC’s office at the address listed above.

This solicitation is issued by LHTAC. Notification of Letting may be found on the agency website www.LHTAC.org under the Leading Idaho Local Bridge Program link. Refer to Section 102 of the Standard Specifications for Highway Construction (SSHC) for “Bidding Requirements and Conditions”.

All references to “the Department” in the SSHC, will be interpreted as Local Highway Technical Assistance Council (LHTAC). Statements in the “Instructions to Bidders,” bid documents, or contract documents supersede any conflicting statements within SSHC.

The Bid Packet submitted must include:

- Proposal with General Terms of Contract, Material Testing and Certification statement, and Bidding Deposit statement
- Bidder’s Signature Form with the proper signatures and information
- Completed Bid Schedule with unit prices for each item
- Surety Form with attached Power of Attorney from Bonding Company and Bid Bond
- Addenda acknowledgement (if applicable)

April 13, 2026 at 5:00 pm MDT is the last time technical questions or clarification requests will be accepted. Clarifications, answers, or addenda, if required, will be published no later than April 14, 2026 at 5:00 pm MDT. Non-technical administrative support questions may be asked and answered via telephone or email until the time of bid submittal deadline, although there is no guarantee questions submitted after April 13, 2026 will be answered. It is the Bidder’s responsibility for reviewing all questions and answers prior to submitting bids.

Instructions to Bidders

Continued

Addenda, if required, are uploaded to the QuestCDN.com software and plan holders are then notified to download the addenda. Acknowledgement of each addendum must be included with the submittal of the proposal. The instructions are included in the addendum.

Bids must be accompanied by a Bid Bond issued by an Idaho Licensed Surety Company. You MUST use the Surety Bond (Bid Bond) form provided in the Proposal or your bid will be deemed irregular or accompanied by a certified or cashier's check payable to the Local Highway Technical Assistance Council in an amount no less than five percent (5%) of the total bid. This surety will be forfeited by the bidder should the bidder fail to sign the contract or furnish the required 100% Performance and 100% Payment Bonds.

AIA A-310 Document is not an acceptable bid bond. BID BONDS WITH SIMILAR CONDITIONS TO THE 5% GUARANTEE MAY ALSO NOT BE ACCEPTABLE. Per the 2023 Standard Specifications for Highway Construction (SSHC), Section 102.10 # 3 & 7, you MUST use the Surety Bond (Bid Bond) form provided in the Proposal or your bid will be deemed irregular.

Conditional bid proposals are acceptable for bidding on multiple projects opening on the same day. Instructions for submitting conditional bid proposals are presented in SSHC 102.05. If a bidder submits conditional bid proposals and becomes the apparent low bidder on more than 1 conditional bid proposal, LHTAC's Administrator, in their sole discretion, will choose which contracts to award to that bidder.

Federal funds are not being used for this project; therefore, Davis Bacon wages and Buy America provisions do **not** apply to this project.

SSHC 102.12 Protesting a Proposal is removed and superseded by the following statement:

To protest a determination made by LHTAC regarding the regularity of a bid, irregularity of a bid, or determination of low bid, submit a written protest to LHTAC Program Administrator (Ken Kanownik – kkanownik@lhtac.org) within 7 calendar days of when official bid results are posted to the QuestCDN.com project solicitation page. The protest must set forth in specific terms the reasons why LHTAC's determination is thought to be erroneous.

In response to the received protest, the contract award process will be stayed until resolution of the protest. The LHTAC Administrator will assign an LHTAC engineer not involved in the project development as a hearing officer to review the submitted protest and, if needed, meet with the protesting bidder. The hearing officer will present their review of the protest to the LHTAC Administrator and the LHTAC Administrator will, in their sole discretion, issue a decision on the protest.

Decision making regarding protests will generally follow Idaho Transportation Department Standard Operating Procedure for Bid Protests, allowing consideration of whether a material or trivial mistake was made in the submitted bid.

Instructions to Bidders

Continued

Bidder shall comply with all Equal Employment Opportunity provisions required by state code and/or regulations.

The responsible and successful bidder will be required to provide proof of payment and performance bonds (103.04) and insurance (102.10) per the SSHC prior to award of the contract.

Where minor portions of required work are not noted, detailed, or specified, such work shall be done in accordance with proven construction practice or accepted industry standards at no additional cost to the owner.

Any oral interpretations or clarifications of this proposal will not be relied upon. All changes to this proposal must be in writing and posted to QuestCDN as an addendum to be valid. Alternate bids are not allowed.

All correspondence regarding this proposal must be directed as instructed in the Bidder Communication.

BID SCHEDULE 1

LEADING IDAHO LOCAL BRIDGE PROGRAM PROJECT
MOTHER LODE RD OVER AMERICAN RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT
BRIDGE KEY NUMBER: 29356

ITEM NO.	ITEM DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNITS	UNIT PRICE	EXTENDED PRICE
ROADWAY ITEMS					
107-019A	SURVEY MONUMENT PRESERVATION	CA	5,000	\$ 1	\$5,000
201-010A	CLEARING & GRUBBING	LS	1		
203-006A	REMOVAL OF SIGN	EACH	15		
203-080A	REMOVAL OF GUARDRAIL	FT	164		
205-005A	EXCAVATION	CY	1,350		
205-040A	GRANULAR BORROW	CY	421		
205-060A	WATER FOR DUST ABATEMENT	MG	1.0		
205-100A	GUARDRAIL TERMINAL GRADING	EACH	4		
212-020A	SILT FENCE	FT	231		
212-105A	WATER AND POLLUTION	CA	10,000	\$ 1	\$10,000
212-110A	WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MANAGER	LS	1		
213-005A	TOPSOIL (6")	CY	152		
251-005A	MIGRATORY BIRD TREAT ACT COMPLIANCE	CA	7,000	\$ 1	\$7,000
303-022A	3/4" AGGREGATE TYPE B FOR BASE	TON	360		
605-035A	18" STORM SEWER PIPE	FT	55		
608-035A	18" APRON FOR PIPE	EACH	2		
612-005A	W-BEAM GUARDRAIL	FT	285		
612-110A	GUARDRAIL ANCHOR	EACH	1		
612-115C	GUARDRAIL TERMINAL, TANGENT	EACH	3		
616-010A	SIGN TYPE B-1	SF	45		
616-055A	WOOD SIGN POST TYPE D-1	FT	18		
616-055B	WOOD SIGN POST TYPE D-2	FT	53		
621-005A	SEED BED PREPARATION	ACRE	0.200		
621-010A	SEEDING (PERMANENT)	ACRE	0.200		
621-035A	FERTILIZING	ACRE	0.200		
621-065A	HYDRAULICALLY APPLIED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS	ACRE	0.200		
624-005A	LOOSE RIPRAP (CLASS III)	CY	368.0		
624-005B	LOOSE RIPRAP (CLASS I)	CY	3.0		
626-010A	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS	SF	173		
626-040A	BARRICADE TYPE 3	EACH	8		
626-100A	MISCELLANEOUS TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL ITEMS	CA	3,000	\$ 1	\$3,000
626-105A	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL MAINTENANCE	HR	160		
640-010A	RIPRAP/EROSION CONTROL GEOTEXTILE (HIGH STRENGTH)	SY	516.0		
675-005A	SURVEY	LS	1		
675-010A	DIRECTED SURVEYING	CA	3,000	\$ 1	\$3,000
677-005A	RECORD DRAWINGS	LS	1		
S900-50A	CONTINGENCY AMOUNT - MISC WORK	CA	10,000	\$ 1	\$10,000
S900-50B	CONTINGENCY AMOUNT - REMOVAL OF LEAD-BASED PAINT	CA	10,000	\$ 1	\$10,000
S904-05A	SP TEMPORARY DIVERSION	LS	1		
S913-05A	SP STREAMBED MATERIAL	CY	31		
Roadway Subtotal:					
Z629-05A	MOBILIZATION	LS	1		

BRIDGE ITEMS					
203-020A	REMOVAL OF BRIDGE - FULL (MOTHER LODE ROAD)	EACH	1		
210-005A	STRUCTURE EXCAVATION SCHEDULE NO. 1	CY	279		
210-015A	COMPACTING BACKFILL	CY	2		
215-005A	GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCED ABUTMENT BACKFILL	CY	360		
405-435A	SUPERPAVE HMA PAVEMENT INCLUDING ASPHALT & ADDITIVES CLASS SP-3	TON	51.6		
502-140A	CONCRETE CLASS 40-A SCHEDULE NO. 1	CY	58.4		
502-310A	CONCRETE CLASS 40 AF SCHEDULE NO. 2	CY	24.6		
502-425A	PRESTRESSED WF DECK TEE GIRDER (70.25" TOP FLANGE 47" DEPTH)	FT	407		
503-010A	METAL REINFORCEMENT SCHEDULE NO. 1	LB	11,232		
503-015A	METAL REINFORCEMENT SCHEDULE NO. 2	LB	552		
503-020A	EPOXY COATED METAL REINFORCEMENT	LB	1,024		
504-050A	3-TUBE CURB MOUNT RAIL	FT	208		
507-005A	ELASTOMERIC BEARINGS PLAIN (1/2" x 10" x 3'-0")	EACH	8		
511-005A	CONCRETE WATERPROOFING SYSTEM (TYPE E)	SY	232		
519-005A	CONCRETED PILES	FT	176		
520-005A	PREDRILLING FOR PILING IN SOIL	FT	90		
520-010A	PREDRILLING FOR PILING IN ROCK	FT	70		
560-005A	DEWATERING FOUNDATION	LS	1		
586-005A	UTILITY CONDUIT (MOTHER LODE ROAD)	LS	1		
S501-15A	RETAINING WALL	SF	257		
				Bridge Subtotal:	
				MOTHER LODE RD BRIDGE REPLACEMENT Total:	

RETURN WITH BID

Proposal

Local Highway Technical Assistance Council

GENERAL TERMS

In compliance with your bid package to be received by April 16, 2026, the undersigned certifies to have examined the location of work and/or materials site(s) and is satisfied as to the condition to be encountered, and that the plans, specifications, contract and method of payment for such work is understood. Existing Bridge Key Number 29355 is in Idaho County and carries Mother Load Road over the American River. The bridge is owned and maintained by Idaho County and is located approximately 1.6 miles south of Elk City, Idaho. This proposal is for the contractor to Remove the existing truss bridge with concrete foundations and replace it with a single-span prestressed concrete girder bridge on concrete abutments with driven piles. The road will be closed during construction and traffic will be detoured. Additional work includes roadway approach construction and permitted stream alterations including placing riprap.

Work will be in accordance with the applicable contract special provisions, 2023 Idaho Transportation Department Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, 2025 Supplemental for the Idaho Transportation Department Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, 2020 Quality Assurance (QA) Manual (10/19), 2024 QC Manual Supplementals to the 2020 QA Manual (7/29/24), 2023 Quality Assurance Special Provision for State Acceptance (12/07/2023), 2025 Special Provision for 405 Superpave Hot Mix Asphalt (11/17/2025), 2025 Standard Drawings, and Special Provision-State-Aid (SP-SA), all addenda issued prior to bid opening, and the consideration of the unit prices bid for the items set forth in the attached bid schedule, all components of LHTAC Proposal Number 29355-96.

All references to “the State” or “the Department” in the 2023 SSHC shall be interpreted as the Local Highway Technical Assistance Council.

A signed copy of the cover page of each Addendum notice, if any, must be attached to this proposal. If Addendums are not included in the bid packet, the bid will be deemed irregular.

This is a state of Idaho funded contract/project. Upon identification of low bid, contracts document will require the contractor certify compliance with:

- Idaho Code 67-2346. Anti-boycott against Israel Act.
- Idaho Code 67-2359. Contract with a company owned or operated by the government of China prohibited.
- Idaho Code 67-2302. Prompt payment to subcontractors.

Upon the acceptance of this proposal for said work, the undersigned will execute the contract in accordance with the bid as accepted, furnish the certifications and qualification information required in Special Provisions, and furnish the Contract Payment and Performance Bonds on the forms provided with approved and sufficient surety within 7 days after the prescribed forms are presented for signature. The bidder further agrees that, if awarded the contract, work will be

RETURN WITH BID

RETURN WITH BID

completed as stated in the Plans, Specifications and Special Provisions, after authority to proceed has been given, in conformity with and subject to such extensions as may be authorized by the terms of Extension of Contract Time of the Standard Specifications.

MATERIAL TESTING AND CERTIFICATION

All material testing and certifications are to be provided by the contractor. Material testing must be performed by the Western Alliance for Quality Transportation Construction qualified personnel and qualified labs. Test results and certifications are to be submitted to the Engineer for review and acceptance. Acceptance will be based on the material meeting contract requirements. All costs for material testing and certifications are incidental to the contract.

BIDDING DEPOSIT

A Certified Check or Cashier's Check must accompany the proposal, drawn on an Idaho bank in the amount of five percent of the total amount bid, made payable to the Local Highway Technical Assistance Council, or a Bidder's Bond in the amount of five percent (5%) of the total amount bid.

The undersigned bidder being duly sworn upon oath deposes and says that it complies with the provisions of Section 72-1717 Idaho Code (Drug Free Workplace program).

RETURN WITH BID

RETURN WITH BID
SURETY

PROPOSAL BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we _____ (Bidder's Company)

as Principal, and _____ (Surety Name)

as Surety, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Idaho (hereinafter called the State) in the full and penal sum of Five Percent of the total amount of the proposal of said Principal for the work hereinafter described, for the payment of which will and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, firmly by these presents.

The Condition of this obligation is such that whereas the Principal has this day submitted a sealed proposal for:

Proposal: 29355-96

Proposal Description: Existing Bridge Key Number 29355 is in Idaho County and carries Mother Load Road over the American River. The bridge is owned and maintained by Idaho County and is located approximately 1.6 miles south of Elk City, Idaho. This proposal is for the contractor to Remove the existing truss bridge with concrete foundations and replace it with a single-span prestressed concrete girder bridge on concrete abutments with driven piles. The road will be closed during construction and traffic will be detoured. Additional work includes roadway approach construction and permitted stream alterations including placing riprap.

Local Jurisdiction(s): Idaho County

NOW THEREFORE, the above obligation is void if the Principal – (a) obtains relief pursuant to Idaho Code, Section 54-1904B; or (b) upon award by the State of the bid identified above is authorized by State and Federal law or regulation to enter into the contract, executes the contractual documents and provides the bonds required by the terms of the bid as accepted, within 15 days after presentation of the contract; otherwise this proposal bond shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The above bounden parties have executed this

instrument this ____ day of _____, 20__ .

Bidder:

Authorized Signature

Print Name

Title

Corporate Surety:

Surety Company Name

By:

Signature

Print Name

Title

Phone Number

RETURN WITH BID

RETURN WITH BID

Bidder's Signature Form

Date:

Legal Company Name:

Company Business Address:

Mailing (Shipping) Address, if different:

Company organized under the state of:

Legal Name of Highest Officer in Company:

Title of Highest Officer in Company:

Contact Name:

Title of Contact:

Contact Phone No.:

Email:

Idaho Public Works License No.:

Exp. Date:

Bid documents received from Plan Room rather
QuestCDN.com (check box if applicable)

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

Pursuant to Idaho Code Section 9-1406 "I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury pursuant to the law of the State of Idaho that the foregoing is true and correct." The undersigned is duly authorized to sign this document on behalf of the above referenced company.

PROPOSAL MUST BE SIGNED

Signature _____

Print Name _____

Title _____

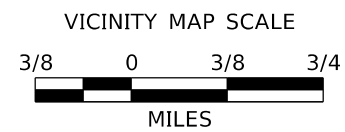
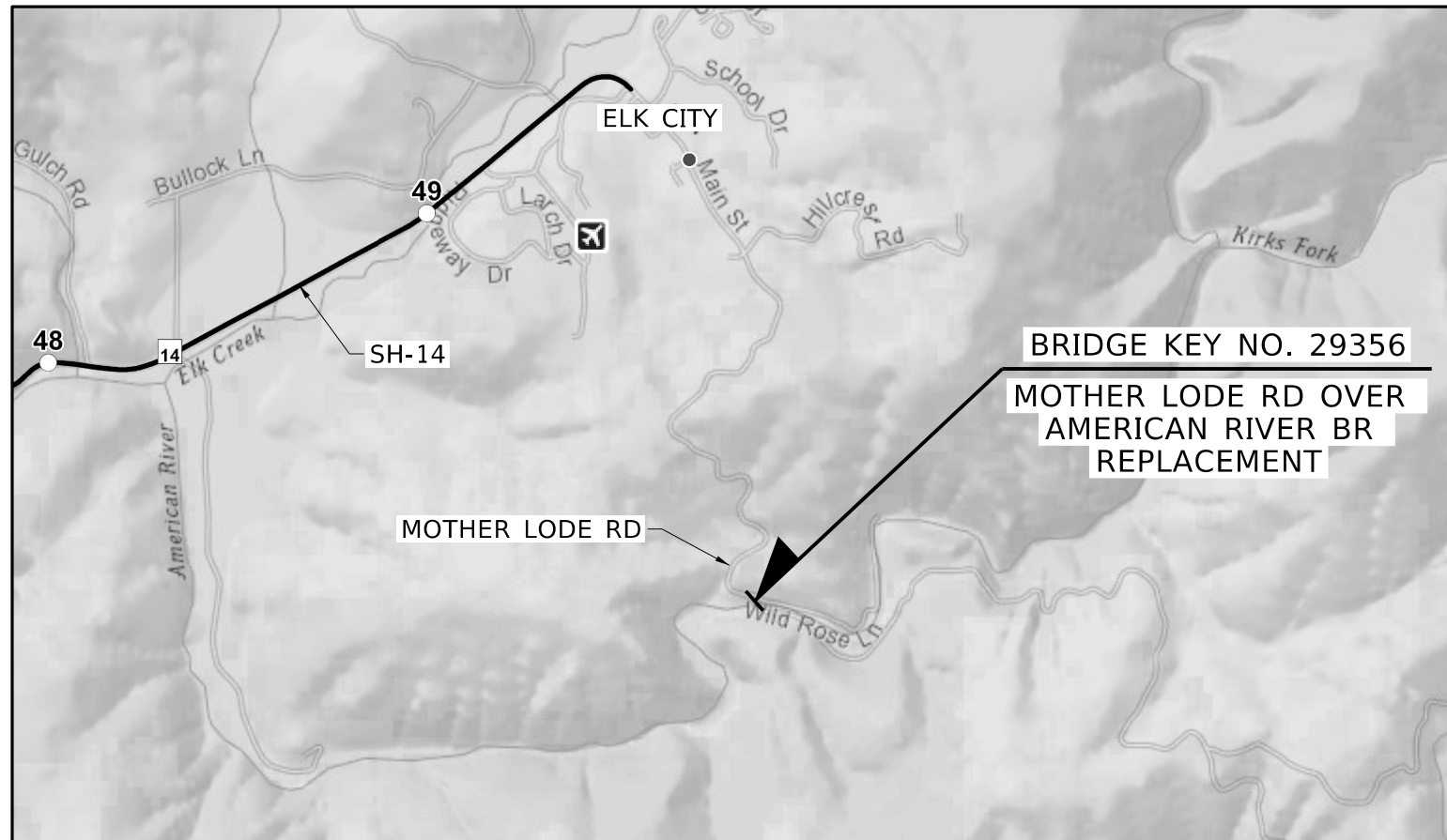
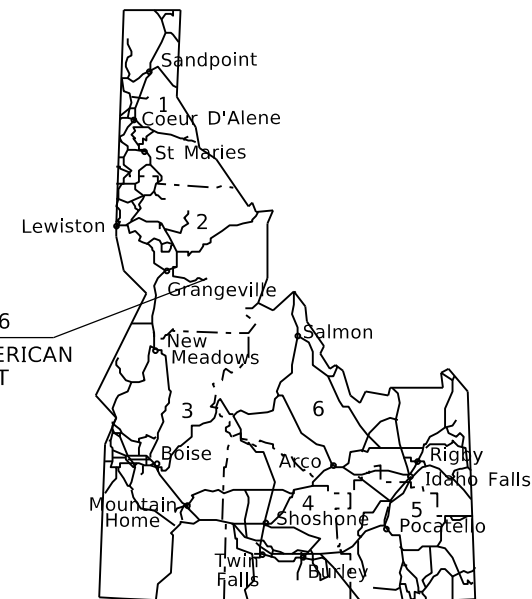
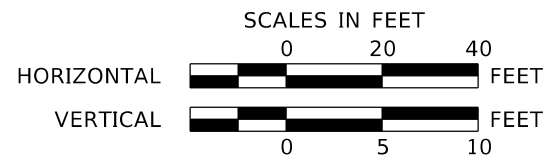
Email Address _____

INDEX OF SHEETS	
SHEET NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	TITLE SHEET
2	SURVEY CONTROL MAP
3	TOTAL OWNERSHIP MAP
4	PROJECT CLEARANCE SUMMARY
5-6	TYPICAL SECTIONS
7-8	ROADWAY SUMMARY
9	BRIDGE SUMMARY
10	CRASH CUSHION SUMMARY
11	STORM DRAIN PIPE SUMMARY
12-13	ROADWAY PLAN AND PROFILE
14-15	ROADWAY GRADING DETAIL
16	STORM DRAIN PLAN AND PROFILE
17-18	SCOUR COUNTERMEASURE
19	POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
20	SIGN SUMMARY
21	SIGNING AND PAVEMENT MARKING PLAN
22	SIGN DETAIL
23-24	TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN
1	UTILITY PLAN
1-24	BRIDGE PLANS - MOTHER LODE
1-17	ITD STANDARD DRAWINGS

LEADING IDAHO LOCAL BRIDGE PROGRAM

PLAN AND PROFILE OF PROPOSED MOTHER LODE RD OVER AMERICAN RIVER BR REPLACEMENT BRIDGE KEY NO. 29356 IDAHO COUNTY

MARCH, 2026



March 24, 2026 12:59:00 PM pww://ida-inc-pw-bentley.com/da-inc-pw-22/Documents/Projects/Idaho/LHTAC/pj/29356/Project_Development/Plan_Sheets/29356 TITL D01

REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS SHALL BE ATTAINED WITHIN LIMITS OF PRECISION THAT GOOD CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES WILL PERMIT

SCALES SHOWN ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY

CADD FILE NAME
29356 TITL D01.dgn

DRAWING DATE:
3/26/2026



DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.

PROJECT NO.

TITLE SHEET
MOTHER LODE RD OVER AMERICAN RIVER BR REPLACEMENT

ENGLISH

COUNTY
IDAHO

KEY NUMBER
29356

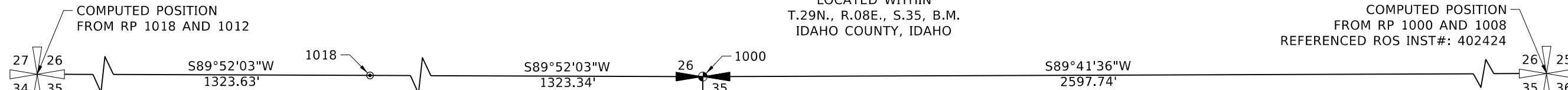
SHEET 1 OF 24

Approved for Advertising

Date Approved

LOCATED WITHIN
T.29N., R.08E., S.35, B.M.
IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

COMPUTED POSITION
FROM RP 1000 AND 1008
REFERENCED ROS INST#: 402424



PROJECT PRIMARY CONTROL TABLE					
POINT NO.	LOCAL GROUND COORDINATE SYSTEM (USFT)			DESCRIPTION	NOTES
	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION		
1	1511210.78	2706252.07	4003.51	SET 2 INCH ALUMINUM CAP IN CONCRETE W/ RPC "DEA CONTROL"	PRIMARY CONTROL
2	1511064.14	2706439.08	4008.70	SET 5/8 INCH REBAR W/ RPC "DEA CONTROL"	PRIMARY CONTROL
3	1511055.12	2706372.91	4007.81	SET 5/8 INCH REBAR W/ RPC "DEA CONTROL"	PRIMARY CONTROL
104	1511124.44	2706386.50	4001.10	SET HUB AND TACK	PRIMARY CONTROL

PROJECT CONTROL TABLE - PLSS MONUMENTS					
POINT NO.	LOCAL GROUND COORDINATE SYSTEM (USFT)			DESCRIPTION	NOTES
	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION		
1000	1512438.17	2706193.98	4090.28	FOUND 2-1/2 INCH BRASS CAP N 1/4 COR PELS 2098	CP&F 457723
1002	1511167.03	2706198.75	3999.90	FOUND WC 1/2 INCH REBAR BPC C-N 1/16 PLS 3627	CP&F 401927
1005	1511117.68	2706126.71	3998.22	FOUND WC 1/2 INCH REBAR YPC C-N 1/16 PLS 3627	1/16TH NO CP&F
1008	1509800.93	2708821.01	4363.67	FOUND 2-1/2 INCH ALUMINUM CAP E 1/4 COR PLS 5165	CP&F 518958
1011	1509793.77	2703570.71	4058.22	FOUND 2-1/2 INCH ALUMINUM CAP W 1/4 COR 1997	CP&F 401934
1012	1511113.08	2703558.86	4270.41	FOUND 5/8 INCH REBAR YPC N 1/16 COR PLS 3627	CP&F 401929
1017	1509796.24	2704887.37	4096.21	FOUND 2-1/2 INCH ALUMINUM CAP C-W 1/16 COR PLS 5165	CP&F 401933
1018	1512435.11	2704870.65	4138.90	FOUND 2-1/2 INCH ALUMINUM CAP W 1/16 COR PLS 5165	CP&F 401930

SURVEYOR'S NOTES:
THE PURPOSE OF THIS SURVEY IS TO ASSIST IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATED WITH THE LOCAL HIGHWAY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COUNCIL (LHTAC) PROJECT 29356.

BASIS OF BEARING:
THE BASIS OF BEARING IS GRID NORTH PER THE WEST ZONE OF THE IDAHO STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM 2011 (EPSG 6453) THE CONVERGENCE ANGLE AT POINT 1 IS 0° 13' 39".

GROUND PROJECTION:
THE INVERSE OF A COMBINED SCALE FACTOR (CSF) OF 0.99975193 WAS APPLIED AT 0,0 TO CREATE A MODIFIED GROUND SYSTEM.

ALL GROUND COORDINATES ARE MODIFIED FROM THE IDAHO STATE PLANE WEST ZONE, NAD83(2011) EPOCH 2010.

COORDINATES DISPLAYED HEREON ARE IN US SURVEY FEET.

BASIS OF ELEVATION AND COORDINATES:
THE VERTICAL DATUM USED HEREON IS BASED UPON NAVD88 COMPUTED USING GEOID 2018 CONUS.

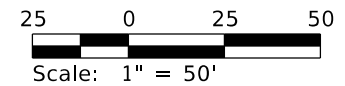
CONTROL FIELD WORK WAS PERFORMED NOVEMBER 2024 THROUGH MAY 2025.

ALL DISTANCES SHOWN ARE GROUND DISTANCES IN US SURVEY FEET.

A STATIC GNSS CONTROL NETWORK WAS USED TO ESTABLISH HORIZONTAL POSITIONS ON CONTROL MONUMENTS SET DURING THIS SURVEY (POINTS 1, 2, 3, AND 104).

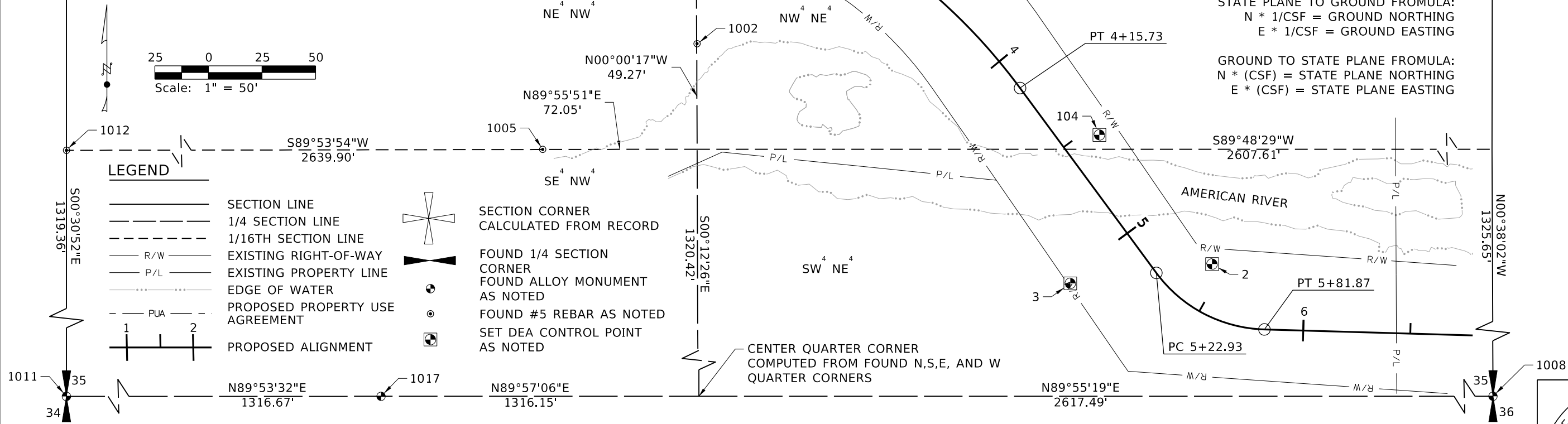
STATE PLANE TO GROUND FORMULA:
N * 1/CSF = GROUND NORTHING
E * 1/CSF = GROUND EASTING

GROUND TO STATE PLANE FORMULA:
N * (CSF) = STATE PLANE NORTHING
E * (CSF) = STATE PLANE EASTING



LEGEND

- SECTION LINE
- - - 1/4 SECTION LINE
- - - 1/16TH SECTION LINE
- R/W EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY
- P/L EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EDGE OF WATER
- - - PUA PROPOSED PROPERTY USE AGREEMENT
- 1 2 PROPOSED ALIGNMENT
- SECTION CORNER CALCULATED FROM RECORD
- FOUND 1/4 SECTION CORNER FOUND ALLOY MONUMENT AS NOTED
- FOUND #5 REBAR AS NOTED
- SET DEA CONTROL POINT AS NOTED



REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED	J.GILLEY	SCALES SHOWN ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY
DESIGN CHECKED	D. GOWER	
DETAILED	D. GOWER	CADD FILE NAME 29356 SCM_D01.dgn
DRAWING CHECKED	J.GILLEY	DRAWING DATE: 3/26/2026

DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.

PROJECT NO.	SURVEY CONTROL MAP
	MOTHER LODE RD OVER AMERICAN RIVER BR REPLACEMENT

ENGLISH	
COUNTY	IDAHO
KEY NUMBER	29356
SHEET 2 OF 24	

March 23, 2026 4:10:45 PM
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LOCATED WITHIN
T.29N, R.08E, S.35, B.M.
IDAHO COUNTY, IDAHO

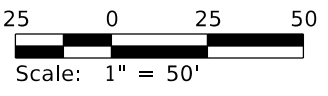
COMPUTED POSITION
FROM RP 1000 AND 1008
REFERENCED ROS INST#: 402424

Parcel No.	Parcel I.D. No.	Record Owner	Total Ownership Assessed Ac.	Right of Way		Remainder		Easement	
				Req'd Ac.	Exist. Ac.	Left Ac.	Right Ac.	Perm. Ac.	Temp. Ac.
**1	TBD	JASON D LUNDERS	8.876	0	0	0	0	0	0
**2	TBD	CRAIG E MARVIN	2.270	0	0	0	0	0	0
**3	TBD	DREAMLAND LLC	2.213	0	0	0	0	0	0
**4	TBD	CRAIG E MARVIN	5.000	0	0	0	0	0	0

**FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

BEGIN PROJECT
BEGIN CONSTRUCTION
29356
STA 2+20.00
N 1511250.635
E 2706188.832

END PROJECT
END CONSTRUCTION
29356
STA 6+00.00
N 1511033.086
E 2706481.631



LEGEND

- SECTION LINE
- 1/4 SECTION LINE
- 1/16TH SECTION LINE
- EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY
- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING ALIGNMENT CL
- EDGE OF WATER
- PROPOSED PROPERTY USE AGREEMENT
- PROPOSED ALIGNMENT
- SECTION CORNER CALCULATED FROM RECORD
- FOUND 1/4 SECTION CORNER FOUND ALLOY MONUMENT AS NOTED
- FOUND #5 REBAR AS NOTED
- SET DEA CONTROL POINT AS NOTED

CENTER QUARTER CORNER
COMPUTED FROM FOUND N,S,E, AND W
QUARTER CORNERS

REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED	J. GILLEY	SCALES SHOWN ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY
DESIGN CHECKED	D. GOWER	
DETAILED	D. GOWER	CADD FILE NAME 29356_OMAP_D01.dgn
DRAWING CHECKED	J. GILLEY	DRAWING DATE: 3/26/2026

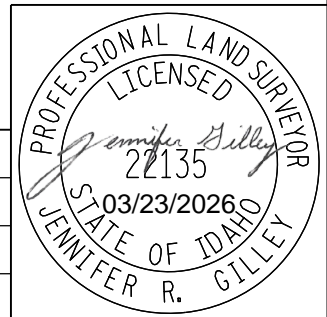


DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.

PROJECT NO.

TOTAL OWNERSHIP MAP
MOTHER LODE RD OVER AMERICAN
RIVER BR REPLACEMENT

ENGLISH
COUNTY
IDAHO
KEY NUMBER
29356
SHEET 3 OF 24



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CLEARANCES

PROJECT STANDARDS
 CHARTER APPROVAL AASHTO 3R 1R STATE
 PP OTHER PRELIMINARY DESIGN REPORT
 DESIGN EXCEPTIONS: _____
 PUBLIC HEARING WAIVER _____
 PUBLIC HEARING DATE (Latest hearing date held or scheduled for opportunity) _____
 DESIGN APPROVAL _____
 RECLAMATION PLAN APPROVAL NO(S) _____
 AIRPORT _____
 Land Survey Monument Search and Documentation (I.C.55-1613) _____
 R/W CERTIFICATE: Issued by HQ DISTRICT
 TRIBAL LANDS: AGREEMENT REQUIRED SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CONTRACT PROPOSAL
 BRIDGE PS & E _____
 ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION: TYPE CAT-EX FONSI ROD
 ENVIRONMENTAL RE-EVALUATION _____

CLEARED UNDER PROJECT NO.	APPROVAL DATE
29356	5/28/2025
N/A	
N/A	
29356	6/18/2025
N/A	
N/A	
29356	TBD
29356	TBD
N/A	
N/A	
29356	
N/A	

ESTIMATING BASIS

CONCRETE:
 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE USING COURSE AGGREGATE SIZE NO. 4.

TACK COAT:
 NEW CONSTRUCTION CSS-1 DILUTED EMULSIFIED ASPHALT FOR TACK COAT AT 0.12 GALLONS/SY.
 EXISTING SURFACES CSS-1 DILUTED EMULSIFIED ASPHALT FOR TACK COAT AT 0.18 GALLONS/SY.

AGGREGATE:
 3/4-INCH TYPE B AGGREGATE BASE, WET DENSITY ESTIMATED AT 140 PCF @ 7% MOISTURE CONTENT.

SUBGRADE:
 SAND WITH SILT AND GRAVEL SUBGRADE, WET DENSITY ESTIMATED AT 130 PCF @ 5% MOISTURE CONTENT.

WATER FOR DUST ABATEMENT:
 0.5 GAL. PER SY OF EXPOSED SUBGRADE.

SMOOTHNESS:
 PAVEMENT SMOOTHNESS TEST WILL BE WITH A 10 FT STRAIGHTEDGE.

PERMITS

IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES PERMIT NO(S) TBD
 US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IDWR PERMIT NO(S) TBD
 OTHER _____
 DEQ SECTION 401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION YES NO
 NPDES GENERAL PERMIT/SWPPP REQUIRED YES NO
 POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIRED YES NO

		EXPIRATION DATE
29356	TBD	TBD
29356	TBD	TBD
N/A		

AGREEMENTS (List Appropriate Name)

LOCAL: CITY _____
 COUNTY _____
 HIGHWAY DISTRICT _____
 ROAD CLOSURE AND MAINTENANCE _____
 STATE/LOCAL CONSTRUCTION _____

NA	
NA	
NA	
NA	
NA	

IRRIGATION DISTRICT(S): Crossing Agreement Required YES NO
 (Signatures Required on either Structure Drawing or Bridge Sheet)

UTILITIES: List all Utilities shown on plans

Co.	UTILITY	RETAIN & PROTECT
Co.	AVISTA UTILITIES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Co.	ZIPLY FIBER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Co.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

APPROVAL DATES		AGREEMENT NO.
UTILITY HEARING WAIVER	AGREEMENT	
11/10/2025		
SENT 11/7/2025		

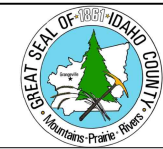
- NOTES**
1. GRANULAR SUBBASE AND STRUCTURAL BACKFILL IN THE PLANS ARE UNFACTORED AND ASSUMED 100% WASTE OF EXISTING PAVEMENT, BASE, AND SUBGRADE SOILS.
 2. EXCAVATION QUANTITIES SHOWN IN THE PLANS ARE UNFACTORED.
 3. MATERIAL REPORTS ARE AVAILABLE FOR CONTRACTORS USE.

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED B. CARVER
 DESIGN CHECKED A. MCCALL
 DETAILED B. CARVER
 DRAWING CHECKED A. MCCALL

SCALES SHOWN ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY
 CADD FILE NAME 29356 PCSM D01.dgn
 DRAWING DATE: 3/26/2026



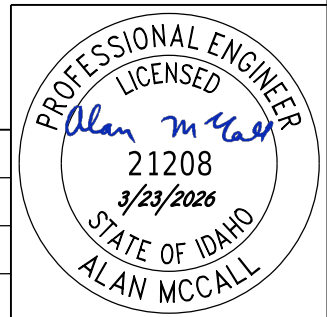
DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.

PROJECT NO.

PROJECT CLEARANCE SUMMARY
 MOTHER LODE RD OVER AMERICAN RIVER BR REPLACEMENT

ENGLISH

COUNTY IDAHO
 KEY NUMBER 29356
 SHEET 4 OF 24



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SPECIAL PROVISIONS

BRIDGE KEY NO. 29355

MOTHER LODE ROAD OVER AMERICAN RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

Idaho County

For the work to remove the existing three-span bridge and replace it with a single-span bridge capable of meeting local freeboard requirements and sustaining traffic loads in accordance with current AASHTO standards.

The following special provisions and all addenda issued supplement or modify the 2023 Idaho Transportation Department Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, 2025 Supplemental for the Idaho Transportation Department Standard Specifications for Highway Construction, 2020 Quality Assurance (QA) Manual (10/19), 2024 QC Manual Supplementals to the 2020 QA Manual (7/29/24), 2023 Quality Assurance Special Provision for State Acceptance (12/07/2023), 2025 Special Provision for 405 Superpave Hot Mix Asphalt (11/17/2025), 2025 Standard Drawings, and Special Provision-State-Aid (SP-SA).

SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Designated source(s): Designated source(s) are not identified for this contract/project.

Contractor provided source(s): Provide approved source(s) for all materials to be embanked or processed for placement. Department owned or controlled sources will not be allowed for this contract.

Cost. Assume all costs incurred in obtaining approvals for use of source(s).

CONTRACT TIME AND LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

Work will not start later than July 6, 2026 and must be completed within 70 working days. Once started, work must continuously progress until completion. Return traffic through the work zone to normal operations during any planned or unplanned work stoppage lasting longer than 3 days. In-water work will only be allowed July 15, 2026 through September 15, 2026.

The amount of liquidated damages for failure to complete the work on time will be \$3,500 per day.

Liquidated damages provision does not waive the Department's right to seek other remedies for a breach of contract by the awarded Contractor.

CONTRACTOR NOTES

Air Quality

Use methods and devices reasonably available to control, prevent, and otherwise minimize atmospheric emissions or discharges of atmospheric contaminants. Excessive dust emissions are not permitted during

Mother Lode Road Over American River Bridge Replacement

the handling and storage of materials required for construction. Reduce dust that originates from construction operations and prevent dust from damaging dwellings or causing a nuisance. This includes periodically spraying exposed soils with water and covering trucks transporting materials likely to produce fugitive dust.

Control operation emissions by implementing best practices measures as identified in the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality's (IDEQ's) Rules for Control of Fugitive Dust [Idaho Administrative Procedures Act] IDAPA 58.01.01.650 et al. This includes the following measures:

- Schedule or sequence construction, when feasible, to keep disturbed areas to a minimum.
- Spray exposed soil with water or other suppressants to reduce emissions and deposition of particulate matter.
- Use wind fencing, when feasible and necessary, to reduce disturbance to soils.
- Minimize dust emissions during transport of fill material or soil by wetting down or by ensuring adequate freeboard (space from the top of the material to the top of the truck bed) on trucks.
- Cover loads to reduce emission during material transportation/hauling.
- Provide wheel washers, or similar BMP, at construction site accesses to reduce track-out of site materials onto the adjacent roadway network.
- Remove tracked-out materials deposited onto adjacent roadways.
- Wet material stockpiles to prevent wind-blown emissions.
- Establish vegetative cover on bare ground as soon as possible after grading to reduce windblown dust.
- Promptly clean up spills of transported material on public roadways.
- Cover dirt, gravel, and debris piles as needed to reduce dust and wind-blown debris.

Limit onsite traffic as much as feasible to reduce soil upheaval, dust, and the transport of material to roadways. Locate construction equipment and staging areas away from sensitive receptors. Cover hot asphalt when not in active use to minimize onsite odors. Maintain all machinery and vehicle engines in good mechanical condition to minimize exhaust emissions. Use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel in both diesel on-road trucks and diesel construction equipment to reduce both sulfur dioxide and particulate matter emissions from engines.

Alternate Sections for Precast Prestressed Girders

The Department may allow substitution of alternate prestressed girder sections that meet the design specified, at no additional cost to the Department, if the following conditions are met:

1. Submit for Engineer's approval, drawings and design computations for the alternate precast prestressed section that are stamped by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Idaho.

2. Design the alternate sections in accordance with AASHTO LRFD, *Bridge Design Specifications*, 9th Edition and ITD Bridge Design LRFD Manual.
3. Design alternate girder sections based on the following parameters:
 - a. Ensure the framing plan for the alternate section is as shown on the plans.
 - b. Ensure vertical dimensions of the prestressed girder are not greater than the girder depth shown on the plans. Provide minimum top flange thickness equal to the minimum flange thickness shown on the plans. Provide adequate thickness of the bottom flange to meet design requirements. Provide width of the bottom flange not to exceed the width shown on the plans. The web minimum thickness must be at least 6 in. Use only one girder section.
 - c. Use girder dowel bar layout distances as shown on the plans. Use prestressed girder notes and diaphragm dowel details as shown on the design plans.
 - d. Submit prestressed girder schedule, deflection data, and camber data for the alternate girder.
 - e. Show girder elevations, typical section at end of girder and at mid-span, reinforcement diagram and other miscellaneous details and notes on the design plans.
 - f. Compute beam seat elevations for girders with adjustments as required based on the actual girder dimensions, camber calculations and overlay thickness adjustment. Ensure the depth of alternative girder, including overlay thickness at girder supports, is less than or equal to the depth of girder plus overlay thickness shown on the plans. Provide the top flange breakout dimensions at the end of girders as shown on the plans.
 - g. Design bearing pads to accommodate alternate girder dimensions, loading, deflections, and girder support dimensions. Ensure minimum distance from the edge of bearing pad to the edge of girder support is as shown on the plans.
 - h. Provide temporary bracing as required for girder stability during and after girder erection.
 - i. Submit the detailed prestress loss estimate along with computations.
 - j. Provide prestress reinforcement in accordance with AASHTO M203 for 0.5-inch or 0.6-inch diameter 270k low relaxation strand. Ensure initial tensioning for the strand does not exceed 75 percent of its ultimate strength.
 - k. The Engineer will not allow the use of mild steel or de-bonded strands to control tensile stress cracks.
 - l. Specify the design loads and stress limits for prestressed concrete and prestressing reinforcement.
 - m. The Engineer will not allow lightweight aggregate concrete.
4. The Department will not consider an alternate section submitted by a subcontractor without written concurrence by the Contractor. If the Engineer approved an alternate design for use, provide

stamped and signed electronic copy of shop drawings in pdf format. Comply with Section 506, except as specified herewith. Include the following information:

- a. name of structure as shown on the plans,
- b. district number,
- c. county name,
- d. route number,
- e. bridge number,
- f. contract number,
- g. contract drawing number

Backfill

Except as otherwise noted, completely fill all voids and cavities created by removal items (trees, pipes, signs, etc.) with $\frac{3}{4}$ " Type B Aggregate for Untreated Base in accordance with 703.04 compacted to the level of the surrounding ground in accordance with 205.03. Filling voids is incidental to the associated removal items.

Bidder Q&A

Prior to bid opening, submit any project-related questions through QuestCDN – Submit questions by 5:00pm MT on the Thursday prior to the bid opening. Response will not be provided to questions received after the stated cutoff date and time.

BMP Material Requirements

No products containing plastic and/or polyester will be allowed for use as temporary or permanent erosion control, with the exception of geotextile fabric installed for pay item 640-010A RIPRAP/EROSION CONTROL GEOTEXTILE, 640-015A SUBGRADE SEPARATION GEOTEXTILE and silt fence for pay item 212-020A SILT FENCE.

Communication Protocol During Construction Bidding

01/25

During the advertisement period, prospective Contractors/Bidders will address all questions through QuestCDN. After Bid Opening and through Contract Award, all communications between the Department and the Contractor/Bidder, and any unsuccessful bidders, will be through the State Design Engineer at 208.334.8502. The Department will be unable to share any information related to bid submittals or pending Department decisions during this time. After Contract Award, all communications between the Department and the Contractor will be through the Design Construction (Resident) Engineer.

Compaction

All compaction to be Class "A" for this project, unless otherwise specified. With prior approval, the Department may allow alternatives to Class A compaction (i.e., compaction by approved equipment and method) for filling voids and cavities outside of the roadway prism. Due to the age and fragile material of Mother Lode Road Over American River Bridge Replacement

Central Shoshone County Water District's 12" water main on the southern end of the project site, all compaction within a 25' radius is to be static rolled.

Ensure the roadway shoulder is compacted and finish graded level with the top surface of the pavement such that there is no lane-to-shoulder drop off.

Do not compact topsoil. Protect topsoil, topsoil stockpiles and areas to be revegetated from unnecessary compaction and prepare as per Sec 621. Do not place topsoil or prep seedbed where further work or equipment access will occur.

Consultant Conflict of Interest

The Consultant and sub-consultants, as the designers of this project, agree that no one in their firms will perform any services for the contractor on the construction of this project.

The following Consultants worked on the design of this project:

David Evans and Associates
GeoProfessional Innovation
AECOM

Construction Sequence, Construction Staging, and Completion Time

MOTHER LODE ROAD OVER AMERICAN RIVER BRIDGE REPLACEMENT(29356) will be constructed using a full bridge closure. The construction staging plan can be referenced in the project temporary traffic control plans.

Contractor may submit alternative staging plans for review to conform with the means and methods of construction. Contractor must allow fourteen (14) days for Department review of any alternative staging plans.

Notify adjacent businesses, school districts regarding bus routes, property owners and appropriate emergency response entities regarding timing and duration of construction and detour routes; maintain building access during construction. Provide advanced public notice of construction activities and detours through newspaper ads, signage, or fliers. Provide advanced signage of upcoming traffic changes due to construction.

Contractor Documentation Requirements

As work progresses, payment will not be made on any work or portion thereof as specified in 109.05, until all acceptance documentation (including material certifications, test results, etc.) and quantity calculations have been received and verified by the Engineer. Acceptance documentation and quantity measurement will be in accordance with the contract requirements. The Contractor will have 20 business days after the last charged contract day to submit any outstanding documentation on completed work or the Contractor will forfeit payment. For items that are completed after the last charged contract day, the Contractor will have 20 business days upon the item's completion to submit the required documentation or the Contractor will forfeit payment for that item.

Emergency Services Notification

Notify all emergency services including police, fire, ambulance, EMS and dispatch a minimum of 24 hours and a maximum of 48 hours before commencing construction activities or modifying traffic patterns. Provide the Emergency Services with one telephone number and individual's name that they can use to contact the Contractor's on-site project supervisor or representative at any time during construction, including non-working hours. Emergency response agencies include:

Idaho State Police Department
2700 North and South Highway
Lewiston, ID 83501
(208) 750-9300

Idaho County Sheriff
W Main St
Grangeville, ID 83530
(208) 983-1100

Grangeville Police Department
225 W North St
Grangeville, ID 83530
(208) 983-1351

Elk City Volunteer Fire Department
114 Front Street
Elk City, ID 83525

Elk City Clinic (Nearest Hospital)
113 Main St
Elk City, ID 83525
(208) 983-8590

Provide the Engineer with copies of communications with the above entities.

Employment Agency

01/23

To find the nearest employment office, visit <https://www.labor.idaho.gov/dnn/Local-Office-Directory>.

Environmental Asbestos Testing Requirements

This project contains structures with a potential for asbestos containing material. Comply with the following:

- a) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Regulations 40 CFR 61
- b) Toxic Substances Control Act – Asbestos 40 CFR 763
- c) Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA)
- d) Relevant OSHA Standards

The Contractor is responsible for any time delays, fines, costs to mitigate damages, and penalties against the State for regulatory non-compliance.

For all structures being demolished regardless of asbestos content, and structures being renovated that exceed the threshold quantities of asbestos as defined in NESHAP 40 CFR 61.145, comply with the requirements for asbestos containing materials in all the above listed regulations and standards.

Provide a competent person during demolition of the bridge. Competent person means, in addition to the definition in 29 CFR 1926.32 (f), one who is capable of identifying existing asbestos hazards in the workplace and selecting the appropriate control strategy for asbestos exposure, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them, as specified in 29 CFR 1926.32(f): in addition, for Class I and Class II work who is specially trained in a training course which meets the criteria of EPA's Model Accreditation Plan (40 CFR part 763) for supervisor, or its equivalent and, for Class III and Class IV work, who is trained in a manner consistent with EPA requirements for training of local education agency maintenance and custodial staff as set forth at 40 CFR 763.92 (a)(2)(ii).

The threshold quantities defined in NESHAP 40 CFR 61.145 for renovations as of November 18, 2016 are:

- a) Greater than or equal to 260 linear feet on pipes,
- b) Greater than or equal to 160 square feet on other facility components or,
- c) Greater than or equal to 35 cubic feet of "off facility" components within the area of disturbance or adjacent storage areas.

Complete a Notification of Demolition/Renovation in writing and submit it to the EPA at least 10 days before the start of demolition/renovation operations, as outlined in NESHAP 40 CFR 61.145. Use of the following form is recommended.

<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-08/notification-of-demolition-and-renovation-form.docx>

Submit a copy of the notification to the Engineer for concurrence before the EPA submittal. Allow 10 working days for Engineer concurrence. Upon concurrence, submit notification to the EPA Region 10 office at least 10 working days before beginning the removal operation.

Asbestos NESHAP Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 10 Office of Compliance and Enforcement (OCE-101)
1200 Sixth Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98101

The Department considers completing NESHAP sampling, testing, submitting the EPA notification, and any other required submittals as incidental and the costs included in the contract unit price for the 203-020A REMOVAL OF BRIDGE item.

If during the monitoring, asbestos is found, the Contractor must adhere to the standard specification 203.03.E. Removal and Disposal of Asbestos.

Environmental Requirement – Cultural Resource Protection

A. Non-compliance.

Comply with federal, state, and local environmental and cultural resource laws, regulations, and ordinances. Comply with the project permits. Notify the Engineer immediately of:

1. Work that is out of compliance with regulations or permits. Immediately cease non-compliant activities and take corrective action to bring the work into compliance.
2. Discharges of pollutants, discharges exceeding water quality standards, discharges which may endanger health or the environment, or an upset (exceptional incident because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee as defined in 40 CFR 122.41). Perform actions to correct the discharge as soon as possible.
3. A notice of inspection or noncompliance from a state or federal resource agency. Cooperate with inspectors.

If a regulatory agency identifies a failure to comply with the permits and modifications thereto, or other federal, state, or local requirements, the Contractor is responsible for:

1. Penalties, including monetary fines and damages, proposed or assessed to the LHTAC for the Contractor's failure to comply with environmental regulations or permits.
2. Costs to mitigate or remediate violations or environmental damage or for the LHTAC to resolve enforcement actions, including payments made or costs incurred in settlement for alleged violations of applicable laws, regulations, or requirements.

The LHTAC may withhold money due to the Contractor subject to the following:

The LHTAC will withhold money due to the Contractor, in an amount estimated by the LHTAC, to include up to the full amount of penalties and mitigation costs proposed, assessed, or levied as a result of the Contractor's violation of the permits, or federal or state law, regulations, or requirements. Funds will be withheld by the LHTAC until final disposition of these costs has been made. The Contractor will remain liable for the full amount until the potential liability is finally resolved with the entity seeking the penalties.

Instead of the withhold, or if remaining contract value is not enough to cover the penalty, the Contractor may provide a suitable bond in favor of the LHTAC to cover the highest estimated liability for any disputed penalties proposed as a result of the Contractor's violation of the permits, law, regulations, or requirements.

B. Contractor Support Areas.

Contractor support activities (e.g., material sources, waste, stockpile or staging areas, access or haul roads) will not:

1. Encroach on regulated wetlands as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
2. Affect listed threatened or endangered species or critical habitat.
3. Adversely affect historic properties.

Support areas must receive environmental clearances. If the support area is on public lands, additional coordination will be needed with the land management agency. Allow a minimum of 10 business days to obtain clearance for Contractor Support Areas, provided no cultural sites are located. If sites are found, clearance may be delayed or disallowed. The Contractor will be responsible for the expenses involved in obtaining any clearance not provided by the LHTAC. Any delay created by the clearance and resource agency concurrence will not relieve the Contractor from any contract obligations

Environmental Requirement – Non-Reporting 404 Nationwide Permit 3 (NWP 3)

This project has 404 permit coverage under a US Army Corps of Engineers non-reporting 404 Nationwide Permit 3 (NWP 3) and the associated Idaho Department of Environmental Quality 401 Certification. Any turbidity monitoring required by the 401 certification is incidental to the contract.

Penalties and Damages

Fines, penalties, and costs to the Department for the Contractor's failure to comply with the Clean Water Act, to mitigate environmental damage, or to resolve regulatory actions will be deducted from moneys due the Contractor.

Environmental Requirement – Pollinator Protection

Implement the following Best Management Practices to support pollinators and pollinator habitat along roadside corridors:

1. **Protect Existing Habitat:** Protect existing stands of native vegetation. Ground disturbing activities will be limited only to those areas deemed necessary for the construction of the project. Disturbing existing areas of native vegetation purely for the convenience of the contractor is prohibited.
2. **Herbicide Use:** Reduce the risk of herbicide exposure to pollinators by:
 - a. Eliminating or reducing herbicide exposure to pollinators by first utilizing non-chemical (manual) methods to eliminate noxious and undesirable weeds.
 - b. If herbicide use is necessary, spot treat specific weeds with selective herbicides that do not leave residuals in the soil.
 - c. Treat weeds before they flower, to avoid spraying when pollinators are present.
 - d. Avoid spray application if winds are above 10 mph.

Environmental Requirement – Wetland Protection

Wetlands are present within the project area. Non-compliance with the Clean Water Act may result in enforcement action by federal regulatory agencies. Disturbance to wetland areas not specifically designated on the plans is strictly prohibited. Discharge of pollutants (including sediments) to the wetland or adjacent riparian area is strictly prohibited.

Environmental Mitigation Commitment Summary

Project-related mitigation commitments are listed below. In addition, the permits, certificates, and approvals issued for this project will have conditions to which the project will be subject. Permit conditions will become part of the contract.

- Vegetation will only be removed where and when necessary for construction. Do not leave soil exposed without stabilization unless in an active work zone.
- BMPs will be implemented to manage stormwater during construction and to mitigate ground disturbing activities.
- If vegetation adjacent to bridges requires removal and cannot be removed before or after the nesting season from April 1 to August 31, the area must be surveyed by a biologist. If active bird nests are identified during the nesting season, the Engineer must be immediately notified and coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service must occur before nests can be disturbed. Biologist survey is paid under 251-005A.

- Contractor must inform the public of timing, closures, and recommend alternative routes.
- Contractor must coordinate with public and private elementary and secondary schools, and other schools that bus students to ensure all school bus routes are re-routed if appropriate during the construction period.
- Contractor must notify fire and police services of specific construction activities in advance.
- Comply with conditions stipulated in permits or approvals granted for the project.
- As determined by the Engineer, all sediment-control BMPs must be removed along with any accumulated sediment and disposed of in an off-site location.
- To ensure that accidental spills do not enter waters, the storage of petroleum-based fuels and other hazardous materials, and the refueling of construction machinery, will not occur outside of approved designated staging areas. Comply with State and Federal water quality standards and toxic effluent standards to minimize any potential adverse impacts from discharges to waters of the U.S.
- All equipment to be used for construction activities must be cleaned and inspected prior to arriving at the project site to ensure no potentially hazardous materials are exposed, no leaks are present, and the equipment is functioning properly.
- Construction equipment must be inspected daily to ensure there are no leaks of hydraulic fluids, fuel, lubricants, or other petroleum products. Should a leak be detected on heavy equipment used for the project, the equipment must be immediately removed from the area and not used again until adequately repaired.
- Staging and material storage areas must be located a minimum of 150 feet from perennial surface waters, in currently developed areas such as parking lots or managed fields. Construction materials must not be stockpiled or deposited in or near any water bodies.
- If and where runoff could potentially reach surface waters, material that may be temporarily stored for use in project activities must be covered with plastic or other impervious material to prevent sediments from being washed from the storage area to surface waters.
- Exposed soil will be seeded and covered with appropriate mulch after construction is complete.
- No paving, chip sealing, or pavement-marking placement will occur during periods of significant rain or wet weather.
- A concrete truck chute cleanout area must be established to properly contain wet concrete.

Equipment and Petroleum Staging Areas

All staging and storage areas for equipment and materials (including fuel and other hazardous materials) must be approved before use. All costs associated with clearances and approvals are incidental to Z629-05A - MOBILIZATION.

Estimating Basis

The unit weights in the estimating basis were determined from area history and past project experience. This information is provided to assist the designer in developing reasonable project quantities. The actual quantities will vary depending on Contractor-furnished source, crushing operations, and mix designs. The Contractor is responsible for determining actual unit weights based on the material produced and providing adequate materials for the project, plus any losses to stockpile operations, out of specification (rejected) materials, or other wastes.

Excess Material Sites

Excess material sites will conform to the requirements of ITD Standard Specifications Subsection 205.03.A General. All excess or unsuitable material removed from the project becomes the property of the Contractor.

Geotechnical Information

A Geotechnical Engineering Report has been prepared by GeoProfessional Innovation for the project and is available from LHTAC. The Contractor is required to review the findings of the subsurface exploration presented in this report.

The Contractor will assume all costs for obtaining approvals and materials meeting the requirements for this project.

No separate measurement or payment will be made for any over excavation or replacement of excavated material below subgrade elevation made necessary from construction activities or construction traffic.

HMA – Small Quantities

The Department does not require acceptance test strips on small quantity pavement (e.g., less than 2250 tons), nonstructural pavement, or temporary pavement. Submit HMA mix designs regardless of project pavement quantity for approval. The Contractor is responsible for quality control testing.

Idaho Implementation of AASHTO Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware, 2nd Edition (2016)

The following safety hardware must meet AASHTO 2016 MASH criteria, ITD's Standard Drawings, and if the hardware is a proprietary product, it must be approved on ITD's Qualified Product List (QPL) for new permanent installations and full replacements:

- W-beam
- Cast-in-place concrete barriers
- W-beam tangent terminals and buried-in-backslope terminals
- W-beam flared terminals and terminals installed on a flare
- Crash cushions
- Transitions

- Permanently installed portable barriers
- Bridge rails
- Cable barriers
- Cable barrier terminals

The following safety hardware may be MASH 2009/2016 or NCHRP 350 compliant for new permanent installations and full replacements:

- Double-sided or median terminals
- Sign supports
- All other breakaway hardware

Temporary work zone devices (including portable barriers, truck- and trailer-mounted attenuators, portable changeable message signs (PCMS), temporary traffic signals, and camera trailers) manufactured after December 31, 2019, must have been successfully tested to the 2016 edition of MASH. Such devices manufactured on or before this date and successfully tested to NCHRP Report 350 or the 2009 edition of MASH, may continue to be used throughout their normal service lives.

Material Testing and Certification

All material testing and certifications are to be provided by the contractor. Material testing must be performed by WAQTC qualified personnel and labs. Test results and certifications are to be submitted to the Engineer for review and acceptance. Acceptance will be based on the material meeting contract requirements. All costs for material testing and certifications are incidental to the contract. Reference Minimum Testing Requirements table for testing and certification requirements.

Migratory Bird Protection Act (MBTA) Compliance

Migratory birds (including swallows) and nongame birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Bats are a protected non-game species in Idaho. Utilize methods and measures to protect migratory birds and bats. Construction activities from April 1 to August 31, including clearing and grubbing, tree removal, and work on existing structures, must be scheduled to avoid impacts to species protected by the MBTA, as defined in U.S. Code Title 16 Section 703. Vegetation removal with active nests may occur without survey or mitigation from September 1 through March 31.

Retain an approved, qualified wildlife biologist to conduct a preconstruction survey for bird nests and bat roosts before demolishing structures and tree removal. Before beginning work, survey and monitor for migratory bird and bat activity. Develop and submit to the Engineer for approval a Migratory Bird and Bat Protection Plan. The protection plan must show migratory bird nesting and bat roosting locations, detail an avoidance and bat removal plan and schedule, and place visual markers for nest and roost locations. During construction, continue to survey and monitor for additional migratory bird and bat activity to ensure no additional nests or roosts become established. Preemptive measures to avoid impacts to migratory birds and bats include clearing outside the nesting season and the implementation of exclusion devices that do

not result in death or injury to birds and bats, bird repellent liquid, nesting prevention measures or removal and disposal of partially constructed and unoccupied nests of migratory birds to prevent their occupation. The pre-construction survey for bird nests and bat roosts by a qualified wildlife biologist, completion of the protection plan, scheduling, monitoring during construction activities, and removal of nests and roosts will be paid for under bid item 251-005A Migratory Bird Compliance.

Plant Control Charts

As noted in ITD Standard Specification Section 405.03, plant control charts will be a required submittal. These submittals must include mix design inputs, and actual aggregate and additive weights as recorded by automated, or staff recorded logs.

Pollution Prevention Plan

The estimated project area of impact is approximately 0.518 acres. A pollution prevention plan (PPP) is required for this project due to the anticipated ground disturbance of less than 1 acre and/or lack the potential to discharge to Waters of the US.

If the Contractor's operations, including but not limited to, staging, waste, or material source disturbances result in a disturbed area 1 acre or more and there is a potential connection to discharge to Waters of the US, an active IPDES permit (or NPDES permit if on Tribal land) an associated SWPPP will be required as specified in 107.17. All monetary and time impacts required to establish a SWPPP will be borne by the Contractor. A draft SWPPP must be submitted to the Engineer for approval before filing the Notice of Intent.

Project Coordination

Establish a weekly coordination meeting between the Engineer and the Contractor and its subcontractors. The meeting location, attendees, agenda, duration, and location must be agreed upon by the team members during the initial kickoff meeting. At a minimum, the Contractor's Project Manager and Field Superintendent will attend weekly. No separate payment will be made to the Contractor or its subcontractors for coordination meetings.

Sawcutting

Sawcutting of existing asphalt and concrete pavements is incidental to 203-015A Rem of Bituminous Surface.

Silt Fence

Remove all silt fence from the project site at the end of construction. This work is incidental to Bid Item 212-020A SILT FENCE.

Tree and Stump Removal

Tree and stump removals within project limits will be paid for under 201-005A CLEARING AND GRUBBING. If a tree within the project limits is to be retained and protected, it will be identified as such on the plans.

Utility Coordinator Provided by The Contractor

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Provide an individual whose responsibility is to coordinate the work with each utility company that will or may affect the utility company's property, facilities, or operations. Ensure this individual is readily available by telephone whenever there is work being done by the Contractor, subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor, or utility company.

The Department will not make separate payments for coordinating the work that affects each utility company's property, facilities, or operations. This work coordination is incidental and included in the ground disturbing construction contract pay items.

Ensure this individual is responsible for the following activities and makes documents generated by these activities available to the Contractor, utility company, and the Engineer:

1. Maintaining and posting a list of emergency telephone numbers for the Contractor and its subcontractors (including lower-tier subcontractors), each utility company, and the Engineer.
2. Notifying the Contractor and its subcontractors (including lower-tier subcontractors), each utility company, and the Engineer of a method, including telephone number, to contact the utility coordination individual. An alternate contact person and telephone number will be provided for situations when the utility coordination individual is not available.
3. Maintaining and documenting in writing all instructions, general discussions, or meetings notes that involve work on each utility company's property or facilities or work which has or may affect the utility.
4. Maintaining and documenting in written or printed format the proposed and actual time schedules of work on utility or facilities. Time schedules are to show the Contractor and its subcontractor (including lower-tier subcontractors), and each utility company activities.
5. Maintaining and documenting in writing a diary of work each day that involves utility and facilities, and any work that has or may affect the utility.
6. Coordinating with each utility company and the Engineer to resolve utility conflict and for any needed change orders to address utility conflicts.

Weed Control

Take all reasonable care to avoid the transport and transfer of noxious weeds into and out of the project site. Thoroughly wash all equipment before bringing equipment to the construction site. Wash the equipment thoroughly again before leaving the site. Ensure that noxious weed and undesirable plant seed or parts are completely removed from the equipment.

Control weeds within the project limits including not allowing weeds to flower or go to seed. Before construction, have the District Vegetation Foreman or County Weed Supervisor survey the project limits to identify all noxious weed sites and concerns.

Hand pull weeds in wetlands, riparian areas and where feasible. Do not apply herbicides to areas within 100 feet of a water source, or where there is standing or running water. Hand weeding will be accomplished during the planting and seeding operation. Before the planting and seeding operation, mechanical and chemical methods can be used to control weeds in areas where directed. Spraying herbicide on open water

areas and wetlands is prohibited. After planting and seeding operations are completed, hand weeding or direct blotter application of chemical weed control must be used.

Mechanical or hand weeding or pulling will be used where chemical spray could adversely affect new plantings or seeding. Chemical methods are allowed in areas such as the ditches, adjacent banks, and areas of the sites where it will not affect the new plantings or seeding. Chemicals for treating weeds may be applied multiple times through the growing season to control weeds from going to seed as recommended by the Engineer. Do not apply treatments later than two weeks before seeding applications.

Responsibilities include delivery, handling, storage, application of the herbicide, and disposal of the containers. Maintain a valid applicator's license for Idaho, issued by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture. Comply with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements related to application of herbicides.

Before the use of pesticides, obtain from the State written approval of a plan showing the type and quantity of material to be used, pest(s) to be controlled, method of application, location of storage and disposal of containers, and any other information deemed necessary by the authorized officer. Emergency use of pesticides requires written approval before use. Use herbicides in accordance with their registered uses and within limitations imposed by the Secretary of the Interior. For seeding applications including duration or timing, follow the product label and manufacturer's recommendations.

Before seeding an area, perform weed control. This work is incidental to Item 621-005A – SEED BED PREPARATION

Work Near Waterways

Work or staging in and adjacent to waterways will not be permitted unless approved otherwise and covered under project permits. Protect stream bank vegetation to the extent practical during construction. Take measures to prevent concrete and other construction materials from entering waterways. Dispose of dredged material, temporary structures, and vegetative or construction debris in a manner that prevents the materials from entering waterways. Remove all construction debris from the site and dispose of properly in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

Do not dispose of, store, or accumulate petroleum products, hazardous, toxic, and deleterious materials adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of waterways. Adequate measures and controls must be in place to ensure that those materials will not enter open water as a result of high water, precipitation runoff, wind, storage facility failure, accidents in operations, or unauthorized third-party activities.

Use vegetable based hydraulic fluid for equipment directly adjacent to open water. Inspect daily all fluid systems on equipment to be used near open water to ensure no leaks or potential leaks exist before equipment use. A logbook of these inspections must be kept on site and provided to IDEQ upon request.

Remove equipment and machinery from the vicinity of any waterway before refueling, repair, and maintenance. Steam clean equipment and machinery of oils and grease in an upland location or staging area with appropriate wastewater controls and treatment. Do not allow wastewater or wash water to enter waters of the US.

Limit the use of chemicals such as soil stabilizers, dust palliatives, sterilants, growth inhibitors, fertilizers, deicing salts, etc. during construction and limit operation to the best estimate of optimum application rates.

Implement all reasonable measures to avoid excess application and introduction of chemicals into open water.

ON PAGE 28, SUBSECTION 104.01.B. – CONSTRUCTION PARTNERING

Delete the entire section.

ON PAGE 35, SUBSECTION 105.02 – PLANS AND WORKING DRAWINGS

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Add to the end of the third paragraph starting with “Submittals must...”

For products designed by the fabricator, all shop drawing sheets must be stamped by an Engineer licensed in Idaho in addition to the cover sheet for the design calculations. When the shop drawings are for a product that is designed by the Engineer of Record, the shop drawings do not need to be stamped.

ON PAGE 37, SUBSECTION 105.07 – UTILITY FACILITIES

Add the following to the end of the subsection:

Request locates of buried utility facilities by contacting the Utility One-Call Center by calling 1-800- 342-1585, e-mailing digline@digline.com or faxing 1-800-342-1586.

Existing utility facilities exist within the project limits and some relocation will be required. This effort must include, but is not limited to, coordination of utility construction prior to or during the time frame of the contract. Utility companies should be scheduled to relocate in advance of roadwork but may require coordinating work during the overall project construction timeline. Coordination between the Contractor and the utility companies will determine the appropriate timing for utility work. Clear and grub utility work areas within project limits prior to the utility companies installing their facilities as needed.

Utility companies located within the project site:

Avista

Justin Ruark
509-843-7501 (cell)
justin.ruark@avistacorp.com

Avista has an overhead electrical lines that will not be impacted.

ZiPLY Fiber

Jon Cortabarría
986-200-7967 (cell)
Jon.corabarría1@ziPLY.com

ZiPLY has an underground fiber line that will not be impacted.

ON PAGE 66, SUBSECTION 107.01 – LAWS TO BE OBSERVED

01/18

Insert the following after the first paragraph:

This contract is exempt from form FHWA-1273 provisions Part IV – Davis-Bacon and Related Act Provisions.

ON PAGE 77 SUBSECTION 107.17 I. INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES INCLUDING HUMAN REMAINS

Delete the section and replace it with the following:

“Items that could potentially be cultural resources or human remains are to be treated as if they are cultural resources and/or human remains until a clear determination is made by the LHTAC’s Cultural Resource Specialist (LHTAC CRS). The Contractor will notify the Engineer that potential resources have been identified during the work. The Engineer will then immediately notify the LHTAC CRS of any cultural resources and/or human remains or items that could potentially be cultural resources and/or human remains. In the event cultural resources or human remains are discovered within the project site, the Contractor as directed by the Engineer will implement the appropriate protocol outlined below:

1. Cultural Resources.
 - a. If cultural resources are discovered within the project site, at locations associated with the project, or planned for use on the project; all work within 50 feet in all directions will cease and the area will be cleared of all unnecessary personnel. The Contractor as directed by the Engineer will secure the area.
 - b. The Contractor will immediately notify the Engineer. The Engineer will notify the LHTAC CRS.
 - c. The LHTAC CRS will notify the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the appropriate Tribal Historic Preservation Office (THPO), and/or Native American Tribes.
2. Human Remains.
 - a. If human remains (with or without associated cultural resources) are discovered within the project site, at locations associated with the work, or at locations planned for use; work within 150 feet of the human remains will cease and the area will be cleared of all personnel other than one or two Contractor employees or CE&I staff who will stay with the human remains until the LHTAC CRS is notified. The Contractor or the CE&I staff will secure the area and immediately notify the Engineer, who will then contact the LHTAC CRS, and if necessary, the LHTAC CRS will contact the appropriate law enforcement personnel.
 - b. The LHTAC CRS will notify the SHPO and Native American Tribes, if any.
 - c. Photography of human remains is not allowed. This applies to cameras, cell phones, or any other devices that have photo capabilities.
 - d. The human remains will be completely covered with a tarp or plain piece of cloth (e.g., rug, towel, blanket). New ground disturbance should not occur within 100 feet.
 - e. The human remains will not be touched, moved, or in any way caused to change position from that noted upon discovery.
 - f. All information related to the discovery will be held in strictest confidence.
 - g. All information related to the discovery known to the Contractor or staff will be provided to the LHTAC CRS, and/or law enforcement.
3. Confidentiality.

In either case (i.e., discovery of cultural resources or human remains), the Contractor or the CE&I staff will keep all information strictly confidential. If information is shared with the Contractor or its subcontractor, that person will be fully informed about the confidentiality requirements and will

agree to keep the information confidential. The SHA will consult with appropriate parties to determine an appropriate course of action.

4. Proceeding with Construction.

After an inadvertent discovery, some areas may be specified for close monitoring or 'no work zones'. Any such areas will be identified by the LHTAC CRS, and locations made available to the Contractor and the Engineer. Additional cultural resources investigations may be required."

ON PAGE 78 SUBSECTION 107.17 J STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

Delete the section and replace it with the following:

"Each project will require one of the following:

1. A SWPPP ITD-2950 form as required by the CGP. A SWPPP is required when ground disturbance equals or exceeds 1 or more acres and discharges to waters of the U.S.
 - a. Revise the draft SWPPP developed by the Department, consisting of plans sheets and a template narrative (using the ITD2950 form), included with the bid package.
 - b. Conduct inspections by a certified WPCM. Training requirements are posted on the Department's Environmental website under Stormwater Inspector Requirements.
 - c. Document the inspections using the ITD- 2802 form available online. Conduct inspections by a certified WPCM.
2. PPP LILB PPP form required by LHTAC. Both plans are documents that address BMPs (e.g., erosion and sediment control, good housekeeping practices, inspection procedures, spill prevention, response, clean-up). Meet applicable requirements of 212. The plan sheets (project clearance summary) identifies if a PPP or a CGP is anticipated based on estimates of ground disturbance and/or discharges to waters of the U.S.
 - a. If the addition of construction support activities causes the project ground disturbance to meet the requirements for a Construction General Permit (greater than one acre and the potential to discharge to a water of the United States), for the Construction General Permit requirements
 - b. Prepare the entire PPP using the LILB PPP form as a template provided by the Engineer.
 - c. Conduct inspections by a person who is knowledgeable in erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention practices. This includes professional accreditation (e.g., the Department's Water Pollution Control Manager (WPCM) training, Certified Professional in Erosion Control (CPESC), Certified Erosion, Sediment, and Stormwater Inspector (CESSWI)), or other applicable site management or project management experience, which can be documented and provided to the Engineer
 - d. Document the inspections using the ITD-2786 form available online. Conduct inspections every 7 calendar days unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

Submit the plan and plan revisions for approval. The Engineer may also require submittal of an electronic, editable version of the plan. Allow 15 calendar days for review, unless otherwise specified. Revise to address comments and resubmit. Adjustments in cost or time are not allowed for PPP or SWPPP approval. Once approved, LHTAC and Contractor will sign the plan. Obtain approval before commencing pollutant-generating activities. Provide the PPP upon request. Construction activities, construction support activities, or other pollutant-generating activities not covered under another discharge permit are not allowed beyond the project site without being included in the approved PPP or SWPPP."

ON PAGE 82, SUBSECTION 107.19 – SURVEY MONUMENT PRESERVATION

Under subsection 107.19.2, add the following after the first full sentence:

Research within the project limits in the MCPD for survey monuments within the work zone to determine the possible existence of survey monuments to preserve and protect or to be reestablished after construction. Document that this research has been completed.

ON PAGE 84, SUBSECTION 107.19 – SURVEY MONUMENT PRESERVATION

Under subsection 107.19.9.g., add the following at the end of the subsection:

The provisions of Section 107.08 will apply.

ON PAGE 85, SUBSECTION 107.20 – WEED CONTROL

Add the following:

Inspect fill material and locations before transporting and using on the project. The origin of the material and surrounding soils of the source shall be included in the inspection documentation. The State of Idaho Department of Agriculture Seed Laboratory, Boise, Idaho (208) 332-8630, may test source locations at the request of the Engineer.

ON PAGE 87, SUBSECTION 108.01 – SUBLETTING OF CONTRACT

04/23

Delete the second sentence and substitute the following:

If the Engineer consents to subletting a portion of the work, the Contractor will use its own organization to perform work amounting to at least 30 percent of the original contract amount.

ON PAGE 112, SUBSECTION 109.05 – PARTIAL PAYMENT

MOD LHTAC

In the second sentence of the first paragraph delete “at least”

Delete the 3rd sentence in the first paragraph.

ON PAGE 134, SUBSECTION 203.03 B. REMOVAL OF BRIDGES, CULVERTS AND OTHER DRAINAGE STRUCTURES

Add the following after the first paragraph:

While removing the existing structure, take all necessary steps to protect the general public against any flying debris, dust, equipment operations or any other hazards. Take all necessary steps so as not to allow any debris or other material resulting from removal operations to enter the stream or the bank under the bridge. Any release of such material or debris into the stream or stream’s bank will require immediate corrective action by the Contractor at his expense and as directed by the Engineer. Secure and furnish copies of all necessary permits required for the removal of the existing structure prior to commencing any removal operations.

Submit a written procedure as outlined in Bridge Demolition Plan above, describing removal operations,

including all necessary sketches and the type of equipment being used for approval at least 14 days prior to beginning of work.

ON PAGE 134 SUBSECTION 203.03 CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Add to the 2nd paragraph of Part B Removal of Bridge, Culverts and Other Drainage Structures.

Netting, tarps, or other suitable material will be used under the bridges to capture contaminants that would otherwise fall into the water or drainage area below to prevent damage to water quality. This is incidental to miscellaneous removals.

Add the following to the end of 203.03.B:

Remove the bridge structure without depositing lead contaminated waste/debris onto the ground, into the air, or in the waterway.

Do not use torch or electric arc cutting methods unless the area to be cut has had the lead paint removed by an Engineer approved method.

Comply with the construction/demolition permits issued for this work; 203; and EPA, OSHA, and State environmental, health, and safety requirements.

ON PAGE 139, SUBSECTION 205.02 – MATERIALS

Add the following to the end of 205.02.A:

Frozen, contaminated, contain excess moisture, organic matter (roots, etc.), trash, debris, or soils that are classified according to ASTM D2487 as CH, PT, OL, and OH may not be contained in Borrow. The Contractor may use RAP as Borrow when approved. Mix RAP in approximately equal proportions with material meeting the Borrow requirements.

ON PAGE 173, SUBSECTION 213.02 – MATERIALS

Add the following:

Do not place fine grained subsurface soils from unsuitable excavation in infiltration basins, retention/detention basins, or within roadside ditches.

ON PAGE 380, SUBSECTION 511.01.B – QUALIFICATIONS

Delete the text within Bullet 1 and replace it with the following:

Manufacturer Representative. Should be on site at the option of the Contractor. If present, submit the representative's written report daily. The report should include membrane related activities, test results, observations, repairs, tack coat timing issues, and contaminated tack repairs. The absence of a manufacturer representative does not provide allowance for deficient materials or installation.

Follow the manufacturer's written instructions when installing the membrane system, as provided in this specification.

ON PAGE 395, SUBSECTION 520.03 – CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

In the third paragraph, delete the following:

“highest pile tip”

ON PAGE 517, SUBSECTION 621.01 – DESCRIPTION

04/23

Add the following after first paragraph:

Seed all disturbed areas on the project site as shown on the plans.

ON PAGE 517, SUBSECTION 621.01 – DESCRIPTION

04/23

Add the following to section 621.01 after the second paragraph:

Seedbed Preparation.....	0.200 acres
Seeding	0.200 acres
Fertilizing	0.200 acres
Hydraulically Applied Erosion Control Products.....	0.200 acres

ON PAGE 517, SUBSECTION 621.03 – CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

04/23

Add the following before the first paragraph of 621.03.A:

Seed between September 1st and September 30th, or as directed.

For all excavation, embankment or otherwise disturbed ground surfaces that have been completed to final grade, prepare and seed those surfaces during the first available seeding window.

Notify the Engineer within 5 days in advance of any seeding operation and do not begin the work until areas prepared or designated for seeding have been accepted. Following acceptance, begin seeding of accepted surface immediately or as soon as ground conditions are suitable (not frozen, snow covered, or excessively wet).

ON PAGE 519, SUBSECTION 621.03 – CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Delete the third paragraph of Part D and substitute the following:

Furnish seed according to subsection 711.05.

ON PAGE 521, SUBSECTION 621.03 – CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

04/23

Add the following to the beginning of 621.03.E3:

Apply hydraulically applied erosion control product (HECP) on Foreslopes, Backslopes, Embankments, Channels, and Wetlands

Add the following to beginning of 621.03.G:

Apply water on Foreslopes, Backslopes, Embankments, Channels, and Wetlands.

If seeding is performed between September 1st and September 30th, watering is considered incidental to seeding and the cost thereof included in the contract unit price for seeding.

ON PAGE 527, SECTION 624.03 – CONSTRUCTION REQUIRMENTS

Add the following to Subsection 624.03:

Provide materials that meet the specifications as outlined 624.02 and 711.04. Rounded or sub-rounded preferred, sub-angular may be acceptable following inspection and approval by Engineer.

Mix the Class III riprap with the Sand for Riprap prior to placement. Place riprap material within the excavation limits of the prepared channel to the lines and grades shown on the plans. Do not place riprap material until the prepared channel has been approved by Engineer or Owner's Representative. Place riprap material in equal lifts no thicker than 1-foot. After placement of each lift following the requirements outlined in subsection 624.03, cover riprap with Sand for Riprap to fill the voids located between riprap stones prior to placing the next lift of riprap material. After placement of each lift, apply water at a rate of approximately 30 gallons per minute to fill the interstitial voids of the placed riprap material. Use water free from contaminates, chlorination and additives that have a risk to fish and other ecological life. Adjust the flow rate to ensure that the voids are satisfactorily filled. The voids are satisfactorily filled when the washing flow does not go subsurface and there is no perceivable difference in flow from the upstream constructed channel limit to the downstream constructed channel limit. As needed to fill voids during washing, add Sand for Riprap to each lift with the washing flow. Collect washed out sediment downstream of the crossing, preventing it from leaving the site. Repeat the washing until a sediment plume is no longer produced. Obtain visual acceptance by the Engineer for each lift performed. Do not disturb the underlying material when placing subsequent lifts of riprap.

Riprap within American River requires vegetated riprap. Place willows, or approved species, between riprap stones as described below and in the Construction Plans.

Harvesting:

- Dormant cuttings shall be harvested and planted when the willows, or other approved species, are dormant. This period is generally from late fall to early spring, or before the buds start to break.
- When harvesting cuttings, select healthy, live wood that is reasonably straight.
- Avoid suckers of current year's growth as they lack sufficient stored energy reserves to sprout consistently. Use live wood 2-5 years old with smooth bark that is not deeply furrowed.
- Make clean cuts with unsplit ends. Trim branches from cutting as close as possible. The butt end of the cutting shall be pointed or angled, and the top end shall be cut square.
- Identification of the top and bottom of cutting as accomplished by angle cutting the butt end and cutting the top end.

Diameter:

- Dormant cuttings should generally be 1/2 inch or larger (Stakes = 1/2 inch to 2 inches; Poles = 1.5 to 3.5 inches). Highest survival rates are obtained from using cuttings 2-3 inches in diameter. Larger diameter cuttings are needed for planting into rock riprap.

Length:

- Dormant cuttings should generally be 10 inches or longer (Stakes = 10 to 18 inches; Poles = 2 to 6-10 feet).
- Cuttings of small diameter (up to 1.5 inches) shall be 18 inches (0.5 m) long minimum. Thicker cuttings should be longer.
- Cuttings should be long enough to reach the mid-summer water table, if possible.
- No less than 1/2 total length must be into the ground.
- Stakes should be cut so that a terminal bud scar is within 1-4 inches of the top. At least 2 buds and/or bud scars shall be above the ground after planting.

Installation:

- Cuttings must be planted with butt-ends into the ground. Leaf bud scars or emerging buds should always point up.
- Keep cutting moist until planting. Plant willow cuttings in one row 3-5 feet apart. Dig holes just prior to planting. Place 3-5 unrooted cuttings in each hole spaced 3-5 inches apart, embedded to the reach of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (or water table) elevation. Coordinate locations and elevations of the plantings with the CE&I in the field. Firmly push wet soil around the cuttings so they remain upright. Once the cuttings are in the solid hole, place and tamp topsoil around the cuttings. In areas of riprap, carefully place riprap around cuttings to avoid breaking or damage. Cuttings should be 1-3 feet above the ground or riprap.
- For this project, 17 holes will be required with 5 cuttings for each hole.
- Stakes must not be allowed to dry out. All cuttings should be soaked in water for a minimum of 24 hours but no more than 48 hours prior to being planted. Soaking significantly increases the survival rate of the cuttings.
- Set cuttings as deep as possible into the rock joints, a minimum of 2 feet into the soil and in contact with mid-summer water table, whichever is the deepest.
- Cuttings may require heavy equipment for installation through riprap.
- It is essential to have good contact between the cuttings and soil for roots to sprout. This may require placing mud in the rock joints or watering to ensure good contact.
- Use an iron stake or bar to make a pilot hole in firm soil.
- Poles may require heavy equipment for installation.
- Do not damage the buds, strip the bark, or split the stake during installation.
- Split or damaged stakes shall be removed and replaced.

Inspection and Maintenance:

All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices shall be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function. Streambanks and steep slopes are highly susceptible to erosion and damage from significant storm events. Willow stakes alone provide very little initial site protection during the establishment period. Periodic inspection repair and maintenance will be required during the first two years or until the vegetation is established. All temporary or permanent erosion control practices shall be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function.

ON PAGE 527, SECTION 624.05 – BASIS OF PAYMENT

Add the following to Subsection 624.05:

Payment is contingent upon approval by Engineer that the placed riprap mix does not allow for subsurface flow to occur when natural stream flow is returned to the newly constructed channel. Upon completion of the channel construction, flow at the upstream constructed channel limit must equal the downstream constructed channel limit.

The placement of willows plantings, or approved species, between riprap stones as described herein and shown in the Construction Plans is incidental and the cost included in the riprap contract unit price.

ON PAGE 678, SUBSECTION 711.04 – RIPRAP

Add the following:

Sand for Riprap used for sealing the Class III riprap and streambed material must be free of deleterious material, rounded or sub-angular unless approved by engineer, and meet the testing requirements outlined in 711.04-1, and the following requirements for gradation:

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2 1/2"	99 – 100
2"	85 – 100
1"	50 – 82
1/2"	28 – 68
No. 40	10 – 20
No. 200	5 - 10

ON PAGE 678, SUBSECTION 711.05 – SEED

Delete this subsection and substitute the following:

711.05 – Seed. Provide seed with a minimum of three eco-regional native plant species that has been collected or harvested within 2 years of the targeted seeding date. Provide all seed in pure live seed (PLS) unless otherwise directed.

Ensure each bag or container of individual seed species has labeling indicating seed classification (genus and species), lot number, purity, germination, percentage of weeds found, percentage of noxious weeds found, and test date.

For certified or non-certified seed:

1. Noxious weed seeds are prohibited.
2. Less than 1 percent by weight weed seeds including restricted noxious weed seed.
3. Less than 3 percent by weight of allowable cheat, chess, or downy brome seed.

To obtain the PLS rating, use this formula:

$$\text{PLS rating} = (\text{purity \%}) \times (\text{germination \%}) / 100$$

To obtain the bulk seed needed:

$$\text{Bulk pounds of seed needed per acre} = (\text{PLS lb/acre required}) / \text{PLS rating}$$

Add 2 PLS lb/acre of milkweed seed. Acceptable milkweed species include Davis' (*asclepias cryptoceras*), Narrowleaf (*asclepias fascicularis*), Spider (*asclepias Asperula*), Swamp (*asclepias incarnata*), and Showy (*asclepias speciosa*).

- A. Approval.** The Engineer will verify that all seed comply with certification tags for each species before approval. Once approved, deliver seed to the project site unopened, in original and individually packaged bags or containers according to species type (i.e. one species per bag or container). If seed is received in opened packages, packages without certification tags, or packages or containers containing multiple species, the seed will not be approved for use.
- B. Random Sampling.** The Engineer may conduct random onsite sampling to verify species, purity percentage, germination percentage, and restricted and prohibited noxious weed seeds. The Engineer will weigh seed according to size, approximately 125 gram samples of mostly native seed (550 gram samples of grain or similar size seed) from unblended and individually packaged seed containers of each species. Samples will be submitted to the ISDA for analysis and verification. The Engineer will reject seed not meeting specifications. Do not plant until the seed is accepted and the application method is approved. Measure and mix individual unopened seed packages onsite in the Engineer's presence at the specified proportions."

S501-15A RETAINING WALL

Description.

Design, furnish all materials, and construct Retaining Walls with pre-cast concrete blocks. Furnish and construct pre-cast blocks, backfill, foundation preparation, wall erection, structural excavation and compacting backfill, and any other incidental items required to complete the Retaining Walls in accordance with the plans, design drawings, ITD Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

Design criteria for the Retaining Walls are given on the plans and as below. Preliminary dimensions are given for estimating purposes only and the Contractor is responsible for producing a design that will provide block dimensions and quantity, quality and quantity of backfill, embedment depth, and final limits of the wall.

If any conflicts arise between the Contractor's proposed wall system and the Plans or Specifications contained within this contract, the Plans and Specifications in this contract, including these Special Provisions, shall govern.

Related work may include temporary shoring to construct the Retaining Walls, placement of scour countermeasures and finish grading at the toe of the Retaining Walls, and construction of erosion countermeasures at the ends of the walls.

Do not allow any extra surcharge on the constructed walls, such as an accumulation of blasted rock and soil during rock blasting. Repair any damage to walls at no cost to the Department.

Design Requirements.

A. General.

Mother Lode Road Over American River Bridge Replacement

Design the Retaining walls as shown on the plans. Perform a design for a chosen proprietary system that will establish the following criteria, as a minimum:

1. Backfill locations and lengths,
2. Block unit dimensions,
3. Internal drainage system (if necessary)
4. Backfill quality and quantity.

Design the wall in accordance with the AASHTO LRFD *Bridge Design Specifications, 10th Edition* and current interim revisions. Design the walls for a minimum 75-year design life for permanent structures, 100 years for walls around bridge abutments (that are supported by spread footings placed on wall backfill), building, and critical utilities, and 3-years for temporary structures.

Furnish wall designs by a Professional Engineer who has a minimum of five years experience in the design of similar type and size walls.

Unless founded on bedrock, embed the wall a minimum of 2 feet and 6 inches at the wall front face or embed the wall a minimum of 6 inches and provide a horizontal bench width of at least 4 feet in front of walls founded on slopes.

B. Detailed Design Drawings.

Submit complete design drawings in PDF format with computations to the Engineer. Include details, dimensions, quantities, and cross sections necessary to construct the wall. Prepare plans to ITD standards per Subsection 105.02 and include elevation view, plan view, and section view sheets for each wall, containing the following:

1. *Elevation view.* Show the elevations at break points at the top of each wall face and at the top of each leveling pad (or bottom of each wall). Show the vertical and longitudinal distances along the face of each wall at every change in block wall height.
2. *Plan view.* Show dimensions tying break points at the top of each wall face and at the top of each leveling pad (or bottom of each wall) to the roadway centerline. Show excavation limits, stations, and distance left or right from centerline for each break point.
3. *Section (side) views.* Show dimensions tying break points at the top and bottom of each wall to the roadway centerline. Show excavation limits, stations, and distance left or right from centerline for each change in block dimensions.
4. *Notes.* Show required materials properties and test methods for wall construction, except those included in the Materials section of these Special Provisions, include manufacturer and construction notes.
5. Material takeoff for each wall, listing quantities for each wall component, and incidental items required for construction.
6. Design for Block Retaining Wall end treatment, such as burying the wall ends, turning the wall ends into the slope, etc. and show them in the design drawings. Design and detail the wall end erosion countermeasures, such as geotextile and riprap.
7. Design and detail wall interaction with obstructions and penetrations.
8. Show the scour countermeasures at the toe of wall, as well as finish lines and grades. Countermeasures may be geotextile and riprap. The riprap size and situational layout are provided in the contract plans.
9. Note the minimum guardrail post offset from the top edge of wall and ensure it meets the minimums as shown in the plans.
10. Show wall batter.
11. If temporary shoring is required to construct the wall, indicate where shoring is planned.

12. Stamp and sign calculations and detail drawings by a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Idaho.

Provide design calculations and design drawings to the Engineer for review and approval before fabrication of wall elements begins. Provide detailed wall construction procedure. Allow at least 15 working days for the Engineer to review and approve the design calculations and design drawings, and up to an additional 15 working days for each re-submittal required.

Before project completion, provide the Engineer with a copy of the as-built drawings in PDF format.

Materials.

A. General.

Arrange to purchase or manufacture the necessary components for the selected pre-approved wall system from the following supplier list. Provide only one wall system unless indicated otherwise in the plans.

Wall System	Manufacturer or Supplier	Limitations in Use	Facing Type
REDI-ROCK	Cougar Mountain Redi-Rock, LLC 10340 HWY 20/26 Caldwell, ID 83605 U.S.A. (208)-891-8800	-Maximum height is 40 ft.	Large Concrete Block
LOCK-BLOCK	Ultrablock, Inc 815 NE 172 nd Ave. Vancouver, WA 98684 (800) 377 3877	-Maximum height is 15 ft.	Large Concrete Block
RECON	ReCon Retaining Wall System, Inc. 11521 Eagle Street Suite 3 Coon Rapids, MN 55448	-Maximum height is 20 ft.	Large Concrete Block
VERTI-BLOCK	Verti-Block 16120 S Pony Express Road Bluffdale, UT 84065	-Maximum height is 13 feet with level backfill and no traffic loads within 6.5 feet of the back of the wall blocks. -Maximum height is 11 feet with level backfill and traffic loads adjacent to the wall. -Maximum height is 12 feet with sloping backfill up to as	Large Concrete Block

		steep as 3:1 (H:V).	
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Provide a Certificate of Compliance in accordance with Subsection 106.04 certifying that the materials comply with the applicable specifications. Provide a manufacturer's certification for materials before starting wall construction. Obtain written approval from the Engineer for non-specified materials or materials from sources not listed in the contract documents.

B. Concrete Block Facing Requirements. Provide Class 40A Concrete that complies with Section 502 of the *Standard Specifications*, except as modified in these Special Provisions. Obtain Engineer approval before using retarding or accelerating agents, or additives containing chloride.

Testing and Inspection. The Engineer will determine precast unit acceptability on the basis of compressive strength tests and visual inspection. The Contractor or supplier must furnish facilities and perform necessary sampling and testing in an expeditious and satisfactory manner. The Engineer will consider concrete blocks utilizing Type I or II cement acceptable for placement in the wall when initial strengths (as defined in paragraph (4) of these Special Provisions) exceed 85 percent of 28-day strength requirements. The Engineer will consider blocks utilizing Type III cement acceptable for placement in the wall before 28-days only when the compressive strength exceeds the 28-day strength requirement.

Concrete Finish. Unless indicated otherwise, provide large block units with concrete facing texture and color as provided by the wall manufacturer. Submit the proposed concrete facing texture and color to the Engineer for approval before casting the concrete blocks.

Tolerances. Manufacture concrete units within the following tolerances:

- Dimension within $\frac{3}{16}$ inch for height.
- Dimension within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for width, unless field cut for fitting.
- The unit depths must be at least equal to the design depths shown in the shop drawings.

Compressive Strength. The Engineer will determine concrete wall block acceptance with respect to compressive strength based on production lots. A production lot is defined as a group of blocks represented by a single compressive strength sample that consists of 40 blocks or a single day's production, whichever is less. During concrete block production, the manufacturer will randomly sample the concrete in accordance with Section 502.02 of the *Standard Specifications*. The Engineer may randomly select a single compressive strength sample, consisting of a minimum of five cylinders, for every production lot.

Prepare cylinders for compressive strength tests in accordance with ASTM C31. For every compressive strength sample, cure at least two cylinders in the same manner as the blocks and test at approximately 7-days. The average compressive strength of these cylinders will provide a test result that will determine the initial concrete strength.

In addition, cure three cylinders in accordance with Subsection 502.02 and tested at 28-days. The average 28-day cylinder compressive strength will provide the production lot compressive strength.

If the initial strength test results indicate a compressive strength in excess of 4,000 psi, the Engineer will use these test results for that production lot and may waive the requirement for testing at 28-days for that particular production lot.

The Engineer will accept a production lot if the compressive strength test result is greater than or equal to 4,000 psi.

If the compressive strength test result is less than 4,000 psi, the Engineer will base production lot acceptance on meeting all the following criteria:

- Ninety percent of the compressive strength test results exceed 4,150 psi for the overall production.
- The average compressive strength test results exceed 4,250 psi for six consecutive lots.
- No individual compressive strength test results are below 3,600 psi.

In the event that a production lot fails to meet the specified compressive strength requirements, the Engineer will reject that production lot.

Rejection. In addition to the preceding paragraphs, the Engineer may reject a block or lot with any of the following defects:

- Defects that indicate imperfect molding.
- Defects that indicate honeycombed or open texture concrete.
- Cracked or chipped blocks.
- Front-block color variation due to excess form oil or other reasons.

Handling, Storage and Shipping. Handle units with care to eliminate chipping and fractures.

C. Concrete Leveling Pad. Provide a gravel or concrete leveling pad consisting of minimum class 22 concrete.

Construction Requirements.

A. General.

Ensure a field technical representative from the proprietary wall system manufacturer is on site for at least 2-days at the beginning of the initial wall erection and is available during the remaining wall erection to assist the Contractor and Engineer. The field representative shall have been involved in successful construction of at least three Retaining walls with size and complexity similar to the walls of this project in the last five years.

B. Wall Excavation.

Excavate the wall in accordance with Section 210 and as shown on the plans.

C. Foundation Preparation

After removal of any existing embankment fill, or surficial soils containing organic or other unsuitable material to a minimum depth of 12 inches (or as directed by the Engineer), the excavated subgrade area shall be moisture conditioned, as required for compaction, and proof rolled with a minimum of 12 full coverages with a vibratory roller with a minimum dynamic force of 30,000 lb. per impact and at least 1000 vibrations per minute. Use the roller in static mode for fine grained subgrade soils such as silt or clay. The proof rolling should be observed by the Resident Engineer.

If any loose or soft soils are encountered at the subgrade surface that cannot be effectively compacted by repeated passes of the roller, those soils should be removed and replaced with Granular Borrow compacted to Class A requirements. Ensure that foundation pad is level before wall erection.

D. Wall Erection.

Ensure vertical tolerances and horizontal alignment tolerances along the wall facing are within 2 inches, at any point along the wall length, when measured with a 10-foot straight edge. Ensure the overall vertical tolerances (top to bottom) do not exceed 1-inch per 10-feet of wall height. Remove and reconstruct block walls or portions constructed outside these tolerances, including walls with negative batter (batter in excess of vertical away from the wall), or if the batter becomes negative during construction. Additional payment will not be made for this work.

Method of Measurement.

The Engineer will measure acceptably completed work by the square foot of wall surface area from the bottom to the top of the wall face.

Basis of Payment.

The Department will pay for accepted quantities at the contract unit price as follows:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Retaining Wall	SF

Manufacturer’s field representative services costs, leveling pad, structural excavation and compacting backfill, geotextile, and drainage system costs are incidental to the wall cost.

Temporary shoring to construct the walls, finish grading at the wall toes, and erosion countermeasures at the wall ends are either incidental or paid for under other items.

Final wall item payment will not be made until the as-built drawings are accepted.

S900-50A CONTINGENCY AMOUNT – MISC WORK

Description.

This item will compensate the Contractor for minor work or material not specified in the project documents that is necessary for the work as directed by the Engineer.

Materials.

Provide material as directed by the Engineer and in accordance with the ITD Standard Specifications.

Construction Requirements.

Complete construction as directed by the Engineer and in accordance with the ITD Standard Specifications.

Method of Measurement.

The Engineer will measure acceptably completed work by the Contingency Amount (CA).

Basis of Payment.

The Department will pay for the accepted quantities as follows:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
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S900-50A Contingency Amount – Misc Work..... CA

S900-50B CONTINGENCY AMOUNT – REMOVAL OF LEAD-BASED PAINT

D1 11/22

Description.

Remove and dispose of lead-based paint encountered during construction.

Materials.

N/A

Construction Requirements.

At least one week before lead-based paint removal, submit a plan for containment, medical surveillance, lead removal, and hazardous waste removal. Provide documentation that the Contractor performing this work is State of Idaho or federally certified.

Follow all federal, state, and local laws, regulations, permits, and ordinances, and follow 29 CFR 1926.62 OSHA Lead in Construction Standards and 29 CFR 1910.1025 OSHA Lead General Industry Standards for the proper removal, handling, containment, and disposal of lead material.

Submit a Quality Control Plan for approval prior to starting work. Perform inspection and testing as necessary to assure conformance with the requirements of this provision.

Method of Measurement.

Complete work will be measured by contingency amount as specified in 109.03.C.5.

Basis of Payment.

The Department will pay for accepted quantities as follows:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Contingency Amount – Removal of Lead-Based Paint.....	CA

S904-05A SP TEMPORARY DIVERSION

Description.

Construct temporary diversion of the creek for the purposes of installing channel scour countermeasures as shown on the plans and as described in these specifications. Prepare detailed diversion plans; remove fish, monitor turbidity to protect fish, and install and operate creek diversion including pumps, coffer dams, sandbags, piping; etc. necessary for diverting the creek.

Materials.

Conform to the applicable materials sections of the specifications.

All materials, equipment, labor, and incidentals necessary to complete the work deemed necessary by the Contractor for construction operations will be considered incidental.

Construction Requirements.

Comply with all applicable environmental regulations, permits, and special provisions for this project. Minimize disturbance to the stream bed. Comply with all in-water work requirements. Provide continuous stream flow at all times at a minimum rate equivalent to the 2-yr storm event.

Dewatering Plan. Prepare and submit a detailed proposed river diversion plan prepared by a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Idaho. Identify the proposed method of construction; equipment and methods for channeling the river through work areas, and other details left open to the Contractor's choice or not fully shown on the plan. Prepare and implement a fish removal plan and monitor turbidity to protect fish according to these special provisions.

As a minimum, include the following in the dewatering plan:

- Descriptions of proposed facilities to divert the river, including:
 - Equipment
 - Methods
 - Standby equipment
- The proposed method of diversion construction
- Drawings showing locations, dimensions, and relationships of elements of each system
- Design calculations prepared under the direction of a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Idaho, demonstrating adequacy of proposed dewatering systems and components.

Submit the plan, including all drawings and calculations, six (6) weeks in advance of the time the Contractor begins diversion operations. The drawing and calculations shall bear the signature and seal of a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Idaho.

Diversion Requirements. Provide, operate, and maintain the temporary diversion for a flow event no less than the 2-year storm event. Salvage any fish trapped within the diversion using dipnets, seines and/or electrofishing, monitor turbidity to protect fish, and continuously maintain creek flow throughout construction activities. Design and operate the temporary diversion to prevent loss of river water and to avoid sediment and construction debris pollution of the river water. Provide sufficient redundancy in the system to keep river diversion free of component failure.

Comply with the approved Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) requirements.

When removing water, provide a pump and fish screen that meets the following National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) requirements:

- Approach velocity (the speed at which water flows towards the screen) should not exceed 0.4 feet per second (fps).
- The screen area must be large enough to maintain the required approach velocity, calculated by dividing the maximum flow rate by the allowable approach velocity.
- The maximum opening size is 3/32 inch for circular openings or square openings measured on a diagonal.
- Percent porosity should be at least 27%
- Must be durable and resistant to corrosion and should not injure fish.

In compliance with IDWR Joint Application for Permit No. X (the official permit number will be issued by USACE/IDWR upon approval of the permit application), prior to construction, a final dewatering plan,

including diversion design drawings and material volume(s) shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Engineer and submitted to IDWR for review.

Method of Measurement.

Complete work will be measured on a lump sum basis.

Basis of Payment.

The Department will pay for accepted quantities at the contract unit price as follows:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
SP TEMPORARY DIVERSION.....	LS

S913-05A SP STREAMBED MATERIAL

Description.

This work shall consist of stockpiling, mixing, and placing salvaged streambed material at locations shown on the Plans or as directed by the Engineer. Conform with the lines, grades, thicknesses and typical sections shown on the Plans or as established by the Engineer.

Materials.

Salvage existing streambed material excavated from the main channel as described in Construction requirements below. If imported material is required, provide streambed material composed of naturally occurring water rounded aggregates from the existing streambed within the excavation limits for this Project. Angular aggregates from quarries, ledge rock, and talus slopes are not acceptable. The streambed material shall be free of deleterious material such as manufactured wood products, organic waste, coal, charcoal, or any other extraneous or objectionable material.

To fill voids in the streambed material, provide Streambed Sand consisting of natural unwashed material, having hard, strong, durable particles free from adherent coating or deleterious material that meets the following gradation requirements.

Sieve Size	Percent Passing (weight)
1/2"	99-100
3/8"	99-100
No. 4	90 Max
No. 8	32-67
No. 200	2-7
The portion of sediment retained on No. 8 sieve shall not contain more than 0.2 percent wood waste.	

Construction Requirements.

Excavate existing streambed material only from the main channel in areas to be over-excavated for installation of the riprap per the plans, or as directed by the Engineer. Stockpile excavated streambed materials separately at a location approved by the Engineer. Dirt and fines excavated from outside the main

channel will not be considered native streambed material. Isolate streambed material stockpiles such that the streambed material will not mix with surrounding remediated soils.

Prior to placing streambed material, submit a photo of the entire stockpile of native streambed aggregates, along with a close-up photo that includes a tape measure laid out over 5 feet for scaling the existing streambed aggregates for approval by the Engineer. Streambed material not properly separated or that is contaminated with dirt and fines shall be replaced at the Contractor's expense, subject to approval by the Engineer.

Place native streambed material on top of riprap to the limits shown on the Plans. Place the material in a manner that will produce a non-uniform surface with larger stones protruding above the smaller ones.

Compact streambed material to meet Class D compaction. Wash a 2-inch lift of Streambed Sand into the voids of each lift of streambed material. If voids are not filled, wash additional lifts of Streambed Sand to adequately fill the voids in the streambed material, subject to the discretion of the Engineer.

Method of Measurement.

The Engineer will measure acceptably completed work by the cubic yard of streambed material installed per the plans in its final compacted condition.

Basis of Payment.

The Department will pay for accepted quantities at the contract unit prices as follows:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
SP Streambed Material.....	CY

The unit price bid per cubic yard for streambed material shall include the cost of all labor, equipment and materials required to sort, stockpile, mix, and install streambed material in specified locations in conformance with the plans and this specification. Excavation of existing streambed material and preparation work prior to placement, will be paid under the unit price bid item "205-005A EXCAVATION". Streambed sand is considered incidental.

If approved by the Engineer, any re-use of existing streambed material will be considered a potential cost-saving measure for the Contractor, and the handling, sorting, grading, and mixing of existing streambed materials is considered incidental.

Proposal Revision Instructions

The Local Highway Technical Assistance Council will accept revisions to submitted proposals with the following instructions:

All revisions must be submitted following the same instructions given in the “Instructions to Bidders” section of this solicitation with the following modifications:

1. Revisions to items from the “Bid Schedule” (pages X-X of this proposal) must be submitted with an updated “Bid Schedule” and “Signature Page” (page X of this proposal)
2. On the sealed envelope, change the “Bid Enclosed” label to “Bid Revision Enclosed”. Include all other required labeling.

All Revisions must be received by the deadline outlined in this proposal. No late revisions will be accepted and the original bid, or most recent accepted revision will be the recorded bid from the contractor.

Request to Withdraw Bid Prior to Bid Opening

Email to bridge@LHTAC.org

For hard copy bids a bidder may withdraw a proposal after it has been deposited with LHTAC, provided the request for such withdraw is received before the time set for the Bid Opening. The withdrawal must be on this form or on Company letterhead following the same format, providing the same information and signed by a representative of the bidder, authorized to sign contract documents.

Date _____

To: Local Highway Technical Assistance Council

Attn: Leading Idaho Local Bridge Program Proposal No. _____

Proposal Project Name: _____

Withdrawal Statement: "Enclosed please find our request to withdraw our bid previously submitted."

Company Name as it appears on your bid:

Signature

Printed Name and Title

Company address as it appears on your bid

Phone Number _____

Email Address _____

STATE-FUNDED CONTRACT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Failure to comply with the terms of the referenced Idaho Code may result in breach of contract.

Idaho 95% Resident Workforce Clause

The Contractor must comply with Idaho Code, §§44-1001 through 44-1005, which requires ninety-five percent (95%) of persons employed on the project be *bona fide* Idaho residents, except for projects with fifty (50) or fewer employees. For projects with fifty (50) or fewer employees, up to ten percent (10%) may be nonresidents, provided the Contractor gives employment preference to Idaho residents. If there are questions about the statutes or compliance, seek legal counsel. Section 107.01.B of the 2023 Idaho Transportation Department Standard Specifications for Highway Construction takes precedence over any supplemental specifications referenced in the project Special Provisions.

LILB Minimum Testing Requirements

Bridge Key Number: 29356

Project Name: Mother Lode Rd over American River Bridge Replacement



The requirements listed in this document are contractual and must be provided for acceptance and payment.

Form numbers as listed will be required for material acceptance. Substitution of forms will not be allowed.

Volume units must be measured by Contractor survey for acceptance.

Products, with the exception of those within specification sections 503, 505, 512, 612, and 613, can be accepted by inclusion on the ITD QPL. QPL print out required for project files.

BID #	MATERIAL	PURPOSE OF TESTING	SPEC. REF.	TEST METHOD	REQUIRED REPORT FORM NO.	MINIMUM FREQUENCY	REMARKS, NOTES, OR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS	BID QUANTITY	MINIMUM NO. TESTS/ CERTS REQ.
			SAMPLED BY	TESTED BY					
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 107-019A - Survey Monument Preservation									
107-019A	Survey Monument Preservation	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		5,000 CA	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 201-010A - Clearing & Grubbing									
201-010A	Clearing & Grubbing	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1 LS	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 203-006A - Removal of Sign									
203-006A	Removal of Sign	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		15 EACH	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 203-080A - Removal of Guardrail									
203-080A	Removal of Guardrail	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		164 FT	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 203-020A - Removal of Bridge - Full (Mother Lode Road)									
203-020A	Removal of Bridge (Mother Lode Road)	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1 EACH	DIARY

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 205-005A - Excavation									
205-005A	Excavation Class C Compaction Excavated to top of Subgrade or below natural ground under embankments	ACCEPTANCE In-Place Density	205.03F	AASHTO T 99 AASHTO T 180 AASHTO T 272 Idaho IT-74	ITD-025		RE to document compaction effort/proof roll.	1,350 CY	TOP
			Project Personnel	Project Personnel					
	Excavation Subgrade Embankment Fill		205.03F	AASHTO T 99 AASHTO T 180 AASHTO T 272 Idaho IT-74 AASHTO T 310	ITD-850	Each 2,500 CY or 4,000 tons but not less than one test per lift for each bottom two and each top lift and no less than one test per three lifts.	Document Compaction effort (equipment, number of passes etc.) for lifts not tested. After remedial efforts, obtain check tests withing 10 feet and at same depth as original test.		
			Contractor	Contractor					
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 205-040A - Granular Borrow									
205-040A	Granular Borrow	ACCEPTANCE In-Place Density	205.03F	AASHTO T 99 AASHTO T 180 AASHTO T 272 Idaho IT-74 AASHTO T 310	ITD-850	Each 5,000 CY but not less than one test per lift for each bottom 3 and each top 3 lifts	Document Compaction effort (equipment, number of passes etc.) for lifts not tested. After remedial efforts, obtain check tests withing 10 feet and at same depth as original test.	421 CY	TOP
			Contractor	Contractor					
		ACCEPTANCE Sand Equivalent	205.02	AASHTO T 27 AASHTO T 11 AASHTO T 176	ITD-901	Each 10,000 CY	Sand equivalent requirements do not apply to RAP used as Granular Borrow		
			Contractor	Contractor					
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 205-060A - Water for Dust Abatement									
205-060A	Water for Dust Abatement	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1.0 MG	DIARY

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 205-100A - Guardrail Terminal Grading									
205-100A	Aggregate	ACCEPTANCE In-Place Density	303.02	FOP for AASHTO T-310 Method B	ITD-850	Each 1,000 Tons	Class D compaction	4 EACH	TOP
			703.04	Contractor					
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 210-005A - Structure Excavation Sch. No.1									
210-005A	Structure Excavation Sch. No.1	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		279 CY	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 210-015A - Compacting Backfill									
210-015A	Compacting Backfill	ACCEPTANCE In-Place Density	210.03	AASHTO T 99 AASHTO T180 AASHTO T 272 Idaho IT-74 AASHTO T 310 Method B	ITD-850	Each 2,500 CY or 4,000 tons for each structure component. Abutments for Bridge approach slabs not less than one test per 2 8in compacted lift.	Document compaction effort for each lift. Obtain check tests within 10 feet (3m) and at same depth as original test.	2 CY	TOP
			Contractor	Contractor					
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 212-020A - Silt Fence									
212-020A	Silt Fence	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		231 FT	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 212-105A - Water and Pollution									
212-105A	Water and Pollution	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		10,000 CA	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 212-110A - Water Pollution Control Manager									
212-110A	Water Pollution Control Manager	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1 LS	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 213-005A - Topsoil (6')									
213-005A	Topsoil (6")	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		152 CY	DIARY

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 215-005A - Geosynthetic Reinforced Abutment Backfill									
215-005A	Aggregate	ACCEPTANCE Gradation Sand Equivalent Fracture Count	303.02	FOP for AASHTO R 90 FOP for AASHTO R 76 FOP for AASHTO T 27 FOP for AASHTO T 11 FOP for AASHTO T 255 FOP for AASHTO T 265 FOP for AASHTO T 176 Alt. Method 2, Mechanical FOP for AASHTO T 335 Method 1	ITD-901	Each 700 CY or 1,000 Tons		360 CY	TQP
			703.04						
		Contractor	Contractor						
		ACCEPTANCE In-Place Density	215.03	AASHTO T 180 Idaho IT-74 AASHTO T-310 Method B	ITD-850	3 per Abutment	Contractor is responsible for providing an Idaho T-74 density curve		
	Contractor		Contractor						
	Subgrade Separation Geotextile	ACCEPTANCE Certification	718.07	ASTM D4632 ASTM D6241 ASTM D4533 ASTM D4751 ASTM D4491	ITD-851 or 849 for Structural Applications or Inclusion on ITD QPL (requires print out of QPL for files)	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification		
Manufacturer			Manufacturer						
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 251-005A - Migratory Bird Treaty Act Compliance									
251-005A	Migratory Bird Treaty Act Compliance	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		7,000 CA	DIARY

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 303-022A - 3/4" Agg TY B for Base

303-022A	Aggregate	ACCEPTANCE Gradation Sand Equivalent Fracture Count	303.02	FOP for AASHTO R 90 FOP for AASHTO R 76 FOP for AASHTO T 27 FOP for AASHTO T 11 FOP for AASHTO T 255 FOP for AASHTO T 265 FOP for AASHTO T 176 Alt. Method 2, Mechanical FOP for AASHTO T 335 Method 1	ITD-901	Each 700 CY of 1,000 Tons	Acceptance from windrow or roadway. Moisture percent required for payment only	360 TON	1
			703.04						
	Compacted Roadway	ACCEPTANCE In-Place Density	303.02	AASHTO T 310 Method B	ITD-850	Each 700 CY or 1,000 Tons, but no less than one per bridge approach	Contractor is responsible for providing an Idaho T-74 density curve	51.6 TON	2
			Contractor						

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 405-435A Superpave HMA Pav Incl Asph & Add Class SP-3

405-435A	Mix Design	APPROVED BY RE	405.03.B	No Testing Required	Mix Design	1 per project, per mix	Roller pattern to be observed by the Engineer	51.6 TON	TQP
		Project Personnel							
	Superpave HMA Production Paving	ACCEPTANCE Density (Method Spec)	405.03	Idaho IT 125	ITD-891	1 per lift			
		Contractor	Contractor						

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 502-140A - Concrete CL 40-A Sch. No. 1

502-140A	Concrete Ready Mix Plant Inspection		Project Personnel	Project Personnel	ITD-893 or equivalent	1 per project	Inspection of plant is valid for 1 year	58.4 CY	TQP
	Mix Design	ACCEPTANCE Admixtures (Approved List)	709.02	ATM C494 AASHTO M 154	QPL				
			709.03 709.04 709.05						
	Cement	ACCEPTANCE Certification	701.01	AASHTO M 85	Supplier Certification	Each week concrete is placed representing the amount used	Supplier Certification		
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer					
	Fly Ash	ACCEPTANCE Certification	714		Supplier Certification	Each week fly ash is placed representing the amount used	Supplier Certification		
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer					
	Concrete Production of 3,500 psi or greater	FIELD ACCEPTANCE Slump Air Content Temperature Unit Weight Cement Factor	502.02	WAQTC TM 2 AASHTO T 119 AASHTO T121 AASHTO 309 AASHTO T 152	ITD-70	First load, then randomly each 50 CY until quantity exceeds 100 CY. Thereafter randomly every 100 CY but not less than one per day.			
			Contractor	Contractor					
		ACCEPTANCE Compressive Strength Surface Resistivity	502.02	AASHTO T 22 AASHTO T 23 AASHTO T 358	ITD-845	1 Set of three 28 day cylinders and 1 set of two 7 day cylinders. Not less than 1 per day.	A single sample of concrete must be sufficient size for cylinders, air, slump, and unit weight testing.		
Contractor			Contractor						

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 502-310A - Concrete CL 40AF Sch. No. 2

502-310A	Concrete Ready Mix Plant Inspection		Project Personnel	Project Personnel	ITD-893 or equivalent	1 per project	Inspection of plant is valid for 1 year	24.6 CY	TQP
	Mix Design	ACCEPTANCE Admixtures (Approved List)	709.02	ATM C494 AASHTO M 154	QPL				
			709.03 709.04 709.05						
	Cement	ACCEPTANCE Certification	701.01	AASHTO M 85	Supplier Certification	Each week concrete is placed representing the amount used	Supplier Certification		
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer					
	Fly Ash	ACCEPTANCE Certification	714		Supplier Certification	Each week fly ash is placed representing the amount used	Supplier Certification		
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer					
	Concrete Production of 3,500 psi or greater	FIELD ACCEPTANCE Slump Air Content Temperature Unit Weight Cement Factor	502.02	WAQTC TM 2 AASHTO T 119 AASHTO T121 AASHTO 309 AASHTO T 152	ITD-70	First load, then randomly each 50 CY until quantity exceeds 100 CY. Thereafter randomly every 100 CY but not less than one per day.			
			Contractor	Contractor					
		ACCEPTANCE Compressive Strength Surface Resistivity	502.02	AASHTO T 22 AASHTO T 23 AASHTO T 358	ITD-845	1 Set of three 28 day cylinders and 1 set of two 7 day cylinders. Not less than 1 per day.	A single sample of concrete must be sufficient size for cylinders, air, slump, and unit weight testing.		
Contractor			Contractor						

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 502-425A - Prestressed WF Deck Tee Girder (70.25" Top Flange 47" Depth)										
502-375A	Pre-cast Stringers, Prestressed Members	FIELD ACCEPTANCE Slump Air Content Temperature Unit Weight	502.02	AASHTO T119 AASHTO T152 AASHTO T309 AASHTO T121	ITD-70	One (1) per member		407 FT	TOP	
			Contractor	Contractor						
		ACCEPTANCE Compressive Strength	502.02	AASHTO T22 AASHTO T23	ITD-845	One (1) set of three (3) 28-day cylinders per member and One (1) set of two (2) 7-day cylinders per member				
			Contractor	Contractor						
	Reinforcing Steel and Prestressing Steel	ACCEPTANCE Certification	503.02 708.02	AASHTO M 31	Mill Certification with Field Tags	Total Quantity Paid				Provide Manufacturer Certification
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer						
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 503-010A - Metal Reinforcement Schedule No. 1										
503-010A	Metal Reinforcement Schedule No. 1	ACCEPTANCE Certification	503.02 708.02	AASHTO M 31	Mill Certification with Field Tags	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification	11,232 LB	CERT	
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer						
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 503-015A - Metal Reinforcement Schedule No. 2										
503-015A	Metal Reinforcement Schedule No. 2	ACCEPTANCE Certification	503.02 708.02	AASHTO M 31	Mill Certification with Field Tags	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification	552 LB	CERT	
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer						
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 503-020A - Epoxy Coated Metal Reinforcement										
503-020A	Epoxy Coated Metal Reinforcement	ACCEPTANCE Certification	503.02 708.02	AASHTO M 31	Mill Certification with Field Tags	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification	1,024 LB	CERT	
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer						
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 504-050A - 3-Tube Curb Mount Rail										
504-050A	3 Tube Curb Mount Rail	ACCEPTANCE Certification	504.02 708.06-1	AASHTO M 270	ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification	208 FT	CERT	
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer						
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 507-005A - Elastomeric Bearings Plain (1/2" x 10" x 3'-0")										
507-005A	Elastomeric Bearings Plain (1/2" x 10" x 3'-0")	ACCEPTANCE Certification	507.02 720.02	AASHTO M 251	ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification	8 EACH	CERT	
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer						

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 511-005A - Concrete Waterproof System TY E									
511-005A	Concrete Waterproof System TY E	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		232 SY	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 519-005A - Concreted Piles									
519-005A	Concreted Piles	ACCEPTANCE Certification	502.02(B)		ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid		176 FT	CERT / TOP
			Concrete Supplier	Concrete Supplier					
	Steel Pile	ACCEPTANCE Certification	505.02	ASTM A36	Mill Certification with Field Tags	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification		
			708.30	Manufacturer					
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 520-005A - Predrilling for Piling in Soil									
520-005A	Predrilling for Piling in Soil	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		90 FT	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 520-010A - Predrilling for Piling in Rock									
520-010A	Predrilling for Piling in Rock	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		70 FT	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 560-005A - Dewatering Foundation									
560-005A	Dewatering Foundation	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1 LS	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 586-005A - Utility Conduit (Mother Lode Road)									
586-005A	Utility Conduit (Mother Lode Road)	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1 LS	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 605-035A - 18" Storm Sewer Pipe									
605-035A	18" Storm Sewer Pipe	ACCEPTANCE Certification	706.01	AASHTO M 36	ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification	55 FT	CERT
			706.04	AASHTO M 196					
			706.07	AASHTO M 252					
			706.08	AASHTO M 278					
			706.10	AASHTO M 170					
			706.14						
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer					

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 608-035A - 18" Apron for Pipe									
608-035A	Concrete Aprons	ACCEPTANCE Certification	706.01		Supplier Certification	Total Quantity Paid	Concrete Supplier Certification	2 EACH	CERT / TOP
			706.02						
	706.03								
	Concrete Supplier	Concrete Supplier							
	Fly Ash	ACCEPTANCE Certification	714		Supplier Certification	Each week concrete is placed representing the amount used	Supplier Certification		
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer					
Concrete Production of 3,500 psi or greater	FIELD ACCEPTANCE Slump Air Content Temperature Unit Weight Cement Factor	502.02	WAQTC TM 2 AASHTO T 119 AASHTO T121 AASHTO 309 AASHTO T 152	ITD-70	First load, then randomly each 50 CY until quantity exceeds 100 CY. Thereafter randomly every 100 CY but not less than one per day.				
			Contractor				Contractor		
	ACCEPTANCE Compressive Strength Surface Resistivity	502.02	AASHTO T 22 AASHTO T 23 AASHTO T 358	ITD-845	1 Set of three 28 day cylinders and 1 set of two & day cylinders. Not less than 1 per day.	A single sample of concrete must be sufficient size3 for cylinders, air, slump, and unit weight testing.			
			Contractor				Contractor		
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 612 Metal Guardrail Items (612-005A, 612-110A, 612-115C)									
612-005A, 612-110A, 612-115C	Post and Blocks	ACCEPTANCE Certification	710.03		ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer MASH/NCHRP Certification	612-005A = 285 FT, 612-110A = 1 EACH, 612-115C = 3 EACH	CERT
			710.09						
	Manufacturer	Manufacturer							
	Steel Rail and Fittings	ACCEPTANCE Certification	708.14		ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer MASH/NCHRP Certification		
				Manufacturer					
	Aluminum Rail and Fittings	ACCEPTANCE Certification	708.25		ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer MASH/NCHRP Certification		
				Manufacturer					
	Metal Terminal Section	ACCEPTANCE Certification	Drawings		ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer MASH/NCHRP Certification		
Manufacturer				Manufacturer					
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 616-010A - Sign TY B-1									
616-010A	Sign TY B-1	ACCEPTANCE Certification	712.02		ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification	45 SF	CERT
			Reflective Sheeting						
Manufacturer	Manufacturer								

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 616-055A - Wood Sign Post TY D-1									
616-055A	Wood Sign Post TY D-1	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		18 FT	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 616-055B - Wood Sign Post TY D-2									
616-055B	Wood Sign Post TY D-2	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		53 FT	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 621-005A - Seed Bed Preparation									
621-005A	Seed Bed Preparation	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		0.200 ACRE	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 621-010A - Seeding (Permanent)									
621-010A	Seeding (Permanent)	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		0.200 ACRE	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 621-035A - Fertilizing									
621-035A	Fertilizing	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		0.200 ACRE	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 621-065A - Hydraulically Applied Erosion Control Products									
621-065A	Hydraulically Applied Erosion Control Products	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		0.200 ACRE	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 624-005A - Loose Riprap (Class III)									
624-005A	Loose Riprap (Class III)	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid	Initial Testing required for Apparent Specific Gravity, Absorption & Coarse Durability Index	368 CY	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 624-005B - Loose Riprap (Class I)									
624-005B	Loose Riprap (Class I)	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid	Initial Testing required for Apparent Specific Gravity, Absorption & Coarse Durability Index	3 CY	DIARY

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 626-010A - Temporary Traffic Control Signs									
626-010A	Temp Traffic Control Signs	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		173 SF	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 626-040A - Barricade Type 3									
626-040A	Barricade Type 3	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		8 EACH	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 626-100A - Miscellaneous Temporary Traffic Control Items									
626-100A	Miscellaneous Temporary Traffic Control Items	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		3,000 CA	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 626-105A - Temporary Traffic Control Maintenance									
626-105A	Temp Traffic Control Maintenance	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		160 HR	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 640-010A - Riprap/Erosion Control Geotextile (High Strength)									
640-010A	Riprap/Erosion Control Geotextile (High Strength)	ACCEPTANCE Certification	718.06	ASTM D4632 ASTM D6241 ASTM D4533 ASTM D4751 ASTM D4491	ITD-851 or 849 for Structural Applications or Inclusion on ITD QPL (requires print out of QPL for files)	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification	516 SY	CERT
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer					
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 675-005A - Survey									
675-005A	Survey	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1 LS	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 675-010A - Directed Surveying									
675-010A	Directed Surveying	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		3,000 CA	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: 677-005A - Record Drawings									
677-005A	Record Drawings	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1 LS	DIARY

BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: S501-15A - Retaining Wall									
S501-15A	Retaining Wall	ACCEPTANCE Certification	S501-15A Retaining Wall		ITD-851	Total Quantity Paid	Provide Manufacturer Certification	257 SF	CERT
			Manufacturer	Manufacturer					
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: S900-50A - Contingency Amount - Misc Work									
S900-50A	Contingency Amount - Misc Work	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		10,000 CA	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: S900-50B - Contingency Amount - Removal of Lead-Based Paint									
S900-50B	Contingency Amount - Removal of Lead- Based Paint	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		10,000 CA	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: S904-05A - SP Temporary Diversion									
S904-05A	SP Temporary Diversion	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1 LS	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: S913-05A - SP Streambed Material									
S913-05A	SP Streambed Material	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		31 CY	DIARY
BID ITEM NO. & DESCRIPTION: Z626-05A - Mobilization									
Z629-05A	Mobilization	ACCEPTANCE Visual	No Testing Required	No Testing Required	ITD-025	Total Quantity Paid		1 LS	DIARY

Pollution Prevention Plan Leading Idaho Local Bridge Program



Instructions

The Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) is a requirement for Leading Idaho Local Bridge projects which do not have coverage under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES/IPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP).

Prior to ground disturbing activities, the Contractor designated support areas shall be identified and the disturbed area shall be recalculated to determine if the project is still exempt from NPDES/IPDES permitting requirements.

To help you develop the PPP use the following template. This template is designed to guide you through the PPP development process and help ensure that your PPP addresses all the necessary elements. EPA's 2007 guidance document titled *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* can also be used to help you develop your PPP. This guide can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/npdes/developing-stormwater-pollution-prevention-plan-swppp>. On the ITD's stormwater management website: <http://itd.idaho.gov/env/> other useful information including the Best Management Practices Manual, Standard Drawings, and other stormwater forms and templates is available.

Using the LILB PPP Template: This template was developed so that you can easily add text or tables. Some sections may require only a brief description while others may require more extensive explanation. Modify this template so that it meets the specific needs of your project.

The Best Management Practices (BMPs) from ITD's BMP Manual are listed in tables throughout the template. Refer to the manual for further guidance on each BMP. The link is provided above.

Applicable Federal, Tribal, State, or Local Programs

The PPP shall be consistent with all applicable federal, state, tribal, and/or local requirements or ordinances, including MS4 requirements, for erosion control and stormwater management and compliance.

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Pollution Prevention Plan Project Site Information

Bridge Number 29356	Project Name Mother Lode Road Bridge Replacement		
Location/Address 45.810862, -115.432149	City Kooskia	County Idaho	Zip Code 83539

Contact Information**Construction Engineering and Inspection Resident Engineer**

Construction Engineering and Inspection contact		Title
Office Address	City	Zip Code
Telephone Number	E-mail Address	

Local Highway Jurisdiction

Organization Name Idaho County Road and Bridges	Contact Name Guy Von Bargaen	
Organization Address 4682 Highway 13	City Kooskia	Zip Code 83539
Telephone Number 208.926.4471	E-mail Address gvonbargaen@idahocounty.org	

Contractor's PPP and 24-Hour Emergency Contact Information

Company/Organization Name	Site Manager's Printed Name		
Company/Organization Address	City	State	Zip Code
Telephone Number for 24/7/365 Availability	E-mail Address		
Area of Control (if there is more than one operator at the site, insert area of control for each)			

Estimated Project Start Date**Estimated Project End Date**

Section 1 - Project/Site Information

General Scope of Work or Project Description

Project Type	Check Applicable
Bridge Repair	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bridge Replacement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Construction Site Estimates

The following are estimates of the project disturbance. Show acreage to the nearest 0.25 acre

Project Area	Acres (nearest 0.25)
Project Site	0.418
Waste Site	0.00
Borrow Site	0.00
Staging Area (outside of Project Site)	0.1
Total Project Disturbed Area	0.518

If total project disturbed areas exceed 1.0 acres, a Construction General Permit will likely be required. Apply for a Notice of Intent (NOI) for NPDES/IPDES permitting and complete a project Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as required by the NOI permitting authority.

Site Features and Sensitive Areas that Require Protection

Provide a description of any unique features (such as wetlands) that require protection (if applicable), see attached site plan for location.

If applicable, describe measures to protect these unique features

Survey staking will identify the limits of excavation in order to not exceed the expected area of impact.

PPP Plans and Site Maps

The PPP will show the following locations:

- Temporary and permanent BMPS
- On-site staging areas, off-site material, waste, borrow or equipment storage or staging areas
- Locations of all ITD defined hazardous materials
- Waters of the United States including wetlands
- Storm sewer inlets

Insert a copy of all applicable Plan Sheets and/or Site Maps in **Appendix A**

Potential Sources of Pollution

The table lists potential pollutants and sources, other than sediment, to stormwater runoff

Trade Name Material	Stormwater Pollutants
Fuels and/or Lubricants	Petroleum Distillates
Hydraulic Oils	Mineral Oil

Asphalts	Petroleum Distillates
Concrete/Curing Compounds	pH
Anti-freeze	Glycol, Heavy Metals
Paints	Organic Chemicals, VOCs
Fertilizers	Nutrients-Nitrogen, Phosphorous
Sanitary Toilets	Bacteria, Viruses, Parasites

Add additional rows as needed by hitting Tab in the last cell of the table

Each of the pollutants listed in the table above must be addressed with a specific BMP.

Section 2 - Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

In the tables provided below, check the boxes of the BMPs that will be used on your project. Delete the BMPs that will not be used, or leave unchecked. Add any BMPS that might be required to meet your project needs.

BMPs should be implemented as needed at all designated staging and storage areas, source and borrow sites, and disposal/excess material/waste sites prior to initiating any ground disturbance activities in these areas.

➔ Note: In the following tables, ITD SD SPECS and Drawings, and BMP Numbers from ITD BMP Manual are referenced beside each BMP

Minimize Disturbed Area and Protect Natural Features and Soil

Preservation of natural existing vegetation shall be utilized throughout the project, where practical, to minimize erosion potential, minimize total ground disturbance, and minimize stormwater movement off site.

Temporary Best Management Practices

BMP	Specification(s)/ITD BMP reference	Check if Used
Coffer and Tarp Dams / Water Filled Bladders/ Aprons	- SD SPECS (210 and 501) - EC-3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interceptor Ditches / Diversion Channels/Ditches	- SD SPECS (208, 209, and 212) - SD Drawings (P-1-D, P-1-E, and P-2-E) - EC-4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Slope Drains	- SD SPECS (212 and 706) - SD Drawings (P-1-A) - EC-5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dikes / Berms	- SD SPECS (205, 209, and 212) - SD Drawings P-1-F and P-1-E - SC-1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Channel Protection:	- Check Dams / Flexible Liners / Rigid Liners - SD SPECS (209, 212, 512, 623, 624, 711, 715, and 718) - SD Drawings (P-1-D, P-2-A, P-2-B, P-2-C, and P-2-D) - SC-2, PC-3, PC-4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retention/Detention Sediment Basin(s)/Trap(s)	- SD SPECS (205 and 212) - SD Drawings (P-1-A, P-1-C, P-1-D, P-1-E, P- 4-A, and P-4-B) - SC-10	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clear Water Diversion	- SD SPECS (N/A) - NS-5	<input type="checkbox"/>

BMP	Specification(s)/ITD BMP reference	Check if Used
Hydraulically Applied Erosion Control Products	- SD SPECS (212, 621, and 711) - EC-6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Hydroseeding	- SD SPECS (621 and 711) - EC-7	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soil Binders	- SD SPECS (212) - EC-8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Straw Mulch	- SD SPECS (212, 621, and 711) - EC-9	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood Mulch	- SD SPECS (212, 621, and 711) - EC-10	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geotextiles, Plastic Covers, and Erosion Control Blanket	- SD SPECS (212, 621, and 711) - EC-11	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vegetation-Seeding	- SD SPECS (212 and 621) - EC-12	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dust Control	- SD SPECS (104, 106, 107, 205, 212, 621, and 711) - EC-13	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wind Erosion Control	- SD SPECS (205 and 212) - EC-14	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inlet/Outlet Protection	- SD SPECS (212, 640, 711, and 718) - SC-6	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barriers/berms	- SD SPECS (212) - SC-3, 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Silt Fence	- SD SPECS (212 and 718) - SC-7	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sediment Retention Fiber Rolls	- SD SPECS (N/A) - SC-8	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retention / Detention Sediment Basin(s) / Trap(s)	- SD SPECS (205 and 212) - SD Drawings (P-1-A, P-1-C, P-1-D, P-1-E, P-4-A, and P-4-B) - SC-10	<input type="checkbox"/>
Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	- SD SPECS (N/A) - SC-4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Temporary Construction Entrances	- SD SPECS (104, 205, and 212) - SD Drawings (P-1-F) - SC-11	<input type="checkbox"/>
Temporary Roads	- SD SPECS (104, 107, 205, and 212) - SC-12	<input type="checkbox"/>
Temporary Stream Crossing/Work Bridge	- SD SPECS (602) - NS-4	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

Add additional rows as needed by hitting Tab in the last cell of the table

Section 3 – Contractor Support Areas

All staging areas, material storage/stockpile sites, source sites, disposal/excess material/waste sites, haul roads, temporary roads, construction entrances and exits, and any other disturbed soil areas not defined within the contract documents must be approved by the Construction Engineering, Inspection Resident Engineer and LHTAC Environmental Staff and have BMPs implemented prior to approved use. All sites require appropriate erosion, sediment, and pollution prevention control BMPs installed prior to initiation of construction and throughout the length of construction activities. The Contractor is responsible for attaching a record of Environmental Clearance/Approvals and for obtaining any permitting for any Contractor designated sites, including cultural resources, ESA, etc.

Contractor Support Area Best Management Practices

BMP	Specification(s)	Check if Used
Staging and Materials Site Management	- SD SPECS (107) - SD Drawings (P-1-D, P-3-E, and P-5-A) - WM-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Solid Waste Management	- SD SPECS (N/A) - WM-6	<input type="checkbox"/>
Concrete Curing	- SD SPECS (N/A) - NS-12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Material and Equipment Use Over Water	- SD SPECS (N/A) - NS-13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Concrete Finishing	- SD SPECS (N/A) - NS-14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Structure Demolition-Removal Over or Adjacent to Water	- SD SPECS (N/A) - NS-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Material Delivery and Storage	- SD SPECS (N/A) - WM-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Material Use	- SD SPECS (N/A) - WM-3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stockpile Management	- SD SPECS (N/A) - WM-4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Concrete Waste Management	- SD SPECS (N/A) - SD Drawings (P-5-B) - WM-9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	- SD SPECS (N/A) - SD Drawings (P-5-E) - NS-9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	- SD SPECS (N/A) - NS-10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pile Driving Operations	- SD SPECS (N/A) - NS-11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sanitary-Septic Waste Management	- SD SPECS (N/A) - WM-10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Contaminated Soil Management	- SD SPECS (N/A) - WM-8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

Add additional rows as needed by hitting Tab in the last cell of the table

List allowable non-stormwater discharges marked above and the measures used to eliminate or reduce them and to prevent them from becoming contaminated:

Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges	Measures to be Implemented to Eliminate or Reduce Contamination

Add additional rows as needed by hitting Tab in the last cell of the table

Spill Prevention

Drip pans and drip cloths shall be used to drain and replace fluids. Spill prevention kits shall be located on site at all times and readily available in case of a leak, spill, or discharge and used when needed to contain and minimize unwanted and unnecessary leak, spill, or discharge impacts.

Fueling activities should be located at least 150’ away from surface water features. If site features do not allow this minimum setback, additional controls may be necessary. Additionally, if more stringent standards are required by permitting agencies or local entities, those standards shall be met.

Vehicles and construction equipment shall be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance, and fueled on site using a portable service truck with a portable fuel tank or temporary storage tanks. Fueling shall occur within a hazardous materials containment staging area as approved by the Construction Engineering and Inspection Resident Engineer.

Section 4 - Permanent Erosion or Sediment Control BMPs

Permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs shall be designated and referenced on the project bid plans in association to their placement locations and amounts, lengths, and types used and as specified by the Engineer. The following permanent erosion and sediment control BMPs or combination of control BMPs will be installed and used to collect, retain, and treat stormwater runoff and pollutant discharges and to provide permanent stabilization of disturbed soils. In the table provided below, check the boxes of the BMPs that will be used on your project and insert implementation/installation times. Delete the BMPs that will not be used, or leave unchecked.

BMP	Specification(s)	Check if Used
Channel Protection - Check Dams/liners	- SD SPECS (212) - SD Drawings (P-2-B) - PC-1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dikes and Berms	- SD SPECS (205, 209, and 212) - SD Drawings (P-1-E and P-1-F) - PC-5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Inlet-Outlet Protection	- SD SPECS (212, 608, 609, 640, 711, 718) - SD Drawings (D-1-A, D-1-B, P-1-A, P-1-H, and P-2-F) - PC-15	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retaining Walls	- SD SPECS (210 and 512) - PC-17	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stormwater Basins	- SD SPECS (205 and 212) - SD Drawings (P-1-C and P-4-A) - PC-18	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rock Armor / Mulch – Turf Reinforced Mat	- SD SPECS (N/A) - PC-30	<input type="checkbox"/>
Topsoil Management	- SD SPECS (213 and 711.09) - PC-33	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vegetation-Seeding	- SD SPECS (621, 711.05, 711.12, 711.06) - PC-34	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vegetation-Planting	- SD SPECS (620 and 711.06) - PC-35	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 5 - Inspection and Maintenance Requirements

Contractor shall inspect and maintain all structural and non-structural control measures for functionality on a regular basis.

Section 6 - Certification and Notification

CEI Representative's Printed Name	Title	Signature	Approval Date
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Contractor Certification Statement

As an operator, I certify that this Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) narrative and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. As an operator, I certify that I understand requirements of the Clean Water Act as it relates to my activities and will, to the maximum extent practicable, implement BMPs to minimize release of pollutants into the environment.

Contractor's Printed Name	Title	Signature	Date
---------------------------	-------	-----------	------

Place all signed copies of the Subcontractor Certification/Agreement form in **Appendix E**.

Appendices

Appendix A – PPP Plan Sheets and Site Maps

Appendix B – Inspection Reports

Appendix C – Subcontractor Certifications/Agreements

Subcontractor Certification for Pollution Prevention Plan

Project Number	Project Name	Operator(s)
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As a subcontractor, you are required to comply with the Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) for any work that you perform on-site. Any person or group who violates any condition of the PPP may be subject to substantial penalties or loss of contract. You are encouraged to advise each of your employees working on this project of the requirements of the PPP. A copy of the PPP is available for your review at the office trailer.

Each subcontractor engaged in activities at the construction site that could impact stormwater must be identified and sign the following certification statement:

I certify under the penalty of law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the PPP for the above designated project and agree to follow the BMPs and practices described in the PPP.

This certification is hereby signed in reference to the above named project.

Company Name	Address	City	State	Zip Code
Telephone Number	Construction Service to be Provided			
Printed Name	Title	Signature	Date	

Appendix D – Additional Environmental Clearance Documentation for Contractor Support Areas and Environmental Permit Documentation



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
BOISE REGULATORY OFFICE
720 EAST PARK BOULEVARD, SUITE 245
BOISE, IDAHO 83712-7757

March 26, 2026

WALLA WALLA DISTRICT
REGULATORY DIVISION

SUBJECT: NWW-2025-00520, LILB Bridge No. 29355 Replacement, American River

Guy Von Bargaen
Idaho County
4682 Highway 13
Kooskia, Idaho 83539

Dear Mr. Bargaen:

We have determined that your proposed project LILB Bridge No. 29355 Replacement, American River is authorized in accordance with Department of the Army (DA) **Nationwide Permit (NWP) No. 03: Maintenance**. This project is located within Section 35 of Township 29 North, Range 8 East, near coordinates 45.810806° N latitude and -115.432111° W longitude, in Elk City, Idaho County, Idaho. Please refer to File Number NWW-2025-520 in all future correspondence with our office regarding this project.

Project activities include the discharge of fill material into the American River and abutting wetlands, which may be considered waters of the United States. The purpose of the project is to replace an existing steel truss bridge structure with a new 23.5-foot wide by 104-foot long single span bridge to improve public safety and mobility. The work will entail site preparation, demolition of the existing bridge, removal of the existing bridge infrastructure, and the installation of the new bridge and associated infrastructure. The channel banks will be excavated down to the design scour depth and riprap will be placed as scour prevention. The channel will be brought back to its existing streambed elevation by placing native streambed material over the riprap. Upon project completion, temporarily disturbed areas will be restored to pre-construction conditions. The work will require temporary dewatering using cofferdams, which will be removed once construction activities are concluded.

Project activities will result in the discharge of 28.5 cubic yards of fill material into the American River and wetlands into approximately 0.010 acres of the American river and 0.0001 acres of abutting wetlands. Additionally, the work will temporarily impact 0.0162 acres of the American River and 0.0001 acres of wetlands as a result of excavation activities.

All work shall be done in accordance with the enclosed drawings, titled: *LILB Bridge*

Replacement No. 29355, American River Maps and Designs, dated September 2025.

DA permit authorization is necessary because your project may involve the discharge of fill material into waters of the U.S. This authorization is outlined in Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344).

You must comply with all general, regional, and special conditions, for this verification letter to remain valid and to avoid possible enforcement actions. The general and regional permit conditions for *NWP No. 03: Maintenance* are attached and also available online¹. In addition, you must also comply with the special conditions listed below.

Special Condition 1: The permittee is responsible for all work done by any contractor. Permittee shall ensure any contractor who performs the work is informed of and follows all the terms and conditions of this authorization. Permittee shall also ensure these terms and conditions are incorporated into engineering plans and contract specifications.

Special Condition 2: Your permit has been issued while Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee is proposed as "endangered" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Should the Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee be listed under the ESA prior to the completion of the authorized activities, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for an evaluation of effect determination.

Special Condition 3: Your permit has been issued while Monarch Butterfly is proposed as "threatened" under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Should the Monarch Butterfly be listed under the ESA prior to the completion of authorized activities, please contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for an evaluation of effect determination.

Special Condition 4: This Corps verification does not authorize you to take an endangered species. In order to legally take a listed species, you must have separate authorization under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), e.g. an ESA Section 10 permit, or a biological opinion (BO) under ESA Section 7, with "incidental take" provisions with which you must comply.

The USFWS Idaho Transportation Department Statewide Federal Aid, State and Maintenance Actions, dated February 17, 2022, contains mandatory terms and conditions to implement the reasonable and prudent measures that are associated with "incidental take". Programmatic approval for this project was issued by USFWS on

¹ <http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Regulatory-Division/Nationwide-Permits/>

March 9, 2026. The permittee is strongly encouraged to review the programmatic approval letter from USFWS for any project-specific guidance to avoid excessive take.

Special Condition 5: An SOI-qualified archaeological monitor must be on site during ground disturbing activities with the authority to stop work if cultural materials are discovered or if the work moves outside the planned and mapped construction footprint. The monitoring report will be submitted to the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office upon completion.

You must also comply with the conditions detailed in the attached Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) issued by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) on December 16, 2025. If you have any questions regarding the conditions set forth in the WQC, please contact IDEQ directly at 208-799-4370, Lewiston Regional Office.

Nationwide Permit General Condition 30 (Compliance Certification) requires that every permittee who has received NWP verification must submit a signed certification regarding the completed work and any required mitigation. This Compliance Certification form is enclosed for your convenience and must be completed and returned to us within 30 days of your project's completion.

This letter of authorization does not convey any property rights, or any exclusive privileges and does not authorize any injury to property or excuse you from compliance with other Federal, State, or local statutes, ordinances, regulations, or requirements which may affect this work.

This verification is valid until March 15, 2031, unless the NWP is modified, suspended or revoked. If your project, as permitted under this NWP verification, is modified in any way you must contact our office prior to commencing any work activities. In the event that you have not completed construction of your project by March 15, 2031, please contact us at least 60-days prior to this date. A new application and verification may be required.

We actively use feedback to improve our delivery and provide you with the best possible service. If you would like to provide feedback, please take our online survey². If you have questions or if you would like a paper copy of the survey, please contact the Walla Walla District Regulatory. For more information about the Walla Walla District Regulatory program, you can visit us online³.

² <https://regulatory.ops.usace.army.mil/customer-service-survey/>

³ <http://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Regulatory-Division/>

If you have any questions or need additional information about this permit authorization, you can contact me by phone at 208-433-4469, by mail at the address in the letterhead, or email at Sarah.V.Windham@usace.army.mil. For informational purposes, a copy of this letter has been sent to: Jenna Fortier with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, Katie Gible with the Idaho Department of Water Resources, LHTAC, and Martin Plass, P.E., designated agent with David Evans and Associates.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sarah V. Windham".

Sarah V. Windham
Project Manager, Regulatory Division

Encls

Transfer of Nationwide Permit Form

Drawings titled: *LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River Maps and Designs*, dated *September 2025*.

Nationwide Permit 3: Maintenance Regional and General Conditions

TRANSFER OF NATIONWIDE PERMIT

When the structures or work authorized by this Nationwide Permit, **NWW-2025-00520 LILB Bridge No. 29355 Replacement, American River**, are still in existence at the time the property is transferred. The terms and conditions of this Nationwide Permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this Nationwide Permit, the associated liabilities and compliance with the terms and conditions the transferee must sign and date below.

Name of New Owner:

Street Address:

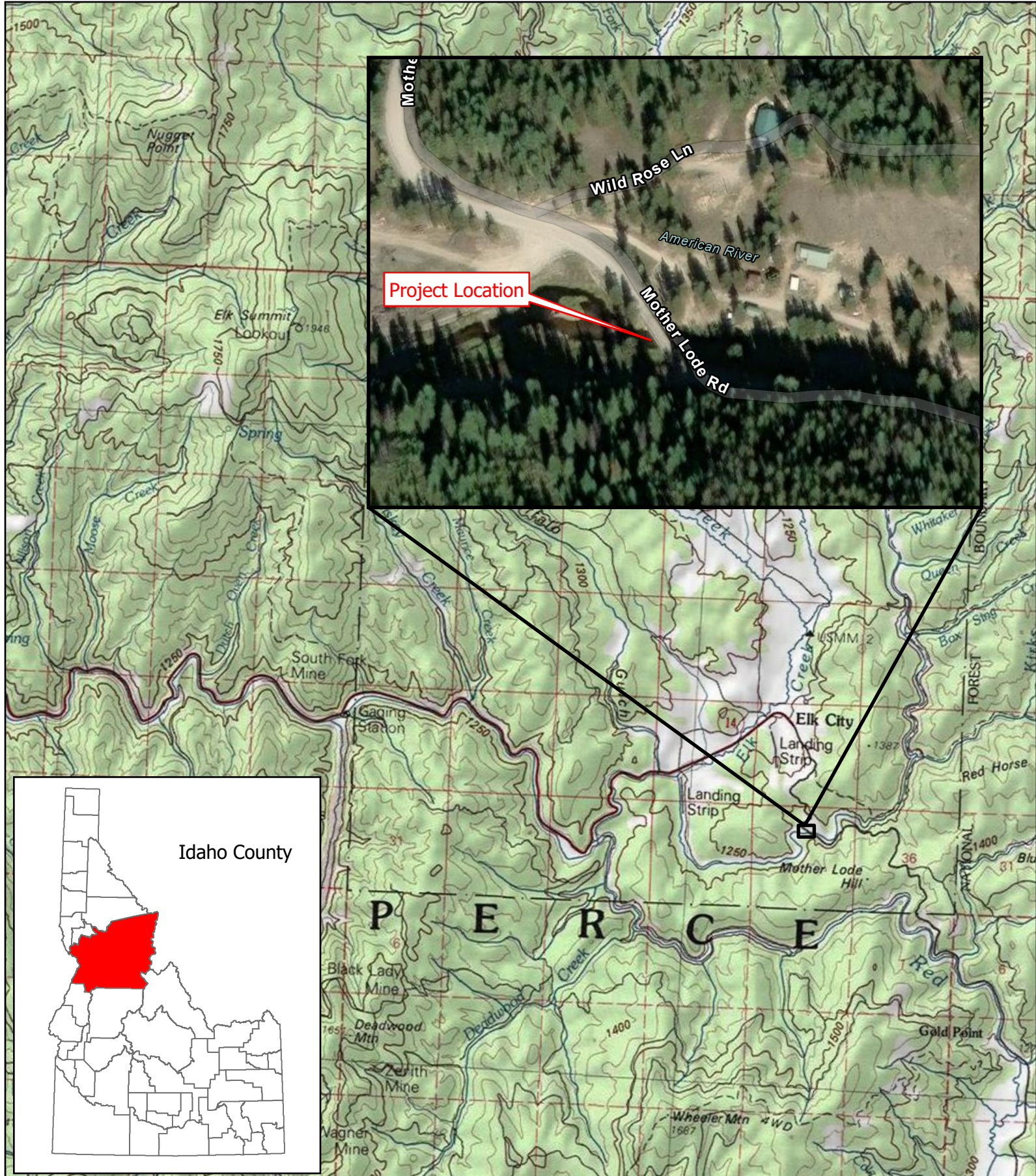
Mailing Address:

City, State, Zip:

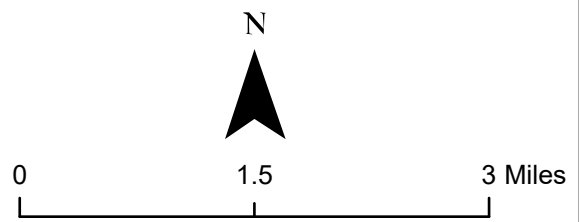
Phone Number:

Signature of TRANSFEREE

DATE



LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
American River
Idaho County, Idaho
September 26, 2025
Sheet 1 of 10



LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
American River
Idaho County, Idaho

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



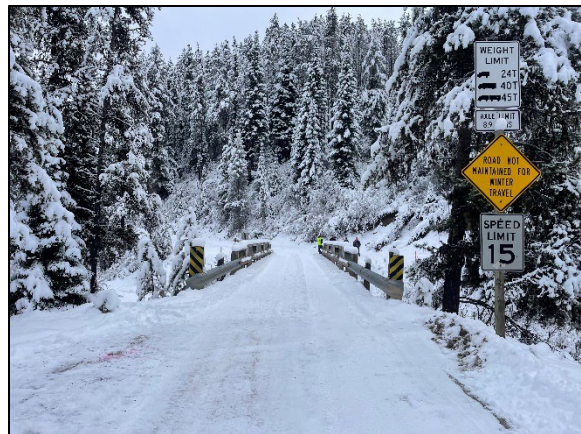
Photograph 1. Site photograph taken from upstream of the bridge, looking west toward the bridge.



Photograph 2. Site photograph taken from downstream of the bridge, looking east toward the bridge.



Photograph 3. Site photograph taken from the southern bank of the American River, looking northeast toward the bridge.



Photograph 4. Site photograph taken from Mother Lode Road north of the bridge, looking southeast toward the bridge.

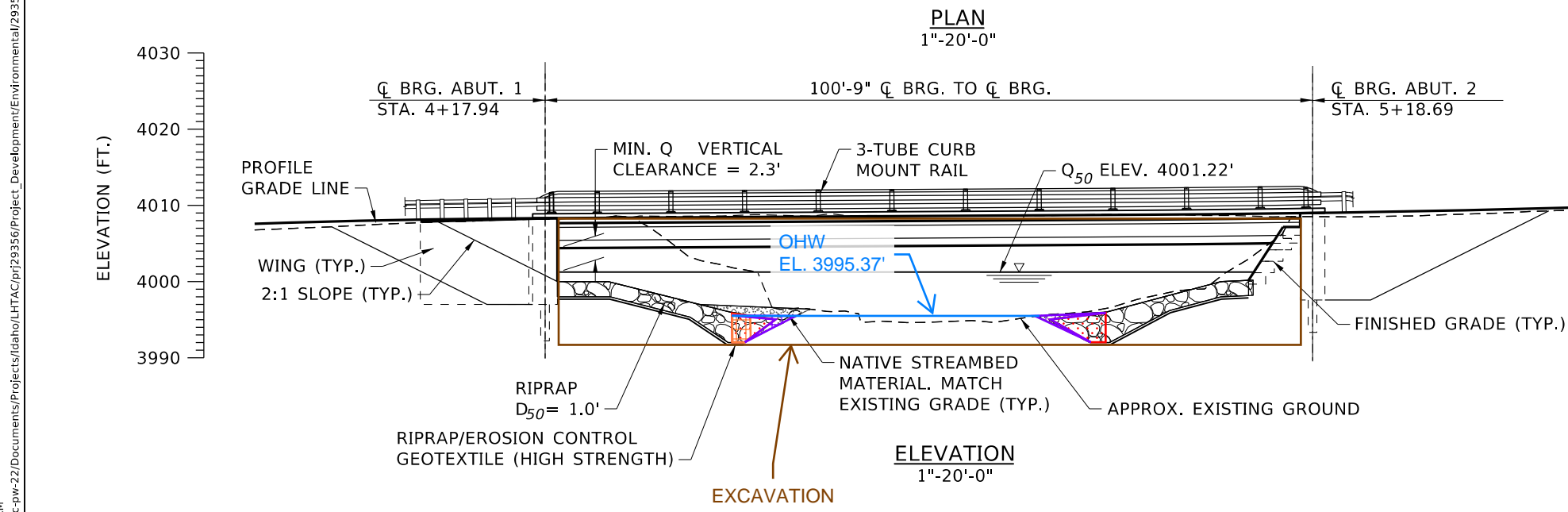
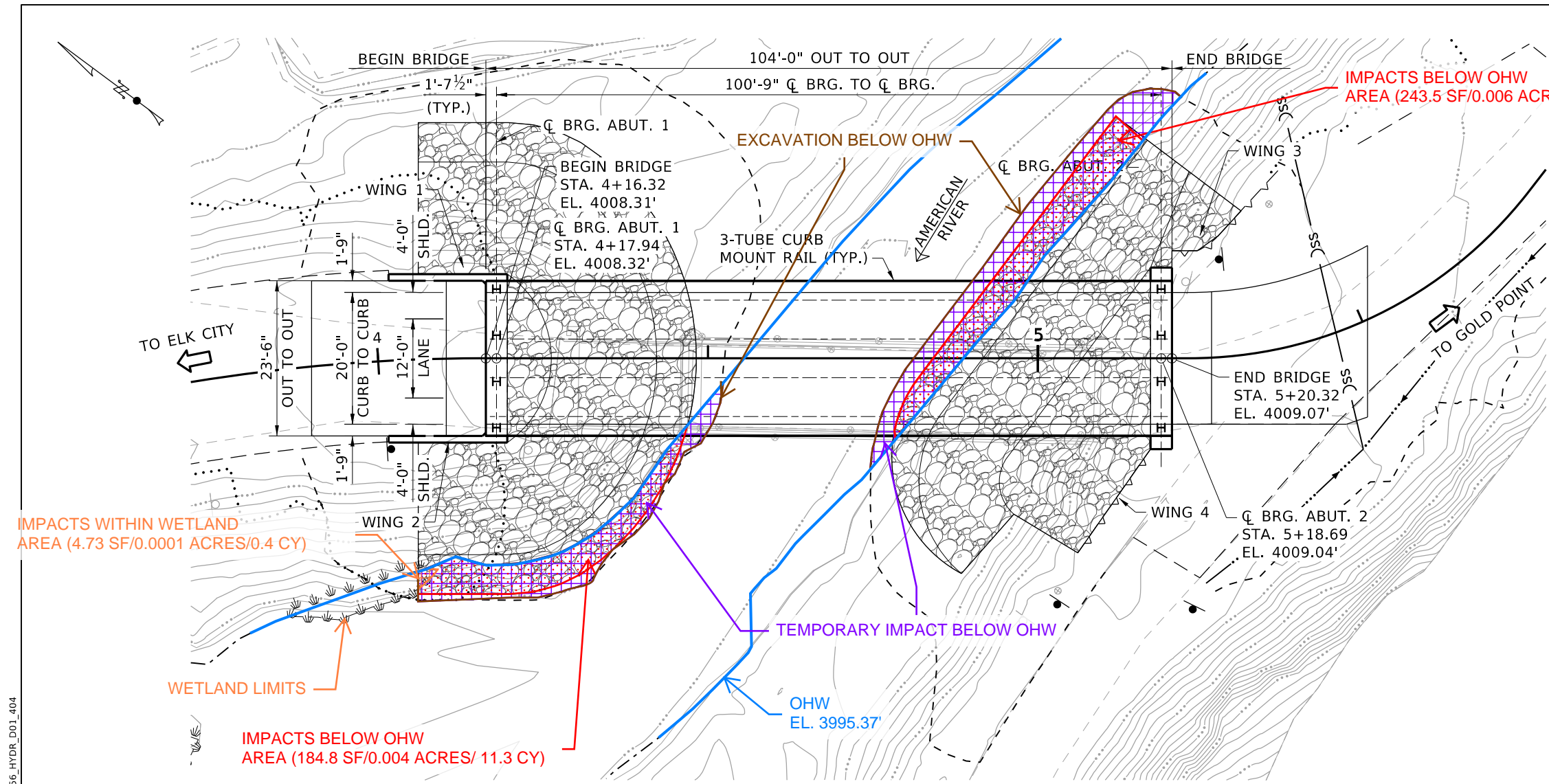


Photograph 5. Site photograph taken from the western side of the bridge, looking west toward American River.



Photograph 6. Site photograph taken from the eastern side of the bridge, looking east toward American River.

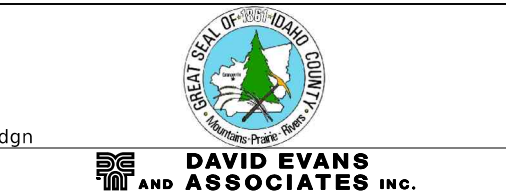
LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho
 September 26, 2025
 Sheet 2 of 10



SUMMARY OF IMPACT AREAS BY TYPE:
 PERMAMENT IMPACTS BELOW OHW: 428.3 SF / 0.010 ACRES / 28.1 CY
 PERMAMENT IMPACTS WITHIN WETLAND: 4.73 SF / 0.0001 ACRES / 0.4 CY
 TEMPORARY IMPACT BELOW OHW: 703.7 SF / 0.0162 ACRES / 16.8 CY
 EXCAVATION BELOW OHW: 703.7 SF / 0.0162 ACRES / 51.7 CY
 EXCAVATION WITHIN WETLANDS: 4.7 SF / 0.0001 ACRES / 0.6 CY

REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED	P. JONES	SCALES SHOWN ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY
DESIGN CHECKED	S. SAVAGE	
DETAILED	P. JONES	CADD FILE NAME 29356_HYDR_D01_404.dgn
DRAWING CHECKED	A. MCCALL	DRAWING DATE: SEPTEMBER 2025



PROJECT NO.
 NO PRJ NUMBER REQUIRED

SCOUR COUNTERMEASURE
 MOTHER LODE RD BR REPLACEMENT
 IDAHO COUNTY

ENGLISH
 COUNTY IDAHO COUNTY
 KEY NUMBER 29356
 SHEET 1 OF 1

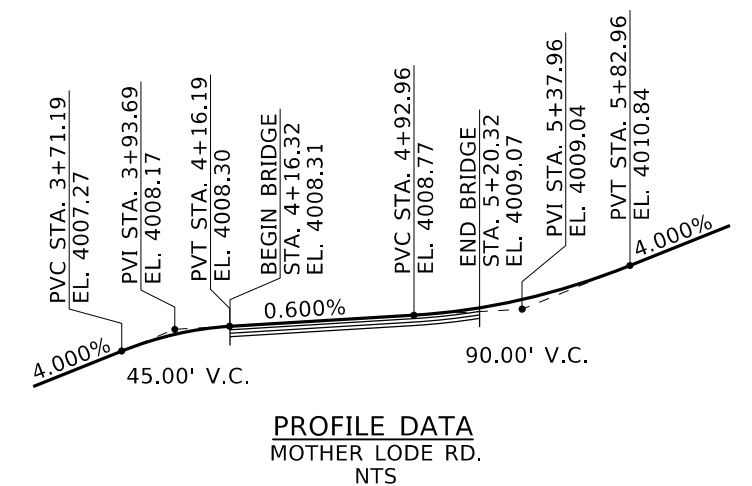
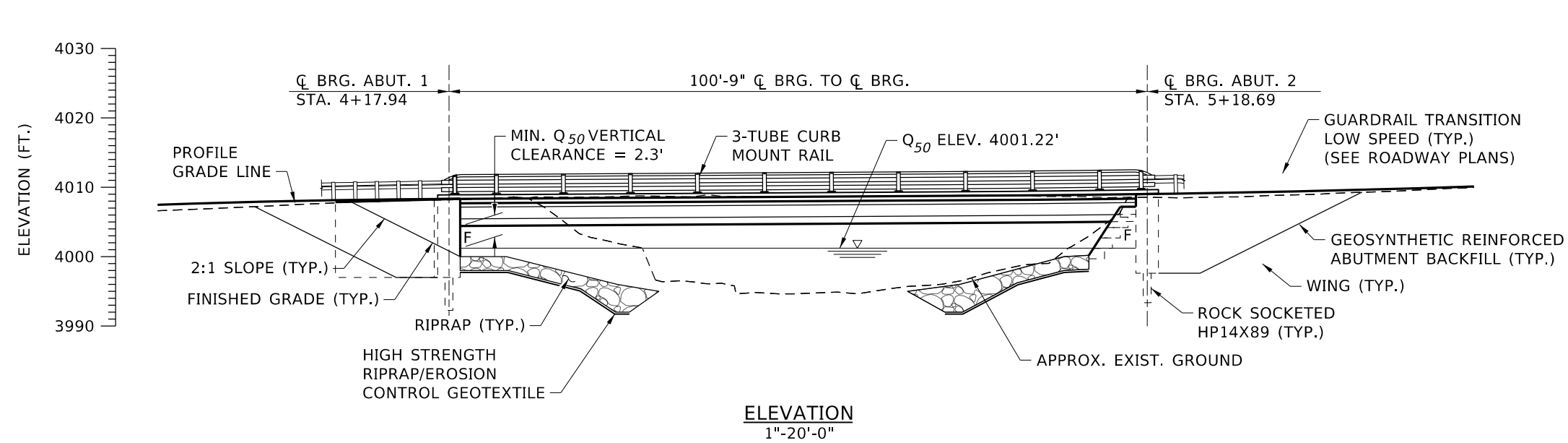
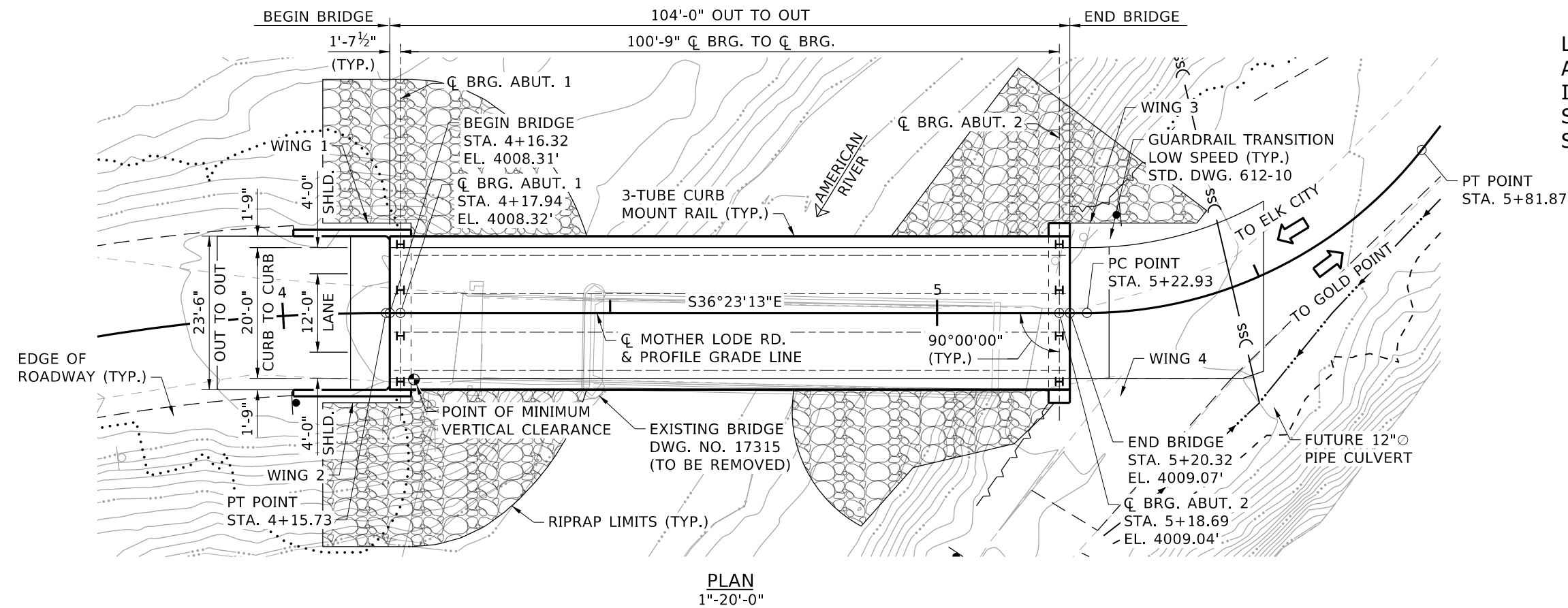
NOT APPROVED
 PRELIMINARY
 FOR CONSTRUCTION

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HYDRAULIC DATA

FLOOD	DISCHARGE	H.W. ELEVATION	VELOCITY
DESIGN (Q ₅₀)	980 cfs	4001.22'	4.35 fps
BASE (Q ₁₀₀)	1,100 cfs	4001.50'	4.60 fps
SCOUR (Q ₅₀₀)	1,380 cfs	4002.07'	5.15 fps

LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho
 September 26, 2025
 Sheet 3 of 10



NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED J. LeMASTER	SCALES SHOWN ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY CADD FILE NAME 29356 bdt1 D01.dgn DRAWING DATE: SEPTEMBER 2025
DESIGN CHECKED T. ZANONI	
DETAILED D. FOSTER	
DWG. CHECKED A. RIGEB	
CORRECTIONS	

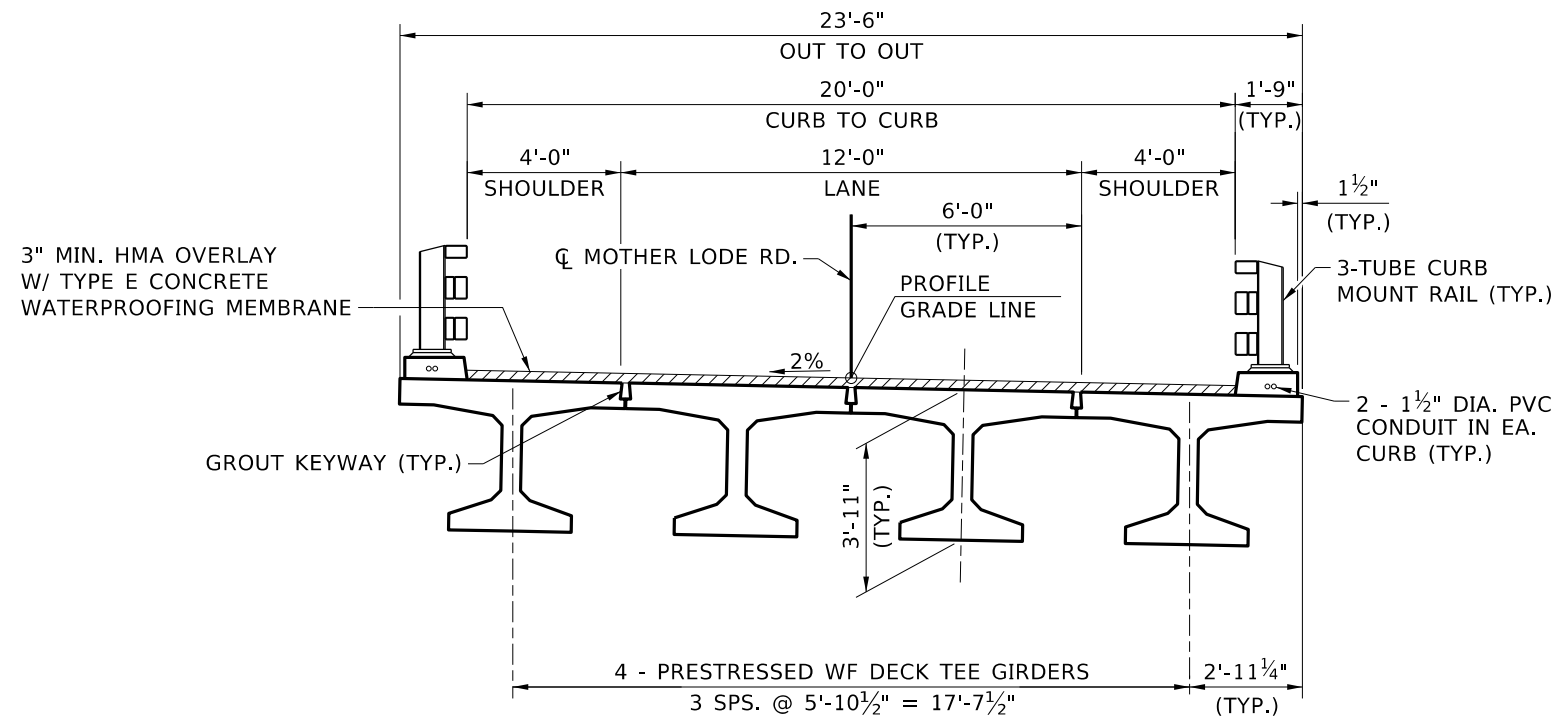
DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.

ENGLISH
 PROJECT NO.
 29356

SITUATION AND LAYOUT
 104' PRESTRESSED CONCRETE BRIDGE
 MOTHER LODGE ROAD OVER AMERICAN RIVER
 STA. 4+68.32

BRIDGE PLANS	
BRIDGE KEY NO. 29356	
COUNTY IDAHO	KEY NO. 29356
BRIDGE DWG. NO. XXX	SHEET 1 OF 2

**NOT APPROVED
 PRELIMINARY
 FOR CONSTRUCTION**



PROPOSED TYPICAL SECTION
 (LOOKING AHEAD ON STATION)
 1"=5'-0"

REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
▲		
▲		
▲		
▲		

DESIGNED
 J. LeMASTER
 DESIGN CHECKED
 T. ZANONI
 DETAILED
 D. FOSTER
 DWG. CHECKED
 A. RIGEB
 CORRECTIONS

SCALES SHOWN
 ARE FOR 11" X 17"
 PRINTS ONLY
 CADD FILE NAME
 29356 bdt1 D02.dgn
 DRAWING DATE:
 SEPTEMBER 2025

DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.

ENGLISH
 PROJECT NO.
 29356

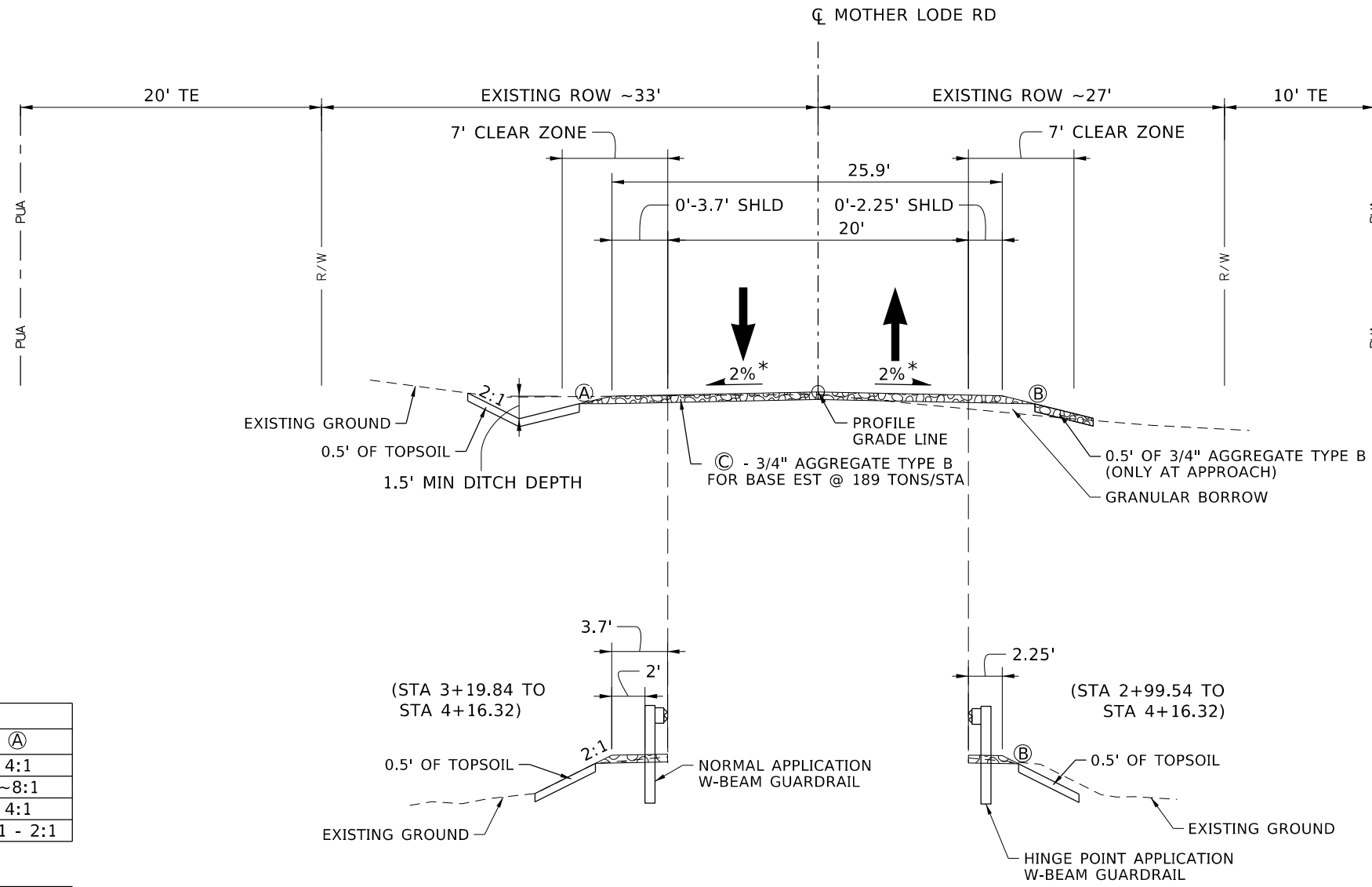
TYPICAL SECTION
 104' PRESTRESSED CONCRETE BRIDGE
 MOTHER LODGE ROAD OVER AMERICAN RIVER
 STA. 4+68.32

BRIDGE PLANS
 BRIDGE KEY NO.
 29356
 COUNTY IDAHO KEY NO. 29356
 BRIDGE DWG. NO. XXX SHEET 2 OF 2

NOT APPROVED
PRELIMINARY
 FOR CONSTRUCTION

MOTHER LODE RD TYPICAL SECTION
 (STA 2+20.00 TO STA 4+16.32)
 N.T.S.

NOTES
 * SEE SUPERELEVATION DIAGRAM



FORESLOPES	
STATION RANGE	①
2+20 TO 2+46.04	4:1
2+46.04 TO 3+09	~8:1
3+09 TO 3+19.84	4:1
3+19.84 TO 3+20	4:1 - 2:1

FORESLOPES	
STATION RANGE	②
2+20 TO 2+83	15%
2+83 TO 2+89	15% - 2:1
2+89 TO 4+16.32	2:1

BASE DEPTH	
STATION RANGE	③
2+20 TO 3+60	0.5'
3+60 TO 3+90	0.5' - 1.0'
3+90 TO 4+16.32	1.0'
5+20.32 TO 5+51	1.0'
5+51 TO 5+81	1.0' - 0.5'
5+81 TO 6+00	0.5'

MOTHER LODE RD BRIDGE TYPICAL SECTION
 (STA 4+16.32 TO STA 5+20.32)
 (SEE BRIDGE PLANS)

September 26, 2025 9:19:04 AM p:\j\daefnc-pw-bentley.com\daefnc-pw-22\Documents\Projects\idaho\LHTAC\p\293556\Project_Development\Plan_Sheets\293556 TYPI D01

REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED	B. CARVER
DESIGN CHECKED	A. MCCALL
DETAILED	B. CARVER
DRAWING CHECKED	A. MCCALL

SCALES SHOWN ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY
 CADD FILE NAME 293556 TYPI D01.dgn
 DRAWING DATE: SEPTEMBER 2025

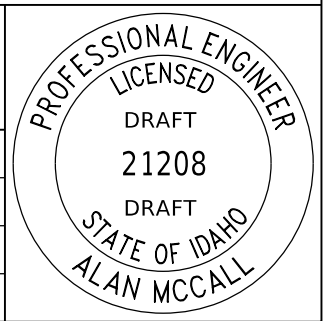


DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.

PROJECT NO.	
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TYPICAL SECTION	MOTHER LODE RD BR REPLACEMENT
	IDAHO COUNTY

ENGLISH
COUNTY IDAHO COUNTY
KEY NUMBER 29356
SHEET 3 OF 21



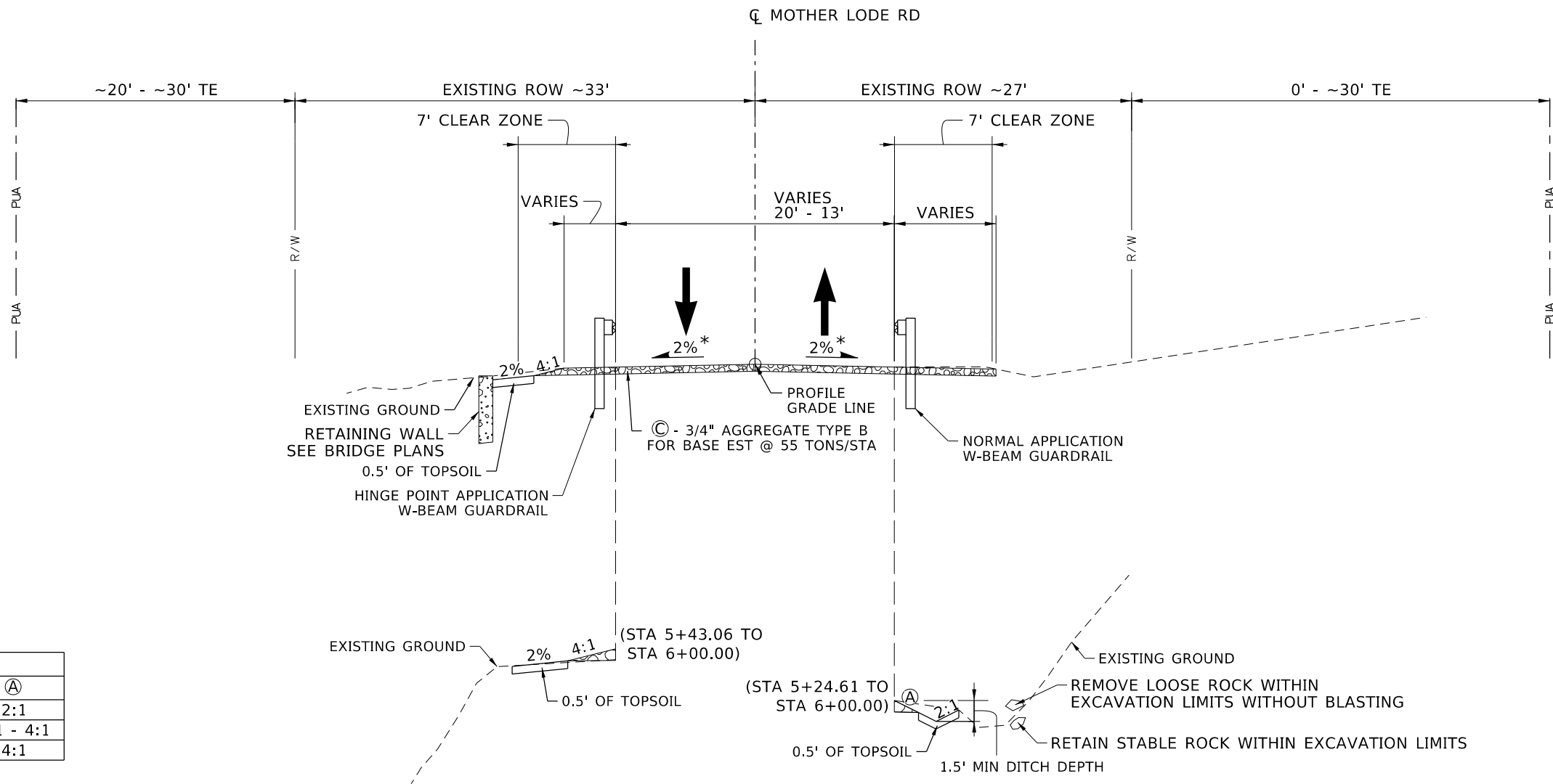
MOTHER LODE ROAD TYPICAL SECTION

(STA 5+20.32 TO STA 6+00.00)

N.T.S.

NOTES

* SEE SUPERELEVATION DIAGRAM



FORESLOPES	
STATION RANGE	Ⓐ
5+24.61 TO 5+85	2:1
5+85 TO 5+87	2:1 - 4:1
5+87 TO 6+00	4:1

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REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED	B. CARVER
DESIGN CHECKED	A. MCCALL
DETAILED	B. CARVER
DRAWING CHECKED	A. MCCALL

SCALES SHOWN ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY

CADD FILE NAME 29356 TYPI D02.dgn

DRAWING DATE: SEPTEMBER 2025



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PROJECT NO.

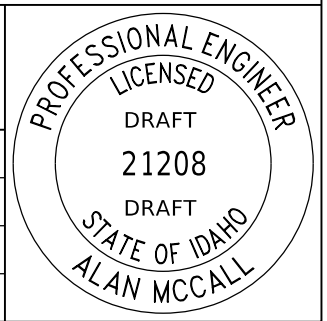
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ENGLISH

COUNTY IDAHO COUNTY

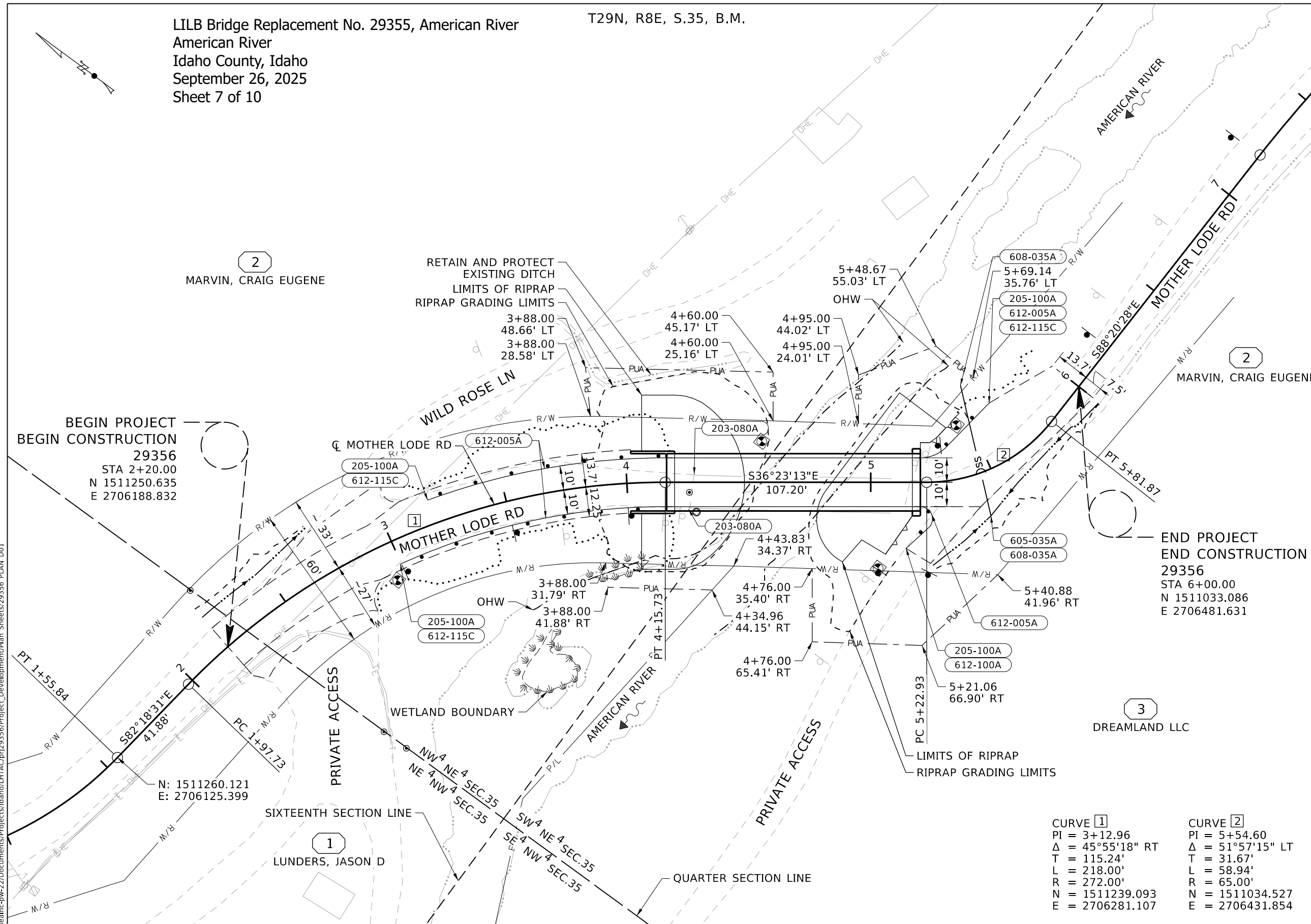
KEY NUMBER 29356

SHEET 4 OF 21



LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho
 September 26, 2025
 Sheet 7 of 10

T29N, R8E, S.35, B.M.



203-080A 83 FT	REMOVAL OF GUARDRAIL STA 4+25.34, 11.05' RT TO STA 5+08.17, 12.59' RT STA 4+27.65, 3.33' LT TO STA 5+08.49, 1.53' LT
205-100A 1 EA 1 EA 1 EA 1 EA	GUARDRAIL TERMINAL GRADING STA 2+99.54, 10.00' RT STA 3+19.84, 10.00' LT STA 5+14.48, 27.13' RT STA 5+66.23, 23.64' LT
605-035A 55 FT	18" STORM SEWER PIPE STA 5+43.94, 18.06' RT TO STA 5+55.53, 36.20' LT
608-035A 1 EA 1 EA	18" APRON FOR PIPE STA 5+43.94, 18.06' RT STA 5+55.53, 36.20' LT
612-005A 113 FT 100 FT 25 FT 37 FT	W-BEAM GUARDRAIL STA 2+99.54, 10.00' RT TO STA 4+18.82, 10.00' RT STA 3+19.84, 10.00' LT TO STA 4+18.82, 10.00' LT STA 5+14.48, 27.13' RT TO STA 5+20.32, 10.00' RT STA 5+66.23, 23.64' LT
612-110A 1 EA	GUARDRAIL ANCHOR STA 5+14.48, 27.13' RT
612-115C 1 EA 1 EA 1 EA	GUARDRAIL TERMINAL, TANGENT STA 2+99.54, 10.00' RT STA 3+19.84, 10.00' LT STA 5+66.23, 23.64' LT

- NOTES:**
- ENSURE GUARDRAIL POSTS DO NOT CONFLICT WITH STORM PIPE BEFORE INSTALLING.
 - SEE ROADWAY DETAIL SHEETS FOR GRADING DETAILS.
 - RETAIN AND PROTECT SURVEY MONUMENTS ACCORDING TO ITD 107.19.
 - INSTALL SLEEVES TO AVOID GRAB FABRIC.

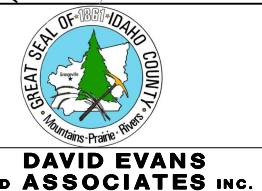
CURVE 1 PI = 3+12.96 Δ = 45°55'18" RT T = 115.24' L = 218.00' R = 272.00' N = 1511239.093 E = 2706281.107	CURVE 2 PI = 5+54.60 Δ = 51°57'15" LT T = 31.67' L = 58.94' R = 65.00' N = 1511034.527 E = 2706431.854
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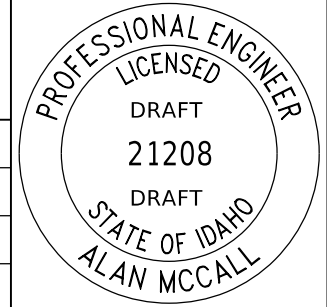
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 DRAWING CHECKED A. MCCALL

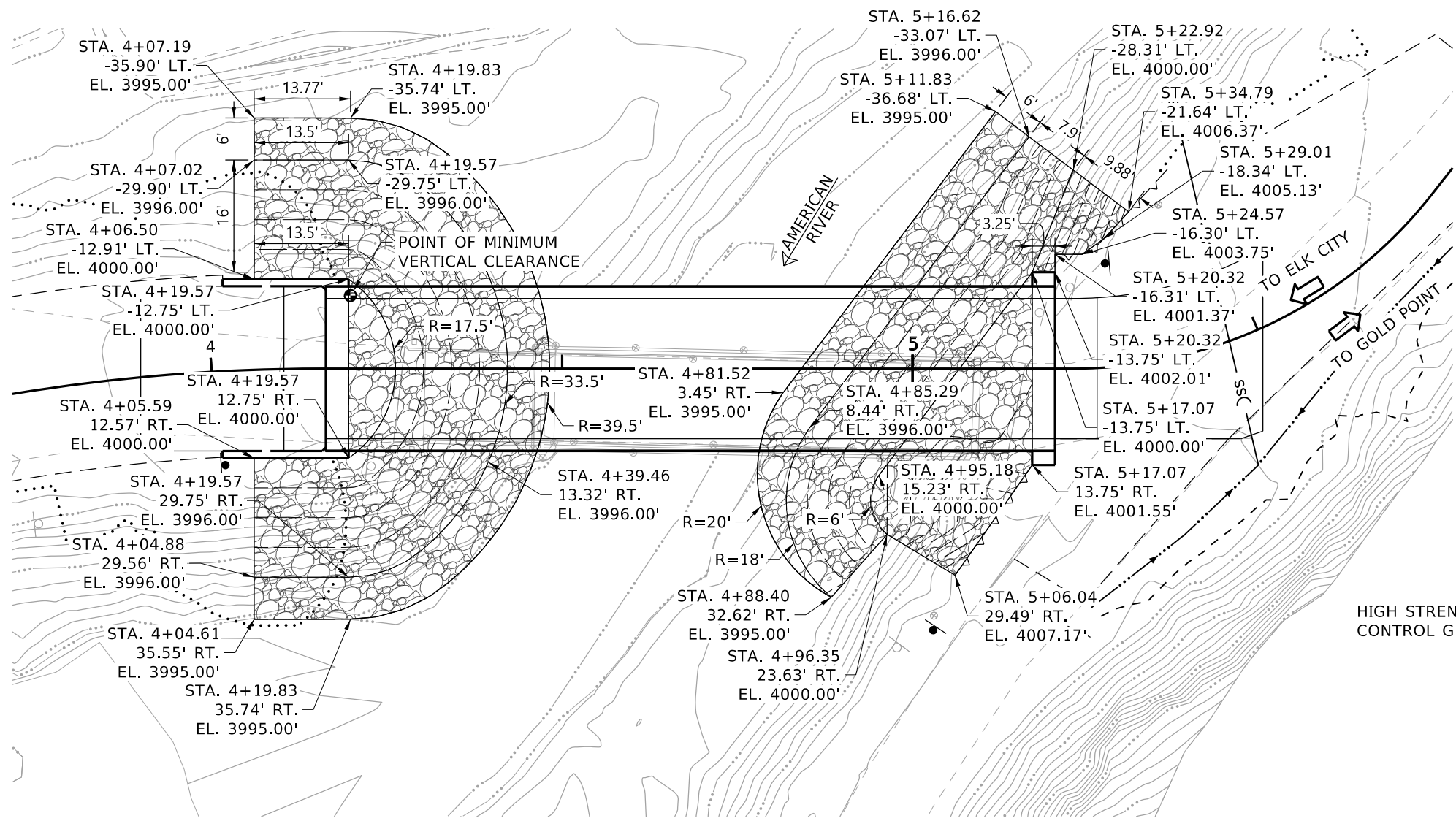
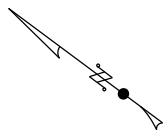
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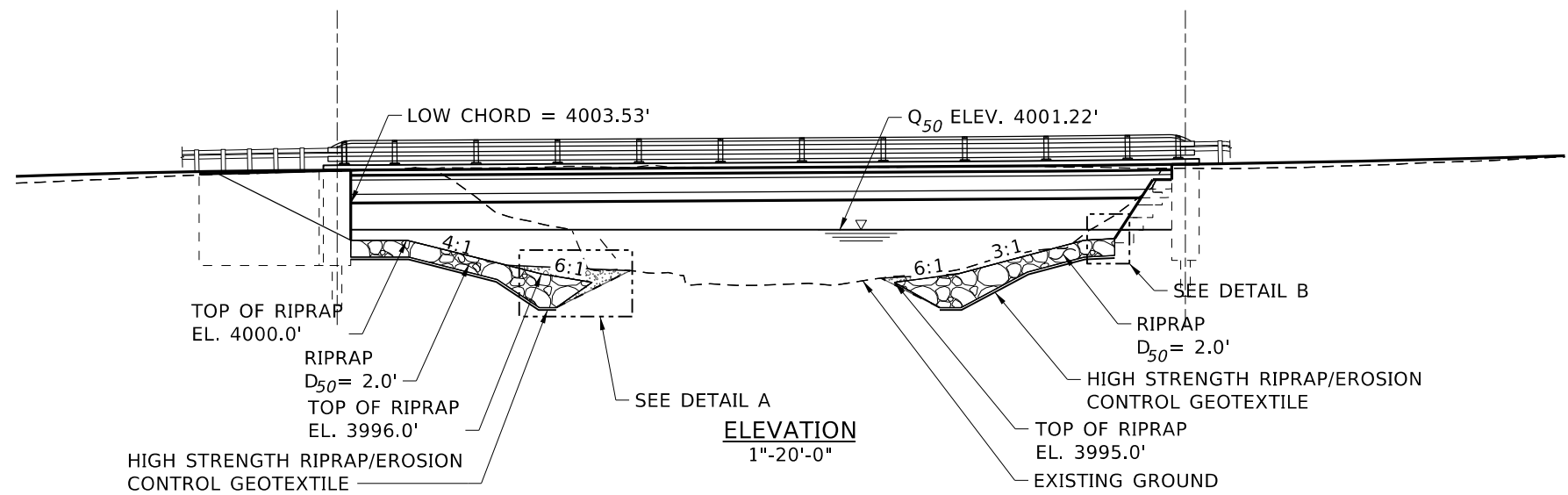
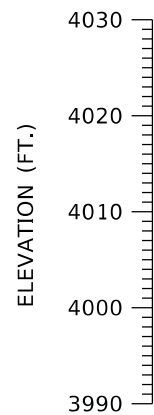
PROJECT NO. _____
 ROADWAY PLAN
 MOTHER LODE RD BR REPLACEMENT
 IDAHO COUNTY

ENGLISH
 COUNTY IDAHO COUNTY
 KEY NUMBER 29356
 SHEET 10 OF 21

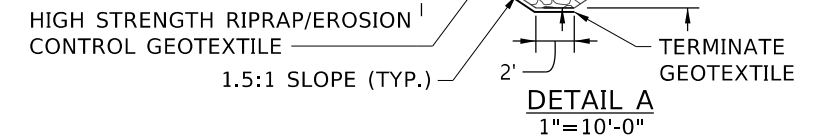




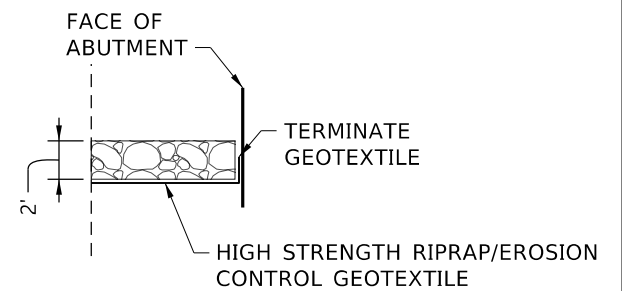
PLAN
 1"=20'-0"



ELEVATION
 1"=20'-0"



DETAIL A
 1"=10'-0"



DETAIL B
 1"=10'-0"

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REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION

DESIGNED	P. JONES	SCALES SHOWN ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY
DESIGN CHECKED	S. SAVAGE	
DETAILED	P. JONES	CADD FILE NAME 29356 HYDR D01.dgn
DRAWING CHECKED	A. MCCALL	DRAWING DATE: SEPTEMBER 2025

DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.

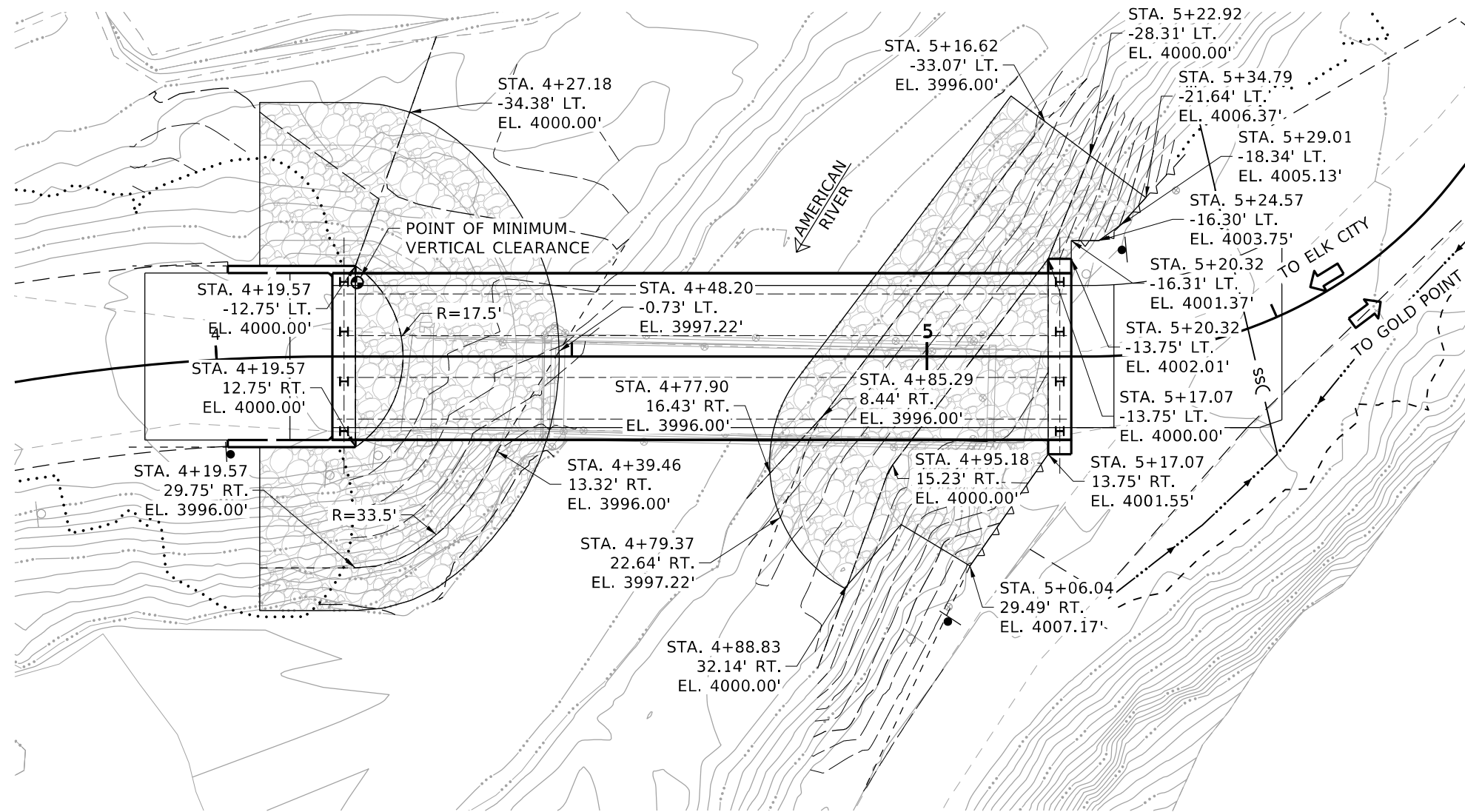
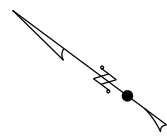
PROJECT NO. _____

SCOUR COUNTERMEASURE
 MOTHER LODE RD BR REPLACEMENT
 IDAHO COUNTY
 CHANNEL RIPRAP DETAIL

ENGLISH
 COUNTY IDAHO COUNTY
 KEY NUMBER 29356
 SHEET 15 OF 21

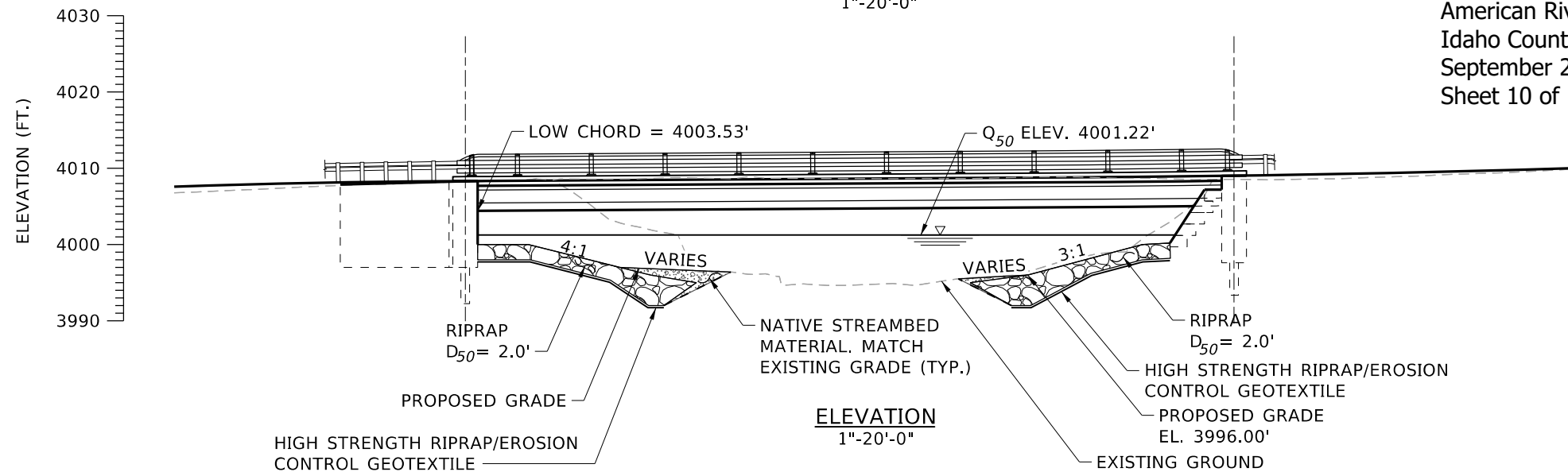
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 REGISTERED
 DRAFT
7061579
 DRAFT
 STATE OF IDAHO
PARKER JONES

XXXX-XXX XXXXX XXXXX
 X FT STA XXX+XX.XX, XX.XX' RT TO
 STA XXX+XX.XX, XX.XX' RT



PLAN
 1"=20'-0"

LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho
 September 26, 2025
 Sheet 10 of 10

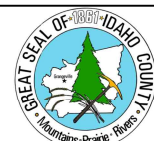


ELEVATION
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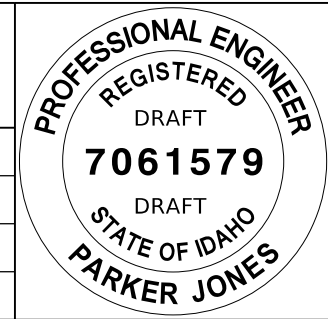
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DESIGN CHECKED	S. SAVAGE	
DETAILED	P. JONES	CADD FILE NAME 293556_HYDR_D02.dgn
DRAWING CHECKED	A. MCCALL	DRAWING DATE: SEPTEMBER 2025



DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC.

PROJECT NO.	
SCOUR COUNTERMEASURE	MOTHER LODE RD BR REPLACEMENT
	IDAHO COUNTY
	CHANNEL PLAN AND SECTION

	ENGLISH
	COUNTY IDAHO COUNTY
	KEY NUMBER 29356
	SHEET 16 OF 21



NATIONWIDE PERMIT 03

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, 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, requirements of other regulatory agencies, or current construction codes or safety standards that are necessary to make the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are authorized. This NWP also authorizes the removal of previously authorized structures or fills. Any stream channel modification is limited to the minimum necessary for the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of the structure or fill; such modifications, including the removal of material from the stream channel, must be immediately adjacent to the project. This NWP also authorizes the removal of accumulated sediment and debris within, and in the immediate vicinity of, the structure or fill. This NWP also authorizes the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events, provided the repair, rehabilitation, or replacement is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. In cases of catastrophic events, such as hurricanes or tornadoes, this two-year limit may be waived by the district engineer, provided the permittee can demonstrate funding, contract, or other similar delays.

(b) This NWP also authorizes the removal of accumulated sediments and debris outside the immediate vicinity of existing structures (e.g., bridges, culverted road crossings, water intake structures, etc.). The removal of sediment is limited to the minimum necessary to restore the waterway in the vicinity of the structure to the approximate dimensions that existed when the structure was built, but cannot extend farther than 200 feet in any direction from the structure. This 200 foot limit does not apply to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments blocking or restricting outfall and intake structures or to maintenance dredging to remove accumulated sediments from canals associated with outfall and intake structures. All dredged or excavated materials must be deposited and retained in an area that has no waters of the United States unless otherwise specifically approved by the district engineer under separate authorization.

(c) This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to conduct the maintenance activity. Appropriate measures must 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. Temporary fills must consist of materials and be placed in a manner that will not be eroded by expected high flows. After conducting the maintenance activity, temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The areas affected by temporary fills must be revegetated, as appropriate.

(d) This NWP does not authorize maintenance dredging for the primary purpose of navigation. This NWP does not authorize beach restoration. This NWP does not authorize new stream channelization or stream relocation projects.

Notification: For activities authorized by paragraph (b) of this NWP, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity (see general condition 32). The pre-construction notification must include information regarding the original design capacities and configurations of the outfalls, intakes, small impoundments, and canals. (Authorities: Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Sections 10 and 404))

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

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION, NWP 03:

Agency responsible for administration of water quality, based on project location is listed below. If **DENIED**, then an Individual Water Quality Certification or Waiver of Certification is required, prior to the commencement of any work activities and/or issuance of a DA verification, authorization and/or permit.

State of Idaho: PARTIALLY DENIED for activities that:

- Involve activities authorized by paragraph (b) of NWP 3
- Expand the existing permanent project footprint by more than 0.1 acre within waters of the United States
- Occur in high quality (Class 1) wetlands

Coeur d'Alene Tribal Lands: DENIED

Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Lands: DENIED

Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Lands: WAIVED

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for all other Tribal Lands: PARTIALLY DENIED

- The project must not involve a discharge into special aquatic resources
 - The project must meet the general or NWP specific certification conditions
 - If the project requires a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) it must meet the detailed requirements for plan development, implementation, and reporting as specified in Condition 1
 - Bridge projects must adhere to specific design and construction standards, including using established hydraulic design tools, spanning at least 1.2 times the bankfull width, and placing crossings perpendicular to the streamflow where feasible.
-

**2026 Nationwide Permits
Regional Conditions
Walla Walla District Regulatory Division (State of Idaho)**

March 15, 2026

The following Nationwide Permit (NWP) regional conditions are required in the state of Idaho and apply to all 2026 NWPs.¹ Regional conditions are established by individual Corps Districts to ensure projects result in no more than minimal adverse impacts to the aquatic environment and to address local resources concerns. This document also includes regional notes to the NWP General Conditions with local agency contact information and online resources for applicants.

The term “pre-construction notification” or “PCN” used in this document refers to a request submitted by a project proponent to the Corps for confirmation that a particular activity is authorized by NWP. A PCN may be required by the terms and conditions of an NWP (e.g., general conditions) or by regional condition.

REGIONAL CONDITIONS

A. Single and Complete Projects

- When a PCN is required for a project involving multiple phases, the applicant shall include information about previously authorized discharges of fill material into waters of the United States in order for the District to determine the “single and complete project” (defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i)) and evaluate cumulative impacts, as appropriate.
- Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, for the purpose of meeting local setback requirements are not authorized under an NWP.

B. Vegetation Preservation and Replanting

- To avoid impacts to aquatic habitat and to reduce sedimentation and erosion, permittee shall avoid and minimize the removal of vegetation in waters of the U.S. to the maximum extent practicable. Areas subject to temporary vegetation removal in waters of the U.S. during construction shall be replanted with appropriate native² species by the end of the first growing season, unless conditioned otherwise. Permittee shall avoid introducing or spreading noxious or invasive plants.³

1 For the list of 2026 Nationwide Permits please see: <https://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Regulatory-Division/Nationwide-Permits/>

2 Idaho Department of Transportation, Native Plants for Idaho Roadside Restoration and Revegetation Programs: https://itd.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/RP171Roadside_Revegetation.pdf

3 Idaho’s Noxious Weeds, 10th Edition, 2022, published by the University of Idaho with Idaho State Dept. of

C. De-watering & Re-watering (as applicable)

- Cofferdams shall be constructed of non-erosive material such as concrete jersey barriers, bulk bags, water bladders, sheet pile, and other similar non-erosive devices. Cofferdams may not be constructed by using mechanized equipment to push streambed material through flowing water.
- Diversion channels constructed to bypass flow around the construction site shall be lined with plastic, large rock, pipe or otherwise protected from erosion prior to releasing flows into or through the diversion channel.
- Water removed from within the coffered area shall be pumped to a sediment basin or otherwise treated to remove suspended sediments prior to its return to the waterway.
- To prevent unwanted passage of fish, if present, from the coffered area, water pipe intakes shall be screened with openings measuring < 3/32 inch to prevent entrainment of fish trapped in the coffered area.
- Should fish be present within the coffered areas, the applicant shall contact their local Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) office prior to performing fish removal or salvage. Fish shall be collected by electrofishing, seining or dip net, or otherwise removed and returned to the waterway upstream of the project area. If electrofishing is used, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) guidelines for electrofishing should be followed⁴, unless conditioned otherwise.
- Stream channels that have been dewatered during project construction shall be re-watered slowly to avoid lateral and vertical erosion of the de-watered channel, prevent damage to recently reclaimed work areas and/or damage to permitted work.

D. In-Water Structures and Complexes

- PCN notification in accordance with General Condition 32 is required for all non-federal applicants with activities involving gabion baskets placed below the ordinary high water mark.
- Designs for stream meanders, riffle and pool complexes, pool stream structures, rock/log barbs, rock J-hooks, drop structures, sills, engineered log jams or similar structures/features shall be based on site-specific conditions and include a

Agriculture, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service: <https://www.uidaho.edu/-/media/uidaho-responsive/files/extension/publications/bul/bul0816.pdf?la=en&rev=c13c535d5c0748c6be789f99dcd0a110>.

⁴ Guidelines for Electrofishing Waters Containing Salmonids Listed Under the Endangered Species Act (June 2000): <https://media.fisheries.noaa.gov/dam-migration/electro2000.pdf>

rationale for the proposed structures/features.

E. Temporary Sidecasting

- Excavated materials from trenching activities may not be temporarily sidecast into flowing waters, unless waived by the district engineer, to prevent the release of sediment. Material temporarily sidecast within waters of the U.S., including wetlands, shall be removed within 30 days, unless waived by the District. All practicable measures shall be implemented and maintained during temporary sidecasting activities within waters of the U.S, including wetlands (e.g., utilization of cofferdams, construction mats for equipment access across wetlands, sidecasting material while the ground is frozen, etc.).

F. Suitability of Sediments for Open Water Disposal and use as Fill Material

- Sampling for determination of suitability of sediments for open water disposal or for use as fill, must comply with the Sediment Evaluation Framework for the Pacific Northwest (SEF).⁵

G. Erosion Control

- During construction, and until the site is stabilized, the permittee shall ensure all practicable measures are implemented and maintained to prevent erosion and runoff. Temporary stockpiles of excavated or dredged material shall be stabilized to prevent erosion. Once soils or slopes have been stabilized, permittee shall completely remove and properly dispose of or re-use all non-biodegradable components of installed control measures.
- Permanent erosion control blanket or fabric used to stabilize the banks of waters of the U.S. shall be comprised of biodegradable material, to ensure decomposition and reduced risk to fish, wildlife and public safety, unless waived by the District. If non-biodegradable materials are proposed, the applicant must demonstrate how the use of such materials will not cause harm to fish, wildlife and public safety. Temporary erosion control blanket or fabric may be non-biodegradable.

H. Reporting of Wetland Credits Purchased by Federal Permittees under EO 11990

- Federal agencies with projects that require compensatory mitigation for loss of wetlands under Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands, and who propose to purchase credits from an approved wetland and/or stream mitigation bank must provide proof of purchase to the Corps within 30 days of when the credits are purchased. Purchase of credits from an approved mitigation bank

⁵ Northwest Regional Sediment Evaluation Team (RSET). Sediment Evaluation Framework for the Pacific Northwest. Prepared by the RSET Agencies, finalized May 2018: <https://www.nwd.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works/Navigation/RSET/>.

must be in accordance with the Mitigation Banking Instrument of Record. This condition applies to all federal projects with wetland credit purchases, even when a PCN is not required.

REGIONAL NOTES TO THE GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Condition 4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. For additional information please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at (208) 918-2155. Contact information is also available online at: <https://www.fws.gov/office/idaho-fish-and-wildlife/contact-us>.

General Condition 9. Management of Water Flows. To obtain information on the State of Idaho's definition of high water, please refer to Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDAPA 37.03.07. Rule 62.03.04.a). For culverts or bridges located in a community qualifying for the national flood insurance program, the minimum size culvert shall accommodate the 100-year flood design flow frequency (IDAPA 37.03.07. Rule 62.03.04.c).

General Condition 12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. For additional information refer to the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Catalog of Stormwater Best Management Practices for Idaho Cities and Counties, available online at: <https://www.deq.idaho.gov/public-information/laws-guidance-and-orders/guidance/>. (Note: Use the search tool for "Storm Water Program".)

General Condition 18. Endangered Species. For information on Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed species in Idaho, please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) at (208) 918-2155, or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at (208) 378-5696. The USFWS manages terrestrial and freshwater species, while the NMFS manages marine and anadromous species under the ESA. To help determine the presence of listed species and/or their critical habitat, online mapping resources are also available at:

- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC): <https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/>.
- NMFS National ESA Critical Habitat Mapper: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/national-esa-critical-habitat-mapper>.
- NMFS Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) Mapper: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/essential-fish-habitat-mapper>.

General Condition 20. Historic Properties. Property is generally considered "historic" if it is at least 50 years old and is not limited to buildings. For additional information on the potential for cultural resources in proximity to the project site, please contact the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office, located in Boise, Idaho, at (208) 334-3847.



2026 Nationwide Permit General Conditions

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of 33 CFR 330.1 through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially 33 CFR 330.5 relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

1. **Navigation**. (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States 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 or her 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 of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

2. **Aquatic Life Movements**. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the

movement of those aquatic species. If a bottomless culvert cannot be used, then the crossing should be designed and constructed to minimize adverse effects to aquatic life movements.

3. **Spawning Areas**. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

4. **Migratory Bird Breeding Areas**. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

5. **Shellfish Beds**. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWP 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

6. **Suitable Material**. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. **Water Supply Intakes**. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. **Adverse Effects From Impoundments**. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. **Management of Water Flows**. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction 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, including tidal flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, including tidal 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).

10. **Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains**. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. **Equipment**. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance. If mats are used to minimize soil disturbance, the affected areas must be returned to pre-construction elevations, and revegetated as appropriate. In circumstances where the use of mats has caused significant soil compaction, efforts using techniques (e.g., soil reaeration techniques) to break up the

compaction should be employed to return the soil to a pre-construction state prior to returning to pre-construction elevations.

12. **Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls**. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow, or during low tides.

13. **Removal of Temporary Structures and Fills**. Temporary structures must be removed, to the maximum extent practicable, after their use has been discontinued. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

14. **Proper Maintenance**. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.

15. **Single and Complete Project**. The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

16. **Wild and Scenic Rivers**. (a) No NWP activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a “study river” for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

(b) If a proposed NWP activity will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a “study river” for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification (see general condition 32). The district engineer will coordinate the PCN with the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river. Permittees shall not begin the NWP activity until notified by the district engineer that the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river has determined in writing that the proposed NWP activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

(c) Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Information on these rivers is also available at: <http://www.rivers.gov/>.

17. **Tribal Rights**. No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

18. **Endangered Species**. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which 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 designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation. No activity is authorized under any NWP which “may affect” a listed species or critical habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the consequences of the proposed activity on listed species or critical habitat has been completed. See 50 CFR 402.02 for the definition of “effects of the action” for the purposes of ESA section 7 consultation.

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed activity, the federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation has not been submitted, additional ESA section 7 consultation may be necessary for the activity and the respective federal agency would be responsible for fulfilling its obligation under section 7 of the ESA.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect federally-listed endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity “may affect” or will have “no effect” to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-federal applicant of the Corps’ determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. For activities where the non-federal applicant has identified listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification that the proposed activity will have “no effect” on listed species (or species proposed for listing or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), or until ESA section 7 consultation or conference has been completed. If the non-federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

(d) As a result of formal or informal consultation or conference with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific permit conditions to the NWP.

(e) Authorization of an activity by an NWP does not authorize the “take” of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with “incidental take” provisions, etc.) from the FWS or the NMFS, the Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word “harm” in the definition of “take” means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

(f) If the non-federal permittee has a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan for a project or a group of projects that includes the proposed NWP activity, the non-federal permittee should provide a copy of that ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition. The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required.

(g) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the FWS and NMFS or their web pages at <http://www.fws.gov/> or <http://www.fws.gov/ipac> and <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/> respectively.

19. **Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles.** The permittee is responsible for ensuring that an action authorized by an NWP complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine what measures, if any, are necessary or appropriate to reduce adverse effects 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. **Historic Properties.** (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which may have the potential to cause effects on properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

(b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed NWP activity, the federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation is not submitted, then additional consultation under section 106 may be necessary. The respective federal agency is responsible for fulfilling its obligation to comply with section 106.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects on any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties might have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of, or potential for, the presence of historic properties can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or designated tribal representative, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts commensurate with potential impacts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and/or field survey. Based on the information submitted in the PCN and these identification efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed NWP activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. Section 106 consultation is not required when the district engineer determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). Section 106 consultation is required when the district engineer determines that the activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. The district engineer will conduct consultation with consulting parties identified under 36 CFR 800.2(c) when he or she makes any of the following effect determinations for the purposes of section 106 of the NHPA: no historic properties affected, no adverse effect, or adverse effect.

(d) Where the non-federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the proposed NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects and has so notified the Corps, the non-federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects on historic properties or that NHPA section 106 consultation has been completed. For non-federal permittees, the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA section 106 consultation is required. If NHPA section 106 consultation is required, the district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant that he or she cannot begin the activity until section 106 consultation is completed. If the non-federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

(e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306113) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

21. **Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts.** Permittees that discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activities authorized by NWP's, must immediately notify the district engineer of what they have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, 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.

22. **Designated Critical Resource Waters.** Critical resource waters include, NOAA-managed marine sanctuaries and marine monuments, and National Estuarine Research Reserves. The district engineer may designate, after notice and opportunity for public comment, additional waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance, such as outstanding national resource waters or state natural heritage sites. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for public comment.

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWP's 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57 and 58 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWP's 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity proposed by permittees in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWP's only after she or he determines that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

23. **Mitigation.** The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal:

(a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).

(b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating for resource losses) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal.

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in only minimal adverse environmental effects.

(d) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. This compensatory mitigation requirement may be satisfied through the restoration or enhancement of riparian areas next to streams in accordance with paragraph (e) of this general condition. For losses of stream bed of 3/100-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in only minimal adverse environmental effects. Compensatory mitigation for losses of streams should be provided, if practicable, through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, because streams are difficult-to-replace resources (see 33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)).

(e) Compensatory mitigation plans for NWP activities in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or enhancement, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, the restoration or maintenance/protection of riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. If restoring riparian areas involves planting vegetation, only native species should be planted. The width of the required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to restore or maintain/protect a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or maintaining/protecting a riparian area

along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of minimization or compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(f) Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332.

(1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. For the NWP, the preferred mechanism for providing compensatory mitigation is mitigation bank credits or in-lieu fee program credits (see 33 CFR 332.3(b)(2) and (3)). However, if an appropriate number and type of mitigation bank or in-lieu credits are not available at the time the PCN is submitted to the district engineer, the district engineer may approve the use of permittee-responsible mitigation.

(2) The amount of compensatory mitigation required by the district engineer must be sufficient to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see 33 CFR 330.1(e)(3)). (See also 33 CFR 332.3(f).)

(3) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, aquatic resource restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered for permittee-responsible mitigation.

(4) If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the district engineer to make the decision on the NWP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) through (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)). If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, and the proposed compensatory mitigation site is located on land in which another federal agency holds an easement, the district engineer will coordinate with that federal agency to determine if proposed compensatory mitigation project is compatible with the terms of the easement.

(5) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan needs to address only the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

(6) Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the NWP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

(g) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any NWP activity resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that an NWP activity already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the no more than minimal impact requirement for the NWPs.

(h) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or permittee-responsible mitigation. When developing a compensatory mitigation proposal, the permittee must consider appropriate and practicable options consistent with the framework at 33 CFR 332.3(b). For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible mitigation may be environmentally preferable if there are no mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs in the area that have marine or estuarine credits available for sale or transfer to the permittee. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the special conditions of the NWP verification must clearly indicate the party or parties responsible for the implementation and performance of the compensatory mitigation project, and, if required, its long-term management.

(i) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected by a regulated activity, such as discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that will convert a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse environmental effects of the activity to the no more than minimal level.

24. Safety of Impoundment Structures. To ensure that all impoundment structures are safely designed, the district engineer may require non-federal applicants to demonstrate that the structures comply with established state or federal, dam safety criteria or have been designed by qualified persons. The district engineer may also require documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons, and appropriate modifications made to ensure safety.

25. Water Quality. (a) Where the certifying authority (state, authorized tribe, or EPA, as appropriate) has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, a CWA section 401 water quality certification for the proposed activity which may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the United States must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a water quality certification previously issued by the certifying authority for the issuance of the NWP, then the permittee must obtain a water quality certification or waiver for the proposed activity

which may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the United States in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP.

(b) If the NWP activity requires pre-construction notification and the certifying authority has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, the proposed activity which may result in any discharge from a point source into waters of the United States is not authorized by an NWP until water quality certification is obtained or waived. If the certifying authority issues a water quality certification for the proposed discharge into waters of the United States, the permittee must submit a copy of the certification to the district engineer. The discharge into waters of the United States is not authorized by an NWP until the district engineer has notified the permittee that the water quality certification requirement has been satisfied (i.e., by the issuance of a water quality certification or a waiver and completion of the Section 401(a)(2) process).

(c) The district engineer or certifying authority may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality.

26. Coastal Zone Management. In coastal states where an NWP has not previously received a state coastal zone management consistency concurrence, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a coastal zone management consistency concurrence previously issued by the state, then the permittee must obtain an individual coastal zone management consistency concurrence or presumption of concurrence in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP. The district engineer or a state may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

27. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the division engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its CWA section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

28. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is authorized, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) The total acreage loss of waters of the United States for a single and complete project cannot exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit when multiple NWPs are used to authorize an activity.

(b) If only one of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has a specified acreage limit, the acreage loss of waters of the United States for that single and complete project cannot exceed that specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14 (which has an acreage limit of 1/3 acre in tidal waters), with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13 (which does not have a

specified acreage limit), the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

(c) If two or more of the NWP's used to authorize the single and complete project have specified acreage limits, the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by each of those NWP's cannot exceed the specified acreage limits of each of those NWP's. For example, if a commercial development is constructed under NWP 39 (which has a 1/2-acre limit), and the single and complete project includes the filling of a ditch authorized by NWP 46 (which has a 1-acre limit), the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the construction of the commercial development under NWP 39 cannot exceed 1/2-acre, and the total acreage loss of waters of United States caused by the combination of the NWP 39 and NWP 46 activities cannot exceed 1 acre.

29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:

“When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below.”

(Transferee)

(Date)

30. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and implementation of any required compensatory mitigation. The successful completion of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include:

(a) A statement that the authorized activity was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions;

(b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(l)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and

(c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the activity and mitigation.

The completed certification document must be submitted to the district engineer within 30 days of completion of the authorized activity or the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation, whichever occurs later.

31. Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States. If an NWP activity also requires review by, or permission from, the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) federally authorized Civil Works project (a “USACE project”), the prospective permittee must submit a pre-construction notification. See paragraph (b)(10) of general condition 32. An activity that requires section 408 permission and/or review is not authorized by an NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission or completes its review to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

32. Pre-Construction Notification. (a) *Timing.* Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

(1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or

(2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer’s receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity might have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is “no effect” on listed species or “no potential to cause effects” on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has

been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

(b) *Contents of Pre-Construction Notification*: The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;

(2) Location of the proposed activity;

(3) Identify the specific NWP or NWP(s) the prospective permittee wants to use to authorize the proposed activity;

(4) (i) A description of the proposed activity; the activity's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; a description of any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed activity; and any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings for linear projects that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification. The description of the proposed activity and any proposed mitigation measures should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures.

(ii) For linear projects where one or more single and complete crossings require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include the quantity of anticipated losses of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters for each single and complete crossing of those wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters (including those single and complete crossings authorized by an NWP but do not require PCNs). This information will be used by the district engineer to evaluate the cumulative adverse environmental effects of the proposed linear project, and does not change those non-PCN NWP activities into NWP PCNs.

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

(5) The PCN must include a delineation of waters, wetlands, and other special aquatic sites on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does

the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Furthermore, the 45-day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate. For NWP 27 activities that require PCNs because of other general conditions or regional conditions imposed by division engineers, see Note 2 of that NWP;

(6) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the compensatory mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

(7) For non-federal permittees, if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act;

(8) For non-federal permittees, if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, the PCN must state which historic property might have the potential to be affected by the proposed activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;

(9) For an activity that will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a “study river” for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the PCN must identify the Wild and Scenic River or the “study river” (see general condition 16); and

(10) For an NWP activity that requires permission from, or review by, the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federally authorized civil works project, the pre-construction notification must include a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from, or review by, the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.

(c) *Form of Pre-Construction Notification:* The nationwide permit pre-construction notification form (Form ENG 6082) should be used for NWP PCNs. A letter containing the required information may also be used. Applicants may provide electronic files of PCNs and

supporting materials if the district engineer has established tools and procedures for electronic submittals.

(d) *Agency Coordination*: (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP's and the need for mitigation to reduce the activity's adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal.

(2) Agency coordination is required for: (i) all NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States; (ii) NWP 13 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, fills greater than one cubic yard per running foot, or involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites; and (iii) NWP 54 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, or that extend into the waterbody more than 30 feet from the mean low water line in tidal waters or the ordinary high water mark in the Great Lakes.

(3) When agency coordination is required, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via e-mail, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate federal or state offices (FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to notify the district engineer via telephone, facsimile transmission, or e-mail that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse environmental effects will be more than minimal. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWP's, including the need for mitigation to ensure that the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

(4) In cases where the prospective permittee is not a federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

(5) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

B. District Engineer's Decision

1. In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If a project proponent requests authorization by a specific NWP, the district engineer should issue the NWP verification for that activity if it meets the terms and conditions of that NWP, unless he or she determines, after considering mitigation, that the proposed activity will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and other aspects of the public interest and exercises discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the single and complete crossings of waters of the United States that require PCNs to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings of waters of the United States authorized by an NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of an applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 36, or 54, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects.

2. When making minimal adverse environmental effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. He or she will also consider the cumulative adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by an NWP and whether those cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional or condition assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse environmental effects determination. The district engineer may add activity-specific conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

3. If the proposed NWP activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for NWP activities with smaller impacts, or for impacts to other types of waters. However, compensatory mitigation shall not be required for activities authorized by NWP 27 because those activities must result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services (see the text of NWP 27). The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant has included in the proposal when determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed NWP activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the

district engineer determines that the proposed activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure that the NWP activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. If the net adverse environmental effects of the NWP activity (after consideration of the mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be no more than minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the NWP activity can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.

4. If the district engineer determines that the adverse environmental effects of the proposed NWP activity are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) that the activity does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (b) that the activity is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal; or (c) that the activity is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN review period (unless additional time is required to comply with general conditions 16, 18, 20, and/or 31), with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation plan or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal. When compensatory mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan or has determined that prior approval of a final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation.

C. Further Information

1. District engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.

2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.

3. NWP's do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. NWP's do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
5. NWP's do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project (see general condition 31).

D. Nationwide Permit Definitions

Best management practices (BMPs): Policies, practices, procedures, or structures implemented to mitigate the adverse environmental effects on surface water quality resulting from development. BMPs are categorized as structural or non-structural.

Compensatory mitigation: The restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment (creation), enhancement, and/or in certain circumstances preservation of aquatic resources for the purposes of offsetting unavoidable adverse impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved.

Currently serviceable: Useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.

Direct effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and occur at the same time and place.

Discharge: The term "discharge" means any discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States.

Ecological reference: A model used to plan and design an aquatic ecosystem restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity under NWP 27. An ecological reference may be based on: (1) the structure, functions, and dynamics of an aquatic ecosystem type or a riparian area type that currently exists in the region; (2) the structure, functions, and dynamics of an aquatic ecosystem type or riparian area type that existed in the region in the past; and/or (3) indigenous and local ecological knowledge that apply to the aquatic ecosystem type or riparian area type (i.e., a cultural ecosystem). Cultural ecosystems are ecosystems that have developed under the joint influence of natural processes and human management activities (e.g., fire stewardship). An ecological reference takes into account the range of variation of the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type in the region.

Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of an aquatic resource to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement results in the gain of selected aquatic resource function(s), but may also lead to a decline in other aquatic resource function(s). Enhancement does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area.

Establishment (creation): The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop an aquatic resource that did not previously exist at an upland site. Establishment results in a gain in aquatic resource area.

High Tide Line: The line of intersection of the land with the water's surface at the maximum height reached by a rising tide. The high tide line may be determined, in the absence of actual data, by a line of oil or scum along shore objects, a more or less continuous deposit of fine shell or debris on the foreshore or berm, other physical markings or characteristics, vegetation lines, tidal gages, or other suitable means that delineate the general height reached by a rising tide. The line encompasses spring high tides and other high tides that occur with periodic frequency but does not include storm surges in which there is a departure from the normal or predicted reach of the tide due to the piling up of water against a coast by strong winds such as those accompanying a hurricane or other intense storm.

Historic Property: Any prehistoric or historic district, site (including archaeological site), building, structure, or other object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria (36 CFR part 60).

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.

Indirect effects: Effects that are caused by the activity and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable.

Loss of waters of the United States: Waters of the United States that are permanently adversely affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. The loss of stream bed includes the acres of stream bed that are permanently adversely affected by filling or excavation because of the regulated activity. Permanent adverse effects 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. The acreage of loss of waters of the United States is a threshold measurement of the impact to jurisdictional waters or wetlands for determining whether a project may qualify for an NWP; it is not a net threshold that is calculated after considering compensatory mitigation that may be used to offset losses of aquatic functions and services. Waters of the United States temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, or drained, but restored to pre-construction contours and elevations after construction, are not included in the measurement of loss of waters of the United States. Impacts resulting from activities that do not require Department of the Army authorization, such as activities eligible for exemptions under section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act, are not considered when calculating the loss of waters of the United States.

Nature-based solutions: Actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.

Navigable waters: Waters subject to section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. These waters are defined at 33 CFR part 329.

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).

Open water: For purposes of the NWP, an open water is any area that in a year with normal patterns of precipitation has water flowing or standing above ground to the extent that an ordinary high water mark can be determined. Aquatic vegetation within the area of flowing or standing water is either non-emergent, sparse, or absent. Vegetated shallows are considered to be open waters. Examples of “open waters” include rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds.

Ordinary High Water Mark: The term ordinary high water mark means that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

Perennial stream: A perennial stream has surface water flowing continuously year-round during a typical year.

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

Pre-construction notification: A request submitted by the project proponent to the Corps for confirmation that a particular activity is authorized by nationwide permit. 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 a nationwide permit, or by regional conditions. A pre-construction notification may be voluntarily submitted in cases where pre-construction notification is not required and the project proponent wants confirmation that the activity is authorized by nationwide permit.

Preservation: The removal of a threat to, or preventing the decline of, aquatic resources by an action in or near those aquatic resources. This term includes activities commonly associated with the protection and maintenance of aquatic resources through the implementation of appropriate legal and physical mechanisms. Preservation does not result in a gain of aquatic resource area or functions.

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 a gain 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.

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

Riparian areas: Riparian areas are lands next to streams, lakes, and estuarine-marine shorelines. Riparian areas are transitional between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, through which surface and subsurface hydrology connects riverine, lacustrine, estuarine, and marine waters with their adjacent wetlands, non-wetland waters, or uplands. Riparian areas provide a variety of ecological functions and services and help improve or maintain local water quality. (See general condition 23.)

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 United States (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 purposes of NWP authorization. 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.

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. A single and complete non-linear project must have independent utility (see definition of “independent utility”). Single and complete non-linear projects may not be “piecemealed” to avoid the limits in an NWP authorization.

Stormwater management: Stormwater management is the mechanism for controlling stormwater runoff for the purposes of reducing downstream erosion, water quality degradation, and flooding and mitigating the adverse effects of changes in land use on the aquatic environment.

Stormwater management facilities: Stormwater management facilities are those facilities, including but not limited to, stormwater retention and detention ponds and best management practices, which retain water for a period of time to control runoff and/or improve the quality (i.e., by reducing the concentration of nutrients, sediments, hazardous substances and other pollutants) of stormwater runoff.

Stream 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. The substrate may also be comprised, in part, of organic matter, such as large or small wood fragments, leaves, algae, and other organic materials. 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 jurisdictional stream remains a water of the United States.

Structure: An object that is arranged in a definite pattern of organization. Examples of structures include, without limitation, any pier, boat dock, boat ramp, wharf, dolphin, weir, boom, breakwater, bulkhead, revetment, riprap, jetty, artificial island, artificial reef, permanent mooring structure, power transmission line, permanently moored floating vessel, piling, aid to navigation, or any other manmade obstacle or obstruction.

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 tide line.

Tribal lands: Any lands title to which is either: 1) held in trust by the United States for the benefit of any Indian tribe or individual; or 2) held by any Indian tribe or individual subject to restrictions by the United States against alienation.

Tribal rights: Those rights legally accruing to a tribe or tribes by virtue of inherent sovereign authority, unextinguished aboriginal title, treaty, statute, judicial decisions, executive order or agreement, and that give rise to legally enforceable remedies.

Vegetated shallows: Vegetated shallows are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. They are areas that are permanently inundated and under normal circumstances have rooted aquatic vegetation, such as seagrasses in marine and estuarine systems and a variety of vascular rooted plants in freshwater systems.

Waterbody: For purposes of the NWP, a waterbody is a “water of the United States.” If a wetland is adjacent to a waterbody determined to be a water of the United States, that waterbody and any adjacent wetlands are considered together as a single aquatic unit (see 33 CFR 328.4(c)(2)).



Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Final Section 401 Water Quality Certification

December 16, 2025

2026 US Army Corps of Engineers § 404 Nationwide Permits (NWPs)

Pursuant to Section 401(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), as amended; 33 U.S.C. Section 1341(a)(1); 40 CFR § 121; and Idaho Code §§ 39-101 et seq. and 39-3601 et seq., the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has the authority to review and certify that any discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States will comply with water quality requirements under state law and the Clean Water Act. DEQ provided a 30-day public notice to solicit comments on the draft certification on October 6, 2025, through November 5, 2025, and considered all comments in making the final certification decision and establishing conditions.

This certification does not authorize activities by any other federal or state agency or any private individual or entity and does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility to obtain all other required approvals, authorizations, or permits that may be necessary for the project. This includes, but is not limited to, obtaining authorization from the owner of any private water conveyance system, where such approval is required, for use of that system in connection with the permitted activities.

This certification is granted with conditions and applies only to the activities authorized under the 2026 NWPs and associated Regional Conditions. All discharges under these activities must comply with 33 U.S.C. § 1341, 40 CFR § 121, and other applicable water quality requirements, including 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a); Idaho Code § 39-108; and IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.052, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.210, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.251, IDAPA 58.01.02.252, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400 (Appendix D).

Modifications to a grant of certification will be processed in accordance with the requirements of Clean Water Act § 401 in effect at the time the modification is proposed. This certification is valid for the duration of activities authorized and conducted under the 2026 NWPs.

1 Antidegradation Review

Idaho's antidegradation policy (IDAPA 58.01.02.051), establishes three tiers of water quality protection. All discharges authorized under the 2026 NWPs must comply with Tier I, II, and III requirements of this policy.

Tier I Protection. The first level of protection applies to all water bodies subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction and ensures that existing uses of a water body and the level of water quality

necessary to protect those existing uses will be maintained and protected (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01; 58.01.02.052.01). Additionally, a Tier I review is performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.07).

Tier II Protection. The second level of protection applies to those water bodies considered high quality and ensures that no lowering of water quality will be allowed unless necessary to accommodate important economic or social development (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02; 58.01.02.052.08).

Tier III Protection. The third level of protection applies to water bodies that have been designated outstanding resource waters and requires that activities do not lower water quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03; 58.01.02.052.09).

DEQ employs a water-body-by-water-body approach to implementing Idaho's antidegradation policy. This approach means that any water body fully supporting its beneficial uses will be considered high quality (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.a). Any water body not fully supporting its beneficial uses will be provided Tier I protection for that use, unless specific circumstances warranting Tier II protection are met (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.c). The most recent federally approved *DEQ Integrated Report* and supporting data are used to determine support status and the tier of protection (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05).

1.1 Pollutants of Concern

The primary pollutant of concern, for projects permitted under the 2026 NWP's administered by the USACE, is sediment. In locations where heavy metals are present due to mining activities, or where high concentrations of nutrients may be associated with sediments, additional considerations may be necessary. If the project reduces riparian vegetation, then temperature (thermal loading) may also be of concern.

The procedures outlined in the *Sediment Evaluation Framework for the Pacific Northwest* (RSET 2018) may be applied to assess and characterize sediment to determine the suitability of dredged material for unconfined aquatic placement, to determine the suitability of postdredge surfaces, and to predict effects on water quality during dredging. Additional details are provided in section 2.5.

As part of the § 401 water quality certification, DEQ requires the applicant to comply with various conditions to protect water quality and meet all of Idaho's water quality standards.

1.2 Receiving Water Body Level of Protection

The USACE NWP's authorize the discharge of dredged or fill material associated with regulated activities within waters of the United States under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. In Idaho, jurisdictional waters can potentially receive direct discharges from activities authorized under the NWP's.

All waters in Idaho that receive discharges from activities authorized under an NWP will receive, at minimum, Tier I antidegradation protection because Idaho's Tier I antidegradation policy applies to all state waters (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.01). Water bodies that fully support their aquatic life or recreational uses are considered *high-quality waters* and will receive Tier II antidegradation protection (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02). Because of the statewide applicability, the antidegradation review will assess whether the NWP permit complies with both Tier I and Tier II antidegradation provisions (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.03).

Although Idaho does not currently have any Tier III designated outstanding resource waters (ORWs), it is possible for a water body to be designated as an ORW during the term of the NWPs (which are reissued every 5 years). Because of this potential, the antidegradation review also assesses whether the permit complies with the ORW requirements of Idaho's antidegradation policy (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03).

In accordance with IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05, to determine the beneficial use support status of the receiving water body, DEQ uses the most recent Integrated Report approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is available on DEQ's website at [Monitoring and Assessment](#).

In the Integrated Report, all state waters are placed into at least one of five primary reporting categories. Category 1 (waters wholly within designated wilderness) and Category 2 (waters fully supporting assessed beneficial uses) are considered high-quality waters that must receive Tier II antidegradation protection.

Unassessed waters are identified as Category 3 in DEQ's Integrated Report. These waters require a case-by-case determination made by DEQ based on information available at the time of the application for permit coverage (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.b). For activities authorized under this certification that occur in unassessed waters, DEQ has determined that compliance with the conditions of the applicable NWP, Regional Conditions, and the conditions of this certification will ensure consistency with the requirements of IDAPA 58.01.02.052.

Impaired waters are identified in Categories 4 and 5 of the Integrated Report. Category 4(a) contains impaired waters for which a [total maximum daily load](#) (TMDL) has been approved by EPA. Category 4(b) contains impaired waters for which controls other than a TMDL have been approved by EPA. Category 5 contains waters identified as *impaired* for which a TMDL is needed. These waters are Tier I waters for the use which is impaired. With the exception, if the aquatic life uses are impaired for any of these three pollutants—dissolved oxygen, pH, or temperature—and the biological or aquatic habitat parameters show a healthy, balanced biological community, then the water body will receive Tier II protection, in addition to Tier I protection, for aquatic life uses (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.05.c.i).

DEQ's [Monitoring and Assessment](#) web page provides access to the state's current [map-based Integrated Report](#), which presents information in a searchable format.

Water bodies can be in multiple categories for different causes. If additional information or clarification about the support status of the receiving water body is needed or assistance is

required for using the interactive mapper, contact the appropriate DEQ regional or state office (Table 1).

Table 1. DEQ regional and state office contact information.

Office	Address	Phone Number
Boise	1445 N. Orchard Street Boise, ID 83706	(208) 373-0550
Coeur d'Alene	2110 Ironwood Parkway Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814	(208) 769-1422
Idaho Falls	900 N. Skyline, Suite B Idaho Falls, ID 83402	(208) 528-2650
Lewiston	1118 "F" Street Lewiston, ID 83501	(208) 799-4370
Pocatello	444 Hospital Way, #300 Pocatello, ID 83201	(208) 236-6160
Twin Falls	650 Addison Ave. W., Suite 110 Twin Falls, ID 83301	(208) 736-2190
State Office	1410 N. Hilton Street Boise, ID 83706	(208) 373-0502

1.3 Protection and Maintenance of Existing Uses (Tier I Protection)

A Tier I review is performed for all new or reissued permits or licenses, applies to all waters subject to the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act, and requires demonstration that existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect existing uses will be maintained and protected.

Narrative (non-numeric) effluent limitations in the NWP and associated Regional Conditions for the USACE Walla Walla District, and this water quality certification address best management practices (BMPs) aimed at minimizing impacts to the aquatic environment and are focused on sediment and turbidity impacts including: shoreline and riverbank vegetation protection and restoration, dewatering requirements, erosion and sediment controls, soil stabilization requirements, pollution prevention measures, prohibited discharges, and wildlife and habitat considerations. Excavation and fill work should be conducted in dry or low water conditions to the maximum extent practicable. Working in a dry setting minimizes the project's impacts to surface waters, helps meet sediment stabilization requirements outlined in the certification, and supports compliance with the Tier I provisions of Idaho's water quality standards.

Although the NWP do not contain specific (numeric) effluent limitations for sediment or turbidity, the conditions identified in the permits and in this water quality certification will ensure compliance with DEQ's water quality standards, including the narrative sediment criteria (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.08) and turbidity criteria (IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.e). The criterion states, "Turbidity shall not exceed background turbidity by more than 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU)¹ instantaneously or more than 25 NTU for more than 10 consecutive days" (IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.e). If a visible plume is observed, the permittee must implement corrective

¹NTU is a unit of measure of the concentration of suspended particles in the water (turbidity). It is determined by shining a light through a sample and measuring the incident light scattered at right angles from the sample.

measures and conduct turbidity monitoring consistent with section 2.7 (Table 2) (IDAPA 58.01.02.054.01).

If an EPA-approved TMDL exists for the receiving water body, projects must comply with all wasteload and load allocation requirements applicable to the pollutant(s) of concern.

For activities requiring a preconstruction notification (PCN), the USACE will evaluate the NWP activities on a case-by-case basis to ensure they do not result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects (33 U.S.C. § 1344(e)). The USACE has agreed to forward project verification letters to the appropriate DEQ regional and state offices (Table 1) for all authorized activities. This process will help keep DEQ informed of authorized activities statewide and support evaluation of whether additional conditions are needed when the USACE reissues the NWPs.

1.3.1 DEQ's Determination

DEQ concludes that the activities authorized under the 2026 NWPs will comply with Idaho's Tier I requirements (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01 and 58.01.02.052.07), provided they are conducted in accordance with the limitations and associated requirements of the 2026 NWPs, Regional Conditions, and this water quality certification. The conditions in this certification ensure that water quality is maintained at levels necessary to protect both existing and designated uses, consistent with the Tier I provisions of IDAPA 58.01.02.051.01 and 58.01.02.052.07.

1.4 Protection of High-Quality Waters (Tier II Protection)

Water bodies that fully support their beneficial uses are recognized as high-quality waters and receive Tier II protection in addition to Tier I protection (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02; 58.01.02.052.05.a).

The USACE is prohibited from authorizing projects under an NWP that would result in more than minimal individual or cumulative impacts to the aquatic environment (33 U.S.C. § 1344(e)). As required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the USACE has evaluated both the individual and cumulative environmental effects of NWP activities. DEQ acknowledges that short-term water quality impacts, such as temporary increases in sediment, may occur as a result of authorized activities. However, DEQ has determined that compliance with permit terms and conditions—including the USACE Regional Conditions and the conditions in this water quality certification—will ensure no long-term adverse impacts to water quality or beneficial use support (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.03).

As a general principle, DEQ interprets “degradation” under antidegradation review as a permanent or long-term adverse change in water quality (DEQ 2024). Temporary or short-term reductions in water quality do not constitute significant degradation requiring Tier II analysis, provided that reasonable measures are implemented to minimize those effects (e.g., the certification conditions in section 2) (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.03 and 58.01.02.080.02).

For certain NWPs, project proponents must submit a PCN to the USACE before beginning regulated activities. This case-by-case review process allows the district engineer to determine

whether additional conditions or mitigation are necessary to ensure the activity will not result in more than minimal individual or cumulative impacts on the aquatic environment.

DEQ denies certification for NWP 16, 23, 44, and 53 (section 3.1). Activities authorized under these NWPs will require individual certification from DEQ.

DEQ grants certification with conditions for NWPs 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, and 59. This certification applies only to the activities described in section 3.2 and is subject to the conditions specified therein. Activities that exceed the limits outlined in section 3.2 for these NWPs must obtain an individual § 401 water quality certification. DEQ will review individual requests to determine whether additional conditions—or denial—are necessary to ensure no lowering of water quality occurs in Tier II waters.

1.4.1 DEQ's Determination

DEQ concludes that the activities authorized under the 2026 NWPs will comply with Idaho's Tier II requirements (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.02 and 58.01.02.052.08), provided they are conducted in accordance with the limitations and requirements of the 2026 NWPs, Regional Conditions, and this water quality certification. The conditions in this certification ensure that high-quality waters—those fully supporting their beneficial uses—are maintained and protected, consistent with Tier II provisions.

1.5 Protection of Outstanding Resource Waters (Tier III Protection)

Idaho's antidegradation policy requires that the quality of ORWs be maintained and protected from the impacts of point and nonpoint source activities (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03).

DEQ denies certification for any activities on any ORW (section 3.1) and requires that any activities proposed on an ORW apply for individual certification (section 2.4).

1.5.1 DEQ's Determination

DEQ concludes that the activities authorized by the 2026 NWPs and this certification will comply with Idaho's Tier III requirements under IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03 providing permitted activities are carried out in compliance with the limitations and associated requirements of the 2026 NWPs, Regional Conditions, and conditions of this water quality certification.

2 Conditions Necessary to Ensure Compliance with Water Quality Standards or Other Appropriate Water Quality Requirements of State Law

Appendix A includes a summary of DEQ's certification conditions.

2.1 General Conditions

To ensure compliance with water quality standards and Idaho law this certification applies only to the activities authorized in the 2026 NWP and associated Regional Conditions. All discharges under these activities must comply with 33 U.S.C. § 1341, 40 CFR § 121, and other applicable water quality requirements, including without limitation, 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a), Idaho Code § 39-108, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.052, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.210, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.251, IDAPA 58.01.02.252, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. If ownership of the project changes, the certification holder must notify DEQ, in writing, upon transferring this ownership or responsibility for compliance with these conditions to another person or party. The new owner/operator must request, in writing, the transfer of this water quality certification to the new name. This condition ensures that, if ownership changes, DEQ has the minimum information to support ongoing compliance with 33 U.S.C. § 1341, 40 CFR 121, this water quality certification, and other applicable water quality requirements, including without limitation, Idaho Code § 39-108, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.
2. A copy of this certification must be kept on the job site and readily available for review by any contractor working on the project and any federal, state, or local government personnel.
3. The applicant is responsible for all work done by contractors and must ensure the contractors are informed of and follow all the conditions described in this certification and the federal permit.
4. The applicant must provide access to the project site upon request by DEQ personnel for site inspections, monitoring, and/or to ensure that conditions of this certification are being met.
5. Projects must be conducted in a manner that complies with numeric and narrative criteria in Idaho's water quality standards, including criteria for sediment, turbidity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen.

2.2 Design, Implementation, and Maintenance of Best Management Practices

The following condition is necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.251, IDAPA 58.01.02.252, IDAPA 58.01.02.350, and IDAPA 58.01.02.401.

1. BMPs must be properly designed, implemented, and maintained to protect beneficial uses and minimize pollutant loading to surface waters. Proper installation and operation of BMPs are required to ensure the provisions of IDAPA 58.01.02.052 are met. To ensure that BMPs are operating properly and to demonstrate that degradation has not occurred, the permittee must monitor and evaluate BMP effectiveness daily during project activities to ensure that water quality standards are met. BMP inspection logs

and documentation of corrective measures (if necessary) must be maintained on site, along with a copy of this certification and provided to DEQ upon request.

DEQ publishes the [Idaho Catalog of Storm Water Best Management Practices](#), which identifies approved practices for controlling erosion and sediment during and following construction. Alternative sources of BMPs may be used only where consistent with state water quality standards and the conditions of this certification.

2.3 Total Maximum Daily Load Compliance

The following condition is necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.055.

- If an EPA-approved TMDL exists for the receiving water body, projects must comply with all wasteload and load allocation requirements applicable to the pollutant(s) of concern.

Approved TMDLs are found on DEQ's [Total Maximum Daily Loads](#) web page or by contacting the appropriate regional office contact (Table 1).

2.4 Outstanding Resource Waters

If any waters are designated as ORWs during the term of the NWP, permittees must notify the appropriate DEQ regional office (Table 1) and obtain an individual § 401 water quality certification prior to project authorization. This ensures no lowering of water quality in any ORW in compliance with Idaho's Antidegradation Policy (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03).

2.5 Fill Material

The following conditions are necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.210, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.251, IDAPA 58.01.02.252, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. Fill material subject to suspension will be free of easily suspended fine material. Only clean materials may be placed as fill.
2. If dredged material is proposed for reuse as fill material and there is a possibility the materials may be contaminated, then the permittee must assess and characterize sediment to determine the suitability of dredged material for unconfined-aquatic placement; determine the suitability of postdredge surfaces; and predict the effect on water quality during dredging. Sediment assessment and characterization following the procedures in the *Sediment Evaluation Framework for the Pacific Northwest* (RSET 2018) satisfies this requirement.
3. When sand is utilized as fill material, appropriate BMPs must be implemented to ensure sand will not be easily dispersed (e.g., filter fabric anchored over the sand or other confinement).

4. Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety on or before construction completion.

2.6 Erosion and Sediment Control

The following conditions are necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. BMPs for sediment and erosion control suitable to prevent exceedances of Idaho's water quality standards and consistency with TMDLs must be selected and installed before starting construction at the site.
2. Temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures must be installed around the perimeter of the project or work areas to control and prevent excess sediment from entering waters of the United States.
3. Temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control measures must be installed at the earliest practicable time consistent with good construction practices and must be maintained as necessary throughout the project.
4. Structural fill or bank protection must consist of materials that are placed and maintained to withstand predictable high flows in the waters of the United States.
5. A BMP inspection and maintenance plan must be developed and implemented. At a minimum, BMPs must be inspected and maintained daily during project implementation and replaced or augmented if they are not effective. BMP inspection logs and documentation of corrective measures (if necessary) must be maintained on site, along with a copy of this certification and provided to DEQ upon request.
6. All excess dredged or fill material generated by the authorized activity must be contained and properly disposed of so it does not enter waters of the United States or cause water quality degradation.
7. Disturbed project areas suitable for vegetation must be seeded or revegetated to stabilize soils and prevent erosion to the maximum extent practicable (EPA 2000).
8. Maximum fill slopes must be material that is structurally stable once placed and does not slough into the stream channel during construction, during periods before revegetation, or after vegetation is established.
9. Sediment from disturbed areas or sediment that can be tracked by vehicles onto pavement must not leave the site in amounts reasonably expected to enter waters of the United States. Placement of clean aggregate at all construction entrances or exits and other BMPs such as truck or wheel washes, if needed, must be used when earth-moving equipment will be leaving the site and traveling on paved surfaces to prevent track-out.

2.7 Turbidity

The following conditions are necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200.08, IDAPA 58.01.02.210, IDAPA 58.01.02.250.02.e, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. Sediment resulting from activities—including BMP failures, construction mishaps, spills, or any unplanned event—must be mitigated to prevent violations of Idaho's turbidity standards. Any violation of this standard must be reported to the appropriate DEQ regional office immediately (Table 1).
2. Throughout the life of the project, the applicant must implement, maintain, monitor, and adaptively manage BMPs—such as silt curtains, geotextile fabrics, and silt fences—to minimize instream sediment suspension, turbidity, and the potential for spills or mishaps to affect surface waters.
3. Visual observation is acceptable to determine whether project activities, BMPs, or unanticipated events (e.g., construction mishaps or spills) are contributing to increased turbidity. If a sediment plume is observed, the project may be causing an exceedance of water quality standards, and the permittee must inspect BMPs and the project activity area to identify the cause. If the BMPs, site conditions, or any incident are contributing to turbidity, the permittee must take corrective measures and modify the activity, address the incident, and implement additional or revised BMPs.
4. If a visible sediment plume persists after corrective measures have been implemented, turbidity monitoring consistent with Table 2 and Appendix C is required.
 - a. A properly and regularly calibrated turbidimeter is required for field measurements. The turbidimeter must be calibrated before each use or in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Calibration logs must be maintained and made available to DEQ upon request. Instantaneous grab samples must be collected upstream of the disturbance to determine background turbidity and downstream within the visible plume to evaluate project impacts. Location, date, time, and turbidity values must be recorded for each sample.
 - b. Results from the downstream sampling location must be compared to the upstream sample location or background turbidity to determine whether project activities are causing an exceedance of Idaho's water quality standards. If the downstream turbidity is 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) or greater than the upstream turbidity, then the project is causing an exceedance of the water quality standards. Any exceedance of the turbidity standard must be reported to the appropriate DEQ regional office (Table 1) within 24 hours of the sample event.
 - c. Work (or earth-disturbing activities) may resume when turbidity readings return to within 50 NTU above background. If turbidity has exceeded 25 NTU above background for more than 10 consecutive days, work may resume once readings have remained below 25 NTU above background for at least 24 consecutive hours.

- d. Daily turbidity monitoring logs must be available to DEQ upon request. Logs must describe all exceedances, the causes (including spills or incidents, if applicable), corrective measures taken, and the effectiveness of those measures.

Table 2. Turbidimeter monitoring and sampling when a plume is observed.

Turbidity Above Background^a	Monitoring/Sampling Frequency^a	Additional Actions Required
0 to 24 NTU	Visual monitoring every 2 hours. No sampling required.	None
25 to 49 NTU	Collect samples every 2 hours.	Continue work for up to 8 hours within any 24-hour period, then STOP work until turbidity returns to acceptable levels.
25 NTU for 10 or more consecutive days	Sample before and after implementing corrective actions, following instructions ^b	STOP work, implement corrective actions, and follow instructions ^b ; notify DEQ regional office
50 NTU or more	Sample before and after implementing corrective actions, following instructions ^c	STOP work, implement corrective actions, and follow instructions ^c ; notify DEQ regional office

- a. For any required turbidity sampling, collect and report three measurements at each monitoring location. Use the maximum value of the three measurements to determine compliance following Table 2 directions.
- b. Instructions: If BMPs appear to be functioning properly, the permittee must modify the activity or implement corrective actions, such as installing additional or modifying existing BMPs, until turbidity measurements indicate turbidity standards are met. Sampling may cease once a sediment plume is no longer observed. Work may resume when the sediment plume is no longer visible and turbidity measurements remain consecutively below 25 NTU.
- c. Instructions: If BMPs appear to be functioning properly, the permittee must modify the activity or implement corrective actions, such as installing additional or modifying existing BMPs, until turbidity measurements indicate turbidity standards are met. Sampling may cease once a sediment plume is no longer observed. Work may resume when the sediment plume is no longer visible and turbidity measurements remain below 50 NTU.

2.8 In-Water Work

The following conditions are necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. When practicable, equipment must work from an upland site to minimize disturbance of waters of the United States.
2. Construction affecting the streambed or streambanks must generally occur during low-flow periods, and where practicable, coincide with suitable in-water work periods for aquatic life.
3. To the maximum extent practicable, where fill is needed, temporary crossings must be installed perpendicular to the channel and located in areas that will result in the least environmental impact. Temporary crossings must be stabilized with clean gravel or treated with other measures that are equally effective in reducing impacts. All temporary crossings must be removed as soon as practicable after project completion or when they are no longer needed.
4. To the maximum extent practicable, heavy equipment operating in wetlands must be placed on mats or suitably designed pads to prevent damage to wetland soil and vegetation. However, during winter conditions, mats or pads may not be required if the

ground is adequately frozen and construction activities are expected to result in minimal impacts.

5. In-water activities in spawning areas must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable during spawning and incubation periods.
6. Prior to project commencement, the applicant should consider contacting the Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) and Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) offices for potential permit applicability.
7. Prior to the start of in-water work, the applicant must contact the local [IDFG Regional Office](#) to determine if spawning areas are present in the work area, and if so, the applicant must work with IDFG to determine an appropriate work window so as not to disturb spawning fish, incubating fish eggs, or newly emerged fry.
8. Wastewater from concrete washout and equipment cleaning must be managed to prevent discharge to waters of the United States. Control measures must be maintained to prevent or minimize the potential for wet concrete, slurry, or wash water from entering waters of the United States.
9. Activities that construct and maintain intake structures must include adequate fish exclusion screening devices in accordance with the National Marine Fisheries Services *Fish Screening Criteria for Anadromous Salmonids* (NMFS 1997) to minimize and prevent fish entrainment or capture. Stranded fish found in dewatered segments must be moved to a location with water (preferably downstream) by IDFG. A collection permit must be obtained from IDFG, and the applicant may consult with IDFG to coordinate fish salvage.
10. To the maximum extent practicable, equipment operating over water or directly adjacent to the channel must utilize environmentally acceptable lubricants or hydraulic fluids that are less toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms.

2.9 Vegetation Protection and Restoration

The following conditions are necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.250, IDAPA 58.01.02.253, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. To the maximum extent practicable, locate staging areas and access points in open, upland areas.
 - a. Fencing and other protective barriers must be used to clearly mark construction areas.
 - b. To the maximum extent practicable, minimize disturbance of native vegetation to reduce soil erosion, sediment delivery to waterways, and impacts to aquatic biota, including Bull Trout.
2. Existing riparian vegetation within the project area must remain undisturbed to the maximum extent practicable. Where disturbance is unavoidable, implement BMPs to

minimize impacts and replant disturbed areas with native riparian species that provide equivalent or improved shading, bank stability, and habitat functions within the current or next appropriate planting season.

3. Where project activities unavoidably remove native riparian or wetland vegetation, successfully reestablish native species within the current or next appropriate planting season to the maximum extent practicable. Restoration must achieve, at minimum, pre-project levels of water quality benefit or result in an overall ecosystem improvement.

2.10 Management of Hazardous or Deleterious Materials

The following conditions are necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.051, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, IDAPA 58.01.02.200, IDAPA 58.01.02.210, IDAPA 58.01.02.400, IDAPA 58.01.02.800, and IDAPA 58.01.02.850.

1. Petroleum products and hazardous, toxic, and/or deleterious materials must not be stored, disposed of, or accumulated adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of waters of the United States. Adequate measures and controls must ensure that those materials will not enter waters of the United States because of high water, precipitation runoff, wind, storage facility failure, accidents, or unauthorized third-party activities.
2. Secondary containment must be provided for all chemical materials stored or used on-site to prevent spills, leaks, or releases to waters of the United States. Containment systems must be designed and maintained in accordance with applicable industry standards and manufacturer recommendations.
3. Daily inspections of all fluid systems on equipment to be used in or near waters of the United States must ensure no leaks or potential leaks exist before equipment use. A logbook of daily equipment inspections must be kept on site and provided to DEQ upon request.
4. Equipment and machinery must not be refueled, repaired, or serviced within waters of the United States.
5. Equipment and machinery must be steam cleaned of oils and grease in an upland location or staging area with appropriate wastewater controls and treatment capability before entering waters of the United States. Any wastewater or wash water must not enter waters of the United States and be properly disposed.
6. Emergency spill response procedures must be in place and include a spill response kit (e.g., oil absorbent booms or other equipment).
7. If an unauthorized release of hazardous material to waters of the United States or to land occurs and there is a likelihood it will enter waters of the United States, the responsible persons in charge must:
 - a. Make every reasonable effort to abate and stop a continuing spill.

- b. Make every reasonable effort to contain spilled material so it will not reach waters of the United States.
 - c. Call 911 if immediate assistance is required to control, contain, or clean up the spill. If no assistance is needed in cleaning up the spill, contact the appropriate DEQ regional office (Table 1) during normal working hours or Idaho State Communications Center after normal working hours (1-800-632-8000). If the spilled volume is above federal reportable quantities, contact the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).
8. Collect, remove, and properly dispose of spill and cleanup materials in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

2.11 Mixing Zones

The following condition meets Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.060.

No mixing zones are authorized through this certification. If a mixing zone, or alternatively, a point of compliance, is desired, the permittee must apply for an individual certification and must contact the appropriate DEQ regional office (Table 1) to request authorization for a mixing zone.

2.12 Culverts

The following conditions to control erosion, sediment, and turbidity are necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.200 and IDAPA 58.01.02.250.

1. To prevent road surface and culvert bedding material from entering a stream, culvert crossings must include BMPs to retain road base and culvert bedding material. For perennial waters, the permittee should consider Idaho's "Stream Channel Alterations Rules" (IDAPA 37.03.07). Another source of BMPs for culvert installation are found in the "Rules Pertaining to the Idaho Forest Practices Act" (IDAPA 20.02.01). Examples of BMPs include, but are not limited to, parapets, wing walls, inlet and outlet rock armoring, compaction, suitable bedding material, antiseep barriers such as bentonite clay, or other acceptable roadway retention systems.
2. Culverts must be sized appropriately to maintain the natural drainage patterns.
3. Culverts must not constrict the stream channel or direct flow toward the streambank. Adequate grade control must be installed to prevent channel erosion or sediment buildup.
4. Culverts for fish-bearing waterways must be installed so they do not impede fish passage.

5. The culvert outflow must be armored with riprap to provide erosion control. This riprap must be clean, angular, dense rock that is free of fines and resistant to aquatic decomposition.

2.13 Treated Wood

The following conditions are necessary for the protection of beneficial uses according to Idaho's water quality standards, including without limitation, IDAPA 58.01.02.200 and IDAPA 58.01.02.210. These conditions ensure that toxic chemicals are not introduced into waters of the United States.

1. The *Guidance for the Use of Wood Preservatives and Preserved Wood Products In or Around Aquatic Environments* (DEQ 2008) must be considered when using treated wood materials in the aquatic environment. The DEQ guidance references *Best Management Practices for the Use of Treated Wood in Aquatic and Wetland Environments* (Western Wood Preservers Institute et al. 2011). This BMP document provides recommended guidelines for producing and installing treated wood products for use in sensitive environments.
2. All treated wood must be treated in a manner consistent with the pesticide's EPA-approved labeling. As a matter of good industry practice, pressure-treated wood ties must also be treated in accordance with standards established by the American Wood Protection Association. Additionally, only wood treated with ACQ, ACZA, CA-B, and copper naphthenate may be used. Wood treated with creosote, CCA, pentachlorophenol (Penta), or any other prohibited chemical will not be covered under this water quality certification.
3. Adhere to the manufacturer's guidelines for proper storage, handling, and usage.
4. Materials must be stored out of direct soil or standing water, away from drainage conveyances adjacent to waters of the United States and covered until needed for use.
5. Set up a controlled workspace or designated work area with barriers to capture and contain debris to prevent it from spreading.
6. Collect and properly dispose of sawdust and wood scraps in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. Treated wood waste must not be burned or composted.

2.14 Dredge Material Management

This condition ensures that there is no unauthorized discharge from upland disposal sites according to 33 U.S.C. § 1311(a) and Idaho's water quality requirements, including without limitation, Idaho Code § 39-108, IDAPA 58.01.02.080, and IDAPA 58.01.02.400.

1. Upland disposal of dredged material must prevent the material from reentering waters of the United States.

2.15 Pollutants/Toxins

In conformance with IDAPA 58.01.02.200, the use of chemicals such as sterilants, growth inhibitors, fertilizers, and deicing salts during construction must be limited to the best estimate of optimum application rates. All reasonable measures must be taken to avoid excess application and introduction of chemicals into waters of the United States.

3 Project Certification

Appendix B includes a summary of DEQ's certification decisions.

3.1 Certification Denied: Individual Certification Required

DEQ denies certification for NWPs 16, 23, 44, and 53, as well as for all projects in high-quality (Class I) wetlands. To identify wetland classifications, contact the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

DEQ cannot certify that the following activities will comply with water quality requirements. Applicants must request an individual § 401 water quality certification before the activity can proceed. Upon review of an individual certification request, DEQ may:

- Grant certification;
- Grant certification with conditions necessary to meet water quality requirements;
- Deny certification for projects that will not meet water quality requirements; or
- Expressly waive certification (40 CFR § 121.7).

DEQ also denies certification for all activities proposed to occur in waters designated as ORWs for the duration of the permit. This denial is necessary to comply with Idaho's antidegradation policy (IDAPA 58.01.02.051.03) and implementation procedures (IDAPA 58.01.02.052.09.g).

NWP 16—Return Water from Upland Contained Disposal Areas

Return water from upland disposal areas may contribute turbidity, sediment, and other pollutants to receiving waters that exceed Idaho's water quality standards, requiring site-specific review.

NWP 23—Approved Categorical Exclusions

DEQ is unable to determine that the broad range of activities receiving categorical exclusions under NEPA will meet state water quality requirements because the exclusions lack sufficient detail to evaluate potential water quality impacts. Individual certification is required.

NWP 44—Mining Activities

Mining activities may generate sediment, metals, and other pollutants that may pose elevated risks to water quality. Since impacts depend on site-specific geology, hydrology, and

operational practices, these activities require individual certification to ensure compliance with state water quality standards.

NWP 53—Removal of Low-Head Dams

Dam removals may mobilize contaminated sediments and alter downstream water quality in ways that require site-specific conditions and are best addressed through individual review.

3.2 Certification Granted with Conditions

DEQ grants certification with conditions for NWPs 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, and 59.

DEQ recognizes that these activities may have the potential to disturb large areas of an assessment unit, that may result in permanent and significant impairment of designated or existing beneficial uses. The conditions of the NWPs, associated Regional Conditions, and this certification are not sufficient to ensure that projects of this scale will fully protect designated beneficial uses or prevent degradation of high-quality waters.

To comply with Idaho's antidegradation implementation procedures (IDAPA 58.01.02.052), protect beneficial uses, and meet surface water quality criteria for sediment (IDAPA 58.01.02.200.08), DEQ must evaluate certain projects individually through an individual § 401 water quality certification.

3.2.1 NWPs 3, 12, 13, 14, 29, 49, 57, 58, and 59

The proposed 2026 NWPs 3, 12, 13, 14, 29, 49, 57, 58, and 59 require preconstruction notification (PCN) for certain activities so the USACE district engineer can determine whether an activity will result in minimal environmental impacts. While PCN review provides an additional safeguard under the USACE's permitting program, it does not ensure compliance with Idaho's antidegradation implementation procedures (IDAPA 58.01.02.052).

DEQ's § 401 review focuses on Idaho water quality standards and antidegradation requirements. Activities that remain within the limits specified below are covered by the general certification with conditions. Activities that exceed these limits require an individual § 401 water quality certification.

NWP 3—Maintenance

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Do not expand the existing permanent project footprint by more than 0.1 acre within waters of the United States.
- Do not involve activities authorized by paragraph (b) of NWP 3.

When records of the original authorization or footprint are incomplete or unavailable—such as for older transportation infrastructure—the best available information may be used to determine whether the activity maintains the existing footprint, rather than expanding it by more than 0.1 acre.

NWP 12—Oil or Natural Gas Pipeline Activities

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Result in no more than 0.1 acre of permanent wetland loss.
- Result in no more than 500 linear feet of permanent streambed impact.

NWP 13—Bank Stabilization

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
- Do not exceed 500 linear feet of permanent streambed or streambank impact.
- Do not exceed 1 cubic yard of fill per linear foot.

NWP 14—Linear Transportation Projects

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
- Do not cause permanent loss of more than 300 linear feet of streambed.

NWP 29—Residential Developments

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
- Do not cause permanent loss of more than 300 linear feet of streambed.

NWP 49—Coal Remining Activities

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Result in no more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.

NWP 57—Electric Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
- Do not exceed 500 linear feet of permanent streambed impacts.

NWP 58—Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
- Do not exceed 500 linear feet of permanent streambed impacts.

NWP 59—Water Reclamation and Reuse Facilities

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Result in no more than 0.5 acre of total loss of waters of the United States.
- Result in no more than 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss.

3.2.2 NWPs 21, 39, 40, 42, 43, 50, 51, and 52

These NWPs may involve activities with a higher potential for pollutant discharges and land-disturbing impacts (e.g., sediment, nutrients, metals, hydrocarbons, and other pollutants). Many are land-intensive or industrial in nature and therefore present elevated risks to water quality. Because the federal NWP program does not require project-specific demonstration of compliance with Idaho's antidegradation procedures, DEQ limits certification to activities that protect Idaho water quality standards.

Certification is granted for activities that:

- Do not exceed 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss, or
- Do not result in more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.

Activities exceeding these limits, or otherwise likely to cause permanent degradation of surface waters, are not covered by this general certification and require an individual § 401 water quality certification.

Based on DEQ's 2010 Beneficial Use Reconnaissance Program (BURP) monitoring of 48 wadeable streams, the median bankfull width was 19.7 feet. At this width, a 0.5-acre loss corresponds to approximately 1,105 linear feet of stream (about 0.2 miles). DEQ cannot certify that permanent streambed losses of this magnitude, measured solely under the 0.5-acre limit, would avoid permanent degradation of surface waters.

Using both linear-foot and acreage-based metrics accounts for differences in how aquatic resources may be affected. For example, a project may result in a small acreage of impact while permanently altering a long segment of stream channel or may affect fewer linear feet of stream while causing a large loss of wetlands or open waters. Applying both measures supports consistent implementation of Idaho's antidegradation requirements, particularly for high-quality waters, impaired waters, and waters with approved TMDLs.

Applicable NWPs:

- NWP 21—Surface Coal Mining Activities
- NWP 39—Commercial and Institutional Developments
- NWP 40—Agricultural Activities
- NWP 42—Recreational Activities
- NWP 43—Stormwater Management Activities
- NWP 50—Underground Coal Mining Activities
- NWP 51—Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities
- NWP 52—Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects

3.3 Certification Granted

DEQ grants § 401 water quality certification for NWP's 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 45, 46, 48, 54, 55, and A.

These NWP's authorize activities that, when implemented in accordance to their terms and conditions, are expected to result in only minimal adverse environmental effects and can be reasonably conditioned to ensure compliance with Idaho's water quality standards and antidegradation implementation procedures (IDAPA 58.01.02.052).

Certification is granted provided the activity complies with all the following conditions:

- Terms and conditions of the applicable NWP.
- Regional Conditions established by the USACE Walla Walla District.
- Conditions necessary to ensure compliance with water quality standards, outlined in this certification (section 2).

These NWP's generally involve activities of limited scope, scale, or intensity and are designed to authorize projects with minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. When conducted in accordance with Regional Conditions and the general conditions of this certification, these activities can be implemented without lowering water quality or degrading high-quality waters. As a result, DEQ can certify these NWP's in full while relying on the safeguards provided through existing permit conditions and state oversight.

4 Right to Appeal Final Certification

The final § 401 Water Quality Certification may be appealed by submitting a petition to initiate a contested case, pursuant to Idaho Code § 39-107(5) and the "Rules of Administrative Procedure before the Board of Environmental Quality" (IDAPA 58.01.23), within 35-days of the date of the final certification.

Questions or comments regarding the actions taken in this certification should be directed to Tandra Phares, Boise State Office at (208) 373-0187 or by email at tandra.phares@deg.idaho.gov.



Mary Anne Nelson, PhD
Surface & Wastewater Division Administrator
Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

References

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Appendix A. Summary of § 401 Certification Conditions

Section 1. General Conditions (Apply to All NWP's in Idaho)

- Projects must comply with Idaho's numeric and narrative water quality criteria, including for sediment, turbidity, temperature, and dissolved oxygen.
- Approved erosion and sediment control practices must be properly designed, installed, maintained, and monitored daily during construction.
- BMP inspection logs and documentation of corrective measures (if necessary) must be maintained. Records must be kept on site along with a copy of this certification.
- DEQ may inspect projects at any time to verify compliance with the § 401 water quality certification.
- A copy of this water quality certification must be kept on-site and provided to all contractors.

Section 2. Additional Conditions

- BMPs must be properly designed, implemented, and maintained to protect beneficial uses and minimize pollutant loading to surface waters.
- If an EPA-approved TMDL exists for a receiving water body that requires a load reduction for a pollutant of concern, then the project must be consistent with the provisions of that TMDL (IDAPA 58.01.02.055.05).
- An individual § 401 water quality certification is required for project activities in ORWs.

Section 3. Certification Scope

- This certification is granted with conditions and applies only to the activities authorized under the 2026 NWP's and associated Regional Conditions.
- Modifications to a grant of certification will be processed in accordance with the requirements of Clean Water Act § 401 in effect at the time the modification is proposed.

Section 4. Certification Decisions

4.1 Certification is Denied: Individual Certification Required

DEQ denies certification for NWP's 16, 23, 44, and 53, as well as for all projects in high quality (Class I) wetlands. To identify wetland classifications, contact the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

Individual § 401 water quality certification is required before these activities may proceed:

- NWP 16 — Return Water from Upland Contained Disposal Areas
- NWP 23 — Approved Categorical Exclusions

- NWP 44 — Mining Activities
- NWP 53 — Removal of Low-Head Dams

4.2 Certification Granted with Conditions

DEQ grants certification with conditions for NWPs 3, 12, 13, 14, 21, 29, 39, 40, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57, 58, and 59.

Certification applies only within the thresholds and limitations specified in section 3. Projects exceeding these limits must obtain an individual § 401 water quality certification.

4.3 Full Certification Granted with General Conditions

DEQ grants § 401 water quality certification for all other NWPs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 45, 46, 48, 54, 55, and A.

Certification is granted for activities that comply with the applicable NWP terms, the USACE Regional Conditions, and the conditions of this certification.

Appendix B. Summary of DEQ's Certification Decisions

DEQ denies certification for all projects in high-quality (Class I) wetlands. To identify wetland classifications, contact the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

NWP #	NWP Title	DEQ 401 Decision
1	Aids to Navigation	Granted
2	Structures in Artificial Canals	Granted
3	Maintenance	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not expand the existing permanent project footprint by more than 0.1 acre within waters of the United States. Do not involve activities authorized by paragraph (b) of NWP 3.
4	Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices and Activities	Granted
5	Scientific Measurement Devices	Granted
6	Survey Activities	Granted
7	Outfall Structures and Associated Intake Structures	Granted
8	Oil and Gas Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf	Granted
9	Structures in Fleeting and Anchorage Areas	Granted
10	Mooring Buoys	Granted
11	Temporary Recreational Structures	Granted
12	Oil or Natural Gas Pipeline Activities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Result in no more than 0.1 acre of permanent wetland loss. Result in no more than 500 linear feet of permanent streambed impact.
13	Bank Stabilization	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States. Do not exceed 500 linear feet of permanent streambed or streambank impact. Do not exceed 1 cubic yard of fill per linear foot.
14	Linear Transportation Projects	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States. Do not cause permanent loss of more than 300 linear feet of streambed.
15	US Coast Guard Approved Bridges	Granted
16	Return Water From Upland Contained Disposal Areas	Denied
17	Hydropower Projects	Granted
18	Minor Discharges	Granted
19	Minor Dredging	Granted
20	Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances	Granted

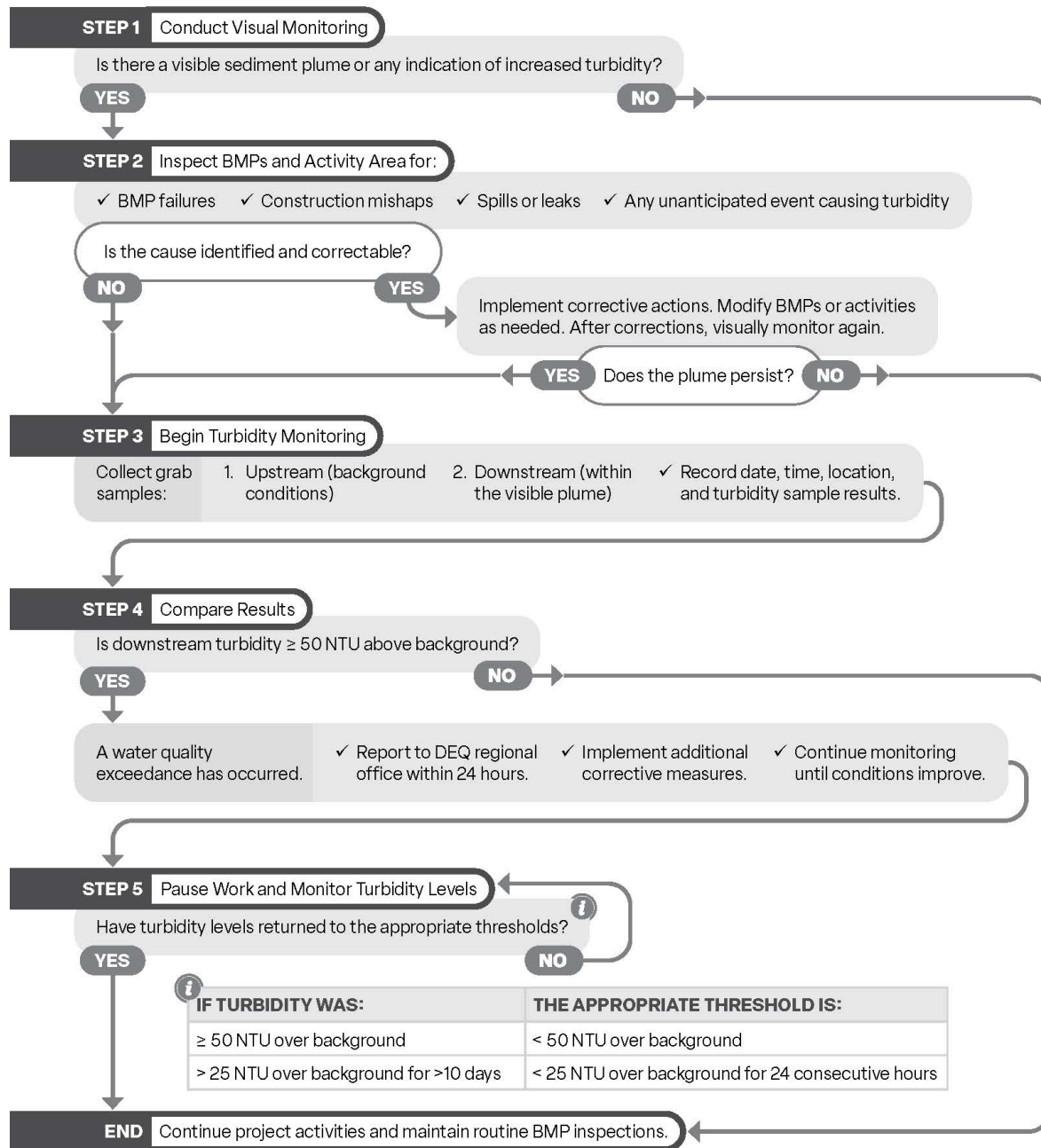
NWP #	NWP Title	DEQ 401 Decision
21	Surface Coal Mining Activities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not exceed 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss, or Do not result in more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
22	Removal of Vessels	Granted
23	Approved Categorical Exclusions	Denied
24	Indian Tribe or State Administered Section 404 Program	Granted
25	Structural Discharges	Granted
27	Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, Enhancement, and Establishment Activities	Granted
28	Modifications of Existing Marinas	Granted
29	Residential Developments	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States. Do not cause permanent loss of more than 300 linear feet of streambed.
30	Moist Soil Management for Wildlife	Granted
31	Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities	Granted
32	Completed Enforcement Actions	Granted
33	Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering	Granted
34	Cranberry Production Activities	Granted
35	Maintenance Dredging of Existing Basins	Granted
36	Boat Ramps	Granted
37	Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation	Granted
38	Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste	Granted
39	Commercial and Institutional Developments	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not exceed 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss, or Do not result in more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
40	Agricultural Activities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not exceed 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss, or Do not result in more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
41	Reshaping Existing Drainage and Irrigation Ditches	Granted
42	Recreational Activities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not exceed 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss, or Do not result in more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
43	Stormwater Management Facilities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not exceed 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss, or Do not result in more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.

NWP #	NWP Title	DEQ 401 Decision
44	Mining Activities	Denied
45	Repair of Uplands Damaged by Discrete Events	Granted
46	Discharges in Ditches	Granted
48	Commercial Shellfish Mariculture Activities	Granted
49	Coal Remining Activities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result in no more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
50	Underground Coal Mining Activities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not exceed 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss, or • Do not result in more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
51	Land-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not exceed 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss, or • Do not result in more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
52	Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Pilot Projects	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not exceed 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss, or • Do not result in more than 0.5 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States.
53	Removal of Low-Head Dams	Denied
54	Living Shorelines	Granted
55	Seaweed Mariculture Activities	Granted
57	Electric Utility Line and Telecommunications Activities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States. • Do not exceed 500 linear feet of permanent streambed impacts.
58	Utility Line Activities for Water and Other Substances	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not result in more than 0.1 acre of permanent loss of waters of the United States. • Do not exceed 500 linear feet of permanent streambed impacts.
59	Water Reclamation and Reuse Facilities	Granted for activities that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result in no more than 0.5 acre of total loss of waters of the United States. • Result in no more than 300 linear feet of permanent streambed loss.
A	Activities to Improve Passage of Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms	Granted

Appendix C. Turbidity Monitoring Overview

TURBIDITY MONITORING DECISION TREE

PROJECT ACTIVITIES OCCURRING IN OR NEAR WATER



Appendix D: IDAPA 58 Citation Index

[Rule 58.01.02 - WATER QUALITY STANDARDS](#)

1. [§ 58.01.02.000 - LEGAL AUTHORITY](#)
2. [§ 58.01.02.051 - ANTIDegradation Policy](#)
3. [§ 58.01.02.052 - ANTIDegradation Implementation](#)
4. [§ 58.01.02.053 - PUBLIC PARTICIPATION](#)
5. [§ 58.01.02.054 - BENEFICIAL USE SUPPORT STATUS](#)
6. [§ 58.01.02.055 - WATER QUALITY LIMITED WATERS AND TMDLS](#)
7. [§ 58.01.02.056 - 059 - RESERVED](#)
8. [§ 58.01.02.060 - MIXING ZONE POLICY](#)
9. [§ 58.01.02.080 - VIOLATION OF WATER QUALITY STANDARDS](#)
10. [§ 58.01.02.200 - GENERAL SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA](#)
11. [§ 58.01.02.210 - NUMERIC CRITERIA FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES FOR WATERS DESIGNATED FOR AQUATIC LIFE, RECREATION, OR DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY USE](#)
12. [§ 58.01.02.250 - SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR AQUATIC LIFE DESIGNATIONS](#)
13. [§ 58.01.02.251 - SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR RECREATION USE DESIGNATIONS](#)
14. [§ 58.01.02.252 - SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR WATER SUPPLY USE DESIGNATIONS](#)
15. [§ 58.01.02.253 - SURFACE WATER QUALITY CRITERIA FOR WILDLIFE AND AESTHETICS USE DESIGNATIONS](#)
16. [§ 58.01.02.400 - RULES GOVERNING POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES](#)
17. [§ 58.01.02.800 - HAZARDOUS AND DELETERIOUS MATERIAL STORAGE](#)
18. [§ 58.01.02.850 - HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS](#)



IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF
WATER RESOURCES

Northern Region • 7600 N Mineral Drive, Suite 100 • Coeur D'Alene, ID 83815-7763
Phone: 208-762-2800 • Fax: 208-762-2819 • Email: northerninfo@idwr.idaho.gov • Web: idwr.idaho.gov

Governor Brad Little

Director Mathew Weaver

February 24, 2026

Idaho County Road and Bridge Department
Attn: Guy D. Von Bargaen
4682 Highway 13
Kooskia, ID 83539

RE: Joint Application for Permit No. S82-20209
American River

Dear Mr. Von Bargaen:

The Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR) has reviewed your above referenced application for a permit to alter American River and has prepared a decision as provided for in Section 42-3805, Idaho Code. The conditions set forth in this permit are intended to prevent degradation of water quality, protect fish and wildlife habitat, and protect the long-term stability of the stream channel. If you cannot meet the conditions set forth in the permit, please contact this office for further consideration.

Your project has been determined to meet the Stream Channel Alteration Rules, IDAPA 37.03.07 Minimum Standards (Rule 55). You may consider this letter a permit to construct your project according to your attached application, dated November 24, 2025, including diagrams. Project activities include replacing bridge, including abutments, in American River with single-span bridge and new integral abutments located above the mean high water mark. The channel banks will be excavated to design scour depth and vegetated riprap placed along approximately 61 linear feet of American River. The project location is within Section 35, Township 29 North, Range 08 East, Boise Meridian, Idaho County, Idaho.

Failure to adhere to the conditions as set forth herein can result in legal action as provided for in Section 42-3809, Idaho Code. This project is subject to the following Minimum Standards, Special and General Conditions.

MINIMUM STANDARDS:

These standards are established in the Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resources Board; Stream Channel Alteration Rules, IDAPA 37.03.07 dated March 18, 2022, and are enclosed with this permit.

Rule 56 – Construction Procedures
Rule 59 – Culverts and Bridges

SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

- [1] All construction shall be completed in accordance with the descriptions and methods on the attached application and diagrams. Alterations to stream channel shall not impede fish passage, spawning, rearing and boat passage.**
- [2] Prior to construction, permittee shall provide the final dewatering plan, including cofferdam design drawings and material volume(s), to this office. Cofferdam must provide adequate fish passage.**
- [3] In-water work shall occur between July 15 and September 15.**
- [4] All construction activities shall be conducted in such a manner as to minimize turbidity and comply with Idaho water quality standards. Construction shall take place during low flow and from the top of bank; equipment shall not enter the stream channel.**
- [5] Stream bank vegetation shall be protected to the extent practical during construction. Disturbed natural areas shall be reseeded with native vegetation to reduce erosion, restore bank cover and habitat, and inhibit invasion of noxious weeds.**
- [6] Silt fencing or other erosion/sedimentation control measures shall be installed between any area of earth disturbance and the water. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed according to the manufacturer's specifications, during construction, and must be maintained until construction is completed and the disturbed ground is revegetated and stable.**
- [7] All temporary structures, excess excavated material, vegetative or construction debris shall be disposed of out of the stream channel where it cannot reenter the channel. All construction debris shall be removed from the site and disposed of properly.**
- [8] All fuel, oil, and other hazardous materials shall be stored, and equipment refueled away from the stream channel to ensure that a spill will not enter the waterway. Equipment must be free of fuel and lubricant leaks. The operator shall have spill control materials available at all times during this project. These spill control materials shall include, but not be limited to, fuel and/or oil absorbent pads. In the event of a release of fuel or oil to the ground or to surface waters, the Idaho State EMS Communications Center or StateComm shall be contacted at 1-877-554-3367 or 208-846-7610.**
- [9] Permittee is responsible for all work done by any contractor or sub-contractor and shall ensure any contractor who performs the work is informed of and follows all the terms and conditions of this authorization.**
- [10] IDWR Stream Channel Protection Specialist, Emily Barnes, shall be contacted via phone or email no later than three (3) business days prior to construction and no later than fourteen (14) days after completion of project. Phone: (208) 762-2800, Email: Emily.Barnes@idwr.idaho.gov**
- [11] This permit shall expire December 30, 2028.**

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

1. **This permit does not constitute any of the following:**
 - a) An easement or right-of-way to trespass or work upon property belonging to others.
 - b) Other approval that may be required by Local, State or Federal Government, unless specifically stated in the special conditions above.
 - c) Responsibility of the IDWR for damage to any properties due to work done.
 - d) Compliance with the Federal Flood Insurance Program, FEMA regulations or approval of the local Planning and Zoning authority.
2. In accordance with Sections 55-2201 - 55-2210, Idaho Code, the applicant and/or contractors must contact Digline statewide phone number 1-800-342-1585 (Boise area 208-342-1585) not less than three working days prior to the start of any excavation for this project.
3. The permit holder or operator must have a copy of this permit at the alteration site, available for inspection at all times.
4. The IDWR may cancel this permit at any time that it determines such action is necessary to minimize adverse impact on the stream channel.

Conditions and construction procedures approved under this permit may not coincide with the proposal as submitted. Failure to adhere to conditions as set forth herein can result in legal action as provided for in Section 42-3809, Idaho Code.

If you object to the decision issuing this permit with the above conditions, you have 15 days in which to notify this office in writing that you request a formal hearing on the matter. If an objection has not been received within 15 days, the decision will be final under the provisions of IDAPA 37.03.07 (Rule 70).

Please contact the Stream Channel Specialist, Emily Barnes, at (208)762-2800 or Emily.Barnes@idwr.idaho.gov if you have any questions regarding this matter.

Sincerely,



Emily Barnes
Stream Channel Protection Specialist
Northern Region

cc: Garrett Schock, U.S Army Corps of Engineers
Jenna Fortier, Idaho Department of Environmental Quality
Clay Hickey, Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Ian Bridges, Idaho Department of Lands

056. CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES (RULE 56).

01. Conformance to Procedures. Construction shall be done in accordance with the following procedures unless specific approval of other procedures has been given by the Director. When an applicant desires to proceed in a manner different from the following, such procedures should be described on the application. (3-18-22)

02. Operation of Construction Equipment. No construction equipment shall be operated below the existing water surface without specific approval from the Director except as follows: Forging the stream at one (1) location only will be permitted unless otherwise specified; however, vehicles and equipment will not be permitted to push or pull material along the streambed below the existing water level. Work below the water which is essential for preparation of culvert bedding or approved footing installations shall be permitted to the extent that it does not create unnecessary turbidity or stream channel disturbance. Frequent forging will not be permitted in areas where extensive turbidity will be created. (3-18-22)

03. Temporary Structures. Any temporary crossings, bridge supports, cofferdams, or other structures that will be needed during the period of construction shall be designed to handle high flows that could be anticipated during the construction period. All structures shall be completely removed from the stream channel at the conclusion of construction and the area shall be restored to a natural appearance. (3-18-22)

04. Minimizing Disturbance of Area. Care shall be taken to cause only the minimum necessary disturbance to the natural appearance of the area. Streambank vegetation shall be protected except where its removal is absolutely necessary for completion of the work adjacent to the stream channel. (3-18-22)

05. Disposal of Removed Materials. Any vegetation, debris, or other material removed during construction shall be disposed of at some location out of the stream channel where it cannot reenter the channel during high stream flows. (3-18-22)

06. New Cut of Fill Slopes. All new cut or fill slopes that will not be protected with some form of riprap shall be seeded with grass and planted with native vegetation to prevent erosion. (3-18-22)

07. Fill Material. All fill material shall be placed and compacted in horizontal lifts. Areas to be filled shall be cleared of all vegetation, debris and other materials that would be objectionable in the fill. (3-18-22)

08. Limitations on Construction Period. The Director may limit the period of construction as needed to minimize conflicts with fish migration and spawning, recreation use, and other uses. (3-18-22)

059. CULVERTS AND BRIDGES (RULE 59).

01. Culverts and Bridges. Culverts and bridges shall be capable of carrying streamflows and shall not significantly alter conditions upstream or downstream by causing flooding, turbidity, or other problems. The appearance of such installations shall not detract from the natural surroundings of the area. (3-18-22)

02. Location of Culverts and Bridges. Culverts and bridges should be located so that a direct line of approach exists at both the entrance and exit. Abrupt bends at the entrance or exit shall not exist unless suitable erosion protection is provided. (3-18-22)

03. Ideal Gradient. The ideal gradient (bottom slope) is one which is steep enough to prevent silting but flat enough to prevent scouring due to high velocity flows. It is often advisable to make the gradient of a culvert coincide with the average streambed gradient. (3-18-22)

a. Where a culvert is installed on a slope steeper than twenty percent (20%), provisions to anchor the culvert in position will be required. Such provisions shall be included in the application and may involve the use of collars, headwall structures, etc. Smooth concrete pipe having no protruding bell joints or other irregularities shall have such anchoring provisions if the gradient exceeds ten percent (10%). (3-18-22)

04. Size of Culvert or Bridge Opening. The size of the culvert or bridge opening shall be such that it is capable of passing design flows without overtopping the streambank or causing flooding or other damage. (3-18-22)

a. Design flows shall be based upon the following minimum criteria:

Drainage Area	Design Flow Frequency
Less than 50 sq. mi.	25 Years
Over 50 sq. mi. or more	50 years or greatest flow of record, whichever is more

(3-18-22)

b. For culverts and bridges located on U.S. Forest Service or other federal lands, the sizing should comply with the Forest Practices Act as adopted by the federal agencies or the Department of Lands. (3-18-22)

c. For culverts or bridges located in a community qualifying for the national flood issuance program, the minimum size culvert shall accommodate the one hundred (100) year design flow frequency. (3-18-22)

d. If the culvert or bridge design is impractical for the site, the crossing may be designed with additional flow capacity outside the actual crossing structure, provided there is no increase in the Base Flood Elevation.

(NOTE: When flow data on a particular stream is unavailable, it is almost always safe to maintain the existing gradient and cross-section area present in the existing stream channel. Comparing the proposed crossing size with others upstream or downstream is also a valuable means of obtaining information regarding the size needed for a proposed crossing.) (3-18-22)

e. Minimum clearance shall be at least one (1) foot at all bridges. This may need to be increased substantially in the areas where ice passage or debris may be a problem. Minimum culvert sizes required for stream crossings: (3-18-22)

i. Eighteen (18) inch diameter for culverts up to seventy (70) feet long; (3-18-22)

ii. Twenty-four (24) inch diameter for all culverts over seventy (70) feet long. (3-18-22)

f. In streams where fish passage is of concern as determined by the director, an applicant shall comply with the following provisions and/or other approved criteria to ensure that passage will not be prevented by a proposed crossing. (3-18-22)

g. Minimum water depth shall be approximately eight (8) inches for salmon and steelhead and at least three (3) inches in all other cases. (3-18-22)

h. Maximum flow velocities for streams shall not exceed those shown in Figure 17 in APPENDIX H, located at the end of this chapter, for more than a forty-eight (48) hour period. The curve used will depend on the type of fish to be passed. (3-18-22)

i. Where it is not feasible to adjust the size or slope to obtain permissible velocities, the following precautions may be utilized to achieve the desired situation. (3-18-22)

j. Baffles downstream or inside the culvert may be utilized to increase depth and reduce velocity. Design criteria may be obtained from the Idaho Fish and Game Department. (3-18-22)

k. Where multiple openings for flow are provided, baffles or other measures used in one (1) opening only shall be adequate provided that the opening is designed to carry the main flow during low-flow periods. (3-18-22)

05. Construction of Crossings. When crossings are constructed in erodible material, upstream and downstream ends shall be protected from erosive damage through the use of such methods as dumped rock riprap, headwall structures, etc., and such protection shall extend below the erodible streambed and into the banks at least two (2) feet unless some other provisions are made to prevent undermining. (3-18-22)

a. Where fish passage must be provided, upstream drops at the entrance to a culvert will not be permitted and a maximum drop of one (1) foot will be permitted at the downstream end if an adequate jumping pool is maintained below the drop. (3-18-22)

b. Downstream control structures such as are shown in Figure 18 in APPENDIX I, located at the end of this chapter, can be used to reduce downstream erosion and improve fish passage. They may be constructed with gabions, pilings and rock drop structures. (3-18-22)

06. Multiple Openings. Where a multiple opening will consist of two (2) or more separate culvert structures, they shall be spaced far enough apart to allow proper compaction of the fill between the individual structures. The minimum spacing in all situations shall be one (1) foot. In areas where fish passage must be provided, only one (1) opening shall be constructed to carry all low flows. Low flow baffles may be required to facilitate fish passage. (3-18-22)

07. Areas to be Filled. All areas to be filled shall be cleared of vegetation, topsoil, and other unsuitable material prior to placing fill. Material cleared from the site shall be disposed of above the high water line of the stream. Fill material shall be reasonably well-graded and compacted and shall not contain large quantities of silt, sand, organic matter, or debris. In locations where silty or sandy material must be utilized for fill material, it will be necessary to construct impervious sections both upstream and downstream to prevent the erodible sand or silt from being carried away (see Figure 19, APPENDIX J, located at the end of this chapter), Sideslopes for fills shall not exceed one and one half to one (1.5:1). Minimum cover over all culvert pipes and arches shall be one (1) foot. (3-18-22)

08. Installation of Pipe and Arch Culvert. All pipe and arch culverts shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. (3-18-22)

a. The culvert shall be designed so that headwaters will not rise above the top of the culvert entrance unless a headworks is provided. (3-18-22)

RECEIVED

NOV 24 2025

JOINT APPLICATION FOR PERMITS

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS - IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES - IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Authorities: The Department of Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Idaho Department of Water Resources (IDWR), and Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) established a joint process for activities impacting jurisdictional waterways that require review and/or approval of both the Corps and State of Idaho.

Joint Application: Information provided on this application will be used in evaluating the proposed activities. Disclosure of requested information is voluntary. Failure to supply the requested information may delay processing and issuance of the appropriate permit or authorization.

See Instruction Guide for assistance with Application. Accurate submission of requested information can prevent delays in reviewing and permitting your application. Drawings including vicinity maps, plan-view and section-view drawings must be submitted on 8-1/2 x 11 papers.

Do not start work until you have received all required permits from both the Corps and the State of Idaho

FOR AGENCY USE ONLY

Table with 4 columns: Agency (USACE, Idaho Department of Water Resources, Idaho Department of Lands), Date Received, Fee Received status, and Receipt No. Includes handwritten entries for dates and receipt numbers.

INCOMPLETE APPLICANTS MAY NOT BE PROCESSED

Main application form with sections for contact information (applicant and agent), project details (name, county, address, coordinates), dates, and purpose/need. Includes checkboxes for project location and purpose.

16. DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EACH ACTIVITY WITHIN OVERALL PROJECT. Specifically indicate portions that take place within waters of the United States, including wetlands: Include dimensions; equipment, construction, methods; erosion, sediment and turbidity controls; hydrological changes: general stream/surface water flows, estimated winter/summer flows; borrow sources, disposal locations etc.:

See attached.

17. DESCRIBE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED to AVOID or MEASURES TAKEN to MINIMIZE and/ or COMPENSATE for IMPACTS to WATERS of the UNITED STATES, INCLUDING WETLANDS: See Instruction Guide for specific details.

Project actions cannot avoid impacts to waters and wetlands. Alternatives to the proposed action were not considered as they would not meet the purpose and need of the project. To minimize impacts, construction activities will occur during low flow periods. Best management practices (BMPs) will be designed, implemented, and maintained to ensure minimization of impacts to waters and wetlands.

Riprap will be vegetated with live willow cuttings during installation.

The Contractor will adhere to all general and regional permit conditions for Nationwide Permit No. 03: Maintenance.

18. PROPOSED MITIGATION STATEMENT or PLAN: If you believe a mitigation plan is not needed, provide a statement and your reasoning why a mitigation plan is NOT required. Or, attach a copy of your proposed mitigation plan.

Mitigation will not be required by the USACE as stream impacts are less than 0.03 acres and wetland impacts are less than 0.1 acres.

19. TYPE and QUANTITY of MATERIAL(S) to be discharged below the ordinary high water mark and/or wetlands:

See Attached Dirt or Topsoil: _____ cubic yards
 Dredged Material: _____ cubic yards
 Clean Sand: _____ cubic yards
 Clay: _____ cubic yards
 Gravel, Rock, or Stone: _____ cubic yards
 Concrete: _____ cubic yards
 Other (describe): Riprap : 28.5 cubic yards
 Other (describe): _____ : _____ cubic yards

TOTAL: 28.5 cubic yards

20. TYPE and QUANTITY of impacts to waters of the United States, including wetlands:

See Attached
 Filling: 0.0101 acres 433.03 sq ft. 28.5 cubic yards
 Backfill & Bedding: _____ acres _____ sq ft. _____ cubic yards
 Land Clearing: _____ acres _____ sq ft. _____ cubic yards
 Dredging: _____ acres _____ sq ft. _____ cubic yards
 Flooding: _____ acres _____ sq ft. _____ cubic yards
 Excavation: 0.0163 acres 708.4 sq ft. 52.3 cubic yards
 Draining: _____ acres _____ sq ft. _____ cubic yards
 Other: _____ : _____ acres _____ sq ft. _____ cubic yards

TOTALS: 0.0264 acres 1,141.43 sq ft. 80.8 cubic yards

21. HAVE ANY WORK ACTIVITIES STARTED ON THIS PROJECT? NO YES If yes, describe ALL work that has occurred including dates.

22. LIST ALL PREVIOUSLY ISSUED PERMIT AUTHORIZATIONS:
None.

23. YES, Alteration(s) are located on Public Trust Lands, Administered by Idaho Department of Lands

24. SIZE AND FLOW CAPACITY OF BRIDGE/CULVERT and DRAINAGE AREA SERVED: 60.37 Square Miles

25. IS PROJECT LOCATED IN A MAPPED FLOODWAY? NO YES If yes, contact the floodplain administrator in the local government jurisdiction in which the project is located. A Floodplain Development permit and a No-rise Certification may be required.

26a WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION: Pursuant to the Clean Water Act, anyone who wishes to discharge dredge or fill material into the waters of the United States, either on private or public property, must obtain a Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) from the appropriate water quality certifying government entity.
See Instruction Guide for further clarification and all contact information.

The following information is requested by IDEQ and/or EPA concerning the proposed impacts to water quality and anti-degradation:
 NO YES Is applicant willing to assume that the affected waterbody is high quality?
 NO YES Does applicant have water quality data relevant to determining whether the affected waterbody is high quality or not?
 NO YES Is the applicant willing to collect the data needed to determine whether the affected waterbody is high quality or not?

26b. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's): List the Best Management Practices and describe these practices that you will use to minimize impacts on water quality and anti-degradation of water quality. All feasible alternatives should be considered - treatment or otherwise. Select an alternative which will minimize degrading water quality

An approved pollution and erosion control plan will be prepared and carried out to reduce the risk of pollution and erosion related to construction activities. The plan must contain, at a minimum, the following elements and must meet requirements of all applicable laws and regulations:

- Practices to prevent erosion and sedimentation associated with access roads, construction-sites, borrow site operations, equipment and material storage sites, fueling operations, and staging areas (e.g., fiber wattles and silt fence).
- Practices to confine, remove, and dispose of excess concrete, cement, and other mortars or bonding agents, including measures for washout facilities.
- A description of any hazardous product or material that will be used for the project, including procedures for inventory, storage, handling, and monitoring.
- A Spill Containment and Control Plan that includes notification procedures, specific clean up and disposal instructions for different products available on the site, proposed methods for disposal of spilled material, and employee training for spill containment.
- Practices to prevent construction debris from dropping into any stream or waterbody, and to remove any in-stream material with a minimum disturbance to the streambed and water quality.
- Practices to ensure safe dewatering plan if dewatering is necessary. Pump shall be designed to minimize negative effects to waterbody and surrounding areas. Collected water that is to be removed from project area shall meet State of Idaho Water Quality Standards prior to discharge.
- A detailed plan of the diversion structure will include placement of the diversion pipe and barriers if needed. Practices to execute minimal temporary impacts to wetlands will be in effect.

Through the 401 Certification process, water quality certification will stipulate minimum management practices needed to prevent degradation.

27. LIST EACH IMPACT to stream, river, lake, reservoir, including shoreline: Attach site map with each impact location.

Activity	Name of Water Body	Intermittent Perennial	Description of Impact and Dimensions	Impact Length Linear Feet
Riprap Installation	American River	Perennial	install approximately 28.1 cubic yards of riprap	60.9
TOTAL STREAM IMPACTS (Linear Feet):				60.9

28. LIST EACH WETLAND IMPACT include mechanized clearing, fill excavation, flood, drainage, etc. Attach site map with each impact location.

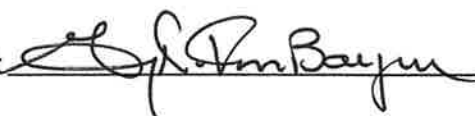
Activity	Wetland Type: Emergent, Forested, Scrub/Shrub	Distance to Water Body (linear ft)	Description of Impact Purpose: road crossing, compound, culvert, etc.	Impact Length (acres, square ft linear ft)
Riprap Installation	Emergent	abutting	riprap installation for bridge replacement	4.73
TOTAL WETLAND IMPACTS (Square Feet):				4.73

29. ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNERS NOTIFICATION REQUIREM: Provide contact information of ALL adjacent property owners below.

<p>Name: Dreamland LLC</p> <p>Mailing Address: 7599 Highway 14</p> <p>City: Grangeville State: ID Zip Code: 83530</p> <p>Phone Number (include area code): E-mail:</p>	<p>Name: Craig Eugene Marvin</p> <p>Mailing Address: PO Box 1378</p> <p>City: Orofino State: ID Zip Code: 83544</p> <p>Phone Number (include area code): E-mail:</p>
<p>Name: Jason D Lunders</p> <p>Mailing Address: 310 3rd Street</p> <p>City: Culdesac State: ID Zip Code: 83524</p> <p>Phone Number (include area code): E-mail:</p>	<p>Name:</p> <p>Mailing Address:</p> <p>City: State: Zip Code:</p> <p>Phone Number (include area code): E-mail:</p>
<p>Name:</p> <p>Mailing Address:</p> <p>City: State: Zip Code:</p> <p>Phone Number (include area code): E-mail:</p>	<p>Name:</p> <p>Mailing Address:</p> <p>City: State: Zip Code:</p> <p>Phone Number (include area code): E-mail:</p>
<p>Name:</p> <p>Mailing Address:</p> <p>City: State: Zip Code:</p> <p>Phone Number (include area code): E-mail:</p>	<p>Name:</p> <p>Mailing Address:</p> <p>City: State: Zip Code:</p> <p>Phone Number (include area code): E-mail:</p>

30. SIGNATURES: STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION / CERTIFICATION OF AGENT / ACCESS

Application is hereby made for permit, or permits, to authorize the work described in this application and all supporting documentation. I certify that the 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 (Block 2). I hereby grant the agencies to which this application is made, the right to access/come upon the above-described location(s) to inspect the proposed and completed work/activities.

Signature of Applicant:  Date: 7 Oct 25

Signature of Agent:  Date: 10/8/2025

This application must be signed by the person who desires to undertake the proposed activity AND signed by a duly authorized agent (see Block 1, 2, 30). Further, 18 USC Section 1001 provides that: "Whoever, in any manner within the jurisdiction of any department 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".

LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
American River
Idaho County, Idaho

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Block 16.

Mother Lode Road Bridge (Idaho County's Bridge Key Number 29355) is a 97-foot, three span, steel truss bridge with reinforced concrete abutments and was originally built in 1936. The existing structure width is 13 feet 2 inches and has a travel width of 12 feet 8 inches, curb to curb. The replacement bridge will provide one 12-foot lane and 4-foot shoulders equaling a total travel width of 20 feet.

The existing bridge will be removed and replaced with a 23.5 foot wide by 104 foot long single-span bridge founded on drilled and socketed piles and integral abutments located outside the OHWM. Four 42-inch wide-flange precast prestressed concrete deck girders will be overlaid with a wearing surface of 3-inch minimum hot mix asphalt. Three-tube curb-mounted railings will result in a total out-to-out width of 23 feet 6 inches. The northern abutment, which currently partially sits within the OWH, will be removed and shifted back seven feet. Riprap will be included to an extent of 30 linear feet upstream and 27 linear feet downstream of the bridge.

Roadway modifications will include widening the roadway surface only at the bridge while maintaining the existing roadway width. Roadside safety will be improved with the installation of guardrail.

Each of the channel banks will be excavated down to the design scour depth and riprap placed within the channel and then native streambed material placed over the riprap to bring the channel back to its existing streambed elevation. (See attached Situation and Layout Exhibit [Sheet 2]).

There will be 1,141.43 square feet of permanent and 703.7 square feet of temporary impacts to WOTUS, including wetlands, as a result of the project.

Prior to bridge demolition the river will be diverted using cofferdams to isolate the work area. Any soil-disturbing work, including excavation, below the OHW will be conducted within de-watered work areas isolated from flowing waters. Any de-watering needed from inside river diversion, or other work isolation structure will be pumped to an upland site. Sediment laden water will not be allowed to return to the river. Clean water may return to the river. After the completion of bridge construction and final grading work, the cofferdams will be removed to resume regular river flow.

All staging and material stockpiling will take place within previously disturbed areas. All borrow for the project will be provided from contractor commercial sources. Disposal locations will be located out of the project limits in the uplands. Stormwater runoff conditions will be perpetuated from existing conditions. After re-grading is complete, disturbed areas will be revegetated. Typical construction equipment includes: excavator, backhoe, loader, dump truck(s), crane, skidsteer, and compaction equipment.

LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho

Block 19.

Type	Impact Action	Quantity: Cubic Yards (CY)
Riprap (below OHW)	Riprap installation below OHW	28.1 CY
Riprap (within wetlands)	Riprap installation within wetlands	0.4 CY
Total materials discharged below OHW and wetlands		28.5 CY

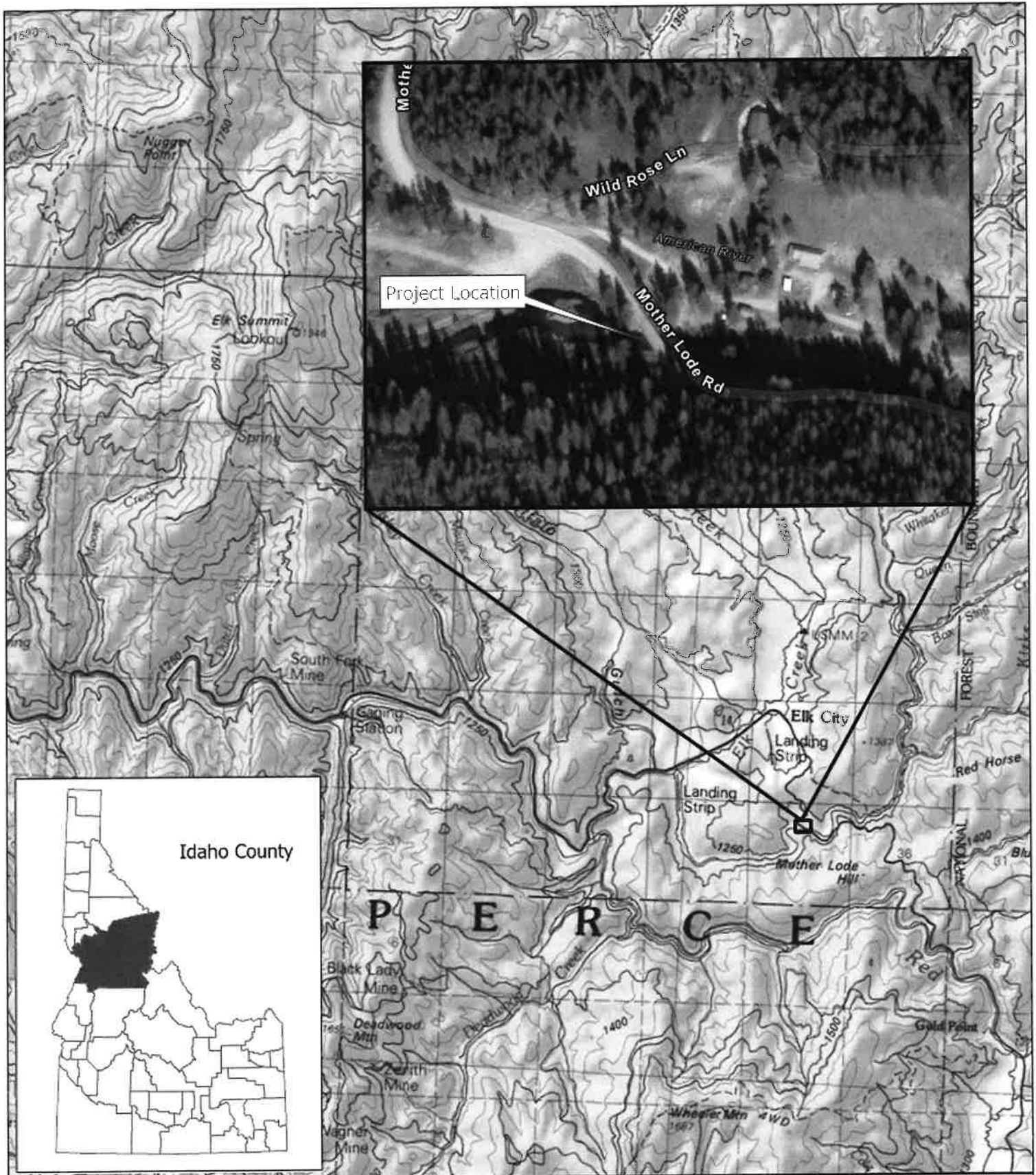
Block 20.

Permanent Impacts

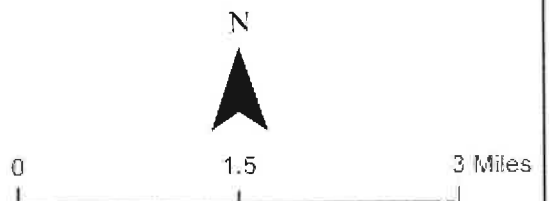
Type	Impact Action	Quantity		
		Acres (AC)	Square Feet (SF)	Cubic Yards (CY)
Filling (below OHW)	Riprap installation below OHW	0.01 AC	428.3 SF	28.1 CY
Filling (within wetlands)	Riprap installation within wetlands	0.0001 AC	4.73 SF	0.4 CY
Excavation (below OHW)	Excavation of native streambed material to allow for the placement of riprap	0.0162 AC	703.7 SF	51.7 CY
Excavation (within wetlands)	Excavation of native material to allow for the placement of riprap	0.0001 AC	4.7 SF	0.6 CY
Total Permanent Impacts below OHW and wetlands		0.0264 AC	1,141.43 SF	80.8 CY

Temporary Impacts

Type	Impact Action	Quantity		
		Acres (AC)	Square Feet (SF)	Cubic Yards (CY)
Backfill (below OHW)	Replacement of native streambed material over riprap	0.0162 AC	703.7 SF	16.8 CY
Total Temporary Impacts below OHW and wetlands		0.0162 AC	703.7 SF	16.8 CY



LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho
 September 26, 2025
 Sheet 1 of 10



LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
American River
Idaho County, Idaho

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1. Site photograph taken from upstream of the bridge, looking west toward the bridge.



Photograph 2. Site photograph taken from downstream of the bridge, looking east toward the bridge.



Photograph 3. Site photograph taken from the southern bank of the American River, looking northeast toward the bridge.



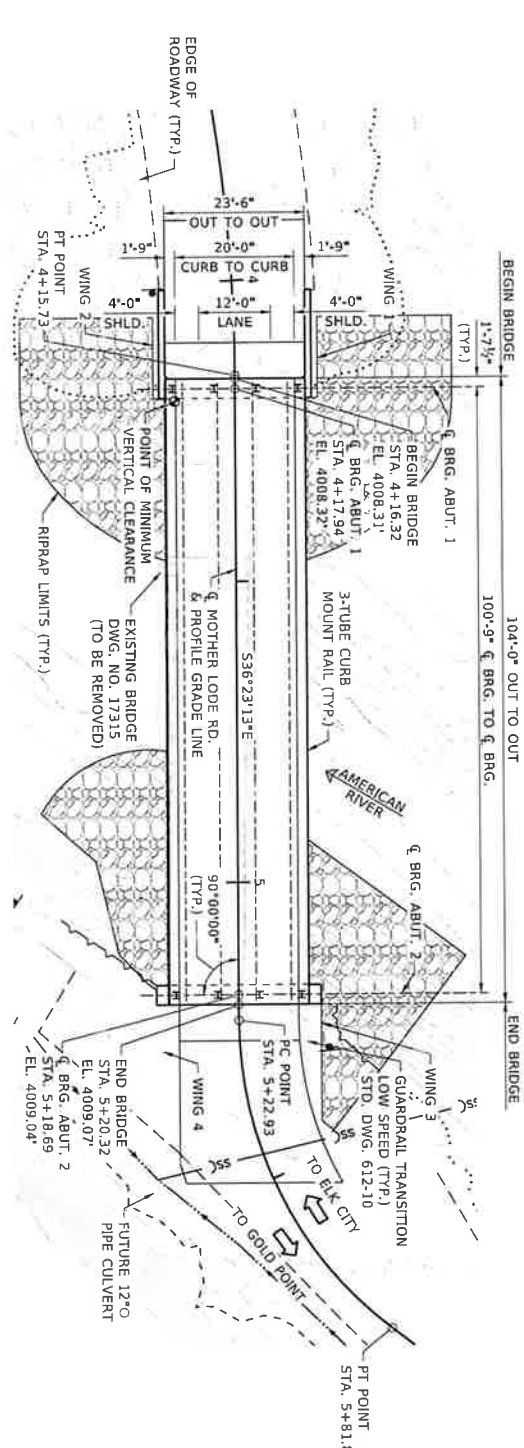
Photograph 4. Site photograph taken from Mother Lode Road north of the bridge, looking southeast toward the bridge.



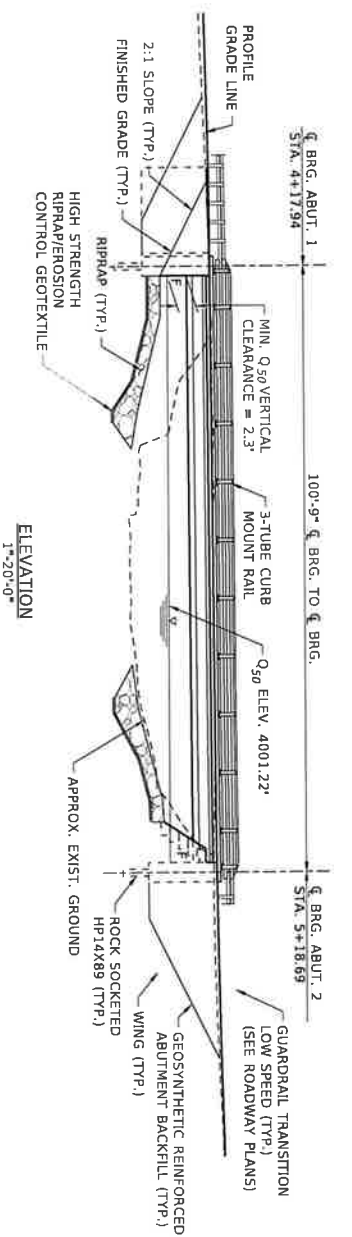
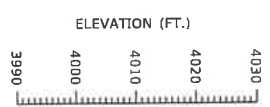
Photograph 5. Site photograph taken from the western side of the bridge, looking west toward American River.



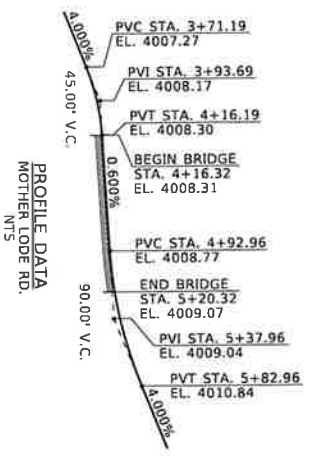
Photograph 6. Site photograph taken from the eastern side of the bridge, looking east toward American River.



PLAN
1"-20'-0"



ELEVATION
1"-20'-0"



PROFILE DATA
MOTHER LODGE RD.
NTS

HYDRAULIC DATA

FLOOD DISCHARGE	HW. ELEVATION	VELOCITY
980 cfs	4001.22'	4.35 fps
1,100 cfs	4001.50'	4.60 fps
1,380 cfs	4002.07'	5.15 fps

LLIB Bridge Replacement No. 29356, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho
 September 26, 2025
 Sheet 3 of 10

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS
1			DESIGNED
2			SCALE SHOWN
3			DESIGNED
4			DESIGNED
5			DESIGNED
6			DESIGNED
7			DESIGNED
8			DESIGNED
9			DESIGNED
10			DESIGNED
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100			DESIGNED

NOT APPROVED
 PRELIMINARY
 FOR CONSTRUCTION

ENGLISH
 PROJECT NO. 29356

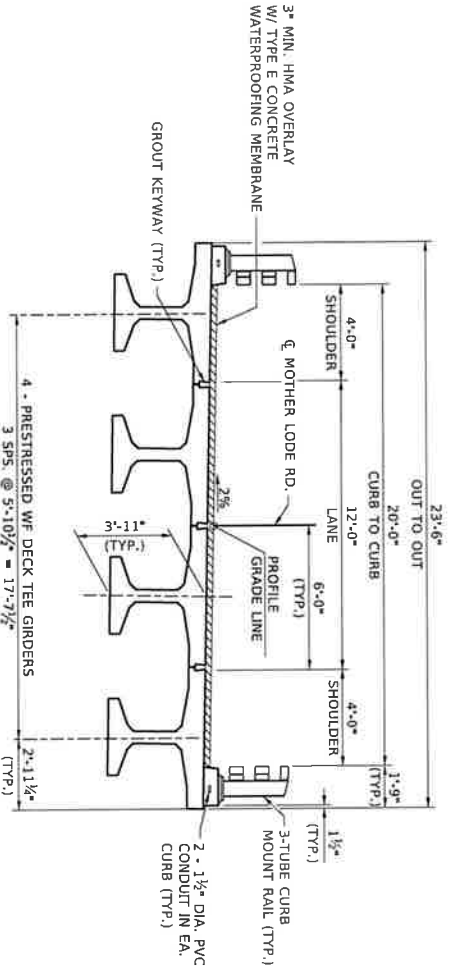
SITUATION AND LAYOUT
 104' PRESTRESSED CONCRETE BRIDGE
 MOTHER LODGE ROAD OVER AMERICAN RIVER
 STA. 4+68.32

BRIDGE PLANS
 BRIDGE KEY NO. 29356
 COUNTY IDAHO
 BRIDGE DWG. NO. SHEET 1 OF 2



DAVID EVANS
 AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 ENGINEERS

L11B Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho
 September 26, 2025
 Sheet 4 of 10



PROPOSED TYPICAL SECTION
 (LOOKING AHEAD ON STATION)
 1"=5'-0"

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNED	SCALE	SHOWN
1					DESIGNED BY: T. ZANONI	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SCALE: AS SHOWN
2					CHECKED BY: D. FOSTER	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SCALE: AS SHOWN
3					APPROVED BY: A. RIGSBY	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SCALE: AS SHOWN
4					CONTRACT NO. 29355	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SCALE: AS SHOWN
5					DRAWING DATE: SEPTEMBER 2025	SCALE: AS SHOWN	SCALE: AS SHOWN

DAVID EVANS
 INC. AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

ENGLISH
 PROJECT NO. 29356
 TYPICAL SECTION
 104' PRESTRESSED CONCRETE BRIDGE
 MOTHER LODGE ROAD OVER AMERICAN RIVER
 STA. 4+68.32
 BRIDGE KEY NO. 29356
 COUNTY IDAHO
 BRIDGE DWG. NO. XXX
 KEY NO. 29356
 SHEET 2 OF 2

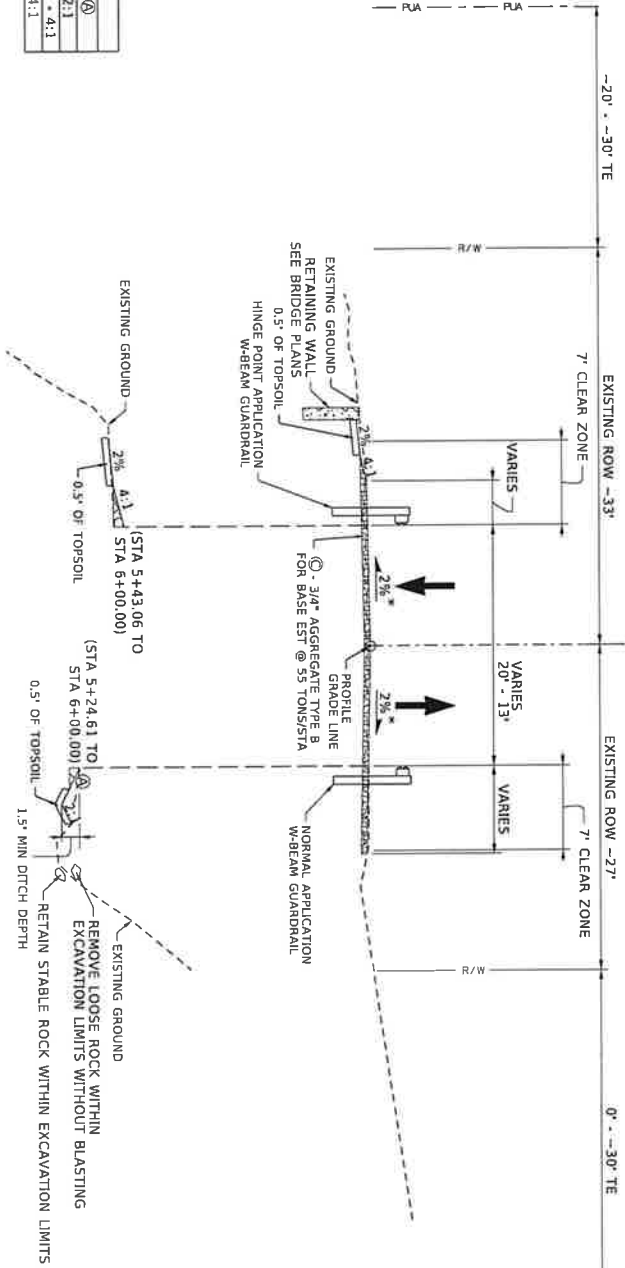
NOT APPROVED
 FOR PRELIMINARY
 CONSTRUCTION

LLB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho
 September 26, 2025
 Sheet 6 of 10

MOTHER LODGE ROAD TYPICAL SECTION
 (STA 5+20.32 TO STA 6+00.00)
 N.T.S.

NOTES
 * SEE SUPERELEVATION DIAGRAM

FORESLOPES			
STATION RANGE	①	②	③
5+24.61 TO 5+85	2:1		
5+85 TO 5+87	2:1	4:1	
5+87 TO 6+00	4:1		



REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	BY

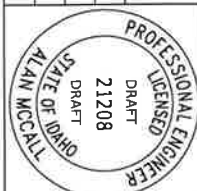
DESIGNED	DESIGN CHECKED	DETAILED	DRAWING CHECKED
B. CARVER	A. MCCALL	B. CANVEN	A. MCCALL

SCALES SHOWN	SCALE
ARE FOR 11" X 17" PRINTS ONLY	
CADD FILE NAME	29355_179_D02.dgn
DRAWING DATE	SEPTEMBER 2025

PROJECT NO.
MOTHER LODGE RD BR REPLACEMENT

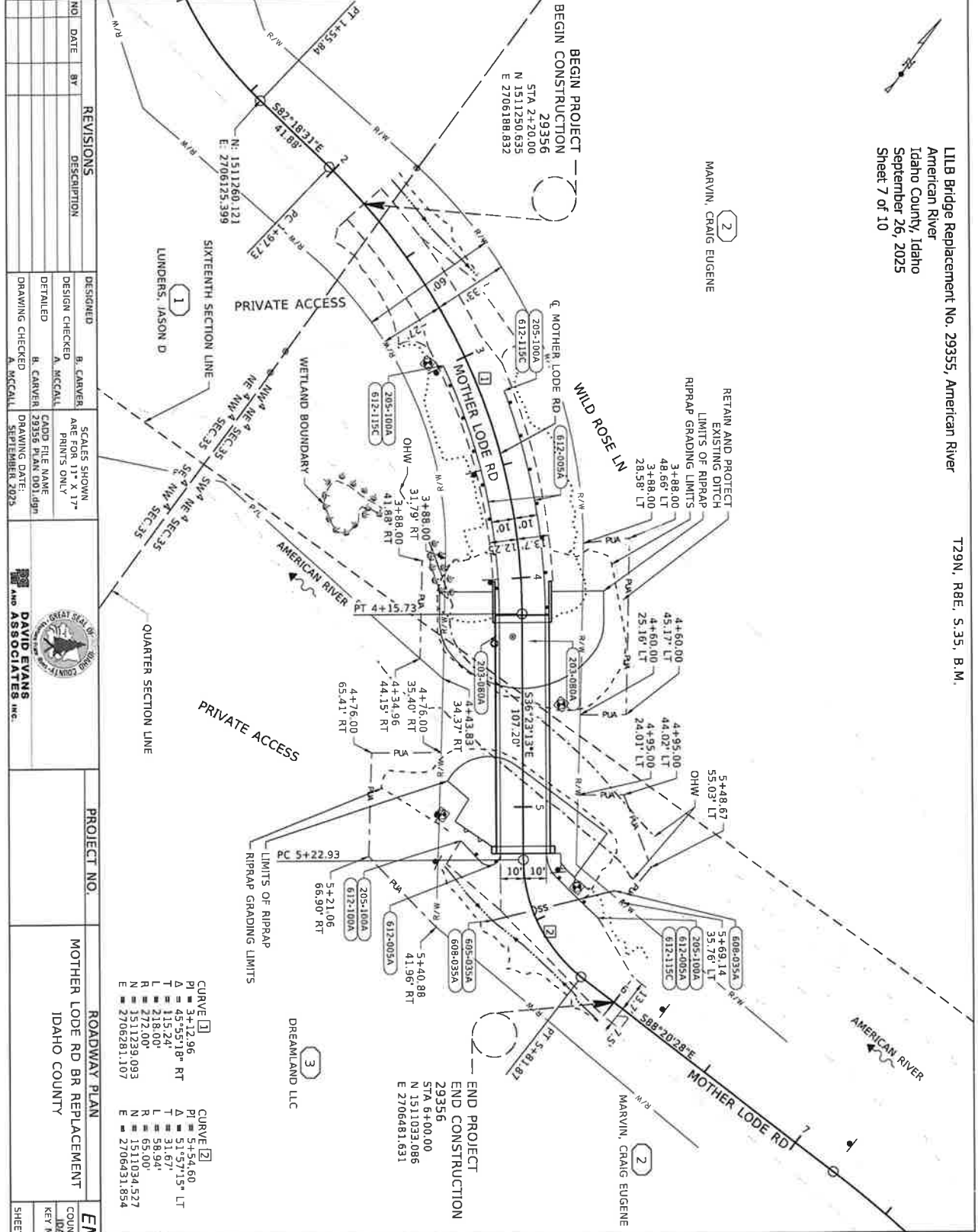
TYPICAL SECTION
IDAHO COUNTY

ENGLISH
COUNTY NUMBER: 29355
SHEET 4 OF 21



LILB Bridge Replacement No. 29355, American River
 American River
 Idaho County, Idaho
 September 26, 2025
 Sheet 7 of 10

T29N, R8E, S.35, B.M.



NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS	DESIGNED	DESIGN CHECKED	SCALE	PROJECT NO.	ROADWAY PLAN	COUNTY	KEY NUMBER	SHEET
				B. CARVER	A. MCCALL	AS SHOWN	MOTHER LODGE RD BR REPLACEMENT	IDAHO COUNTY	IDAHO COUNTY	29356	10 OF 21
				A. MCCALL	B. CARVER	PRINTS ONLY					
				A. MCCALL	B. CARVER	SCALE FILE NAME					
				A. MCCALL	B. CARVER	DATE					
				A. MCCALL	B. CARVER	DATE					

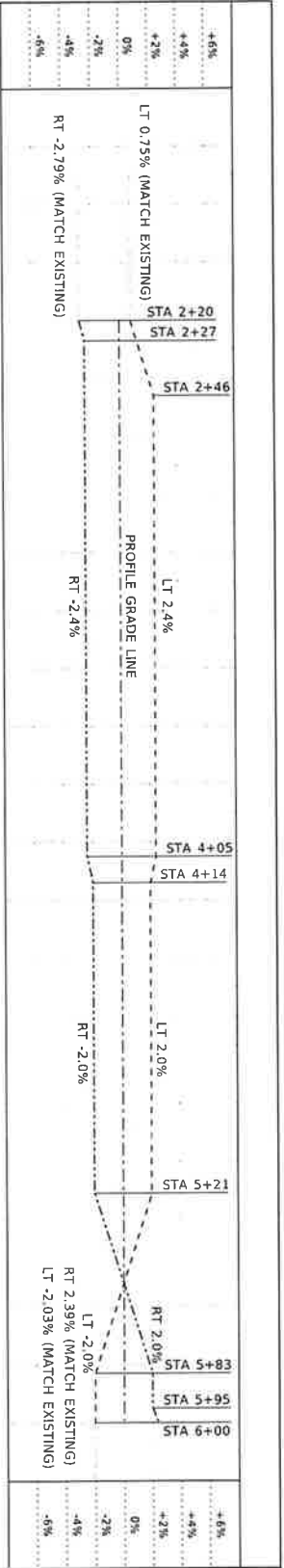
CURVE	PI	Δ	T	L	N	E
1	3+12.96	45°55'18"	115.24'	215.00'	151.1239	093
2	5+54.60	31°57'15"	34.67'	65.00'	151.1034	527
					2706431.854	

NO.	DESCRIPTION
203-080A	REMOVAL OF GUARDRAIL
83 FT	STA 4+42.54, 11.69 RT TO STA 5+08.17, 12.59 RT TO STA 4+27.85, 3.93 LT TO STA 5+08.03, 1.53 LT
205-100A	GUARDRAIL TERMINAL GRADING
1 EA	STA 3+19.94, 10.00 LT TO STA 3+18.84, 10.00 LT TO STA 5+66.23, 23.64 LT
1 EA	STA 5+66.23, 23.64 LT
805-035A	18" STORM SEWER PIPE
55 FT	STA 5+43.94, 18.05 RT TO STA 5+55.03, 58.20 LT
808-035A	18" APRON FOR PIPE
1 EA	STA 5+43.94, 18.06 RT TO STA 5+55.03, 58.20 LT
812-005A	W-BEAM GUARDRAIL
113 FT	STA 2+99.54, 10.00 RT TO STA 4+18.82, 10.00 RT TO STA 4+18.82, 10.00 LT TO STA 5+14.48, 27.13 RT TO STA 5+20.32, 10.00 RT TO STA 5+20.32, 10.00 LT TO STA 5+80.20, 23.64 LT
814-110A	GUARDRAIL ANCHOR
1 EA	STA 5+14.48, 27.13 RT
812-115C	GUARDRAIL TERMINAL TANGENT
1 EA	STA 2+99.54, 10.00 RT TO STA 3+18.84, 10.00 RT TO STA 5+66.23, 23.64 LT
1 EA	STA 5+66.23, 23.64 LT

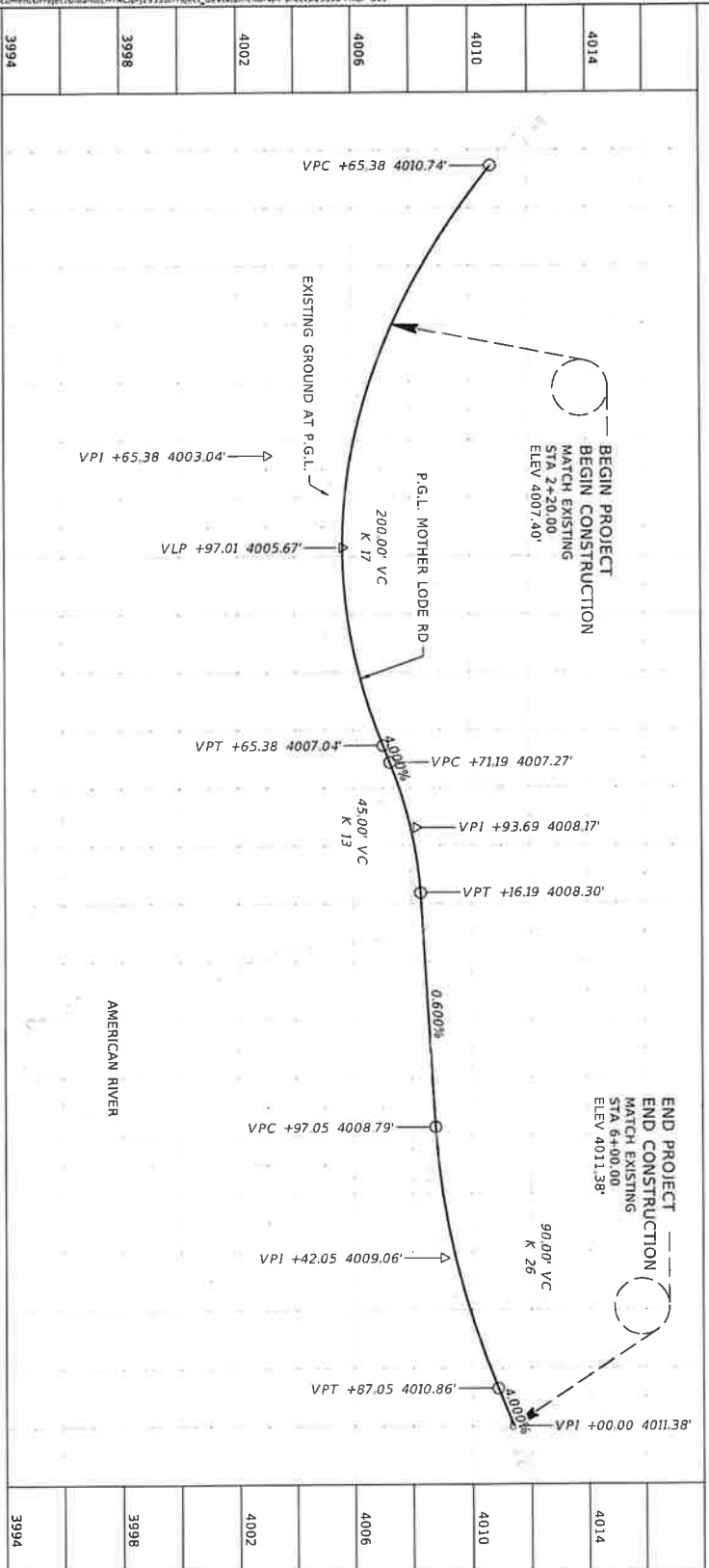
NOTES:
 1. ENSURE GUARDRAIL POSTS DO NOT CONFLICT WITH STORM PIPE BEFORE INSTALLING.
 2. SEE ROADWAY DETAIL SHEETS FOR GRADING DETAILS.
 3. RETAIN AND PROTECT SURVEY MONUMENTS ACCORDING TO TTD 107.19.
 4. INSTALL SLEEVES TO AVOID GRAB FABRIC.

ENGLISH

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
 LICENSED
 STATE OF IDAHO
 DRAFT
 21208
 ALAN MCCALL



MOTHER LODGE RD SUPERELEVATION



NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS
			DESCRIPTION
			DESIGNED
			DESIGN CHECKED
			DETAILED
			DRAWING CHECKED

SCALES SHOWN
 ARE FOR 11" X 17"
 PRINTS ONLY
 SAID FILE NAME
 19356_TAC_001.dgn
 DRAWING DATE:
 9/26/2025

DAVID EVANS
 AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

PROJECT NO.
 MOTHER LODGE RD BR REPLACEMENT
 IDAHO COUNTY

ROADWAY PROFILE
 MOTHER LODGE RD BR REPLACEMENT
 IDAHO COUNTY

ENGLISH
 COUNTY
 IDAHO COUNTY
 KEY NUMBER
 29356
 SHEET 11 OF 21



