

INDEX  
FOR  
SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS  
AND RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Adopted January 1, 2024

This index contains a listing of SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, frequently used RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS, and LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ERRATA Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction  
(Adopted 1-1-22) (Revised 1-1-24)

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Local Public Agency	County	Section Number
Livingston County	Livingston	21-00196-04-BR

**Check this box for lettings prior to 01/01/2024.**

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Local Public Agency

County

Section Number

Livingston County

Livingston

21-00196-04-BR

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BUREAU OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT SPECIAL PROVISIONS

GUIDE BRIDGE SPECIAL PROVISIONS

LIVINGSTON COUNTY PREVAILING WAGE

HIGHWAY STANDARDS



## SPECIAL PROVISIONS

The following Special Provisions supplement the “Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction”, adopted January 1, 2022, the latest editions of the “Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways”, and the “Manual of Test Procedures for Materials” in effect on the date of invitation for bids, and the Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions indicated on the Check Sheet included herein which apply to and govern the construction of Section 21-00196-04-BR and in case of conflict with any part or parts, of said Specifications, the said Special Provisions shall take precedence and shall govern.

### **LOCATION OF WORK**

This project is located approximately 1 ½ miles southeast of Long Point, Illinois in Livingston County. It is located on the section line of Sec. 9 and 10, T29N, R3E, of the 3<sup>rd</sup> P.M.

### **DESCRIPTION OF WORK**

This work shall consist of the construction of a single span steel WF beam bridge, guardrail and HMA approaches. The bridge includes a reinforced concrete deck, steel bridge rail built on pile bent integral abutments, measuring 77'-8" back-to-back of abutments and 32'-0" out-to-out of deck.

### **PREQUALIFICATION OF BIDDERS**

The provisions for the Prequalification of Bidders of LRS-6 of the Bureau of Local Roads and Streets Special Provisions shall apply to this project. Prequalification will be required of all bidders on this project.

### **PREVAILING WAGE**

Prevailing wages as defined by 820 ILCS 130 et. seq. shall be required on this contract. Prevailing wage rates are revised by the Illinois Department of Labor and are available on the Department’s website at the following URL:

<https://labor.illinois.gov/laws-rules/conmed/current-prevailing-rates.html>

### **PUBLIC SAFETY AND CONVENIENCE**

The contractor shall maintain all entrances and side roads along the proposed improvement. Interference with traffic movements and inconvenience to owners of abutting property and the public shall be kept to a minimum. Any delays or inconveniences to the Contractor caused by complying with these requirements shall be included in the contract, and no additional compensation will be allowed.

### **PRECAUTION FOR UTILITIES**

The Contractor shall take whatever precautions which may be necessary to protect the property of the various public utilities which may be located underground or above ground, at or adjacent to the site of this improvement. The Contractor will be required to repair or replace at his own expense, or bear the cost, to repair or replace, any public utility property which has been damaged through his efforts. The procedure and specifications of repair will be in accordance with the regulations and/or policy of the utility.

## **JOINT UTILITY LOCATING INFORMATION FOR EXCAVATORS**

The Contractor's attention is directed to the fact that there exists within the State of Illinois a Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators (J.U.L.I.E.) System. Many utility companies and municipalities which have gas mains and a number of others are a part of this system.

Instead of the Contractor notifying each individual utility owner that he will be working within the area, it will only be necessary to call the number of the Joint Utility Locating Information for Excavators System which is (800)892-0123 and they will notify all utility companies involved that their respective utility should be located. A minimum of forty-eight hours advance notice is required and the political name of the township where the work is located, as shown on the cover sheet, along with other location information such as land section and quarter section will have to be given.

## **BRIDGE SHOP DRAWINGS**

The Contractor shall submit steel beam fabrication plans to Hampton, Lenzini and Renwick, Inc., 3085 Stevenson Drive, Suite 201, Springfield, IL 62703, for review and approval. Electronic submittals can be made by PDF to [swmegginson@hlreng.com](mailto:swmegginson@hlreng.com).

## **BORROW AREAS, USE AREAS, AND/OR WASTE AREAS**

In Addition to the provisions in Article 107.22 of the Standard Specifications, any required submittal(s) to the District office shall require four (4) copies sent for processing. All copies of pictures submitted shall be in color.

## **STANDARDS IN THE PLANS**

The Standards with the revision number listed in the list of required Standards, included in the Plans, shall hold precedence over the Standard number listed in the Special Provisions or elsewhere in the plans of this contract.

## **EXAMINATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS**

It is the responsibility of each bidder to satisfy himself/herself as to conditions he/she will encounter in performing the work. Failure to do so will not be considered as grounds for additional compensation for unforeseen adverse conditions encountered during the progress of the work.

## **REMOVAL OF UNCLASSIFIED MATERIAL**

**Description.** Unclassified materials such as rubble, tree limbs, rubbish, stones, etc. shall be removed at the locations shown on the plans or as designated by the Engineer. The material removed as required in this special provision shall be disposed of outside the limits of the right-of-way in accordance with Article 202.03 of the Standard Specifications and as directed by the Engineer.

## **COMMITMENTS**

None

## **GUARDRAIL REFLECTORS, TYPE A**

**Description.** Revise Article 1097.01 & 1097.02 Materials to read:

The bidirectional reflectors shall be “# 567 GUARD RAIL DELINEATOR” as manufactured by AKT Corporation, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, or approved equal. The bracket shall have a minimum thickness of 12 gauge and shall have both sides faced with white, high intensity reflective sheeting. The bracket shall have slotted holes in such a manner as to fit under the collars of the existing guardrail bolts when tightened down. There shall be no open area between the guardrail and the reflector so as to prohibit vandalism. The delineator shall mount within the channel section of the guardrail. No epoxy shall be used to install the delineator to the guardrail.

## **EARTH EXCAVATION**

**Description.** The existing pipe culverts and other unclassified materials such as rubble, tree limbs, rubbish, stumps, stones, etc. shall be removed at the locations shown on the plans or as designated by the Engineer. The material removed as required in this special provision shall be disposed of outside the limits of the right of way in accordance with Article 202.03 of the Standard Specifications and as directed by the Engineer.

**Basis of Payment.** This work will not be paid for separately, but shall be paid for at the contract unit price per cubic yard for EARTH EXCAVATION, and no additional compensation will be allowed.

## **EMBANKMENT**

This work shall be performed in accordance with Section 205 of the Standard Specifications except the embankment material shall not be placed and compacted at moisture contents in excess of 110 percent of optimum moisture unless authorized, in writing, by the Engineer.

Topsoil material shall not be placed in the embankment within 12 inches (300 mm) of the pavement structure.

**Basis of Payment.** This work will not be paid for separately, but shall be considered as included in the unit price per cubic yard for EARTH EXCAVATION, and no additional compensation will be allowed.

## **REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES**

**Description.** The work shall be performed in accordance with Section 501 of the Standard Specifications and as specified below.

The Contractor shall remove all portions of the existing structure, including substructure that may interfere with construction of the proposed structure.

**Basis of Payment.** This work shall be included in the contract price bid per EACH for REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES and no additional compensation will be allowed.

## **EXISTING TILE DRAINS**

Any existing drainage fixture providing drainage from field tile systems or otherwise to the stream, unless otherwise noted in the project plans, are to remain in place. Should any device be damaged by any of the Contractor's activities, it shall be repaired or replaced by the Contractor in accordance with the applicable portions of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer. When deemed by the Engineer that the damage was avoidable, no additional compensation will be made to the Contractor for material, labor, or equipment needed for repair or replacement of these items.

## TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN

**Description.** Traffic control shall be in accordance with the applicable sections of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, the applicable guidelines contained in the Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, these special provisions, and any special details and Highway Standards contained herein and in the plans.

Traffic. The road shall be closed to all traffic as shown on the attached map and according to the Standards below. Local residents shall be allowed access in accordance with the provisions of Articles 107.09 and 701.04 of the Standard Specifications.

Special attention is called to Articles 107.09 and 107.14 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and the following (1) Highway Standards; and, (2) other special provisions relating to traffic control.

1) Standard BLR 21 Standard 701901

2) Type III barricades, to be erected by the Contractor, shall extend from shoulder break to shoulder break, Standard 701901, at each end of the construction limits or as directed by the Engineer at each end of the closed area. Two flashing lights shall be provided for each barricade located on the paved surface. Flashing lights shall be provided on all advance warning signs.

Staggered Type III Barricades with Road Closed to Thru Traffic and Bridge Out signs and flashing lights shall be placed at the intersections on each side of the project. Advanced warning signs shall be placed and post mounted per BLR 21.

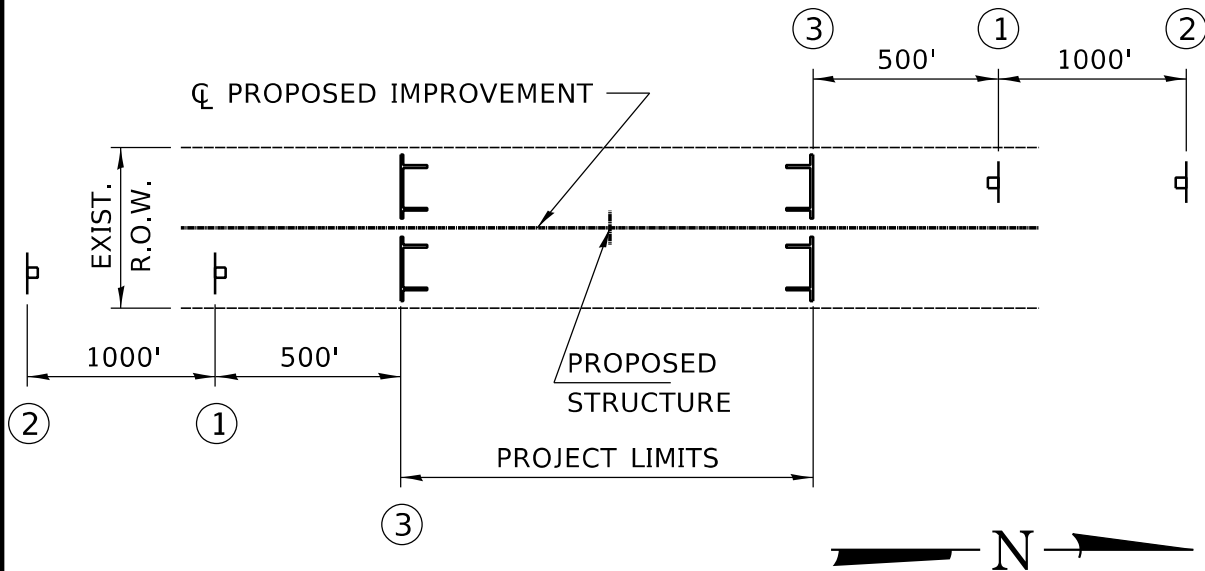
Staggered Type III Barricades with Road Closed "X" Miles Ahead signs and flashing lights shall be placed on the shoulders at the intersection of Long Point Spur and 300E Rd and at the intersection of IL 116 and 300E Rd.

Construction signs will meet the Standard Specifications. All advance warning signs shall be new or in like new condition at the start of the project.

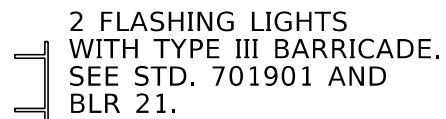
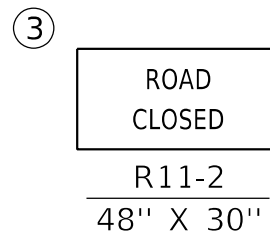
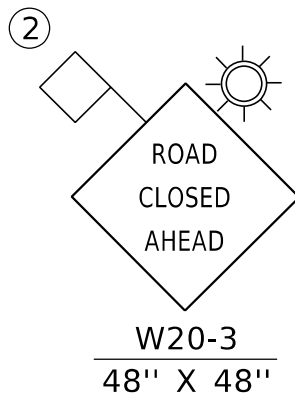
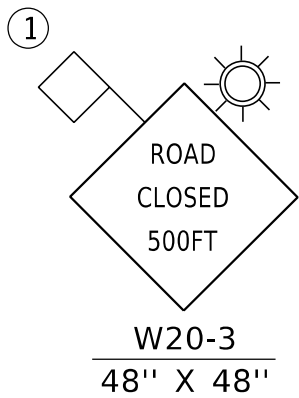
**Basis of Payment:** Traffic control and protection required under Standard 701901 and BLR 21 and the following sketch indicates the traffic control and protection to be furnished, erected, maintained and removed by the Contractor. The cost of traffic control and protection will be included in the contract and no additional compensation will be made.



# ROAD CLOSURE AT STRUCTURE TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN



## LEGEND



NOTE: SIGN TO BE 48" WITH FLUORESCENT ORANGE BACKGROUND AND BLACK LETTERING.

**STATUS OF UTILITIES TO BE ADJUSTED**

Add the Add the following after the first paragraph of Article 105.07 of the Standard Specifications:

Underground utilities have been plotted from available surveys and records and, therefore, their locations must be considered approximate only. There also may be utilities for which the locations are unknown. Verification of locations of underground utilities, shown or not shown, will be the responsibility of the Contractor. The following utility companies have facilities within the project limits which will require adjustment:

Name and Address of Utility	Type	Locations	Estimated Date Adjustment Completed
Frontier Communication 112 W. Elm Street Sycamore, IL 60178 Email: kalin.hinshaw@ftr.com	Underground Telephone	Lt. 433+00 to Lt. 436+00	N/A
ComEd One Lincoln Centre, Suite 600 Oakbrook Terrace, IL 60181 Email: rick.oster@exeloncorp.com	Overhead Power	Rt. 433+00 to Rt. 436+00	N/A

The above represents the best information of the Department and is only included for the convenience of the bidder. The applicable provisions of Articles 105.07 and 107.20 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction shall apply.

If any utility adjustments or removal has not been completed when required by the Contractor's operations, the Contractor should notify the Engineer in writing. A request for an extension of time will be considered to the extent the Contractor's operations were affected.

Additional utility information may be obtained by calling the "Joint Utility Location Information for Excavators" phone number, 800-892-0123.

**SEEDING, CLASS 2 (SPECIAL)**

**Description.** This work shall be done in accordance with Section 250 and 251 of the Standard Specifications and the following provisions.

**Materials.** The fertilizer nutrients shall be applied at a rate of 270 pounds of actual nutrients per acre. . The fertilizer furnished shall be a ready mixed material having a ratio of (1-1-1).

When seed or fertilizer is applied with a hydraulic seeder the rate of application shall be not less than 500 gallons of slurry per acre.

**Construction Requirements.** Mulching seeding areas shall be done in accordance with Article 251.03 Method 2, Procedure 1. Mulch for Method 2, Procedure 1 shall be applied at a rate of 2 tons per acre.

**Basis of Payment.** This work shall be paid for at the contact unit price per acre for SEEDING, CLASS 2 (SPECIAL). The items of Mulch and Fertilizer Nutrients will not be paid for separately but shall be included in the contract unit price per acre for SEEDING CLASS 2 (SPECIAL).

## **GRANULAR BACKFILL FOR STRUCTURES**

**Description.** The structure excavation area behind the abutments, as detailed in the project plans, shall be backfilled with Granular Backfill for Structures in accordance with Section 586 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

**Construction Requirements.** The Contractor shall place and compact this material the full width of the bridge deck to an elevation within 12" of the proposed profile grade. The area behind the wingwalls shall also be backfilled along a sloped elevation within 18" of the top of the wingwalls. These materials shall be placed and compacted in accordance with the applicable portions of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

**Materials.** The material used for the granular backfill shall conform to gradation CA7 of the coarse aggregate gradations of Section 1004 of the Standard Specifications.

The top 12" area above the Granular Backfill for Structures shall compose of both the proposed typical 1½" hot-mix asphalt surface course and 4½" hot-mix asphalt binder course as well as the additional required thickness of the bituminous millings as outlined in HOT-MIX ASPHALT SURFACE REMOVAL, 6". The bituminous millings shall be placed and compacted in accordance with Section 351 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge construction. All of the backfilling in these areas shall be paid for at the contract unit price per applicable unit for the applicable pay item which price shall be payment in full for all labor, material, and equipment required to complete these items as specified and to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

**Basis of Payment.** Placement of the backfill material otherwise will be paid for and the contract unit price per cubic yard for GRANULAR BACKFILL FOR STRUCTURES, which price shall be payment in full for furnishing all material, labor, and equipment required for this item as specified and to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

## **HOT-MIX ASPHALT SURFACE REMOVAL, 6"**

**Description.** This work shall consist of milling, stockpiling and re-use of the top 6" (minimum) of existing bituminous roadway material as specified in the plans. This work shall be done in accordance with Section 440 and 351 of the Standard Specifications and the following provisions.

**Construction Requirements.** The Contractor shall saw cut the pavement a minimum 2" at each end of the proposed improvement.

The Contractor can use a standard milling machine to remove the material. Material shall be stockpiled or placed in the embankment as necessary.

The material shall be re-spread with an aggregate spreader or finishing machine in accordance with Art. 1102.04 of the Std. Specs.

At the approval of the Engineer, a Road Reclaimer (In accordance with LR 400-9, Note 3) to remove and process the material in place. Material would then be compacted to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

This material shall be used for backfilling, regrading, and as additional base course on top of the existing aggregate base course or PGE. Any additional waste material shall be disposed of outside the right of way at the discretion of the Engineer.

**Basis of Payment.** The removal and final placement of the existing hot-mix asphalt material specified in the plans shall be paid for at the contract unit price per square yard for HOT-MIX ASPHALT SURFACE

REMOVAL, 6", which price shall be payment in full for furnishing all material labor, and equipment required for this item as specified and to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

## **RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR**

It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to abide by any and all conditions contained in the permit from the Army Corps of Engineers, a copy of which is included in the proposal.

Corps of Engineers' Section 404 Permit: The work to be done under this contract shall comply with the terms of the Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit #14 – Linear Transportation Projects effective February 25<sup>th</sup>, 2022 and the generic Section 401 Water Quality Certification conditions issued by the IEPA for this Nationwide Permit. The contractor shall comply with all of the special conditions and management practices of this Nationwide Permit.

This project complies with the Nationwide Permit Number 14 and meets the following criteria:

1. The loss of Waters of the United States does not exceed 0.1 acre.
2. The affected area of the stream channel does not exceed 300 linear feet.
3. There will be no discharge into special aquatic sites, including wetlands.
4. There is no record of threatened or endangered species near the project locations.
5. The project does not involve a historic property or structure.
6. This channel is not a navigable waterway.

The project affects less than 0.10 acre of Waters of the U.S. under Section 404 and does not require a preconstruction notification to the Army Corp of Engineers. The Contractor shall comply with all of the special conditions and management practices of this nationwide permit and the special provisions of this Nationwide Permit. The Contractor, otherwise, shall obtain his/her own Individual Permit from the Corps prior to beginning any work on or adjacent to the waterway.

The Contractor shall be responsible for denying public use/access of any temporary crossings he/she may construct.



# 2022 Nationwide Permit Summary

U.S Army Corps  
Of Engineers

**Issued: February 25, 2022**

**Expires: March 14, 2026**

## **No. 14. Linear Transportation Projects**

(NWP Final Notice, 86 FR, 73574)

Activities required for crossings of waters of the United States associated with the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects ( e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, driveways, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge of dredged or fill material cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/2 -acre of waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in tidal waters, the discharge of dredged or fill material cannot cause the loss of greater than 1/3 -acre of waters of the United States. Any stream channel modification, including bank stabilization, is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the linear transportation project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, fills, and work, including the use of temporary mats, necessary to construct the linear transportation project. 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. 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.

This NWP cannot be used to authorize non-linear features commonly associated with transportation projects, such as vehicle maintenance or storage buildings, parking lots, train stations, or aircraft hangars.

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if: (1) The loss of waters of the United States exceeds 1/10 acre; or (2) there is a discharge of dredged or fill material in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 32.) (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404).

Note 1: For linear transportation projects crossing a single waterbody more than one time at separate and distant locations, or multiple waterbodies at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for purposes of NWP authorization. Linear transportation projects must comply with 33 CFR 330.6(d).

Note 2: Some discharges of dredged or fill material for the construction of farm roads or forest roads, or temporary roads for moving mining

equipment, may qualify for an exemption under Section 404(f) of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323.4).

Note 3: For NWP 14 activities that require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include 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 that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification (see paragraph (b)(4) of general condition 32). The district engineer will evaluate the PCN in accordance with Section D, "District Engineer's Decision." The district engineer may require mitigation to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see general condition 23).

## **C. Nationwide Permit General Conditions**

(NWP Final Notice, 86 FR 2867-2874)

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 NWPs 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. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

**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.

## 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, as well as 50 CFR 402.17, which provides further explanation under ESA section 7 regarding "activities that are reasonably certain to occur" and "consequences caused by the proposed action."

(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 applicant 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 world wide 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 to 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 to 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 the 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 to 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 activity authorized by an NWP, they 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 NWPs 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 NWPs 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 NWPs 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, since 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 NWPs, 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 discharge 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 certifying authority for the issuance of the NWP, then the permittee must obtain a water quality certification or waiver for the proposed discharge 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 discharge 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, the permittee must submit a copy of the certification to the district engineer. The discharge is not authorized by an NWP until the district engineer has notified the permittee that the water quality certification requirement has been satisfied by the issuance of a water quality certification or a waiver.

(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) 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 cannot exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

(b) If one or more of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has specified acreage limits, the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by those NWPs cannot exceed their respective specified acreage limits. For example, if a commercial development is constructed under NWP 39, and the single and complete project includes the filling of an upland ditch authorized by NWP 46, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the commercial development under NWP 39 cannot exceed 1/2-acre, and the total acreage loss of waters of United States due to the NWP 39 and 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 success 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) Pursuant to general condition 20 that 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.
- 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 critical habitat might be affected or are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps
- 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
- (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 wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial and intermittent streams, 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;

(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 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 NWPs 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 email, 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 email 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 NWPs, 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 of 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.

#### **D. 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 case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

**3.** If the proposed 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. The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the 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 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 period (unless additional time is required to comply with general conditions 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.

## **E. 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. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
4. NWPs 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).

## F. 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 habitat and riparian area restoration, enhancement, or establishment activity under NWP 27. An ecological reference may be based on the structure, functions, and dynamics of an aquatic habitat type or a riparian area type that currently exists in the region where the proposed NWP 27 activity is located. Alternatively, an

ecological reference may be based on a conceptual model for the aquatic habitat type or riparian area type to be restored, enhanced, or established as a result of the proposed NWP 27 activity. 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.

**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 NWPs, 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. 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)).

State of Illinois  
Department of Transportation  
Bureau of Local Roads and Streets

SPECIAL PROVISION  
FOR  
INSURANCE

Effective: February 1, 2007  
Revised: August 1, 2007

All references to Sections or Articles in this specification shall be construed to mean specific Section or Article of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, adopted by the Department of Transportation.

The Contractor shall name the following entities as additional insured under the Contractor's general liability insurance policy in accordance with Article 107.27:

Livingston County Highway Department

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1705 S. Manlove Street

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Pontiac, IL

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The entities listed above and their officers, employees, and agents shall be indemnified and held harmless in accordance with Article 107.26.

State of Illinois  
Department of Transportation  
Bureau of Local Roads and Streets  
SPECIAL PROVISION  
FOR  
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE SIGNS

Effective: January 1, 2004  
Revised: June 1, 2007

All references to Sections or Articles in this specification shall be construed to mean a specific Section or Article of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, adopted by the Department of Transportation.

701.14. Signs. Add the following paragraph to Article 701.14:

All warning signs shall have minimum dimensions of 1200 mm x 1200 mm (48" x 48") and have a black legend on a fluorescent orange reflectorized background, meeting, as a minimum, Type AP reflectivity requirements of Table 1091-2 in Article 1091.02.

State of Illinois  
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
 Bureau of Local Roads & Streets  
 SPECIAL PROVISION  
 FOR  
 LOCAL QUALITY ASSURANCE/ QUALITY MANAGEMENT QC/QA  
 Effective: January 1, 2022

Replace the first five paragraphs of Article 1030.06 of the Standard Specifications with the following:

**“1030.06 Quality Management Program.** The Quality Management Program (QMP) will be Quality Control / Quality Assurance (QC/QA) according to the following.”

Delete Article 1030.06(d)(1) of the Standard Specifications.

Revise Article 1030.09(g)(3) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(3) If core testing is the density verification method, the Contractor shall provide personnel and equipment to collect density verification cores for the Engineer. Core locations will be determined by the Engineer following the document “Hot-Mix Asphalt QC/QA Procedure for Determining Random Density Locations” at density verification intervals defined in Article 1030.09(b). After the Engineer identifies a density verification location and prior to opening to traffic, the Contractor shall cut a 4 in. (100 mm) diameter core. With the approval of the Engineer, the cores may be cut at a later time.”

Revise Article 1030.09(h)(2) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(2) After final rolling and prior to paving subsequent lifts, the Engineer will identify the random density verification test locations. Cores or nuclear density gauge testing will be used for density verification. The method used for density verification will be as selected below.

Density Verification Method	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cores
<input type="checkbox"/>	Nuclear Density Gauge (Correlated when paving ≥ 3,000 tons per mixture)

Density verification test locations will be determined according to the document “Hot-Mix Asphalt QC/QA Procedure for Determining Random Density Locations”. The density testing interval for paving wider than or equal to 3 ft (1 m) will be 0.5 miles (800 m) for lift thicknesses of 3 in. (75 mm) or less and 0.2 miles (320 m) for lift thicknesses greater than 3 in. (75 mm). The density testing interval for paving less than 3 ft (1 m) wide will be 1 mile (1,600 m). If a day’s paving will be less than the prescribed density testing interval, the length of the day’s paving will be the interval for that day. The density testing interval for mixtures used for patching will be 50 patches with a minimum of one test per mixture per project.

If core testing is the density verification method, the Engineer will witness the Contractor coring, and secure and take possession of all density samples at the



density verification locations. The Engineer will test the cores collected by the Contractor for density according to Illinois Modified AASHTO T 166 or AASHTO T 275.

If nuclear density gauge testing is the density verification method, the Engineer will conduct nuclear density gauge tests. The Engineer will follow the density testing procedure detailed in the document "Illinois Modified ASTM D 2950, Standard Test Method for Density of Bituminous Concrete In-Place by Nuclear Method".

A density verification test will be the result of a single core or the average of the nuclear density tests at one location. The results of each density test must be within acceptable limits. The Engineer will promptly notify the Contractor of observed deficiencies."

Revise the seventh paragraph and all subsequent paragraphs in Section D. of the document "Hot-Mix Asphalt QC/QA Initial Daily Plant and Random Samples" to read:

"Mixtures shall be sampled from the truck at the plant by the Contractor following the same procedure used to collect QC mixture samples (Section A). This process will be witnessed by the Engineer who will take custody of the verification sample. Each sample bag with a verification mixture sample will be secured by the Engineer using a locking ID tag. Sample boxes containing the verification mixture sample will be sealed/taped by the Engineer using a security ID label."

State of Illinois  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
Bureau of Local Roads & Streets

SPECIAL PROVISION  
FOR  
EMULSIFIED ASPHALTS

Effective: January 1, 2007  
Revised: February 7, 2008

All references to Sections and Articles in this Special Provision shall be construed to mean specific Sections and Articles in the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction adopted by the Department of Transportation.

Replace the table after Note 2 in Article 403.02 with the following:

Type of Construction	Bituminous Materials Recommended for Weather Conditions Indicated	
	Warm [15 °C to 30 °C]* [(60 °F to 85 °F)]*	Hot [30 °C Plus]* [(85 °F Plus)]*
Prime	MC-30, PEP	MC-30, PEP
Cover Coat and Seal Coat	RS-2, CRS-2, RC-800, RC-3000, MC-800, MC-3000, SC-3000, HFE-90, HFE-150, HFE-300, HFRS-2, PEA**	RS-2, CRS-2, RC-800, RC-3000, MC-800, MC-3000, SC-3000, PG46-28, PG52-28, HFE-90, HFE-150, HFE-300, HFRS-2, PEA**

\* Temperature of the air in the shade at the time of application.

\*\* PEA is only allowed on roads with low traffic volumes

Replace the table after Note 2 in Article 406.02 with the following:

Type of Construction	Bituminous Materials Recommended
Prime (tack) on Brick, Concrete, or Bituminous Bases (Note 3)	SS-1, SS-1h, CSS-1, CSS-1h, HFE-90, RC-70
Prime on Aggregate Bases (Note 4)	MC-30, PEP
Mixture for Cracks, Joints, and Flangeways	PG58-22, PG64-22

Note 3. When emulsified asphalts are used, they shall be diluted with an equal volume of potable water. HFE emulsions shall be diluted by the manufacturer. The diluted material shall be thoroughly agitated within 24 hours of application and show no separation of water and emulsion. The diluted material shall not be returned to an approved emulsion storage tank.

Note 4. Preparation of the bituminous PEP shall be as specified in Article 403.05.

Replace the table in Article 1032.04 with the following:

Spraying Application Temperature Ranges		
Type and Grade of Bituminous Material	Temperature Ranges	
	°F min. - max.	°C min. - max.
PEP	60 - 130	15 - 55
PEA	140 - 190	60 - 88
MC-30	85 - 190	30 - 90
MC-70, RC-70, SC-70	120 - 225	50 - 105
MC-250, SC-250	165 - 270	75 - 130
MC-800, SC-800	200 - 305	95 - 150
MC-3000, SC-3000	230 - 345	110 - 175
PG46-28	275 - 385	135 - 195
PG52-28	285 - 395	140 - 200
RS-2, CRS-2	110 - 160	45 - 70
SS-1, SS-1h, CSS-1, CSS-1h	75 - 130	25 - 55
SS-1hP, CSS-1hP	75 - 130	25 - 55
HFE-90, HFE-150, HFE-300	150 - 180	65 - 80
HFP, CRSP, HFRS-2	150 - 180	65 - 80
E-2	85 - 190	30 - 90
E-3	120 - 225	50 - 105
E-4	165 - 270	75 - 130

Add subparagraph (g) to Article 1032.06:

- (g) Penetrating Emulsified Asphalt (PEA). The penetrating emulsified asphalt shall meet the following requirements when tested according to AASHTO T59:

Viscosity, Saybolt Fural @ 25°C (77°F),	sec:	20 - 500
Sieve Test, retained on 850 μm (No. 20) sieve, maximum,	%:	0.10
Storage Stability Test, 1 day, maximum,	%:	1
Float Test @ 60°C (140°F), minimum,	sec:	150
Stone Coating Test, 3 minutes,	:	Stone Coated Thoroughly
Particle Charge	:	Negative
pH, minimum	:	7.3
Distillation Test:		
Distillation to 260°C (500°F) Residue, minimum	%:	65
Oil Distillate by Volume, maximum	%:	3
Test on residue from distillation:		
Penetration @ 25°C (77°F), 100 g, 5 sec, minimum	dmm:	300

Replace the last sentence and table of Article 1032.06 with the following:

The different grades are, in general, used for the following.

Grade	Use
SS-1, SS-1h, CSS-1, CSS-1h, HFE 90, SS-1hP, CSS-1hP	Tack or fog seal
PEP	Bituminous surface treatment prime
RS-2, HFE 90, HFE 150, HFE 300, CRSP, HFP, CRS-2, HFRS-2, PEA	Bituminous surface treatment
CSS-1h Latex Modified	Microsurfacing

BDE SPECIAL PROVISIONS  
For the January 19 and March 8, 2024 Lettings

The following special provisions indicated by a “check mark” are applicable to this contract and will be included by the Project Coordination and Implementation Section of the Bureau of Design & Environment (BDE).

File Name	#		Special Provision Title	Effective	Revised	
	80099	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accessible Pedestrian Signals (APS)	April 1, 2003	Jan. 1, 2022
	80274	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aggregate Subgrade Improvement	April 1, 2012	April 1, 2022
	80192	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	Automated Flagger Assistance Devices	Jan. 1, 2008	April 1, 2023
	80173	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bituminous Materials Cost Adjustments	Nov. 2, 2006	Aug. 1, 2017
	80426	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bituminous Surface Treatment with Fog Seal	Jan. 1, 2020	Jan. 1, 2022
*	80241	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bridge Demolition Debris	July 1, 2009	
*	50531	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	Building Removal	Sept. 1, 1990	Aug. 1, 2022
*	50261	8	<input type="checkbox"/>	Building Removal with Asbestos Abatement	Sept. 1, 1990	Aug. 1, 2022
	80449	9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cement, Type II	Aug. 1, 2023	
	80384	10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Compensable Delay Costs	June 2, 2017	April 1, 2019
*	80198	11	<input type="checkbox"/>	Completion Date (via calendar days)	April 1, 2008	
*	80199	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	Completion Date (via calendar days) Plus Working Days	April 1, 2008	
	80453	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	Concrete Sealer	Nov. 1, 2023	
	80261	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	Construction Air Quality – Diesel Retrofit	June 1, 2010	Nov. 1, 2014
	80434	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	Corrugated Plastic Pipe (Culvert and Storm Sewer)	Jan. 1, 2021	
*	80029	16	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Participation	Sept. 1, 2000	Mar. 2, 2019
	80229	17	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fuel Cost Adjustment	April 1, 2009	Aug. 1, 2017
	80452	18	<input type="checkbox"/>	Full Lane Sealant Waterproofing System	Nov. 1, 2023	
	80447	19	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grading and Shaping Ditches	Jan. 1, 2023	
	80433	20	<input type="checkbox"/>	Green Preformed Thermoplastic Pavement Markings	Jan. 1, 2021	Jan. 1, 2022
	80443	21	<input type="checkbox"/>	High Tension Cable Median Barrier Removal	April 1, 2022	
	80456	22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hot-Mix Asphalt	Jan. 1, 2024	
	80446	23	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hot-Mix Asphalt - Longitudinal Joint Sealant	Nov. 1, 2022	Aug. 1, 2023
	80438	24	<input type="checkbox"/>	Illinois Works Apprenticeship Initiative – State Funded Contracts	June 2, 2021	Sept. 2, 2021
	80045	25	<input type="checkbox"/>	Material Transfer Device	June 15, 1999	Jan. 1, 2022
	80450	26	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mechanically Stabilized Earth Retaining Walls	Aug. 1, 2023	
	80441	27	<input type="checkbox"/>	Performance Graded Asphalt Binder	Jan. 1, 2023	
	80451	28	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Portland Cement Concrete	Aug. 1, 2023	
*	34261	29	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad Protective Liability Insurance	Dec. 1, 1986	Jan. 1, 2022
	80455	30	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Removal and Disposal of Regulated Substances	Jan. 1, 2024	
	80445	31	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Seeding	Nov. 1, 2022	
	80448	32	<input type="checkbox"/>	Source of Supply and Quality Requirements	Jan. 2, 2023	
	80340	33	<input type="checkbox"/>	Speed Display Trailer	April 2, 2014	Jan. 1, 2022
	80127	34	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steel Cost Adjustment	April 2, 2004	Jan. 1, 2022
	80397	35	<input type="checkbox"/>	Subcontractor and DBE Payment Reporting	April 2, 2018	
	80391	36	<input type="checkbox"/>	Subcontractor Mobilization Payments	Nov. 2, 2017	April 1, 2019
	80437	37	<input type="checkbox"/>	Submission of Payroll Records	April 1, 2021	Nov. 2, 2023
	80435	38	<input type="checkbox"/>	Surface Testing of Pavements – IRI	Jan. 1, 2021	Jan. 1, 2023
	80410	39	<input type="checkbox"/>	Traffic Spotters	Jan. 1, 2019	
*	20338	40	<input type="checkbox"/>	Training Special Provisions	Oct. 15, 1975	Sept. 2, 2021
	80429	41	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ultra-Thin Bonded Wearing Course	April 1, 2020	Jan. 1, 2022
	80439	42	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vehicle and Equipment Warning Lights	Nov. 1, 2021	Nov. 1, 2022
	80302	43	<input type="checkbox"/>	Weekly DBE Trucking Reports	June 2, 2012	Nov. 1, 2021
	80454	44	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wood Sign Support	Nov. 1, 2023	
	80427	45	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Work Zone Traffic Control Devices	Mar. 2, 2020	
*	80071	46	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Working Days	Jan. 1, 2002	

Highlighted items indicate a new or revised special provision for the letting.

An \* indicates the special provision requires additional information from the designer, which needs to be submitted separately. The Project Coordination and Implementation Section will then include the information in the applicable special provision.

The following special provisions are in the 2024 Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions.

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Special Provision Title</u>	<u>New Location(s)</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Revised</u>
80436	Blended Finely Divided Minerals	Articles 1010.01 & 1010.06	April 1, 2021	
80440	Waterproofing Membrane System	Article 1061.05	Nov. 1, 2021	

**CEMENT, TYPE IL (BDE)**

Effective: August 1, 2023

Add the following to Article 302.02 of the Standard Specifications:

“(k) Type IL Portland-Limestone Cement .....1001”

Revise Note 2 of Article 352.02 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Note 2. Either Type I or Type IA portland cement or Type IL portland-limestone cement shall be used.”

Revise Note 1 of Article 404.02 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Note 1. The cement shall be Type I portland cement or Type IL portland-limestone cement.”

Revise Article 1019.02(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(a) Cement, Type I or IL .....1001”

80449

## **COMPENSABLE DELAY COSTS (BDE)**

Effective: June 2, 2017

Revised: April 1, 2019

Revise Article 107.40(b) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(b) Compensation. Compensation will not be allowed for delays, inconveniences, or damages sustained by the Contractor from conflicts with facilities not meeting the above definition; or if a conflict with a utility in an unanticipated location does not cause a shutdown of the work or a documentable reduction in the rate of progress exceeding the limits set herein. The provisions of Article 104.03 notwithstanding, compensation for delays caused by a utility in an unanticipated location will be paid according to the provisions of this Article governing minor and major delays or reduced rate of production which are defined as follows.

- (1) Minor Delay. A minor delay occurs when the work in conflict with the utility in an unanticipated location is completely stopped for more than two hours, but not to exceed two weeks.
- (2) Major Delay. A major delay occurs when the work in conflict with the utility in an unanticipated location is completely stopped for more than two weeks.
- (3) Reduced Rate of Production Delay. A reduced rate of production delay occurs when the rate of production on the work in conflict with the utility in an unanticipated location decreases by more than 25 percent and lasts longer than seven calendar days.”

Revise Article 107.40(c) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(c) Payment. Payment for Minor, Major, and Reduced Rate of Production Delays will be made as follows.

- (1) Minor Delay. Labor idled which cannot be used on other work will be paid for according to Article 109.04(b)(1) and (2) for the time between start of the delay and the minimum remaining hours in the work shift required by the prevailing practice in the area.

Equipment idled which cannot be used on other work, and which is authorized to standby on the project site by the Engineer, will be paid for according to Article 109.04(b)(4).

- (2) Major Delay. Labor will be the same as for a minor delay.

Equipment will be the same as for a minor delay, except Contractor-owned equipment will be limited to two weeks plus the cost of move-out to either the



Contractor's yard or another job and the cost to re-mobilize, whichever is less. Rental equipment may be paid for longer than two weeks provided the Contractor presents adequate support to the Department (including lease agreement) to show retaining equipment on the job is the most economical course to follow and in the public interest.

- (3) Reduced Rate of Production Delay. The Contractor will be compensated for the reduced productivity for labor and equipment time in excess of the 25 percent threshold for that portion of the delay in excess of seven calendar days. Determination of compensation will be in accordance with Article 104.02, except labor and material additives will not be permitted.

Payment for escalated material costs, escalated labor costs, extended project overhead, and extended traffic control will be determined according to Article 109.13.”

Revise Article 108.04(b) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(b) No working day will be charged under the following conditions.

- (1) When adverse weather prevents work on the controlling item.
- (2) When job conditions due to recent weather prevent work on the controlling item.
- (3) When conduct or lack of conduct by the Department or its consultants, representatives, officers, agents, or employees; delay by the Department in making the site available; or delay in furnishing any items required to be furnished to the Contractor by the Department prevents work on the controlling item.
- (4) When delays caused by utility or railroad adjustments prevent work on the controlling item.
- (5) When strikes, lock-outs, extraordinary delays in transportation, or inability to procure critical materials prevent work on the controlling item, as long as these delays are not due to any fault of the Contractor.
- (6) When any condition over which the Contractor has no control prevents work on the controlling item.”

Revise Article 109.09(f) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(f) Basis of Payment. After resolution of a claim in favor of the Contractor, any adjustment in time required for the work will be made according to Section 108. Any adjustment in the costs to be paid will be made for direct labor, direct materials, direct equipment, direct jobsite overhead, direct offsite overhead, and other direct costs allowed by the resolution. Adjustments in costs will not be made for interest charges, loss of anticipated profit, undocumented loss of efficiency, home office overhead and unabsorbed overhead

other than as allowed by Article 109.13, lost opportunity, preparation of claim expenses and other consequential indirect costs regardless of method of calculation.

The above Basis of Payment is an essential element of the contract and the claim cost recovery of the Contractor shall be so limited.”

Add the following to Section 109 of the Standard Specifications.

**“109.13 Payment for Contract Delay.** Compensation for escalated material costs, escalated labor costs, extended project overhead, and extended traffic control will be allowed when such costs result from a delay meeting the criteria in the following table.

Contract Type	Cause of Delay	Length of Delay
Working Days	Article 108.04(b)(3) or Article 108.04(b)(4)	No working days have been charged for two consecutive weeks.
Completion Date	Article 108.08(b)(1) or Article 108.08(b)(7)	The Contractor has been granted a minimum two week extension of contract time, according to Article 108.08.

Payment for each of the various costs will be according to the following.

- (a) Escalated Material and/or Labor Costs. When the delay causes work, which would have otherwise been completed, to be done after material and/or labor costs have increased, such increases will be paid. Payment for escalated material costs will be limited to the increased costs substantiated by documentation furnished by the Contractor. Payment for escalated labor costs will be limited to those items in Article 109.04(b)(1) and (2), except the 35 percent and 10 percent additives will not be permitted.
- (b) Extended Project Overhead. For the duration of the delay, payment for extended project overhead will be paid as follows.
  - (1) Direct Jobsite and Offsite Overhead. Payment for documented direct jobsite overhead and documented direct offsite overhead, including onsite supervisory and administrative personnel, will be allowed according to the following table.

Original Contract Amount	Supervisory and Administrative Personnel
Up to \$5,000,000	One Project Superintendent
Over \$ 5,000,000 - up to \$25,000,000	One Project Manager, One Project Superintendent or Engineer, and One Clerk
Over \$25,000,000 - up to \$50,000,000	One Project Manager, One Project Superintendent, One Engineer, and

	One Clerk
Over \$50,000,000	One Project Manager, Two Project Superintendents, One Engineer, and One Clerk

(2) Home Office and Unabsorbed Overhead. Payment for home office and unabsorbed overhead will be calculated as 8 percent of the total delay cost.

(c) Extended Traffic Control. Traffic control required for an extended period of time due to the delay will be paid for according to Article 109.04.

When an extended traffic control adjustment is paid under this provision, an adjusted unit price as provided for in Article 701.20(a) for increase or decrease in the value of work by more than ten percent will not be paid.

Upon payment for a contract delay under this provision, the Contractor shall assign subrogation rights to the Department for the Department's efforts of recovery from any other party for monies paid by the Department as a result of any claim under this provision. The Contractor shall fully cooperate with the Department in its efforts to recover from another party any money paid to the Contractor for delay damages under this provision."

80384

## **HOT-MIX ASPHALT (BDE)**

Effective: January 1, 2024

Revise the second paragraph of Articles 1030.07(a)(11) and 1030.08(a)(9) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“When establishing the target density, the HMA maximum theoretical specific gravity ( $G_{mm}$ ) will be based on the running average of four available Department test results for that project. If less than four  $G_{mm}$  test results are available, an average of all available Department test results for that project will be used. The initial  $G_{mm}$  will be the last available Department test result from a QMP project. If there is no available Department test result from a QMP project, the Department mix design verification test result will be used as the initial  $G_{mm}$ .”

In the Supplemental Specifications, replace the revision for the end of the third paragraph of Article 1030.09(h)(2) with the following:

“When establishing the target density, the HMA maximum theoretical specific gravity ( $G_{mm}$ ) will be the Department mix design verification test result.”

Revise the tenth paragraph of Article 1030.10 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Production is not required to stop after a test strip has been constructed.”

80456

## **PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE (BDE)**

Effective: August 1, 2023

Revise the second paragraph of Article 1103.03(a)(4) the Standard Specifications to read:

“The dispenser system shall provide a visual indication that the liquid admixture is actually entering the batch, such as via a transparent or translucent section of tubing or by independent check with an integrated secondary metering device. If approved by the Engineer, an alternate indicator may be used for admixtures dosed at rates of 25 oz/cwt (1630 mL/100 kg) or greater, such as accelerating admixtures, corrosion inhibitors, and viscosity modifying admixtures.”

80451

## REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES (BDE)

Effective: January 1, 2024

Revise the first paragraph of Article 669.04 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“669.04 Regulated Substances Monitoring.** Regulated substances monitoring includes environmental observation and field screening during regulated substances management activities. The excavated soil and groundwater within the work areas shall be managed as either uncontaminated soil, hazardous waste, special waste, or non-special waste.

As part of the regulated substances monitoring, the monitoring personnel shall perform and document the applicable duties listed on form BDE 2732 “Regulated Substances Monitoring Daily Record (RSM DR)”.

Revise the first two sentences of the nineteenth paragraph of Article 669.05 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“The Contractor shall coordinate waste disposal approvals with the disposal facility and provide the specific analytical testing requirements of that facility. The Contractor shall make all arrangements for collection, transportation, and analysis of landfill acceptance testing.”

Revise the last paragraph of Article 669.05 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“The Contractor shall select a permitted landfill facility or CCDD/USFO facility meeting the requirements of 35 Ill. Admin. Code Parts 810-814 or Part 1100, respectively. The Department will review and approve or reject the facility proposed by the Contractor based upon information provided in BDE 2730. The Contractor shall verify whether the selected facility is compliant with those applicable standards as mandated by their permit and whether the facility is presently, has previously been, or has never been, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) National Priorities List or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) List of Violating Facilities. The use of a Contractor selected facility shall in no manner delay the construction schedule or alter the Contractor's responsibilities as set forth.”

Revise the first paragraph of Article 669.07 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“669.07 Temporary Staging.** Soil classified according to Articles 669.05(a)(2), (b)(1), or (c) may be temporarily staged at the Contractor's option.

Topsoil for re-use as final cover which has been field screened and found not to exhibit PID readings over daily background readings as documented on the BDE 2732, visual staining or odors, and is classified according to Articles 669.05(a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), (b)(1), or (c) may be temporarily staged at the Contractor's option.

All other soil classified according to Articles 669.05(a)(1), (a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), or (b)(2) shall be managed and disposed of without temporary staging to the greatest extent practicable.

If circumstances beyond the Contractor's control require temporary staging of these latter materials, the Contractor shall request approval from the Engineer in writing."

Add the following paragraph after the sixth paragraph of Article 669.11 of the Standard Specifications.

"The sampling and testing of effluent water derived from dewatering discharges for priority pollutants volatile organic compounds (VOCs), priority pollutants semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), or priority pollutants metals, will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for VOC GROUNDWATER ANALYSIS using EPA Method 8260B, SVOC GROUNDWATER ANALYSIS using EPA Method 8270C, or RCRA METALS GROUNDWATER ANALYSIS using EPA Methods 6010B and 7471A. This price shall include transporting the sample from the job site to the laboratory."

80455

## **SEEDING (BDE)**

Effective: November 1, 2022

Revise Article 250.07 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“250.07 Seeding Mixtures.** The classes of seeding mixtures and combinations of mixtures will be designated in the plans.

When an area is to be seeded with two or more seeding classes, those mixtures shall be applied separately on the designated area within a seven day period. Seeding shall occur prior to placement of mulch cover. A Class 7 mixture can be applied at any time prior to applying any seeding class or added to them and applied at the same time.



TABLE 1 - SEEDING MIXTURES		
Class - Type	Seeds	lb/acre (kg/hectare)
1 Lawn Mixture 1/	Kentucky Bluegrass	100 (110)
	Perennial Ryegrass	60 (70)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	40 (50)
1A Salt Tolerant Lawn Mixture 1/	Kentucky Bluegrass	60 (70)
	Perennial Ryegrass	20 (20)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	20 (20)
	<i>Festuca brevipilla</i> (Hard Fescue)	20 (20)
	<i>Puccinellia distans</i> (Fulfs Saltgrass or Salty Alkaligrass)	60 (70)
1B Low Maintenance Lawn Mixture 1/	Turf-Type Fine Fescue 3/	150 (170)
	Perennial Ryegrass	20 (20)
	Red Top	10 (10)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	20 (20)
2 Roadside Mixture 1/	<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> (Tall Fescue)	100 (110)
	Perennial Ryegrass	50 (55)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	40 (50)
	Red Top	10 (10)
2A Salt Tolerant Roadside Mixture 1/	<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> (Tall Fescue)	60 (70)
	Perennial Ryegrass	20 (20)
	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp. <i>rubra</i> (Creeping Red Fescue)	30 (20)
	<i>Festuca brevipila</i> (Hard Fescue)	30 (20)
	<i>Puccinellia distans</i> (Fulfs Saltgrass or Salty Alkaligrass)	60 (70)
3 Northern Illinois Slope Mixture 1/	<i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/	5 (5)
	Perennial Ryegrass	20 (20)
	Alsike Clover 4/	5 (5)
	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i> (Illinois Bundleflower) 4/ 5/	2 (2)
	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Bluestem) 5/	12 (12)
	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Side-Oats Grama) 5/	10 (10)
	<i>Puccinellia distans</i> (Fulfs Saltgrass or Salty Alkaligrass)	30 (35)
	Oats, Spring	50 (55)
	Slender Wheat Grass 5/	15 (15)
	Buffalo Grass 5/ 7/	5 (5)
	3A Southern Illinois Slope Mixture 1/	Perennial Ryegrass
<i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/		20 (20)
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> (Switchgrass) 5/		10 (10)
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/		12 (12)
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Side-Oats Grama) 5/		10 (10)
<i>Dalea candida</i> (White Prairie Clover) 4/ 5/		5 (5)
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> (Black-Eyed Susan) 5/		5 (5)
Oats, Spring		50 (55)

Class – Type	Seeds	lb/acre (kg/hectare)
4 Native Grass 2/ 6/	<i>Andropogon gerardi</i> (Big Blue Stem) 5/	4 (4)
	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/	5 (5)
	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Side-Oats Grama) 5/	5 (5)
	<i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/	1 (1)
	<i>Panicum virgatum</i> (Switch Grass) 5/	1 (1)
	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> (Indian Grass) 5/	2 (2)
	Annual Ryegrass	25 (25)
	Oats, Spring	25 (25)
	Perennial Ryegrass	15 (15)
	4A Low Profile Native Grass 2/ 6/	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Side-Oats Grama) 5/		5 (5)
<i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/		1 (1)
<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i> (Prairie Dropseed) 5/		0.5 (0.5)
Annual Ryegrass		25 (25)
Oats, Spring		25 (25)
Perennial Ryegrass		15 (15)
4B Wetland Grass and Sedge Mixture 2/ 6/	Annual Ryegrass	25 (25)
	Oats, Spring	25 (25)
	Wetland Grasses (species below) 5/	6 (6)
<u>Species:</u>		<u>% By Weight</u>
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> (Blue Joint Grass)		12
<i>Carex lacustris</i> (Lake-Bank Sedge)		6
<i>Carex slipata</i> (Awl-Fruited Sedge)		6
<i>Carex stricta</i> (Tussock Sedge)		6
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> (Fox Sedge)		6
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i> (Needle Spike Rush)		3
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> (Blunt Spike Rush)		3
<i>Glyceria striata</i> (Fowl Manna Grass)		14
<i>Juncus effusus</i> (Common Rush)		6
<i>Juncus tenuis</i> (Slender Rush)		6
<i>Juncus torreyi</i> (Torrey's Rush)		6
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i> (Rice Cut Grass)		10
<i>Scirpus acutus</i> (Hard-Stemmed Bulrush)		3
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i> (Dark Green Rush)		3
<i>Bolboschoenus fluviatilis</i> (River Bulrush)		3
<i>Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani</i> (Softstem Bulrush)		3
<i>Spartina pectinata</i> (Cord Grass)		4

Class – Type	Seeds	lb/acre (kg/hectare)
5	Forb with Annuals Mixture 2/ 5/ 6/	Annuals Mixture (Below) Forb Mixture (Below)
		1 (1) 10 (10)
	Annuals Mixture - Mixture not exceeding 25 % by weight of any one species, of the following:	
	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> (Sand Coreopsis) <i>Leucanthemum maximum</i> (Shasta Daisy) <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> (Blanket Flower) <i>Ratibida columnifera</i> (Prairie Coneflower) <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> (Black-Eyed Susan)	
	Forb Mixture - Mixture not exceeding 5 % by weight PLS of any one species, of the following:	
	<i>Amorpha canescens</i> (Lead Plant) 4/ <i>Anemone cylindrica</i> (Thimble Weed) <i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> (Butterfly Weed) <i>Aster azureus</i> (Sky Blue Aster) <i>Symphotrichum leave</i> (Smooth Aster) <i>Aster novae-angliae</i> (New England Aster) <i>Baptisia leucantha</i> (White Wild Indigo) 4/ <i>Coreopsis palmata</i> (Prairie Coreopsis) <i>Echinacea pallida</i> (Pale Purple Coneflower) <i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> (Rattlesnake Master) <i>Helianthus mollis</i> (Downy Sunflower) <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> (Ox-Eye) <i>Liatris aspera</i> (Rough Blazing Star) <i>Liatris pycnostachya</i> (Prairie Blazing Star) <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> (Prairie Bergamot) <i>Parthenium integrifolium</i> (Wild Quinine) <i>Dalea candida</i> (White Prairie Clover) 4/ <i>Dalea purpurea</i> (Purple Prairie Clover) 4/ <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (False Dragonhead) <i>Potentilla arguta</i> (Prairie Cinquefoil) <i>Ratibida pinnata</i> (Yellow Coneflower) <i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i> (Fragrant Coneflower) <i>Silphium laciniatum</i> (Compass Plant) <i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i> (Prairie Dock) <i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i> (Rigid Goldenrod) <i>Tradescantia ohiensis</i> (Spiderwort) <i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i> (Culver's Root)	

Class – Type	Seeds	lb/acre (kg/hectare)
5A Large Flower Native Forb Mixture 2/ 5/ 6/	Forb Mixture (see below)	5 (5)
	<u>Species:</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> (New England Aster)	5
	<i>Echinacea pallida</i> (Pale Purple Coneflower)	10
	<i>Helianthus mollis</i> (Downy Sunflower)	10
	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> (Ox-Eye)	10
	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i> (Prairie Blazing Star)	10
	<i>Ratibida pinnata</i> (Yellow Coneflower)	5
	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> (Black-Eyed Susan)	10
	<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> (Compass Plant)	10
	<i>Silphium terebinthinaceum</i> (Prairie Dock)	20
	<i>Oligoneuron rigidum</i> (Rigid Goldenrod)	10
5B Wetland Forb 2/ 5/ 6/	Forb Mixture (see below)	2 (2)
	<u>Species:</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>
	<i>Acorus calamus</i> (Sweet Flag)	3
	<i>Angelica atropurpurea</i> (Angelica)	6
	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> (Swamp Milkweed)	2
	<i>Aster puniceus</i> (Purple Stemmed Aster)	10
	<i>Bidens cernua</i> (Beggarticks)	7
	<i>Eutrochium maculatum</i> (Spotted Joe Pye Weed)	7
	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> (Boneset)	7
	<i>Helenium autumnale</i> (Autumn Sneezeweed)	2
	<i>Iris virginica shrevei</i> (Blue Flag Iris)	2
	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> (Cardinal Flower)	5
	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i> (Great Blue Lobelia)	5
	<i>Lythrum alatum</i> (Winged Loosestrife)	2
	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i> (False Dragonhead)	5
	<i>Persicaria pensylvanica</i> (Pennsylvania Smartweed)	10
	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Curlytop Knotweed)	10
	<i>Pycnanthemum virginianum</i> (Mountain Mint)	5
	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> (Cut-leaf Coneflower)	5
	<i>Oligoneuron riddellii</i> (Riddell Goldenrod)	2
	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i> (Giant Burreed)	5
6 Conservation Mixture 2/ 6/	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/ <i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/ Buffalo Grass 5/ 7/ Vernal Alfalfa 4/ Oats, Spring	5 (5) 2 (2) 5 (5) 15 (15) 48 (55)
6A Salt Tolerant Conservation Mixture 2/ 6/	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> (Little Blue Stem) 5/ <i>Elymus canadensis</i> (Canada Wild Rye) 5/ Buffalo Grass 5/ 7/ Vernal Alfalfa 4/ Oats, Spring <i>Puccinellia distans</i> (Fults Saltgrass or Salty Alkaligrass)	5 (5) 2 (2) 5 (5) 15 (15) 48 (55) 20 (20)
7 Temporary Turf Cover Mixture	Perennial Ryegrass Oats, Spring	50 (55) 64 (70)

Notes:

- 1/ Seeding shall be performed when the ambient temperature has been between 45 °F (7 °C) and 80 °F (27 °C) for a minimum of seven (7) consecutive days and is forecasted to be the same for the next five (5) days according to the National Weather Service.
- 2/ Seeding shall be performed in late fall through spring beginning when the ambient temperature has been below 45 °F (7 °C) for a minimum of seven (7) consecutive days and ending when the ambient temperature exceeds 80 °F (27 °C) according to the National Weather Service.
- 3/ Specific variety as shown in the plans or approved by the Engineer.
- 4/ Inoculation required.
- 5/ Pure Live Seed (PLS) shall be used.
- 6/ Fertilizer shall not be used.
- 7/ Seed shall be primed with  $KNO_3$  to break dormancy and dyed to indicate such.

Seeding will be inspected after a period of establishment. The period of establishment shall be six (6) months minimum, but not to exceed nine (9) months. After the period of establishment, areas not exhibiting 75 percent uniform growth shall be interseeded or reseeded, as determined by the Engineer, at no additional cost to the Department.”

80445

## **VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WARNING LIGHTS (BDE)**

Effective: November 1, 2021

Revised: November 1, 2022

Add the following paragraph after the first paragraph of Article 701.08 of the Standard Specifications:

“The Contractor shall equip all vehicles and equipment with high-intensity oscillating, rotating, or flashing, amber or amber-and-white, warning lights which are visible from all directions. In accordance with 625 ILCS 5/12-215, the lights may only be in operation while the vehicle or equipment is engaged in construction operations.”

80439

## WORK ZONE TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (BDE)

Effective: March 2, 2020

Add the following to Article 701.03 of the Standard Specifications:

“(q) Temporary Sign Supports ..... 1106.02”

Revise the third paragraph of Article 701.14 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“For temporary sign supports, the Contractor shall provide a FHWA eligibility letter for each device used on the contract. The letter shall provide information for the set-up and use of the device as well as a detailed drawing of the device. The signs shall be supported within 20 degrees of vertical. Weights used to stabilize signs shall be attached to the sign support per the manufacturer’s specifications.”

Revise the first paragraph of Article 701.15 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“**701.15 Traffic Control Devices.** For devices that must meet crashworthiness standards, the Contractor shall provide a manufacturer’s self-certification or a FHWA eligibility letter for each Category 1 device and a FHWA eligibility letter for each Category 2 and Category 3 device used on the contract. The self-certification or letter shall provide information for the set-up and use of the device as well as a detailed drawing of the device.”

Revise the first six paragraphs of Article 1106.02 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“**1106.02 Devices.** Work zone traffic control devices and combinations of devices shall meet crashworthiness standards for their respective categories. The categories are as follows.

Category 1 includes small, lightweight, channelizing and delineating devices that have been in common use for many years and are known to be crashworthy by crash testing of similar devices or years of demonstrable safe performance. These include cones, tubular markers, plastic drums, and delineators, with no attachments (e.g. lights). Category 1 devices manufactured after December 31, 2019 shall be MASH-16 compliant. Category 1 devices manufactured on or before December 31, 2019, and compliant with NCHRP 350 or MASH 2009, may be used on contracts let before December 31, 2024.

Category 2 includes devices that are not expected to produce significant vehicular velocity change but may otherwise be hazardous. These include vertical panels with lights, barricades, temporary sign supports, and Category 1 devices with attachments (e.g. drums with lights). Category 2 devices manufactured after December 31, 2019 shall be MASH-16 compliant. Category 2 devices manufactured on or before December 31, 2019, and compliant with NCHRP 350 or MASH 2009, may be used on contracts let before December 31, 2024.

Category 3 includes devices that are expected to cause significant velocity changes or other potentially harmful reactions to impacting vehicles. These include crash cushions (impact

attenuators), truck mounted attenuators, and other devices not meeting the definitions of Category 1 or 2. Category 3 devices manufactured after December 31, 2019 shall be MASH-16 compliant. Category 3 devices manufactured on or before December 31, 2019, and compliant with NCHRP 350 or MASH 2009, may be used on contracts let before December 31, 2029. Category 3 devices shall be crash tested for Test Level 3 or the test level specified.

Category 4 includes portable or trailer-mounted devices such as arrow boards, changeable message signs, temporary traffic signals, and area lighting supports. It is preferable for Category 4 devices manufactured after December 31, 2019 to be MASH-16 compliant; however, there are currently no crash tested devices in this category, so it remains exempt from the NCHRP 350 or MASH compliance requirement.

For each type of device, when no more than one MASH-16 compliant is available, an NCHRP 350 or MASH-2009 compliant device may be used, even if manufactured after December 31, 2019.”

Revise Articles 1106.02(g), 1106.02(k), and 1106.02(l) to read:

“(g) Truck Mounted/Trailer Mounted Attenuators. The attenuator shall be approved for use at Test Level 3. Test Level 2 may be used for normal posted speeds less than or equal to 45 mph.

(k) Temporary Water Filled Barrier. The water filled barrier shall be a lightweight plastic shell designed to accept water ballast and be on the Department’s qualified product list.

Shop drawings shall be furnished by the manufacturer and shall indicate the deflection of the barrier as determined by acceptance testing; the configuration of the barrier in that test; and the vehicle weight, velocity, and angle of impact of the deflection test. The Engineer shall be provided one copy of the shop drawings.

(l) Movable Traffic Barrier. The movable traffic barrier shall be on the Department’s qualified product list.

Shop drawings shall be furnished by the manufacturer and shall indicate the deflection of the barrier as determined by acceptance testing; the configuration of the barrier in that test; and the vehicle weight, velocity, and angle of impact of the deflection test. The Engineer shall be provided one copy of the shop drawings. The barrier shall be capable of being moved on and off the roadway on a daily basis.”

80427



**WORKING DAYS (BDE)**

Effective: January 1, 2002

The Contractor shall complete the work within (50) working days.

80071

## GUIDE BRIDGE SPECIAL PROVISION INDEX/CHECK SHEET

Effective as of the: March 8, 2024 Letting

√	File Name	Title	Effective	Revised
	GBSP4	Polymer Modified Portland Cement Mortar	June 7, 1994	April 1, 2016
	GBSP13	High-Load Multi-Rotational Bearings	Oct 13, 1988	Sept 2, 2022
	GBSP14	Jack and Remove Existing Bearings	Apr 20, 1994	April 13, 2018
	GBSP16	Jacking Existing Superstructure	Jan 11, 1993	April 13, 2018
	GBSP18	Modular Expansion Joint	May 19, 1994	Oct 27, 2023
	GBSP21	Cleaning and Painting Contact Surface Areas of Existing Steel Structures	Jun 30, 2003	Oct 23, 2020
	GBSP25	Cleaning and Painting Existing Steel Structures	Oct 2, 2001	April 15, 2022
	GBSP26	Containment and Disposal of Lead Paint Cleaning Residues	Oct 2, 2001	Apr 22, 2016
	GBSP28	Deck Slab Repair	May 15, 1995	April 13, 2018
	GBSP29	Bridge Deck Microsilica Concrete Overlay	May 15, 1995	April 30, 2021
	GBSP30	Bridge Deck Latex Concrete Overlay	May 15, 1995	April 30, 2021
	GBSP31	Bridge Deck High-Reactivity Metakaolin (HRM) Conc Overlay	Jan 21, 2000	April 30, 2021
	GBSP33	Pedestrian Truss Superstructure	Jan 13, 1998	Oct 27, 2023
	GBSP34	Concrete Wearing Surface	Jun 23, 1994	Oct 4, 2016
	GBSP45	Bridge Deck Thin Polymer Overlay	May 7, 1997	Feb 6, 2013
	GBSP53	Structural Repair of Concrete	Mar 15, 2006	Aug 9, 2019
	GBSP55	Erection of Curved Steel Structures	Jun 1, 2007	
	GBSP59	Diamond Grinding and Surface Testing Bridge Sections	Dec 6, 2004	April 15, 2022
	GBSP60	Containment and Disposal of Non-Lead Paint Cleaning Residues	Nov 25, 2004	April 22, 2016
	GBSP61	Slipform Parapet	Jun 1, 2007	April 15, 2022
	GBSP67	Structural Assessment Reports for Contractor's Means and Methods	Mar 6, 2009	Oct 5, 2015
	GBSP71	Aggregate Column Ground Improvement	Jan 15, 2009	Oct 15, 2011
	GBSP72	Bridge Deck Fly Ash or GGBF Slag Concrete Overlay	Jan 18, 2011	April 30, 2021
√	GBSP78	Bridge Deck Construction	Oct 22, 2013	Dec 21, 2016
	GBSP79	Bridge Deck Grooving (Longitudinal)	Dec 29, 2014	Mar 29, 2017
	GBSP81	Membrane Waterproofing for Buried Structures	Oct 4, 2016	March 1, 2019
	GBSP82	Metallizing of Structural Steel	Oct 4, 2016	Oct 20, 2017
	GBSP83	Hot Dip Galvanizing For Structural Steel	Oct 4, 2016	March 24, 2023
	GBSP85	Micropiles	Apr 19, 1996	Oct 23, 2020
	GBSP86	Drilled Shafts	Oct 5, 2015	Oct 27, 2023
	GBSP87	Lightweight Cellular Concrete Fill	Nov 11, 2001	Apr 1, 2016
	GBSP88	Corrugated Structural Plate Structures	Apr 22, 2016	April 13, 2018
	GBSP89	Preformed Pavement Joint Seal	Oct 4, 2016	March 24, 2023
	GBSP90	Three Sided Precast Concrete Structure (Special)	Dec 21, 2016	March 24, 2023
	GBSP91	Crosshole Sonic Logging Testing of Drilled Shafts	Apr 20, 2016	March 24, 2023
	GBSP92	Thermal Integrity Profile Testing of Drilled Shafts	Apr 20, 2016	March 24, 2023
	GBSP93	Preformed Bridge Joint Seal	Dec 21, 2016	March 24, 2023
	GBSP94	Warranty for Cleaning and Painting Steel Structures	Mar 3, 2000	Nov 24, 2004
	GBSP96	Erection of Bridge Girders Over or Adjacent to Railroads	Aug 9, 2019	
	GBSP97	Folded/formed PVC Pipeliner	April 15, 2022	
	GBSP98	Cured-in-Place Pipe Liner	April 15, 2022	
	GBSP99	Spray-Applied Pipe Liner	April 15, 2022	
	GBSP100	Bar Splicers, Headed Reinforcement	Sept 2, 2022	Oct. 27, 2023
	GBSP101	Noise Abatement Wall, Ground Mounted	Dec 9, 2022	
	GBSP102	Noise Abatement Wall, Structure Mounted	Dec 9, 2022	
	GBSP103	Noise Abatement Wall Anchor Rod Assembly	Dec 9, 2022	

LIST ADDITIONAL SPECIAL PROVISIONS BELOW


The following Guide Bridge Special Provisions have been incorporated into other specifications:

File Name	Title	Location
GBSP12	Drainage System	SSRBC 523
GBSP15	Three Sided Precast Concrete Structure	Superseded by GBSP90
GBSP51	Pipe Underdrain for Structures	SSRBC 601
GBSP56	Setting Piles in Rock	SSRBC 512
GBSP75	Bond Breaker for Prestressed Concrete Bulb-T Beams	SSRBC 504

## **BRIDGE DECK CONSTRUCTION**

Effective: October 22, 2013

Revised: December 21, 2016

When Diamond Grinding of Bridge Sections is specified, hand finishing of the deck surface shall be limited to areas not finished by the finishing machine and to address surface corrections according to Article 503.16(a)(2). Hand finishing shall be limited as previously stated solely for the purpose of facilitating a more timely application of the curing protection. In addition the requirements of 503.16(a)(3)a. and 503.16(a)(4) will be waived.

### **Revise the Second Paragraph of Article 503.06(b) to read as follows.**

“When the Contractor uses cantilever forming brackets on exterior beams or girders, additional requirements shall be as follows.”

### **Revise Article 503.06(b)(1) to read as follows.**

- “(1) Bracket Placement. The spacing of brackets shall be per the manufacturer’s published design specifications for the size of the overhang and the construction loads anticipated. The resulting force of the leg brace of the cantilever bracket shall bear on the web within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange of the beam or girder.”

### **Revise Article 503.06(b)(2) to read as follows.**

- “(2) Beam Ties. The top flange of exterior steel beams or girders supporting the cantilever forming brackets shall be tied to the bottom flange of the next interior beam. The top flange of exterior concrete beams supporting the cantilever forming brackets shall be tied to the top flange of the next interior beam. The ties shall be spaced at 4 ft (1.2 m) centers. Permanent cross frames on steel girders may be considered a tie. Ties shall be a minimum of 1/2 inch (13 mm) diameter threaded rod with an adjusting mechanism for drawing the tie taut. The ties shall utilize hanger brackets or clips which hook onto the flange of steel beams. No welding will be permitted to the structural steel or stud shear connectors, or to reinforcement bars of concrete beams, for the installation of the tie bar system. After installation of the ties and blocking, the tie shall be drawn taut until the tie does not vary from a straight line from beam to beam. The tie system shall be approved by the Engineer.”

### **Revise Article 503.06(b)(3) to read as follows.**

- “(3) Beam Blocks. Suitable beam blocks of 4 in x 4 in (100 x 100 mm) timbers or metal structural shapes of equivalent strength or better, acceptable to the Engineer, shall be wedged between the webs of the two beams tied together, within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange at each location where they are tied. When it is not feasible to have

the resulting force from the leg brace of the cantilever brackets transmitted to the web within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange, then additional blocking shall be placed at each bracket to transmit the resulting force to within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange of the next interior beam or girder.”

**Delete the last paragraph of Article 503.06(b).**

## Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023

Trade Title	Rg	Type	C	Base	Foreman	Overtime					Pension	Vac	Trng	Other Ins	Add OT 1.5x owed	Add OT 2.0x owed
						M-F	Sa	Su	Hol	H/W						
ASBESTOS ABT-GEN	All	BLD		35.32	36.57	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.50	17.54	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
ASBESTOS ABT-GEN	All	HWY		38.87	40.37	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.50	18.04	0.00	0.90		2.75	5.50
ASBESTOS ABT-MEC	All	BLD		40.59	43.84	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	15.22	15.16	0.00	0.88		2.80	5.60
BOILERMAKER	All	BLD		42.13	45.13	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	7.07	24.01	0.00	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
BRICK MASON	All	BLD		42.07	43.07	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.89	16.25	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
CARPENTER	All	BLD		36.09	38.34	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.45	21.29	0.00	0.79	0.00	15.37	30.74
CARPENTER	All	HWY		38.97	41.23	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.45	23.20	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
CEMENT MASON	N	ALL		43.44	47.79	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	12.10	17.33	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00
CEMENT MASON	S	ALL		37.53	39.53	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	7.75	19.81	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
CERAMIC TILE FINISHER	All	BLD		38.56		1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.95	11.58	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
ELECTRIC PWR EQMT OP	All	ALL		52.63	62.45	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.58	14.74	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
ELECTRIC PWR GRNDMAN	All	ALL		35.76	62.45	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.07	10.01	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
ELECTRIC PWR LINEMAN	All	ALL		58.58	62.45	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.76	16.40	0.00	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
ELECTRIC PWR TRK DRV	All	ALL		37.53	62.45	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.13	10.51	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
ELECTRICIAN	All	BLD		45.56	50.12	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.35	11.94	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.68	1.37
ELECTRONIC SYSTEM TECH	All	BLD		35.29	38.29	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.35	12.21	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.53	1.06
ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTOR	All	BLD		53.26	59.92	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.07	20.56	4.26	0.70		0.00	0.00
GLAZIER	All	BLD		38.59	40.59	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	15.98	9.55	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
HEAT/FROST INSULATOR	All	BLD		54.12	57.37	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	15.22	17.86	0.00	0.88		4.15	8.30
IRON WORKER	E	ALL		46.70	51.37	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.81	26.03	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IRON WORKER	W	ALL		46.70	51.37	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	13.81	25.13	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LABORER	All	BLD		34.32	35.57	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.50	17.54	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
LABORER	All	HWY		37.87	39.37	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.50	18.04	0.00	0.80	0.00	2.75	5.50
LABORER, SKILLED	All	BLD		34.32	35.57	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.50	17.54	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
LABORER, SKILLED	All	HWY		37.87	39.37	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	8.50	18.04	0.00	0.80	0.00	2.75	5.50
LATHER	All	BLD		36.09	38.34	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.45	21.29	0.00	0.79	0.00	15.37	30.74
MACHINIST	All	BLD		55.74	59.74	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.93	8.95	1.85	1.47		0.00	0.00

## Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023

MARBLE FINISHER	All	BLD		38.56		1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.95	11.58	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
MARBLE MASON	All	BLD		41.38	42.38	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.95	13.74	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
MILLWRIGHT	All	BLD		35.58	37.83	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.45	22.24	0.00	0.79	0.00	15.85	31.69
MILLWRIGHT	All	HWY		40.10	42.35	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.45	22.70	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	BLD	1	54.80	58.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	BLD	2	53.50	58.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	22.95	22.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	BLD	3	50.95	58.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	BLD	4	49.20	58.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	BLD	5	56.80	58.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	BLD	6	57.80	58.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	BLD	7	55.80	58.80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	HWY	1	54.80	58.80	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	HWY	2	54.25	58.80	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	HWY	3	52.20	58.80	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	HWY	4	50.80	58.80	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	HWY	5	49.60	58.80	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	HWY	6	57.80	58.80	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
OPERATING ENGINEER	All	HWY	7	55.80	58.80	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	22.95	20.05	2.00	2.70		0.00	0.00
PAINTER	All	ALL		40.00	42.00	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	16.96	8.59	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAINTER - SIGNS	All	BLD		41.55	46.67	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	3.04	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PILEDRIVER	All	BLD		37.09	39.34	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.45	21.29	0.00	0.79	0.00	15.37	30.74
PILEDRIVER	All	HWY		39.97	42.22	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.45	23.20	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
PIPEFITTER	N	BLD		55.00	58.00	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	12.65	22.85	0.00	3.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
PIPEFITTER	S	BLD		47.80	52.58	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.25	14.85	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
PLASTERER	N	BLD		48.75	51.68	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	17.33	20.33	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
PLASTERER	S	BLD		33.00	35.00	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.00	23.38	0.00	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
PLUMBER	N	BLD		56.80	60.20	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	17.00	17.29	0.00	1.73		0.00	0.00
PLUMBER	S	BLD		47.80	52.58	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	9.25	14.85	0.00	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
ROOFER	E	BLD		49.25	54.25	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.83	16.14	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
ROOFER	W	BLD		34.00	38.25	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	10.75	13.04	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023

SHEETMETAL WORKER	All	BLD		54.25	56.96	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	13.60	19.43	0.00	1.59	2.62	0.00	0.00
SPRINKLER FITTER	All	BLD		47.09	50.09	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.45	14.92	0.00	0.52		0.00	0.00
STONE MASON	All	BLD		42.07	43.07	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.89	16.25	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
TERRAZZO FINISHER	All	BLD		38.56		1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.95	11.58	0.00	0.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
TILE MASON	All	BLD		41.38	42.38	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.95	13.74	0.00	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER	NW	ALL	1	42.17	46.53	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	15.39	7.45	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER	NW	ALL	2	42.76	46.53	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	15.39	7.45	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER	NW	ALL	3	43.03	46.53	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	15.39	7.45	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER	NW	ALL	4	43.42	46.53	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	15.39	7.45	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER	NW	ALL	5	44.52	46.53	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	15.39	7.45	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER	SE	ALL	1	43.70	44.25	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.15	13.26	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER	SE	ALL	2	43.85	44.25	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.15	13.26	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER	SE	ALL	3	44.05	44.25	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.15	13.26	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRUCK DRIVER	SE	ALL	4	44.25	44.25	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.15	13.26	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
TUCK POINTER	All	BLD		42.07	43.07	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	11.89	16.25	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00

### Legend

**Rg** Region

**Type** Trade Type - All,Highway,Building,Floating,Oil & Chip,Rivers

**C** Class

**Base** Base Wage Rate

**OT M-F** Unless otherwise noted, OT pay is required for any hour greater than 8 worked each day, Mon through Fri. The number listed is the multiple of the base wage.

**OT Sa** Overtime pay required for every hour worked on Saturdays

**OT Su** Overtime pay required for every hour worked on Sundays

**OT Hol** Overtime pay required for every hour worked on Holidays

**H/W** Health/Welfare benefit

**Vac** Vacation

**Trng** Training

**Other Ins** Employer hourly cost for any other type(s) of insurance provided for benefit of worker.

Explanations LIVINGSTON COUNTY

CEMENT MASONS & PLASTERER - N That part of the county north of Illinois Route 116 and including all of the City of Pontiac.



## **Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023**

IRONWORKERS - E East of I-55 from the northern boundary through Cayuga then East of a North-South line to a point East of Weston.

PLUMBERS & PIPEFITTERS - S That part of the county South of Rt. 116 including the City of Pontiac.

TRUCK DRIVERS - NW Townships of Reading, New Town, Sunbury, Nevada, Long Point and Amity.

The following list is considered as those days for which holiday rates of wages for work performed apply: New Years Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and Veterans Day in some classifications/counties. Generally, any of these holidays which fall on a Sunday is celebrated on the following Monday. This then makes work performed on that Monday payable at the appropriate overtime rate for holiday pay. Common practice in a given local may alter certain days of celebration. If in doubt, please check with IDOL.

### **EXPLANATION OF CLASSES**

ASBESTOS - GENERAL - removal of asbestos material/mold and hazardous materials from any place in a building, including mechanical systems where those mechanical systems are to be removed. This includes the removal of asbestos materials/mold and hazardous materials from ductwork or pipes in a building when the building is to be demolished at the time or at some close future date.

ASBESTOS - MECHANICAL - removal of asbestos material from mechanical systems, such as pipes, ducts, and boilers, where the mechanical systems are to remain.

### **CERAMIC TILE FINISHER, MARBLE FINISHER, TERRAZO FINISHER**

Assisting, helping or supporting the tile, marble and terrazzo mechanic by performing their historic and traditional work assignments required to complete the proper installation of the work covered by said crafts. The term "Ceramic" is used for naming the classification only and is in no way a limitation of the product handled. Ceramic takes into consideration most hard tiles.

### **ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS TECHNICIAN**

Installation, service and maintenance of low-voltage systems which utilizes the transmission and/or transference of voice, sound, vision, or digital for commercial, education, security and entertainment purposes for the following: TV monitoring and surveillance, background/foreground music, intercom and telephone interconnect, field programming, inventory control systems, microwave transmission, multi-media, multiplex, radio page, school, intercom and sound burglar alarms and low voltage master clock systems.

Excluded from this classification are energy management systems, life safety systems, supervisory controls and data acquisition systems not intrinsic with the above listed systems, fire alarm systems, nurse call systems and raceways exceeding fifteen feet in length.

### **LABORER, SKILLED - BUILDING**

## Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023

The skilled laborer building (BLD) classification shall encompass the following types of work, irrespective of the site of the work: tending of carpenters in unloading, handling, stockpiling and distribution operations, also other building crafts, mixing, handling, and conveying of all materials used by masons, plasterers and other building construction crafts, whether done by hand or by any process. The drying of plastering when done by salamander heat, and the cleaning and clearing of all debris. All work pertaining to and in preparation of asbestos abatement and removal. The building of scaffolding and staging for masons and plasterers. The excavations for buildings and all other construction, digging, of trenches, piers, foundations and holes, digging, lagging, sheeting, cribbing, bracing and propping of foundations, holes, caissons, cofferdams, and dikes, the setting of all guidelines for machine or hand excavation and subgrading. The mixing, handling, conveying, pouring, vibrating, gunniting and otherwise applying of concrete, whether by hand or other method of concrete for any walls, foundations, floors, or for other construction concrete sealant men. The wrecking, stripping, dismantling, and handling of concrete forms and false work, and the building of centers for fireproofing purposes. Boring machine, gas, electric or air in preparation for shoving pipe, telephone cable, and so forth, under highways, roads, streets and alleys. All hand and power operating cross cut saws when used for clearing. All work in compressed air construction. All work on acetylene burners in salvaging. The blocking and tamping of concrete. The laying of sewer tile and conduit, and pre-cast materials. The assembling and dismantling of all jacks and sectional scaffolding, including elevator construction and running of slip form jacks. The work of drill running and blasting, including wagon drills. The wrecking, stripping, dismantling, cleaning, moving and oiling of forms. The cutting off of concrete piles. The loading, unloading, handling and carrying to place of installation of all rods, (and materials for use in reinforcing) concrete and the hoisting of same and all signaling where hoist is used in this type of construction coming under the jurisdiction of the Laborers' Union. And, all other labor work not awarded to any other craft. Mortar mixers, kettlemen and carrier of hot stuff, tool crib men, watchmen (Laborer), firemen or salamander tenders, flagmen, deck hands, installation and maintenance of temporary gas-fired heating units, gravel box men, dumpmen and spotters, fencing Laborers, cleaning lumber, pit men, material checkers, dispatchers, unloading explosives, asphalt plant laborers, writer of scale tickets, fireproofing laborers, janitors, asbestos abatement and removal laborers, handling of materials treated with oil, creosote, chloride, asphalt, and/or foreign material harmful to skin or clothing, Laborers with de-watering systems, gunnite nozzle men, laborers tending masons with hot material or where foreign materials are used, Laborers handling masterplate or similar materials, laser beam operator, concrete burning machine operator, material selector men working with firebrick or combustible material, dynamite men, track laborers, cement handlers, chloride handlers, the unloading and laborers with steel workers and re-bars, concrete workers (wet), luteman, asphalt raker, curb asphalt machine operator, ready mix scalemen, permanent, portable or temporary plant drilling machine operator, plaster tenders, underpinning and shoring of buildings, fire watch, signaling of all power equipment, to include trucks excavating equipment, etc., tree topper or trimmer when in connection to construction, tunnel helpers in free air, batch dumpers, kettle and tar men, tank cleaners, plastic installers, scaffold workers, motorized buggies or motorized unit used for wet concrete or handling of building materials, sewer workers, rod and chain men, vibrator operators, mortar mixer operator, cement silica, clay, fly ash, lime and plasters, handlers (bulk or bag), cofferdam workers, on concrete paving, placing, cutting and tying of reinforcing, deck hand, dredge hand and shore laborers, bankmen on floating plant, asphalt workers with machine & layers, grade checker, power tools, caisson workers, lead man on sewer work, welders, cutters, burners and torch men, chain saw operators, paving breaker, jackhammer and drill operator, layout man and/or drainage tile layer, steel form setters -- street and highway, air tamping hammerman, signal man on crane, concrete saw operator, screen man on asphalt pavers, front end man on chip spreader, multiple concrete duct -- lead man.

LABORER, SKILLED - HIGHWAY

## **Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023**

The skilled laborer heavy and highway (HWY) classification shall encompass the following types of work, irrespective of the site of the work: handling of materials treated with oil, creosote, asphalt and/or any foreign materials harmful to skin or clothing, track laborers, chloride handlers, the unloading and loading with steel workers and re-bars, concrete workers (wet), tunnel helpers in free air, batch dumpers, mason tenders, kettle and tar men, plastic installers, scaffold workers, motorized buggies or motorized unit used for wet concrete or handling of building materials, laborers with de-watering systems, sewer workers plus depth, rod and chainmen, vibrator operators, mortar mixer operators, cement silica, clay, fly ash, lime and plasters, handlers (bulk or bag), cofferdam workers plus depth, on concrete paving, placing, cutting and tying or reinforcing, deck hand, dredge hand shore laborers, bankmen on floating plant, asphalt workers with machine, and layers, grade checker, power tools, stripping of all concrete forms excluding paving forms, dumpmen and spotters, when necessary, caisson workers plus depth, gunnite nozzle men, welders, cutters, burners and torchmen, chain saw operators, paving breaker, jackhammer and drill operators, layout man and/or drainage tile layer, steel form setters - street and highway, air tamping hammerman, signal man on crane, concrete saw operator, screedman on asphalt pavers, front end man on chip spreader, multiple concrete duct, luteman, asphalt raker, curb asphalt machine operator, ready mix scalemen (portable or temporary plant), laser beam operator, concrete burning machine operator, and coring machine operator.

MATERIAL TESTER/INSPECTOR I: Hand coring and drilling for testing of materials; field inspection of uncured concrete and asphalt.

MATERIAL TESTER/INSPECTOR II: Field inspection of welds, structural steel, fireproofing, masonry, soil, facade, reinforcing steel, formwork, cured concrete, and concrete and asphalt batch plants; adjusting proportions of bituminous mixtures.

### **OPERATING ENGINEERS - BUILDING**

Class 1. Mechanic; Asphalt Plant; Asphalt Spreader; Autograde; Backhoes w/Caisson attachment; Batch Plant; Benoto (require 2 engineers); Boiler and Throttle Valve; Caisson Rigs; Central Redi-Mix Plant; Combination Back Hoe Front End-Loader Machine; Compressor and Throttle Valve; Concrete Breaker (Truck Mounted); Concrete Conveyor; Concrete Paver over 27E cu. ft.; Concrete Paver 27E cu.ft. and under; Concrete Placer; Concrete Pump (Truck Mounted); Concrete Tower; Cranes, All; Cranes Hammerhead; Creter Crane; Spider Crane; Crusher, Stone, etc.; Derricks, All; Derricks, Traveling; Formless Curb and Gutter Machine; Grader, Elevating; Grouting Machines; Heavy Duty Self-Propelled Transporter or Prime Mover; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloader 2-1/4 yd. and over; Hoists, Elevators, outside type rack and pinion and similar machines; Hoists, One, Two and Three Drum; Hoists, Two Tugger One Floor; Hydraulic Backhoes; Hydraulic Boom Trucks; Hydro Vac (and similar equipment); Locomotives, All; Lubrication Technician; Manipulators; Motor Patrol; Pile Drivers and Skid Rig; Post Hole Digger; Pre-Stress Machine; Pump Cretes Dual Ram; Squeeze Cretes - Screw Type Pumps; Gypsum Bulker and Pump; Roto Mill Grinder; Scoops - Tractor Drawn; Slip-Form Paver; Straddle Buggies; Operation of Tieback Machine; Tournapull; Tractor with Boom and Side Boom; Trenching Machines.

Class 2. Boilers; Brick Forklift servicing seven (7) or more Brick Masons; Broom, All Power Propelled; Bulldozers; Concrete Mixer (Two Bag and Over); Conveyor, Portable; Forklift Trucks; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloaders under 2-1/4 yd; Hoists, Automatic; Hoists, inside Freight Elevators; Hoists, Sewer Dragging Machine; Hoists, Tugger Single Drum; Hydro Excavating (excluding hose work); Laser Screed; Rock Drill (self-propelled); Non Self-Loading Ejection Dump; Rock Drill (Truck Mounted); Rollers, All; Steam Generators; Tractors, All; Tractor Drawn Vibratory Roller; Winch Trucks with "A" Frame.

Class 3. Air Compressors; Combination - Small Equipment Operator; Generators; Heaters, Mechanical; Hoists, Inside Elevators -

## Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023

(Rheostat Manual Controlled); Hoists, Inside Elevators; Hydraulic Power Units (Pile Driving and Extracting); Lowboys; Pumps, over 3" (1 to 3 not to exceed a total of 300 ft.); Pumps, Well Points; Welding Machines (2 through 5); Winches, 4 Small Electric Drill Winches.

Class 4. Brick Forklift; Boom Trucks (Residential); Hoists, Inside Elevators push button with automatic doors; Oilers; Skidsteer Loaders; Vacuum Trucks (excluding hose work).

Class 5. Assistant Craft Foreman

Class 6. Mechanics and Welders

Class 7. Gradall

### OPERATING ENGINEERS - HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Class 1. Asphalt Plant; Asphalt Heater and Planer Combination; Asphalt Heater Scarfire; Asphalt Spreader; Autograder/Gomaco or other similar type machines; ABG Paver; Backhoes with Caisson Attachment; Belt Loader; Caisson Rigs; Car Dumper; Central Redi-Mix Plant; Combination Backhoe Front Endloader Machine; Concrete Breaker (Truck Mounted); Concrete Conveyor; Concrete Paver over 27E cu. ft.; Concrete Placer; Concrete Tube Float; Cranes, all attachments; Cranes, Tower of all types; Creter Crane; Spider Crane; Crusher, Stone, etc.; Derricks, All; Derrick Boats; Derricks, Traveling; Dredges; Elevators, Outside Type Rack & Pinion and Similar Machines; Formless Curb and Gutter Machine; Grader, Elevating; Grader, Motor Grader, Motor Patrol, Auto Patrol, Form Grader, Pull Grader, Subgrader; Guard Rail Post Driver Truck Mounted; Heavy Duty Self-Propelled Transporter or Prime Mover; Hoists, One, Two and Three Drum; Hydraulic Backhoes; Locomotives, All; Backhoes with Shear Attachments; Lubrication Technician; Manipulators; Mucking Machine; Pile Drivers and Skid Rig; Pre-Stress Machine; Pump Cretes Dual Ram; Rock Drill-Crawler or Skid Rig; Rock Drill - Truck Mounted; Roto Mill Grinder; Slip-Form Paver; Snow Melters; Soil Test Drill Rig (Truck Mounted); Straddle Buggies; Hydraulic Telescoping Form (Tunnel); Operation of Tieback Machine; Tractor Drawn Belt Loader; Tractor Drawn Belt Loader with attached pusher; Tractor with Boom; Tractaire with Attachments; Transfer Barrier Transfer Machine; Trenching Machine; Truck Mounted Concrete Pump with Boom; Raised or Blind Hole Drills (Tunnel Shaft); Underground Boring and/or Mining Machine; Wheel Excavator; Widener (APSCO).

Class 2. Batch Plant; Bituminous Mixer; Boiler and Throttle Valve; Bulldozers; Car Loader Trailing Conveyors; Combination Backhoe Front Endloader Machine (less than 1 cu. yd. Backhoe Bucket or over or with attachments); Compressor and Throttle Valve; Compressor, Common Receiver (3); Concrete Breaker or Hydro Hammer; Concrete Grinding Machine; Concrete Mixer or Paver 7S Series to and including 27 cu. ft.; Concrete Spreader; Concrete Curing Machine, Burlap Machine, Belting Machine and Sealing Machine; Concrete Wheel Saw; Conveyor Muck Cars (Haglund or Similar Type); Drills, All; Finishing Machine - Concrete; Forklifts; Highlift Shovels or Front Endloader; Hoist - Sewer Dragging Machine; Hydraulic Boom Trucks (All Attachments); Hydro-Blaster (requires 2 operators; one being Class 4); Hydro Excavating (excluding hose work); Laser Screed; Locomotives, Dinky; Oil Distributor; Off-Road Hauling Units (Including Articulating); Non Self-Loading Ejection Dump; Pump Cretes; Squeeze Cretes - Screw Type Pumps, Gypsum Bulker and Pump; Roller, Asphalt; Rotary Snow Plows; Rototiller, Seaman, etc., Self-Propelled; Self-Propelled Compactor; Spreader - Chip - Stone, etc.; Scraper; Scraper - Prime Mover in Tandem; Tractors, Push, Pulling Sheeps Foot, Disc, Compactor, etc.; Tug Boats; Mechanic Welders working in permanent shop.

## **Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023**

Class 3. Boilers; Brooms, All Power Propelled; Cement Supply Tender; Compressor, Common Receiver (2); Concrete Mixer (Two Bag and Over); Conveyor, Portable; Farm-Type Tractors Used for Mowing, Seeding, etc.; Grouting Machine; Hoists, Automatic; Hoists, All Elevators; Hoists, Tugger Single Drum; Jeep Diggers; Low Boys; Pipe Jacking Machine; Post-Hole Digger; Power Saw, Concrete Power Driven; Pug Mills; Rollers, other than asphalt; Seed and Straw Blower; Steam Generators; Stump Machine Heaters, Mechanical; Winch Trucks with "A" Frame; Work Boats; Tamper - Form - Motor Driven.

Class 4. Air Compressor; Brick Forklifts (Servicing Seven (7) or more Brick Masons; Combination - Small Equipment Operator; Directional Boring Machine; Generators; Heaters, Mechanical; Hydraulic Power Unit (Pile Driving, Extracting, or Drilling); Hydro-Blaster (requires 2 operators - one being class 2); Light Plants, All (1 through 5); Pumps, over 3" (1 to 3 not to exceed a total of 300 ft.); Pumps, Well Points; Tractaire; Vacuum Trucks (excluding hose work); Welding Machines (2 through 5); Winches, 4 Small Electric Drill Winches.

Class 5. Brick Forklifts; Oilers; Skidsteer Loaders (All).

Class 6. Field Mechanics and Field Welders.

Class 7. Dowell Machine with Air Compressor; Gradall and machines of like nature.

### **TRUCK DRIVER - BUILDING, HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION - NORTHWEST**

Class 1. Drivers on 2 axle trucks hauling less than 9 ton. Air compressor and welding machines and brooms, including those pulled by separate units, truck driver helpers, warehouse employees, mechanic helpers, greasers and tiremen, pickup trucks when hauling materials, tools, or workers to and from and on-the-job site, and fork lifts up to 6,000 lb. capacity.

Class 2. Two or three axle trucks hauling more than 9 ton but hauling less than 16 ton. A-frame winch trucks, hydrolift trucks, vactor trucks or similar equipment when used for transportation purposes. Fork lifts over 6,000 lb. capacity, winch trucks, four axle combination units, and ticket writers.

Class 3. Two, three or four axle trucks hauling 16 ton or more. Drivers on water pulls, articulated dump trucks, mechanics and working forepersons, and dispatchers. Five axle or more combination units.

Class 4. Low Boy and Oil Distributors.

Class 5. Drivers who require special protective clothing while employed on hazardous waste work.

### **TRUCK DRIVER - BUILDING, HEAVY AND HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION - SOUTHEAST**

Class 1. Two or three Axle Trucks. A-frame Truck when used for transportation purposes; Air Compressors and Welding Machines, including those pulled by cars, pick-up trucks and tractors; Ambulances; Batch Gate Lockers; Batch Hopperman; Car and Truck Washers; Carry-alls; Fork Lifts and Hoisters; Helpers; Mechanics Helpers and Greasers; Oil Distributors 2-man operation; Pavement Breakers; Pole Trailer, up to 40 feet; Power Mower Tractors; Self-propelled Chip Spreader; Skipman; Slurry Trucks, 2-man operation; Slurry Truck Conveyor Operation, 2 or 3 man; Teamsters; Unskilled dumpman; and Truck Drivers hauling warning lights, barricades, and portable toilets on the job site.

## **Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023**

Class 2. Four axle trucks; Dump Crets and Adgetors under 7 yards; Dumpsters, Track Trucks, Euclids, Hug Bottom Dump Turnapulls or Turnatrailers when pulling other than self-loading equipment or similar equipment under 16 cubic yards; Mixer Trucks under 7 yards; Ready-mix Plant Hopper Operator, and Winch Trucks, 2 Axles.

Class 3. Five axle trucks; Dump Crets and Adgetors 7 yards and over; Dumpsters, Track Trucks, Euclids, Hug Bottom Dump Turnatrailers or turnapulls when pulling other than self-loading equipment or similar equipment over 16 cubic yards; Explosives and/or Fission Material Trucks; Mixer Trucks 7 yards or over; Mobile Cranes while in transit; Oil Distributors, 1-man operation; Pole Trailer, over 40 feet; Pole and Expandable Trailers hauling material over 50 feet long; Slurry trucks, 1-man operation; Winch trucks, 3 axles or more; Mechanic--Truck Welder and Truck Painter.

Class 4. Six axle trucks; Dual-purpose vehicles, such as mounted crane trucks with hoist and accessories; Foreman; Master Mechanic; Self-loading equipment like P.B. and trucks with scoops on the front.

### Other Classifications of Work:


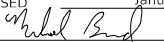
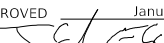
For definitions of classifications not otherwise set out, the Department generally has on file such definitions which are available. If a task to be performed is not subject to one of the classifications of pay set out, the Department will upon being contacted state which neighboring county has such a classification and provide such rate, such rate being deemed to exist by reference in this document. If no neighboring county rate applies to the task, the Department shall undertake a special determination, such special determination being then deemed to have existed under this determination. If a project requires these, or any classification not listed, please contact IDOL at 217-782-1710 for wage rates or clarifications.

### LANDSCAPING

Landscaping work falls under the existing classifications for laborer, operating engineer and truck driver. The work performed by landscape plantsman and landscape laborer is covered by the existing classification of laborer. The work performed by landscape operators (regardless of equipment used or its size) is covered by the classifications of operating engineer. The work performed by landscape truck drivers (regardless of size of truck driven) is covered by the classifications of truck driver.

**Livingston County Prevailing Wage Rates posted on 12/7/2023**

ABV	ABOVE	CU YD	CUBIC YARD	HATCH	HATCHING	PM	PAVEMENT MARKING	STD	STANDARD
A/C	ACCESS CONTROL	CULV	CULVERT	HD	HEAD	PED	PEDESTAL	SBI	STATE BOND ISSUE
AC	ACRE	C&G	CURB & GUTTER	HDW	HEADWALL	PNT	POINT	SR	STATE ROUTE
ADJ	ADJUST	D	DEGREE OF CURVE	HDUTY	HEAVY DUTY	PC	POINT OF CURVATURE	STA	STATION
AS	AERIAL SURVEYS	DC	DEPRESSED CURVE	ha	HECTARE	PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION OF HORIZONTAL CURVE	SPBGR	STEEL PLATE BEAM GUARDRAIL
AGG	AGGREGATE	DET	DETECTOR	HMA	HOT MIX ASPHALT			SS	STORM SEWER
AH	AHEAD	DIA	DIAMETER	HWY	HIGHWAY	PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVE	STY	STORY
APT	APARTMENT	DIST	DISTRICT	HORIZ	HORIZONTAL	PT	POINT OF TANGENCY	ST	STREET
ASPH	ASPHALT	DOM	DOMESTIC	HSE	HOUSE	POT	POINT ON TANGENT	STR	STRUCTURE
AUX	AUXILIARY	DBL	DOUBLE	IL	ILLINOIS	POLYETH	POLYETHYLENE	e	SUPERELEVATION RATE
AGS	AUXILIARY GAS VALVE (SERVICE)	DSEL	DOWNSTREAM ELEVATION	IMP	IMPROVEMENT	PCC	PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE	S.E. RUN.	SUPERELEVATION RUNOFF LENGTH
AVE	AVENUE	DSFL	DOWNSTREAM FLOWLINE	IN DIA	INCH DIAMETER	PP	POWER POLE OR PRINCIPAL POINT	SURF	SURFACE
AX	AXIS OF ROTATION	DR	DRAINAGE OR DRIVE	INL	INLET	PRM	PRIME	SMK	SURVEY MARKER
BK	BACK	DI	DRAINAGE INLET OR DROP INLET	INST	INSTALLATION	PE	PRIVATE ENTRANCE	T	TANGENT DISTANCE
B-B	BACK TO BACK	DRV	DRIVEWAY	IDS	INTERSECTION DESIGN STUDY	PROF	PROFILE	T.R.	TANGENT RUNOUT DISTANCE
BKPL	BACKPLATE	DCT	DUCT	INV	INVERT	PGL	PROFILE GRADELINE	TEL	TELEPHONE
B	BARN	EA	EACH	IP	IRON PIPE	PROJ	PROJECT	TB	TELEPHONE BOX
BARR	BARRICADE	EB	EASTBOUND	IR	IRON ROD	P.C.	PROPERTY CORNER	TP	TELEPHONE POLE
BL	BASELINE	EOP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	JT	JOINT	PL	PROPERTY LINE	TEMP	TEMPORARY
BGN	BEGIN	E-CL	EDGE TO CENTERLINE	kg	KILOGRAM	PR	PROPOSED	TBM	TEMPORARY BENCH MARK
BM	BENCHMARK	E-E	EDGE TO EDGE	km	KILOMETER	R	RADIUS or RESIDENTIAL	TD	TILE DRAIN
BIND	BINDER	ELEC	ELECTRICAL	LS	LANDSCAPING	RR	RAILROAD	TBE	TO BE EXTENDED
BIT	BITUMINOUS	EL	ELEVATION	LN	LANE	RRS	RAILROAD SPIKE	TBR	TO BE REMOVED
BTM	BOTTOM	ENTR	ENTRANCE	LT	LEFT	RPS	REFERENCE POINT STAKE	TBS	TO BE SAVED
BLVD	BOULEVARD	EXC	EXCAVATION	LIDAR	LIGHT DETECTION AND RANGING	REF	REFLECTIVE	TWP	TOWNSHIP
BRK	BRICK	EX	EXISTING	LP	LIGHT POLE	RCCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE CULVERT PIPE	TR	TOWNSHIP ROAD
BBOX	BUFFALO BOX	EXPWAY	EXPRESSWAY	LGT	LIGHTING	REINF	REINFORCEMENT	TS	TRAFFIC SIGNAL
BLDG	BUILDING	E	EXTERNAL DISTANCE OF HORIZONTAL CURVE	LF	LINEAL FEET OR LINEAR FEET	REM	REMOVAL	TSCB	TRAFFIC SIGNAL CONTROL BOX
CATV	CABLE	E	OFFSET DISTANCE TO VERTICAL CURVE	L	LITER OR CURVE LENGTH	RC	REMOVE CROWN	TSC	TRAFFIC SYSTEMS CENTER
CIP	CAST IRON PIPE	F-F	FACE TO FACE	LC	LONG CHORD	REP	REPLACEMENT	TRVS	TRANSVERSE
CB	CATCH BASIN	FA	FEDERAL AID	LNG	LONGITUDINAL	REST	RESTAURANT	TRVL	TRAVEL
C-C	CENTER TO CENTER	FAI	FEDERAL AID INTERSTATE	L SUM	LUMP SUM	RESURF	RESURFACING	TRN	TURN
CL	CENTERLINE OR CLEARANCE	FAP	FEDERAL AID PRIMARY	MACH	MACHINE	RET	RETAINING	TY	TYPE
CL-E	CENTERLINE TO EDGE	FAS	FEDERAL AID SECONDARY	MB	MAIL BOX	RT	RIGHT	T-A	TYPE A
CL-F	CENTERLINE TO FACE	FAUS	FEDERAL AID URBAN SECONDARY	MH	MANHOLE	ROW	RIGHT-OF-WAY	TYP	TYPICAL
CTS	CENTERS	FP	FENCE POST	MATL	MATERIAL	RD	ROAD	UNDGND	UNDERGROUND
CERT	CERTIFIED	OPT	FIBER OPTIC	MED	MEDIAN	RDWY	ROADWAY	USGS	U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CHSLD	CHISELED	FE	FIELD ENTRANCE	m	METER	RTE	ROUTE	USEL	UPSTREAM ELEVATION
CS	CITY STREET	FH	FIRE HYDRANT	METH	METHOD	SAN	SANITARY	USFL	UPSTREAM FLOWLINE
CP	CLAY PIPE	FL	FLOW LINE	M	MID-ORDINATE	SANS	SANITARY SEWER	UTIL	UTILITY
CLSD	CLOSED	FB	FOOT BRIDGE	mm	MILLIMETER	SEC	SECTION	VBOX	VALVE BOX
CLID	CLOSED LID	FDN	FOUNDATION	mm DIA	MILLIMETER DIAMETER	SEED	SEEDING	VV	VALVE VAULT
CT	COAT OR COURT	FR	FRAME	MIX	MIXTURE	SHAP	SHAPING	VL	VAULT
COMB	COMBINATION	F&G	FRAME & GRATE	MBH	MOBILE HOME	S	SHED	VEH	VEHICLE
C	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	FRWAY	FREEWAY	MOD	MODIFIED	SH	SHEET	VP	VENT PIPE
CE	COMMERCIAL ENTRANCE	GAL	GALLON	MFT	MOTOR FUEL TAX	SHLD	SHOULDER	VERT	VERTICAL
CONC	CONCRETE	GALV	GALVANIZED	N & BC	NAIL & BOTTLE CAP	SW	SIDEWALK OR SOUTHWEST	VC	VERTICAL CURVE
CONST	CONSTRUCT	G	GARAGE	N & C	NAIL & CAP	SIG	SIGNAL	VPC	VERTICAL POINT OF CURVATURE
CONTD	CONTINUED	GM	GAS METER	N & W	NAIL & WASHER	SOD	SODDING	VPI	VERTICAL POINT OF INTERSECTION
CONT	CONTINUOUS	GV	GAS VALVE	NC	NORMAL CROWN	SM	SOLID MEDIUM	VPT	VERTICAL POINT OF TANGENCY
COR	CORNER	GIS	GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	NB	NORTHBOUND	SB	SOUTHBOUND	WM	WATER METER
CORR	CORRUGATED	GRAN	GRANULAR	NE	NORTHEAST	SE	SOUTHEAST	VV	WATER VALVE
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	GR	GRATE	NW	NORTHWEST	SPL	SPECIAL	WMAIN	WATER MAIN
CNTY	COUNTY	GRVL	GRAVEL	O/S	OFFSET	SD	SPECIAL DITCH	WB	WESTBOUND
CH	COUNTY HIGHWAY	GND	GROUND	O&C	OIL AND CHIP	SQ FT	SQUARE FEET	WILDFL	WILDFLOWERS
CSE	COURSE	GUT	GUTTER	OLID	OPEN LID	m <sup>2</sup>	SQUARE METER	W	WITH
XSECT	CROSS SECTION	GP	GUY POLE	PAT	PATTERN	mm <sup>2</sup>	SQUARE MILLIMETER	WO	WITHOUT
m <sup>3</sup>	CUBIC METER	GW	GUY WIRE	PVD	PAVED	SQ YD	SQUARE YARD		
mm <sup>3</sup>	CUBIC MILLIMETER	HH	HANDHOLE	PVMT	PAVEMENT	STB	STABILIZED		

 Illinois Department of Transportation	
PASSED <u>January 1, 2021</u>  ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES	ISSUED 1-1-97
APPROVED <u>January 1, 2021</u>  ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT	

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-21	Updated fonts, abbreviations and symbols.
1-1-19	Added new symbols.

**STANDARD SYMBOLS,  
ABBREVIATIONS  
AND PATTERNS**

(Sheet 1 of 9)

**STANDARD 000001-08**



<u>ADJUSTMENT ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>ALIGNMENT ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>	<u>DRAINAGE ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>
Structure To Be Adjusted			ADJ	Baseline	_____	_____		Channel or Stream Line	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Cleaned			C	Centerline	-----	-----		Culvert Line	-----	-----	
Main Structure To Be Filled			FM	Centerline Break Circle	○	⊙		Grading & Shaping Ditches	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Filled			F	Baseline Symbol	⊥	⊥		Drainage Boundary Line	////	////	
Structure To Be Filled Special			FSP	Centerline Symbol		⊥		Paved Ditch	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Removed			R	PI Indicator	△	△		Aggregate Ditch	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Reconstructed			REC	Point Indicator	○	○		Pipe Underdrain	-----	-----	
Structure To Be Reconstructed Special			RSP	Horizontal Curve Data (Half Size)	EX. CURVE P.I. STA= Δ= D= R= T= L= E= e= T.R.= S.E. RUN= P.C. STA= P.T. STA=	CURVE P.I. STA= Δ= D= R= T= L= E= e= T.R.= S.E. RUN= P.C. STA= P.T. STA=		Storm Sewer	-----	-----	
Frame and Grate To Be Adjusted			A	<u>BOUNDARIES ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>	Flowline	⊥	⊥	
Frame and Lid To Be Adjusted			A	Dashed Property Line	-----	-----		Ditch Check	◆	◆	
Domestic Service Box To Be Adjusted			A	Solid Property/Lot Line	_____	_____		Headwall	-	∩	
Valve Vault To Be Adjusted			A	Section/Grant Line	-----	-----		Inlet	□	■	
Special Adjustment			SP	Quarter Section Line	-----	-----		Manhole	⊙	⊙	
Item To Be Abandoned			AB	Quarter/Quarter Section Line	-----	-----		Summit	↔	↔	
Item To Be Moved			M	County/Township Line	-----	-----		Roadway Ditch Flow	~→	~→	
Item To Be Relocated			REL	State Line	-----	-----		Swale	→	→	
Pavement Removal and Replacement				Chiseled Square Found	□	□		Catch Basin	○	●	
				Iron Pipe Found	○	●		Culvert End Section	◁	◁	
				Iron Pipe Set	●	●		Water Surface Indicator	▽	▽	
				Survey Marker	⊙	⊙		Riprap	▒	▒	
				Property Line Symbol	⊥	⊥		<u>HYDRAULICS ITEMS</u>		<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>
				Same Ownership Symbol (Half Size)	↗	↗		Overflow	↪	↪	
				Northwest Quarter Corner (Half Size)	⊙	⊙		Sheet Flow	→	→	
				Section Corner (Half Size)	⊙	⊙		Hydrant Outlet	→	→	
				Southeast Quarter Corner (Half Size)	⊙	⊙		<b>STANDARD SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND PATTERNS</b> (Sheet 2 of 9) <b>STANDARD 000001-08</b>			

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 APPROVED January 1, 2021  
  
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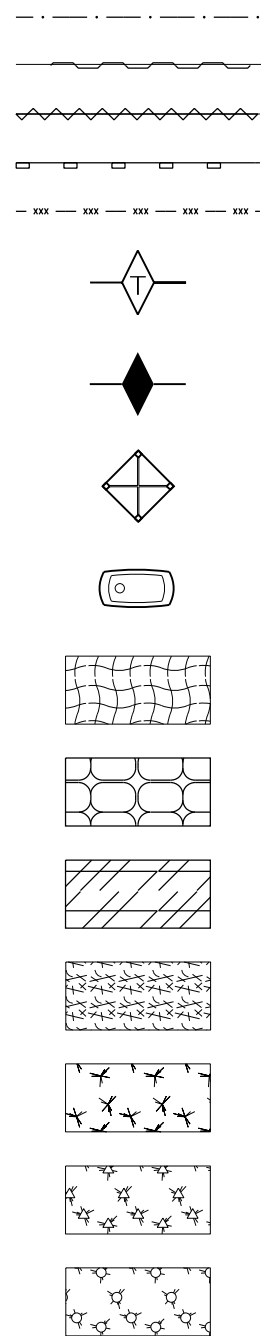
ISSUED 1-1-97

**EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

- Cleaning & Grading Limits
- Dike
- Erosion Control Fence
- Perimeter Erosion Barrier
- Temporary Fence
- Ditch Check Temporary
- Ditch Check Permanent
- Inlet & Pipe Protection
- Sediment Basin
- Erosion Control Blanket
- Fabric Formed Concrete Revetment Mat
- Turf Reinforcement Mat
- Mulch Temporary
- Mulch Method 1
- Mulch Method 2 Stabilized
- Mulch Method 3 Hydraulic

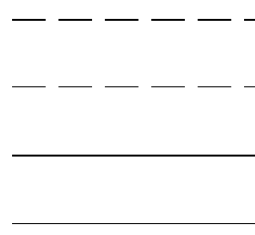


**CONTOUR ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

- Approx. Index Line
- Approx. Intermediate Line
- Index Contour
- Intermediate Contour

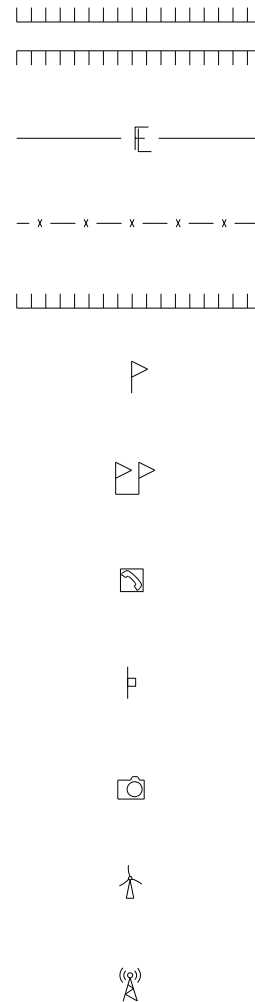


**NON-HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

- Noise Attn./Levee
- Field Line
- Fence
- Base of Levee
- Mailbox
- Multiple Mailboxes
- Pay Telephone
- Advertising Sign
- ITS\* Camera
- Wind Turbine
- Cellular Tower



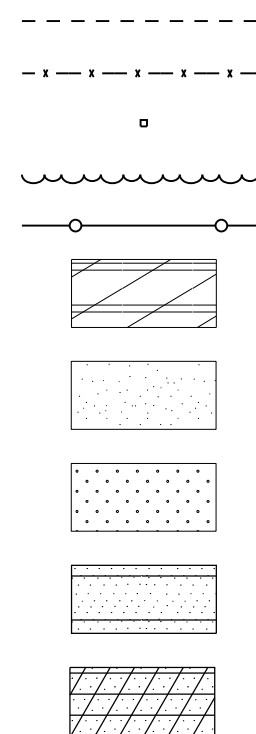
\*Intelligent Transportation Systems

**LANDSCAPING ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

- Contour Mounding Line
- Fence
- Fence Post
- Shrubs
- Mowline
- Perennial Plants
- Seeding Class 2
- Seeding Class 2A
- Seeding Class 4
- Seeding Class 4 & 5 Combined

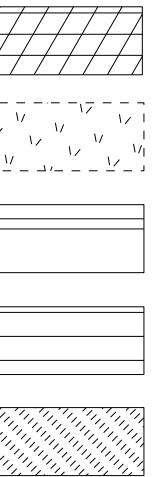


**EXISTING LANDSCAPING ITEMS (contd.)**

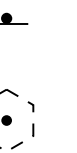
**EX**

**PR**

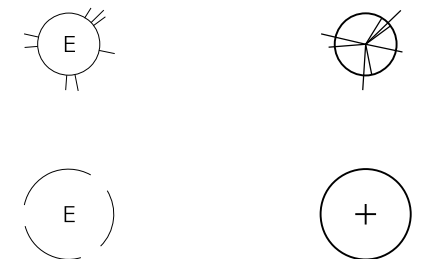
- Seeding Class 5
- Seeding Class 7
- Seedlings Type 1
- Seedlings Type 2
- Sodding



- Mowstake w/Sign
- Tree Trunk Protection



- Evergreen Tree
- Shade Tree

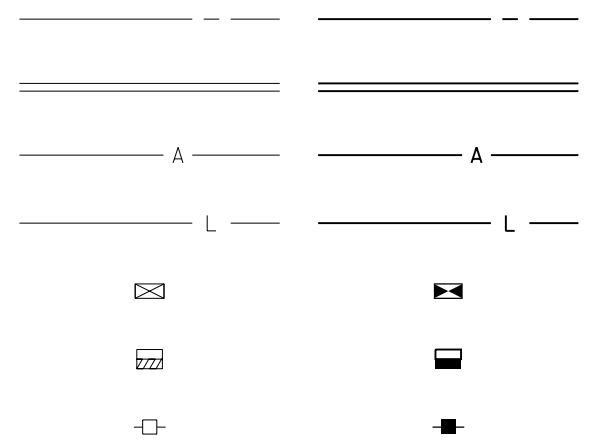


**LIGHTING**

**EX**

**PR**

- Duct
- Conduit
- Electrical Aerial Cable
- Electrical Buried Cable
- Controller
- Underpass Luminaire
- Power Pole



**STANDARD SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND PATTERNS**

(Sheet 3 of 9)

**STANDARD 000001-08**

Illinois Department of Transportation

PASSED January 1, 2021  
*Michael Bond*  
 ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED January 1, 2021  
*Joe E. Cole*  
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

**LIGHTING  
(contd.)**

**EX**

**PR**

Pull Point



Handhole



Heavy Duty Handhole



Junction Box



Light Unit Comb.



Electrical Ground



Traffic Flow Arrow



High Mast Pole  
(Half Size)



Light Unit-1

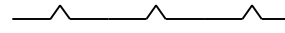


**PAVEMENT (MISC.)**

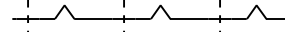
**EX**

**PR**

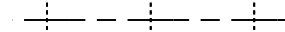
Keyed Long. Joint



Keyed Long. Joint w/Tie Bars



Sawed Long. Joint w/Tie Bars



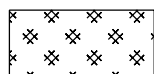
Bituminous Shoulder



Bituminous Taper



Stabilized Driveway



Widening



**PAVEMENT MARKINGS**

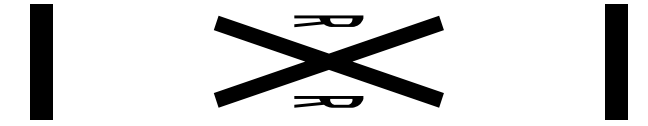
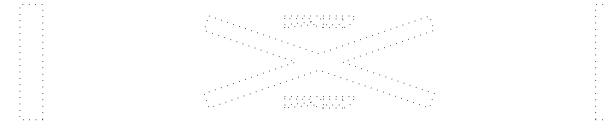
**EX**

**PR**

Handicap Symbol



RR Crossing



Raised Marker Amber 1 Way



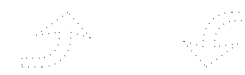
Raised Marker Amber 2 Way



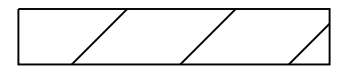
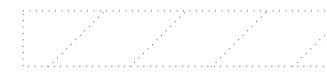
Raised Marker Crystal 1 Way



Two Way Turn Left



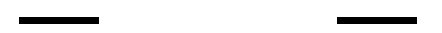
Shoulder Diag. Pattern



Skip-Dash White



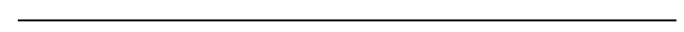
Skip-Dash Yellow



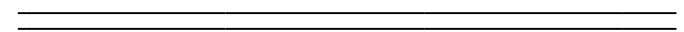
Stop Line



Solid Line



Double Centerline



Dotted Lines



Illinois Department of Transportation

PASSED January 1, 2021  
  
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**STANDARD SYMBOLS,  
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(Sheet 4 of 9)

**STANDARD 000001-08**

**PAVEMENT MARKINGS**  
**(contd.)**

CL 2Ln 2Way  
RRPM 12.2 m (40') o.c.

CL 2Ln 2Way  
RRPM 80' (24.4 m) o.c.

CL Multilane Div.  
RRPM 40' (12.2 m) o.c.

CL Multilane Div.  
RRPM 80' (24.4 m) o.c.

CL Multilane Div. Dbl.  
RRPM 80' (24.4 m) o.c.

CL Multilane Undiv.

Two Way Turn Left Line

Urban Combination Left

Urban Combination Right

Urban Left Turn Arrow

Urban Right Turn Arrow

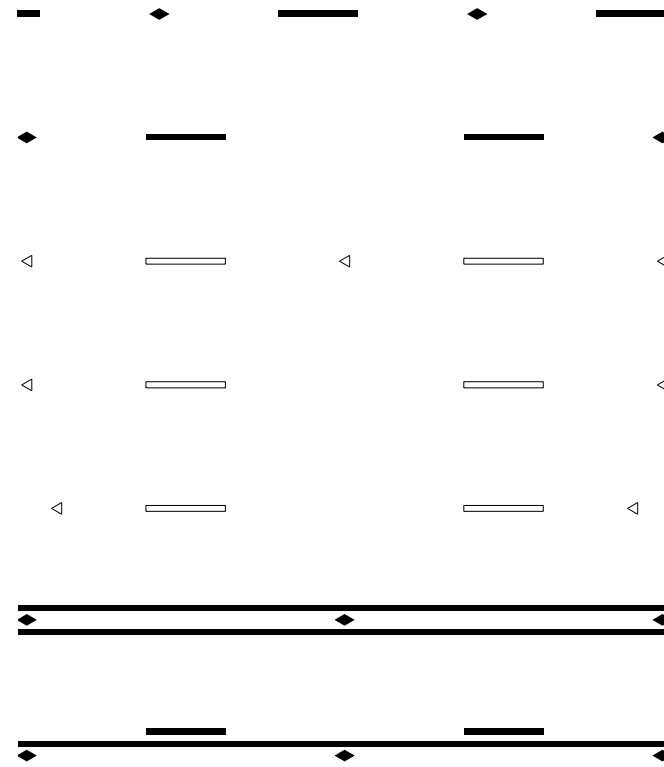
Urban Left Turn Only

Urban Right Turn Only

Urban Thru Only

**EX**

**PR**



ONLY  
ONLY  
ONLY

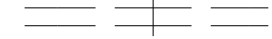


**RAILROAD ITEMS**

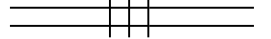
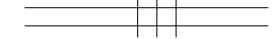
**EX**

**PR**

Abandoned Railroad



Railroad



Railroad Point



Control Box



Crossing Gate



Flashing Signal



Railroad Cant. Mast Arm



Crossbuck

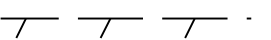


**REMOVAL ITEMS**

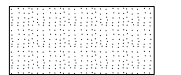
**EX**

**PR**

Removal Tic



Bituminous Removal



Hatch Pattern



Tree Removal Single



**RIGHT OF WAY ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

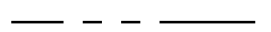
Future ROW Corner Monument



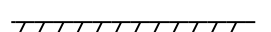
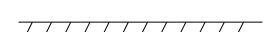
ROW Marker



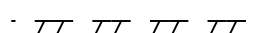
ROW Line



Easement



Temporary Easement



**STANDARD SYMBOLS,  
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AND PATTERNS**

(Sheet 5 of 9)

**STANDARD 000001-08**

Illinois Department of Transportation

PASSED January 1, 2021  
*Michael Bond*  
ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED January 1, 2021  
*Scott C. Clark*  
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

Urban LT & RT Turn Arrow

Urban Thru Arrow

**PAVEMENT MARKINGS**  
**(contd.)**

**EX**

**PR**

Urban U-Turn



Urban Combined U-Turn



Rural Combination Left



Rural Combination Right



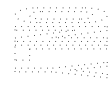
Rural Left Turn Arrow



Rural Right Turn Arrow



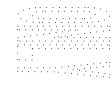
Rural Left Turn Only



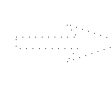
**ONLY ONLY ONLY**



Rural Right Turn Only



Rural Thru Only



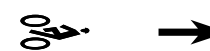
Rural Thru Arrow



Rural Lt & Rt Turn Arrow



Bike Lane Symbol



Bike Lane Text



Bike Path Shared



Bike Shared Roadway



Lane Drop Symbol



Wrong Way Arrow

Illinois Department of Transportation

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*Michael Bond*  
ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED January 1, 2021  
*Joe E. Cline*  
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97

**STANDARD SYMBOLS,  
ABBREVIATIONS  
AND PATTERNS**

(Sheet 6 of 9)

**STANDARD 000001-08**

**RIGHT OF WAY ITEMS  
(contd.)**

	<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>
Access Control Line	—	— AC —
Access Control Line & ROW	— AC —	— AC —
Access Control Line & ROW with Fence	— x — AC —	— x — AC — x —
Excess ROW Line		— XS —

**ROADWAY PLAN  
ITEMS**

	<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>
Cable Barrier		
Concrete Barrier		
Edge of Pavement	---	---
Bit Shoulders, Medians and C&G Line	---	---
Aggregate Shoulder	---	---
Sidewalks, Driveways	---	---
Guardrail		
Guardrail Post	□	
Traffic Sign	⊥	⊥
Corrugated Median		
Impact Attenuator		
North Arrow with District Office (Half Size)		
Match Line		STA. 45+00
Slope Limit Line	---	
Typical Cross-Section Line	---	---

**ROADWAY PROFILES**

	<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>
P.I. Indicator	△	△
Point Indicator	○	○
Earthworks Balance Point		
Begin Point		
Vert. Curve Data	VPI = ELEV = L = E =	VPI = ELEV = L = E =
Ditch Profile Left Side	-----	-----
Ditch Profile Right Side	-----	-----
Roadway Profile Line	-----	-----
Storm Sewer Profile Left Side	-----	-----
Storm Sewer Profile Right Side	-----	-----

**SIGNING ITEMS**

	<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>
Cone, Drum or Barricade		○
Barricade Type II		
Barricade Type III		TT
Barricade With Edge Line		
Flashing Light Sign		○
Panels I		
Panels II		
Direction of Traffic		➔
Sign Flag (Half Size)		◇

**SIGNING ITEMS  
(contd.)**

	<u>EX</u>	<u>PR</u>
Reverse Left W1-4L (Half Size)		
Reverse Right W1-4R (Half Size)		
Two Way Traffic Sign W6-3 (Half Size)		
Detour Ahead W20-2(O) (Half Size)		
Left Lane Closed Ahead W20-5L(O) (Half Size)		
Right Lane Closed Ahead W20-5R(O) (Half Size)		
Road Closed Ahead W20-3(O) (Half Size)		
Road Construction Ahead W20-1(O) (Half Size)		
Single Lane Ahead (Half Size)		
Transition Left W4-2L (Half Size)		
Transition Right W4-2R (Half Size)		

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*Michael Bond*  
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**STANDARD SYMBOLS,  
ABBREVIATIONS  
AND PATTERNS**  
(Sheet 7 of 9)

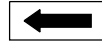
**STANDARD 000001-08**

**SIGNING ITEMS**  
**(contd.)**

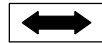
**EX**

**PR**

One Way Arrow Lrg. W1-6-(O)  
(Half Size)



Two Way Arrow Large W1-7-(O)  
(Half Size)



Detour M4-10L-(O)  
(Half Size)



Detour M4-10R-(O)  
(Half Size)



One Way Left R6-1L  
(Half Size)



One Way Right R6-1R  
(Half Size)



Left Turn Lane R3-I100L  
(Half Size)



Keep Left R4-7AL  
(Half Size)



Keep Left R4-7BL  
(Half Size)



Keep Right R4-7AR  
(Half Size)



Keep Right R4-7BR  
(Half Size)



Stop Here On Red R10-6-AL  
(Half Size)



Stop Here On Red R10-6-AR  
(Half Size)



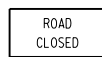
No Left Turn R3-2  
(Half Size)



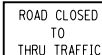
No Right Turn R3-1  
(Half Size)



Road Closed R11-2  
(Half Size)



Road Closed Thru Traffic R11-2  
(Half Size)

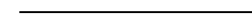


**STRUCTURES ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

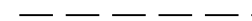
Box Culvert Barrel



Box Culvert Headwall



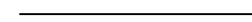
Bridge Pier



Bridge



Retaining Wall



Temporary Sheet Piling



**TRAFFIC SHEET**  
**ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

Cable Number



Left Turn Green



Left Turn Yellow



Signal Backplate



Signal Section 8" (200 mm)



Signal Section 12" (300 mm)



Walk/Don't Walk Letters



Walk/Don't Walk Symbols



**TRAFFIC SIGNAL**  
**ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

Galv. Steel Conduit



Underground Cable



Detector Loop Line



Detector Loop Large



Detector Loop Small



Detector Loop Quadrapole



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APPROVED January 1, 2021  
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**STANDARD SYMBOLS,  
ABBREVIATIONS  
AND PATTERNS**  
(Sheet 8 of 9)

**STANDARD 000001-08**

**TRAFFIC SIGNAL ITEMS (contd.)**

**EX**

**PR**

Detector Raceway		
Aluminum Mast Arm		
Steel Mast Arm		
Veh. Detector Magnetic		
Conduit Splice		
Controller		
Gulfbox Junction		
Wood Pole		
Temp. Signal Head		
Handhole		
Double Handhole		
Heavy Duty Handhole		
Junction Box		
Ped. Pushbutton Detector		
Ped. Signal Head		
Power Pole Service		
Priority Veh. Detector		
Signal Head		
Signal Head w/Backplate		
Signal Post		
Closed Circuit TV		
Video Detector System		

**UNDERGROUND UTILITY ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

**ABANDONED**

Cable TV			
Electric Cable			
Fiber Optic			
Gas Pipe			
Oil Pipe			
Sanitary Sewer			
Telephone Cable			
Water Pipe			

**UTILITIES ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

Controller		
Double Handhole		
Fire Hydrant		
GuyWire or Deadman Anchor		
Handhole		
Heavy Duty Handhole		
Junction Box		
Light Pole		
Manhole		
Monitoring Well (Gasoline)		
Pipeline Warning Sign		
Power Pole		
Power Pole with Light		
Sanitary Sewer Cleanout		
Splice Box Above Ground		
Telephone Splice Box Above Ground		
Telephone Pole		

**UTILITY ITEMS (contd.)**

**EX**

**PR**

Traffic Signal		
Traffic Signal Control Box		
Water Meter		
Water Meter Valve Box		
Profile Line		
Aerial Power Line		

**VEGETATION ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

Deciduous Tree		
Bush or Shrub		
Evergreen Tree		
Stump		
Orchard/Nursery Line		
Vegetation Line		
Woods & Bush Line		

**WATER FEATURE ITEMS**

**EX**

**PR**

Stream or Drainage Ditch		
Waters Edge		
Water Surface Indicator		
Water Point		
Disappearing Ditch		
Marsh		
Marsh/Swamp Boundary		

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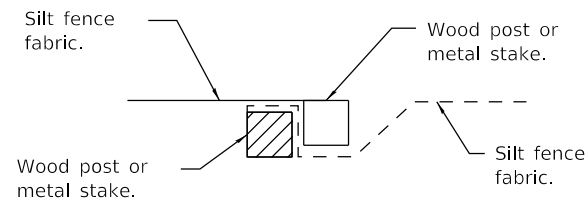
ISSUED 1-1-97

APPROVED January 1, 2021  
  
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**STANDARD SYMBOLS, ABBREVIATIONS AND PATTERNS**  
 (Sheet 9 of 9)

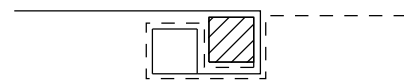
**STANDARD 000001-08**





Place end-post (stake) of first silt fence adjacent to end-post (stake) of second silt fence with fabric positioned as shown.

**STEP 1**

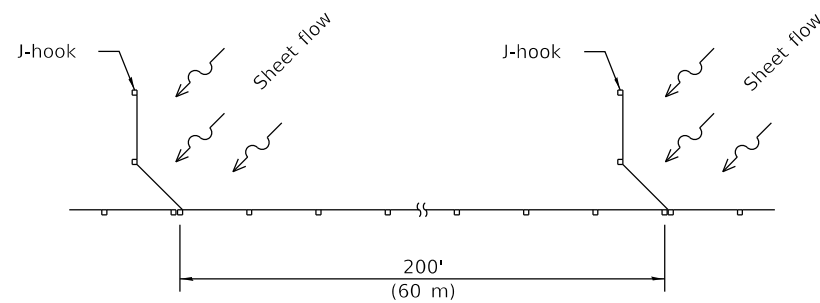


Rotate posts (stakes) together 180° clockwise and drive both posts (stakes) 18 (450) into ground.

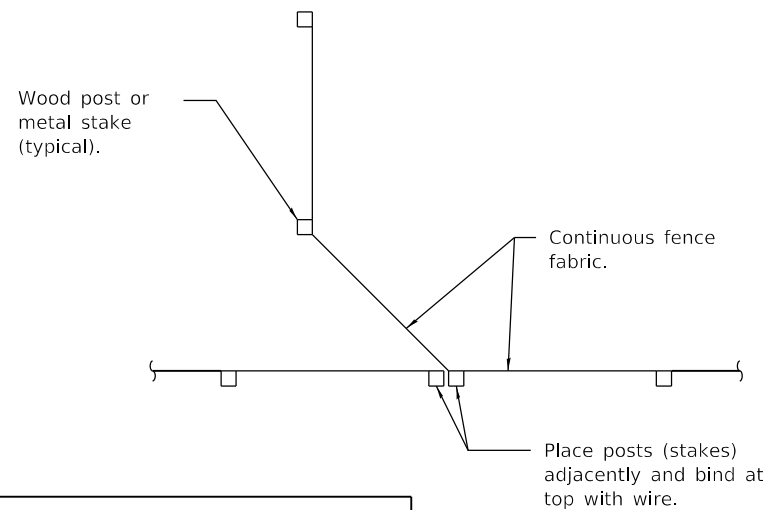
**STEP 2**

**ATTACHING TWO SILT FILTER FENCES**

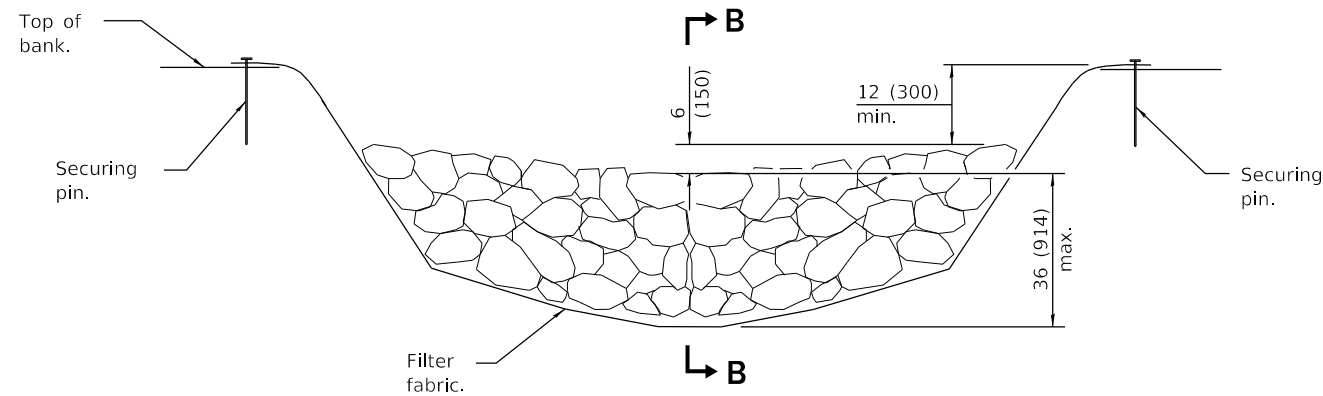
(Not applicable for J-hooks)



**SILT FILTER J-HOOK PLACEMENT**

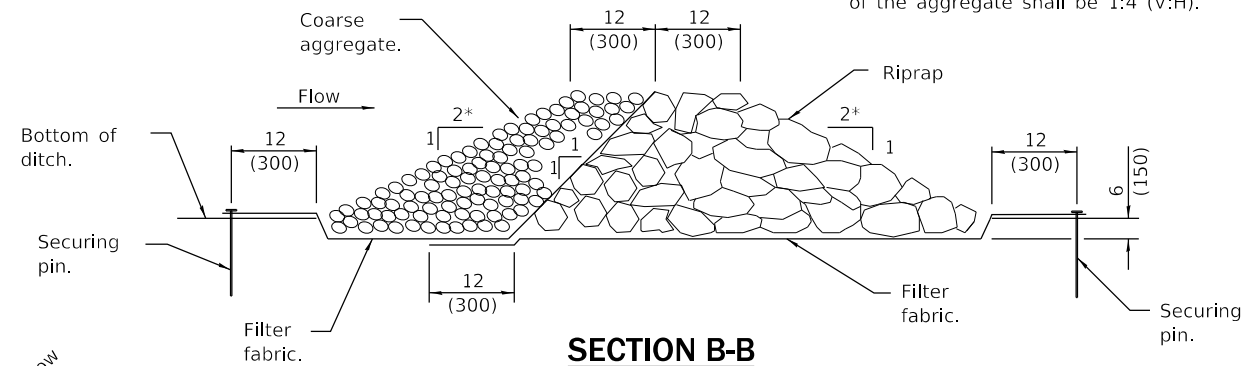


**J-HOOK**



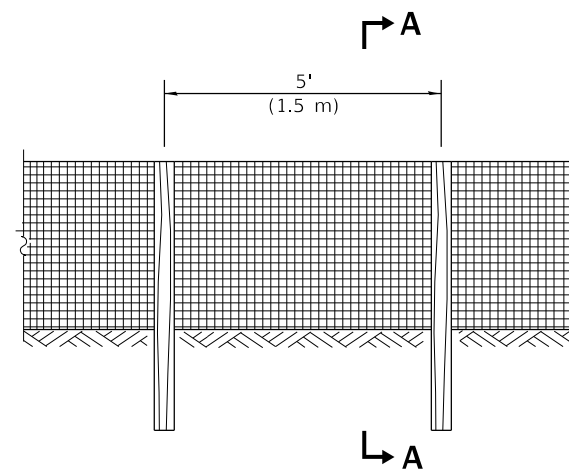
**ELEVATION**

\* When the ditch check is within the clear zone and the road is open to traffic, the traffic approach slope of the aggregate shall be 1:4 (V:H).



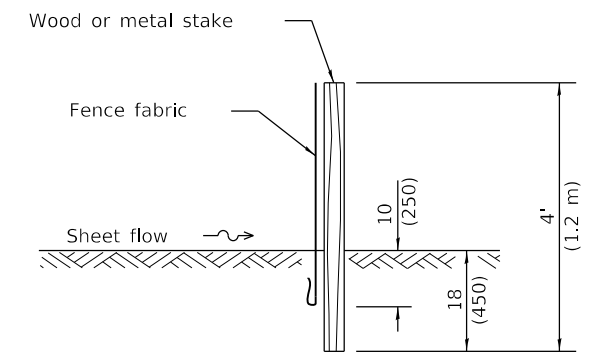
**SECTION B-B**

**AGGREGATE DITCH CHECK**

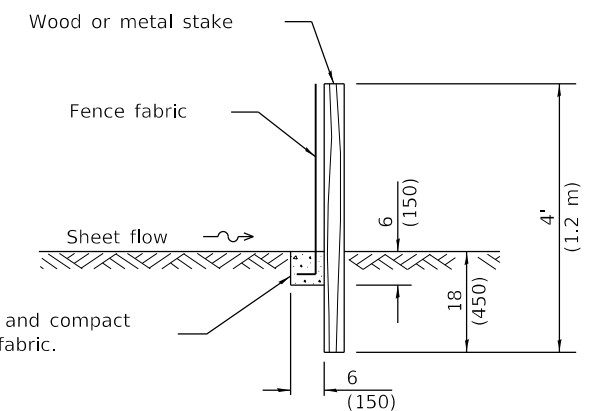


**ELEVATION**

**SILT FILTER FENCE AS A PERIMETER EROSION BARRIER**



**SLICE METHOD**



**TRENCH METHOD**

**SECTION A-A**

Excavate, backfill and compact trench to secure fabric.

**GENERAL NOTES**

The installation details and dimensions shown for perimeter erosion barriers shall also apply for inlet and pipe protection.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

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PASSED January 1, 2013  
*Michael Beard*  
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APPROVED January 1, 2013  
*[Signature]*  
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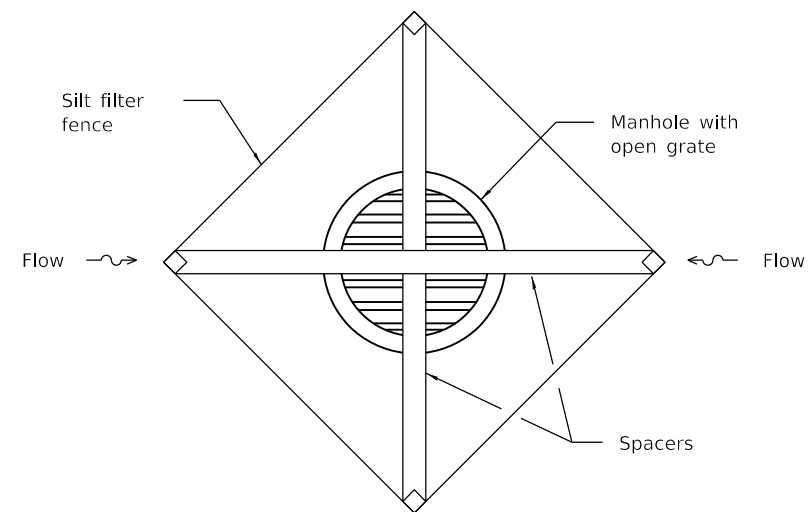
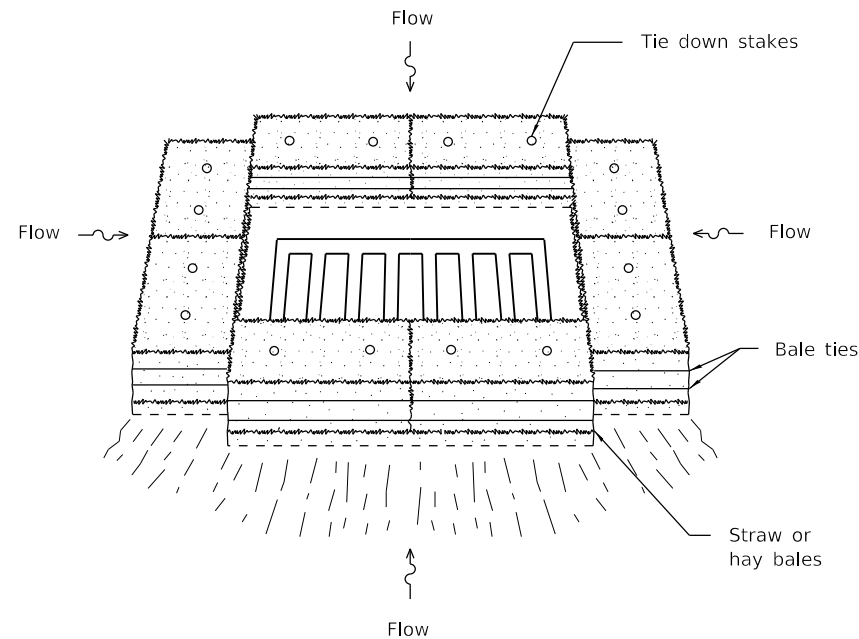
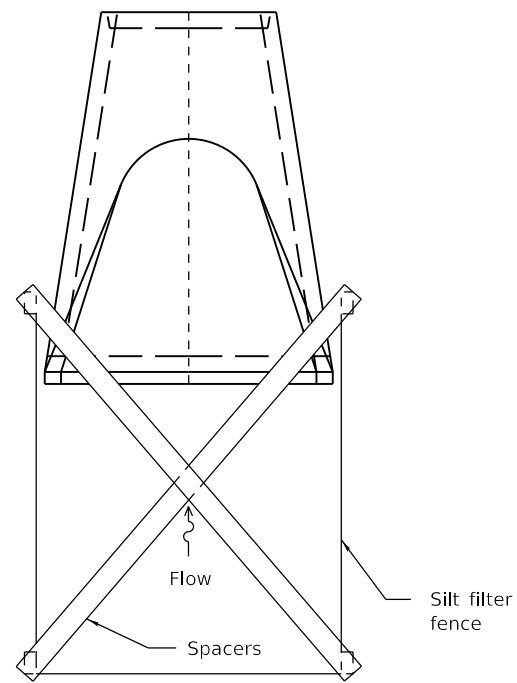
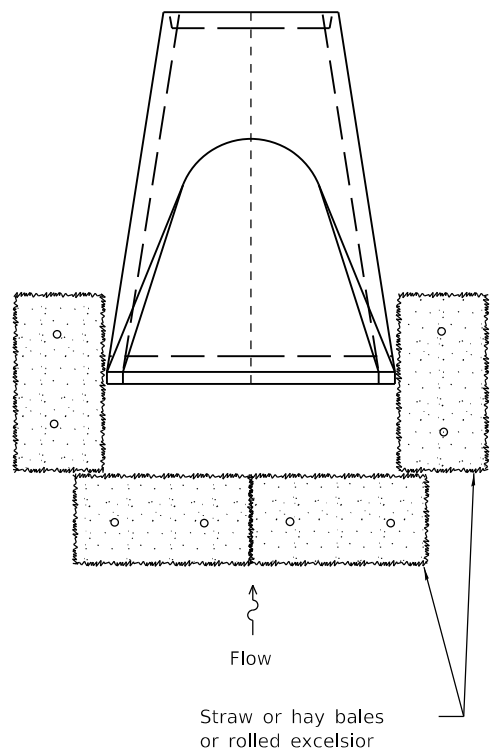
ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-13	Corrected notation for flowline (f <sub>l</sub> ) on SEDIMENT BASIN ELEVATION.
1-1-12	Omitted hay/straw perimeter barrier. Added SLICE METHOD to SECTION A-A.

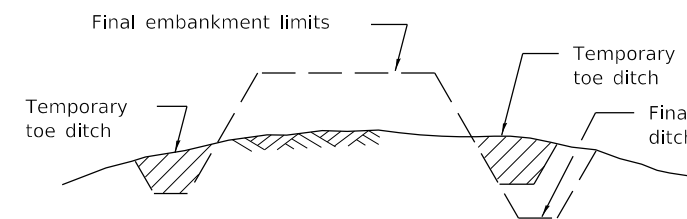
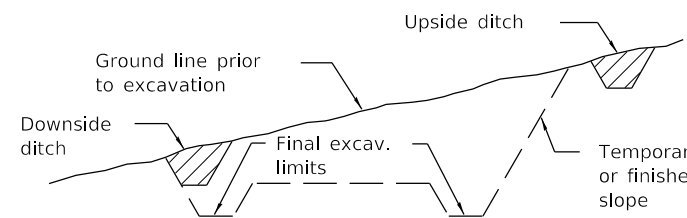
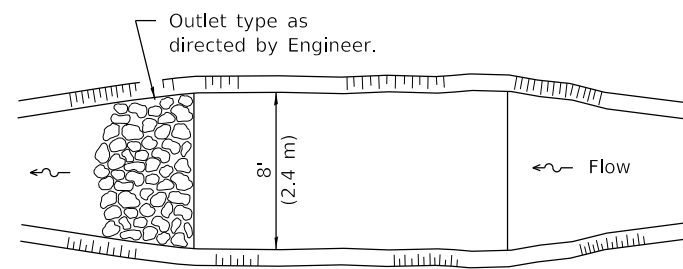
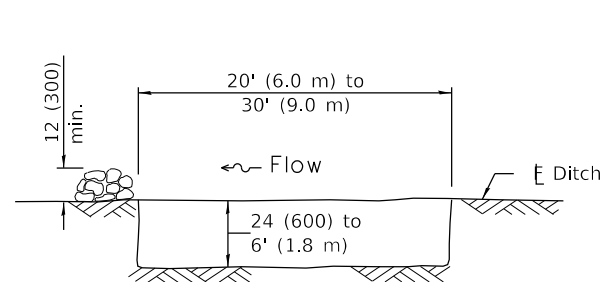
**TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL SYSTEMS**

(Sheet 1 of 2)

**STANDARD 280001-07**



**INLET AND PIPE PROTECTION**



The performance of the basin will improve if put into a series.

The long dimension should be parallel with the direction of the flow. Accumulated silt shall be removed anytime the basins become 75% filled.

**ELEVATION**

**PLAN**

**TYPICAL CUT CROSS-SECTION**

**TYPICAL FILL CROSS-SECTION**

**TEMPORARY DITCHES FOR CUT & FILL SECTIONS**

**SEDIMENT BASIN**

Illinois Department of Transportation

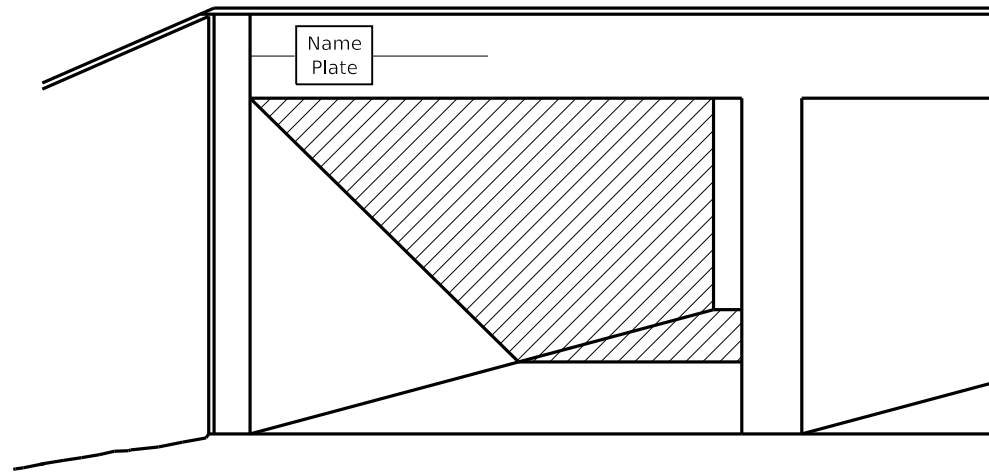
PASSED January 1, 2013  
*Michael Beard*  
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APPROVED January 1, 2013  
*[Signature]*  
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ISSUED 1-1-97

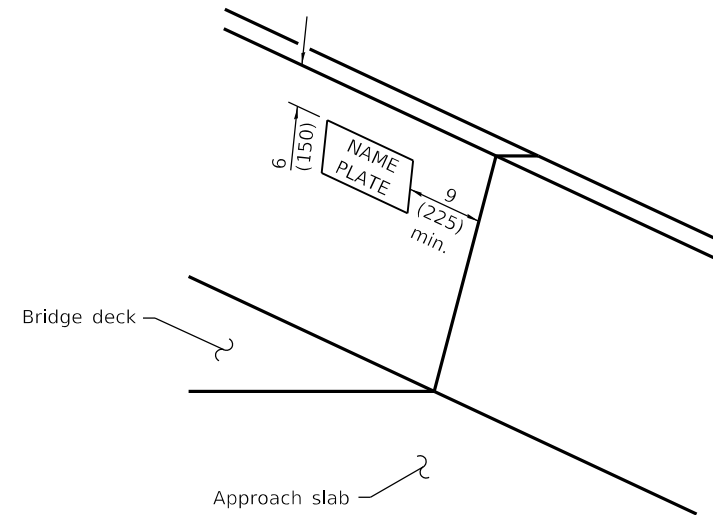
**TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL SYSTEMS**  
 (Sheet 2 of 2)

**STANDARD 280001-07**

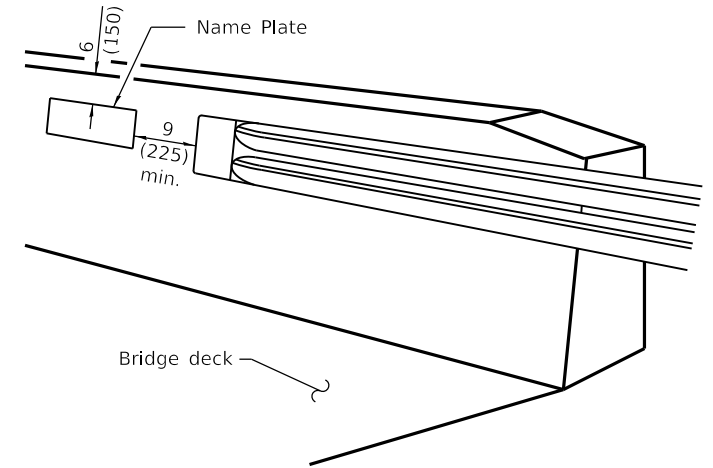


**MULTI-SPAN CULVERTS**

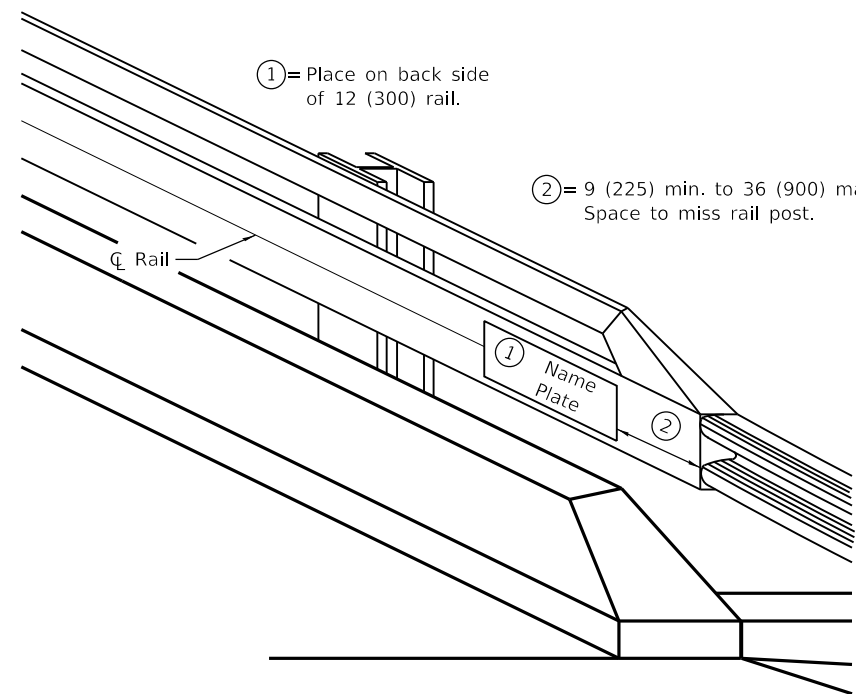
(Unless otherwise noted on the plans, name plates are not required for structures less than 20' (6.1 m) in length)



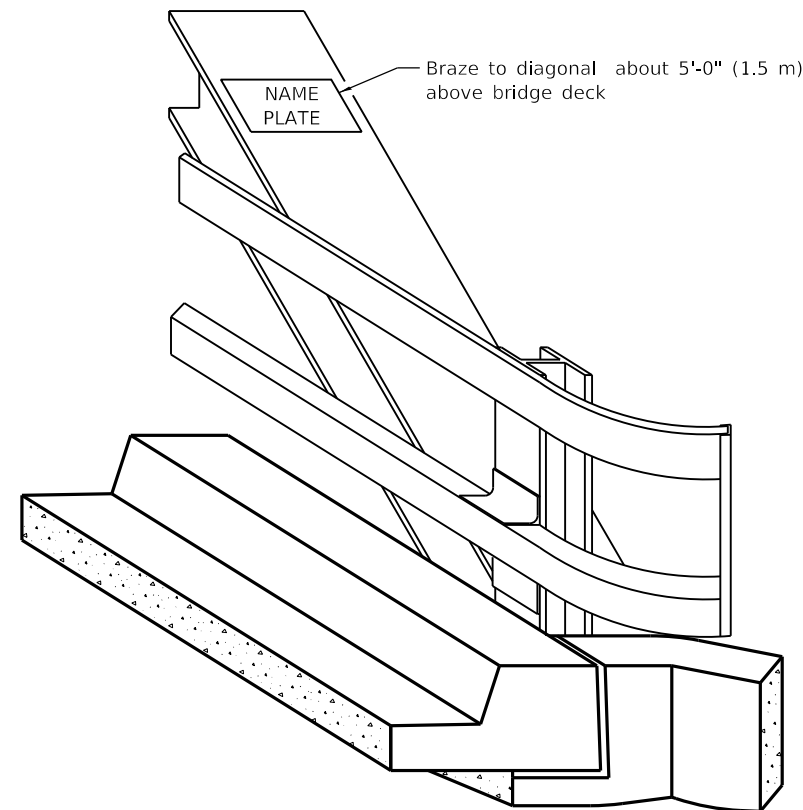
**PARAPET**  
(Typical)



**PARAPET**  
(Terminated at end of bridge)



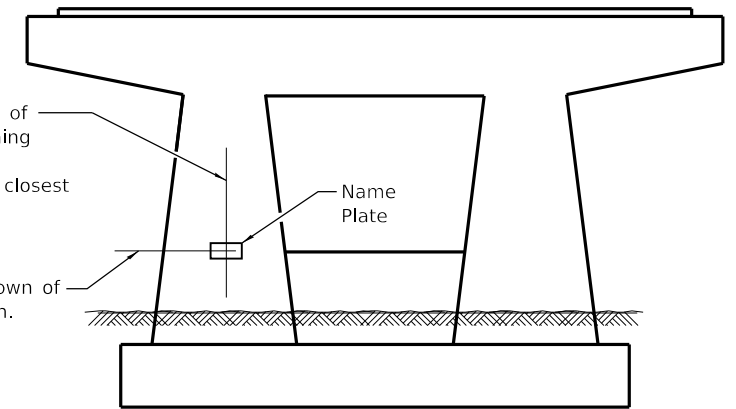
**STEEL RAILS**



**TRUSSES**

For column type piers,  $\phi$  of column nearest approaching traffic. For solid piers, 3'-0"  $\pm$  from end of pier closest to approaching traffic.

4'-0"  $\pm$  above crown of roadway elevation.



**PIERS ON FAI ROUTES**

**GENERAL NOTES**

On one-way traffic structures, place name plate on right side of approach end. On two-way traffic structures, place name plate on right side of approach end while looking in the direction of increasing stationing.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

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APPROVED January 1, 2020  
*[Signature]*  
 ENGINEER OF BRIDGES AND STRUCTURES

APPROVED January 1, 2020  
*[Signature]*  
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

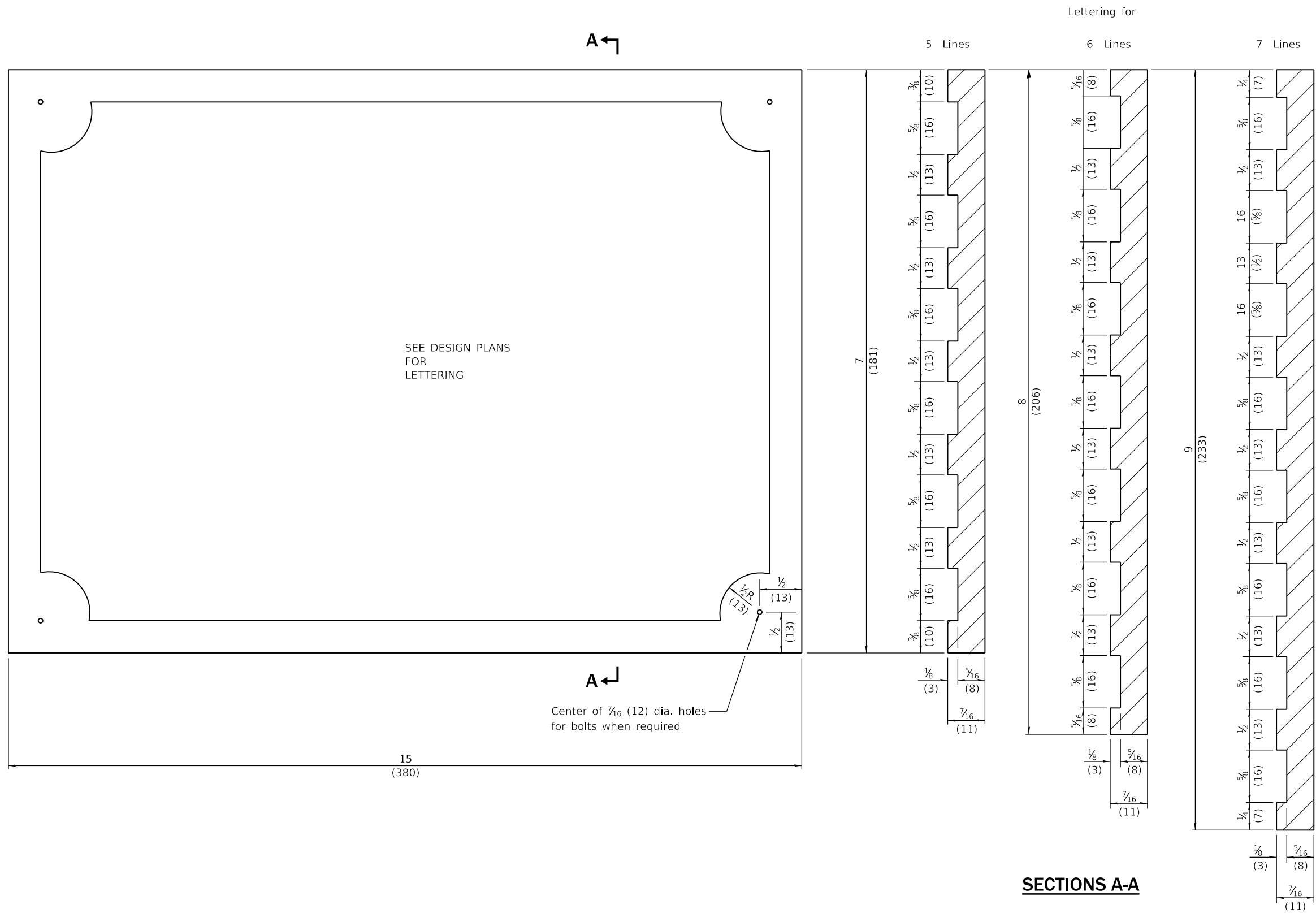
ISSUED 1-1-97

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-20	Revised F-shape to constant slope parapet.
1-1-09	Switched units to English (metric). Added pier detail.
1-1-02	Removed Placing: note on sht. 2. Added braze note on sht. 1.

**NAME PLATE FOR BRIDGES**

(Sheet 1 of 2)

**STANDARD 515001-04**



NOTE  
Border and lettering:  
Raised  $\frac{1}{8}$  (3), square cut and not tapered.

**NAME PLATE  
FOR BRIDGES**

(Sheet 2 of 2)

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**STANDARD 515001-04**

Illinois Department of Transportation

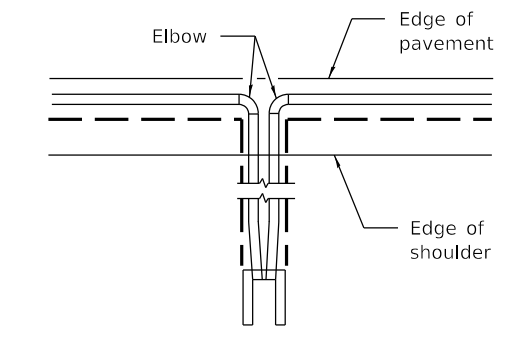
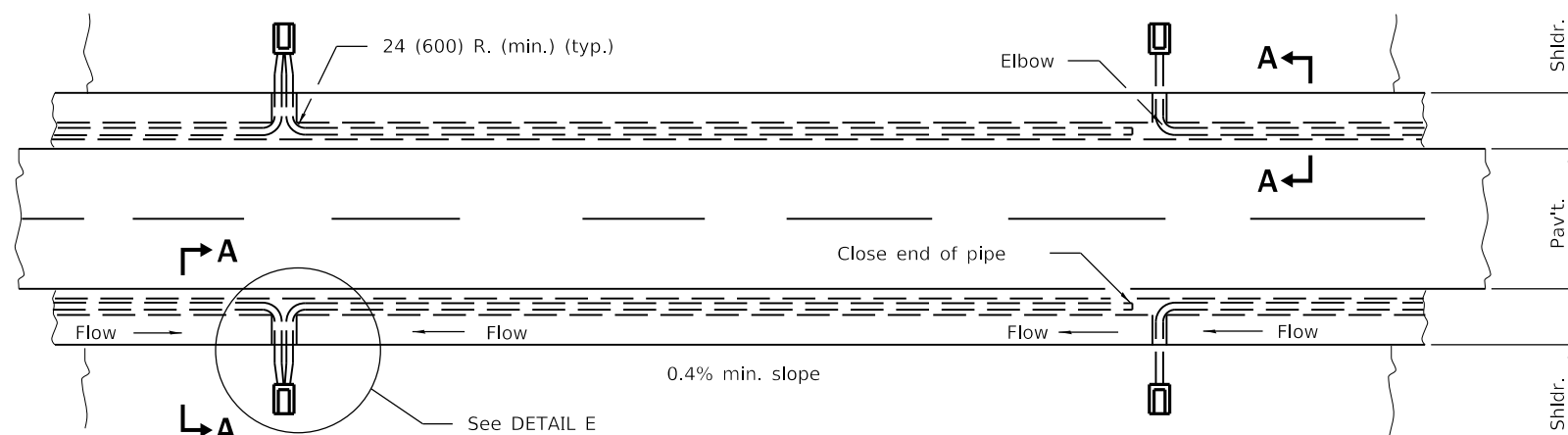
APPROVED January 1, 2020

ENGINEER OF BRIDGES AND STRUCTURES

APPROVED January 1, 2020

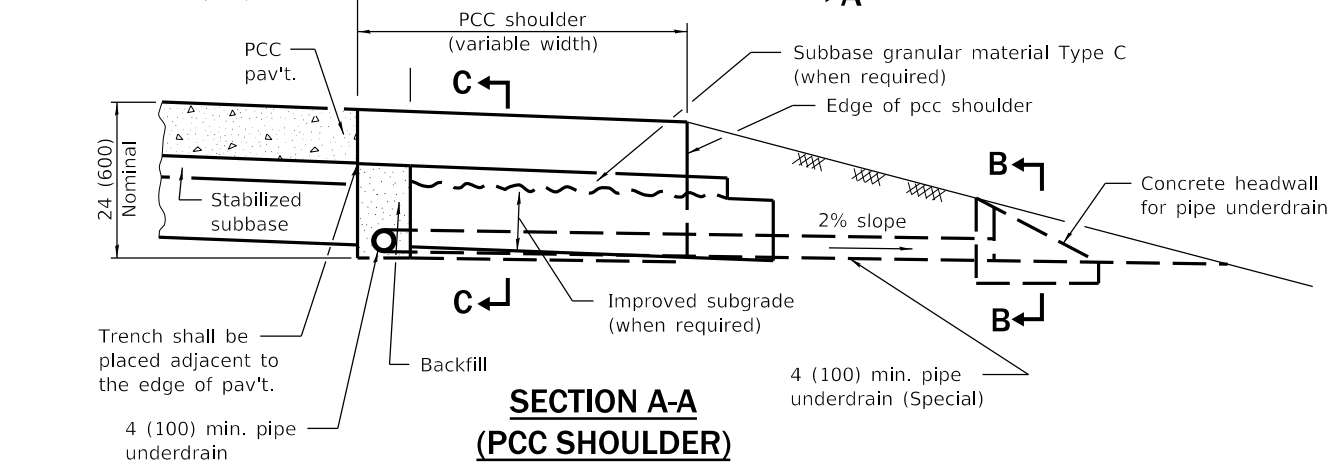
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97



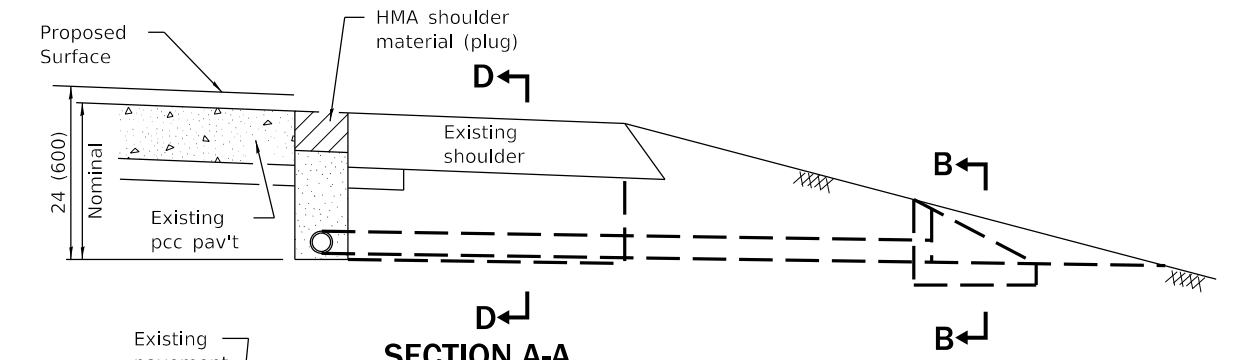
**DETAIL E**

Width min. = O.D. + 4 (100)  
Width max. = 12 (300)

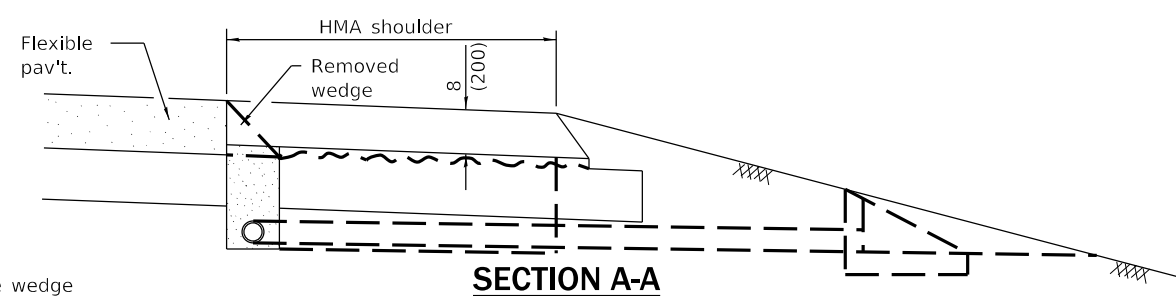


**SECTION A-A  
(PCC SHOULDER)**

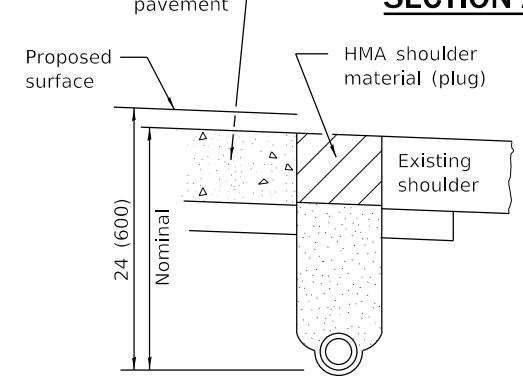
**PLAN**



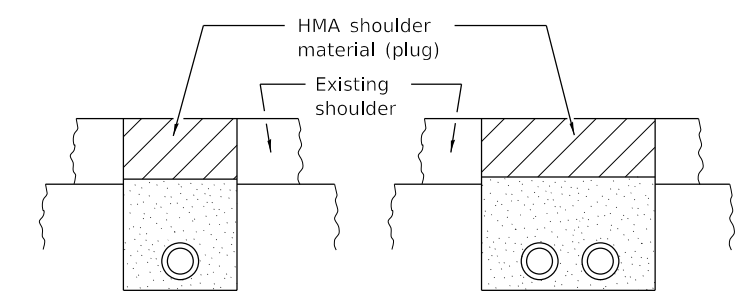
**SECTION A-A**



**SECTION A-A  
(HMA SHOULDER)**



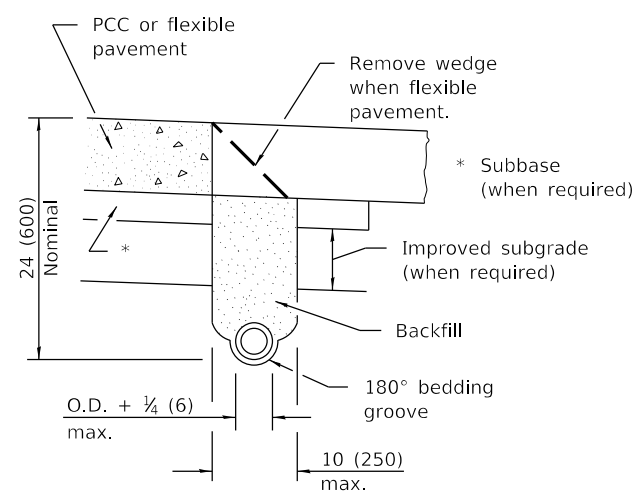
**SECTION A-A**



**SECTION D-D**

**SECTION D-D  
(Sag Locations)**

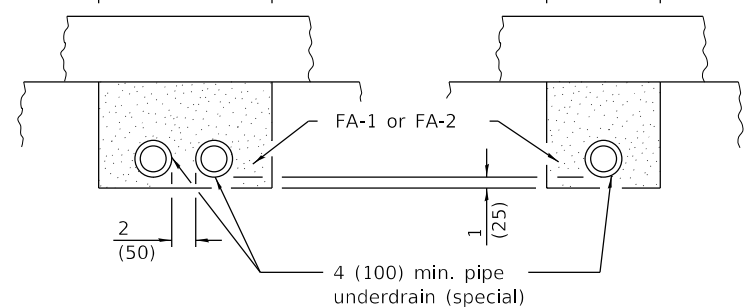
**TRENCH FOR CORRUGATED POLYETHYLENE TUBING ALTERNATE**



**TRENCH FOR CORRUGATED POLYETHYLENE TUBING ALTERNATE**

Width min. =  $(2 \times \text{O.D.}) + 6$  (150)  
Width max. = 18 (450)

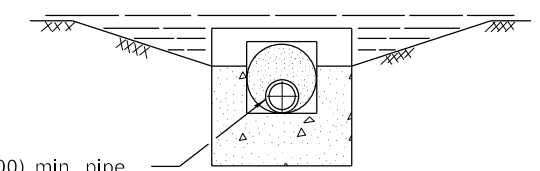
Width min. =  $\text{O.D.} + 4$  (100)  
Width max. = 12 (300)



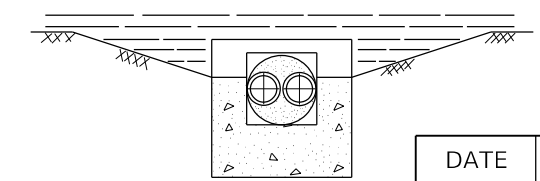
**SECTION C-C  
(Sag Locations)**

**SECTION C-C**

**NEW CONSTRUCTION**



**SECTION B-B**



**SECTION B-B  
(Sag Locations)**

**EXISTING CONSTRUCTION**

(Except as noted or shown, dimensions and notes specified for Existing Construction are the same as those of New Construction)

**GENERAL NOTES**

See Standard 601101 for details of concrete headwall.

See Standards 482001, 482006 and 483001 for details of shoulders not shown.

The 24 (600) radius on the drainage fitting is only a minimum. Larger radii meeting the approval of the Engineer may be substituted.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
4-1-16	Renamed standard. Omitted drainage mat option.
1-1-11	Added 'PCC' and 'HMA' to SECTION A-A titles on Sheet 2.

**PIPE UNDERDRAINS**

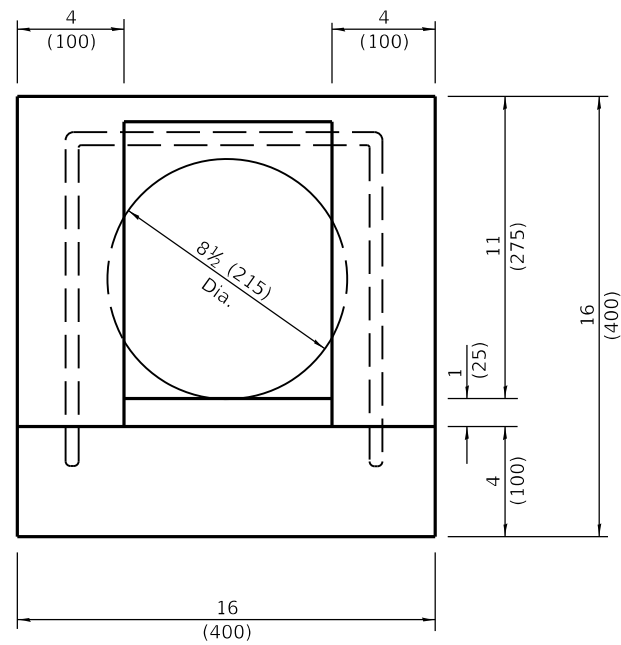
**STANDARD 601001-05**

Illinois Department of Transportation

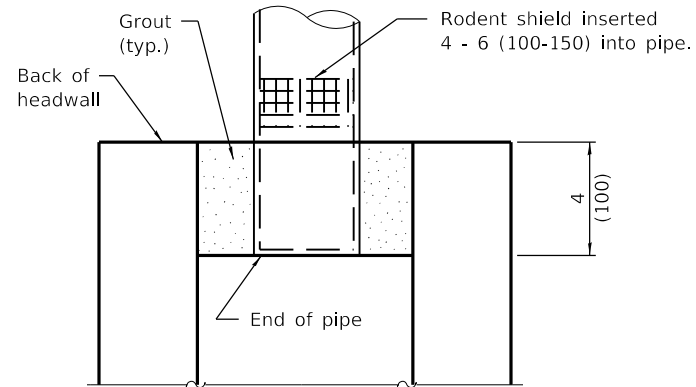
PASSED April 1, 2016  
*Michael Beard*  
ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED April 1, 2016  
*[Signature]*  
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

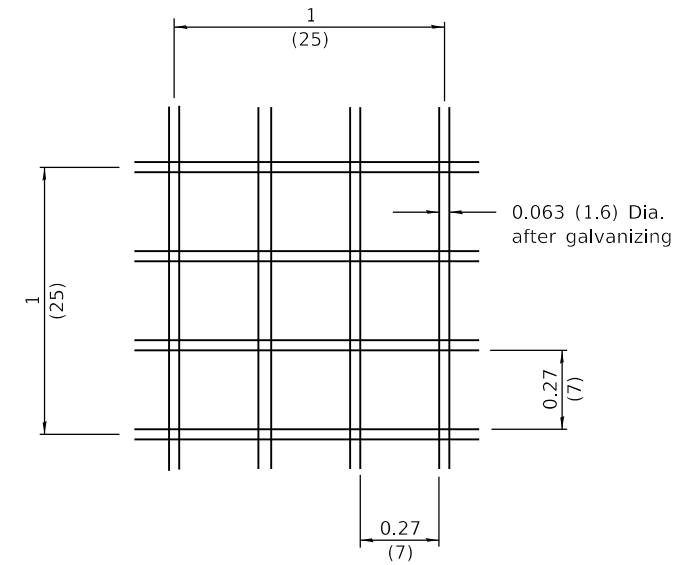
ISSUED 1-1-97



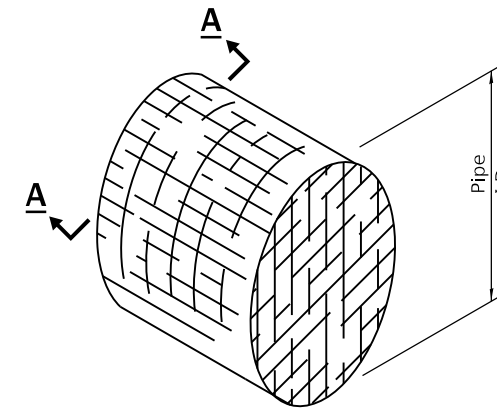
**FRONT VIEW**



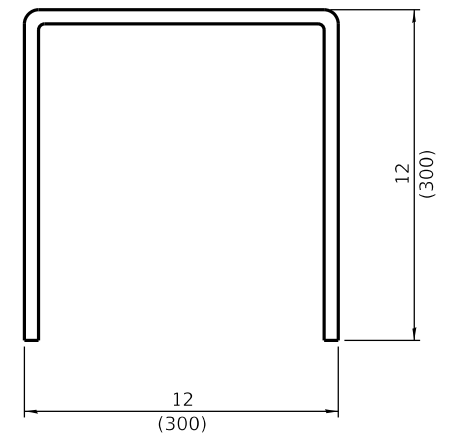
**RODENT SHIELD PLACEMENT**



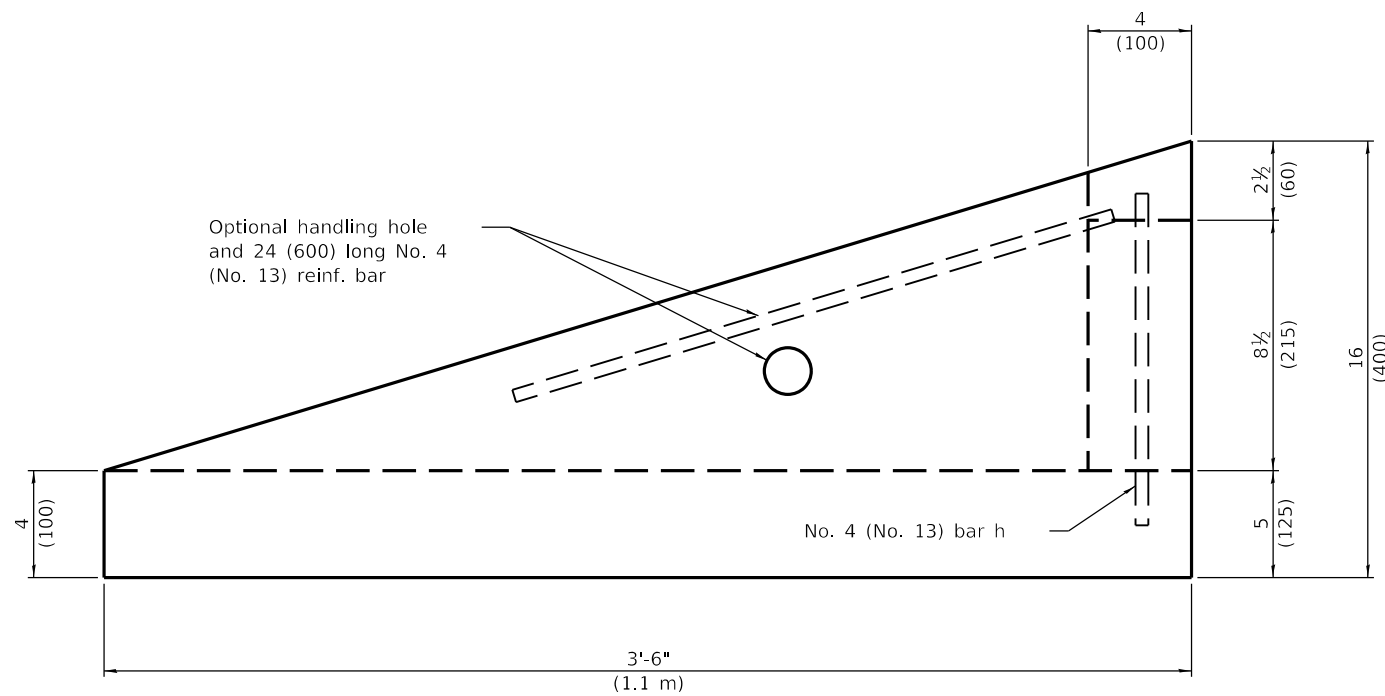
**SECTION A-A**



**DETAIL OF RODENT SHIELD**



**BAR h**



**SIDE VIEW**

**GENERAL NOTES**

An alternate paved invert meeting the approval of the Engineer may be substituted for that shown in side view.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
4-1-16	Renamed standard to be consistent with specs and other standards.
1-1-09	Switched units to English (metric).

**CONCRETE HEADWALL FOR PIPE UNDERDRAINS**

**STANDARD 601101-02**

Illinois Department of Transportation

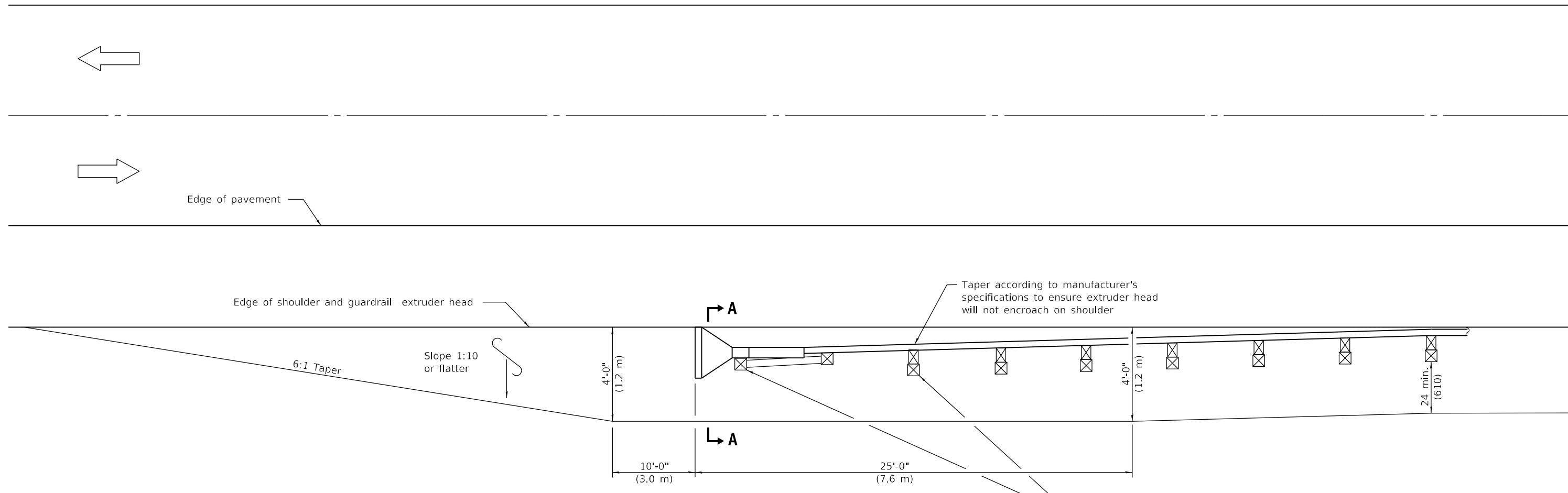
PASSED April 1, 2016

*Michael Beard*  
ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

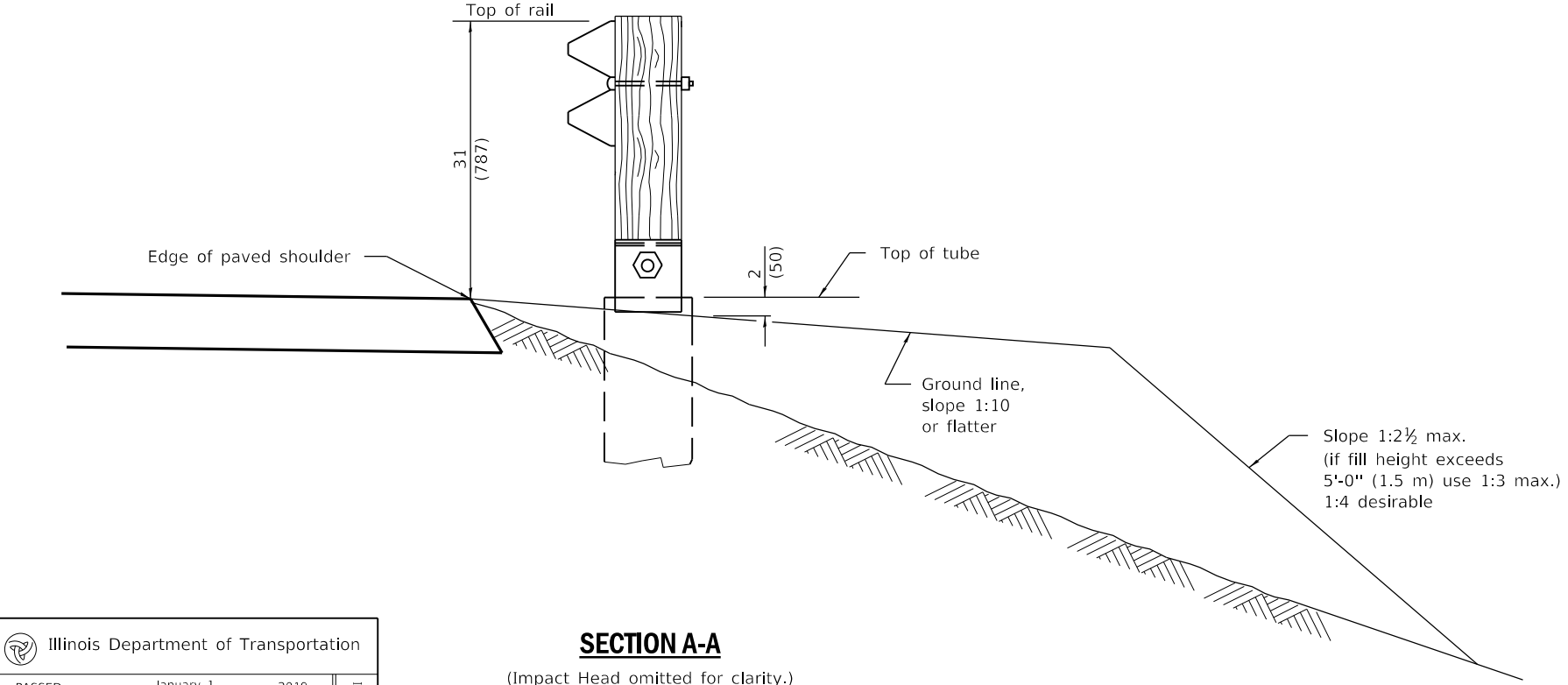
APPROVED April 1, 2016

*[Signature]*  
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97



**SHOULDER WIDENING TRANSITION  
FOR TANGENT TERMINAL**



**SECTION A-A**  
(Impact Head omitted for clarity.)

Beginning length of need point varies by manufacturer. Typically occurs between posts 1 and 3.

**GENERAL NOTES**

All slope ratios are expressed as units of vertical displacement to units of horizontal displacement (V:H).

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-19	Removed pay limits. Revised notes regarding the taper/flare and length of need point.
1-1-18	Omitted posts from 'Pay limits of other type'.

**SHOULDER WIDENING FOR  
TYPE 1 (SPECIAL)  
GUARDRAIL TERMINALS**  
(Sheet 1 of 2)

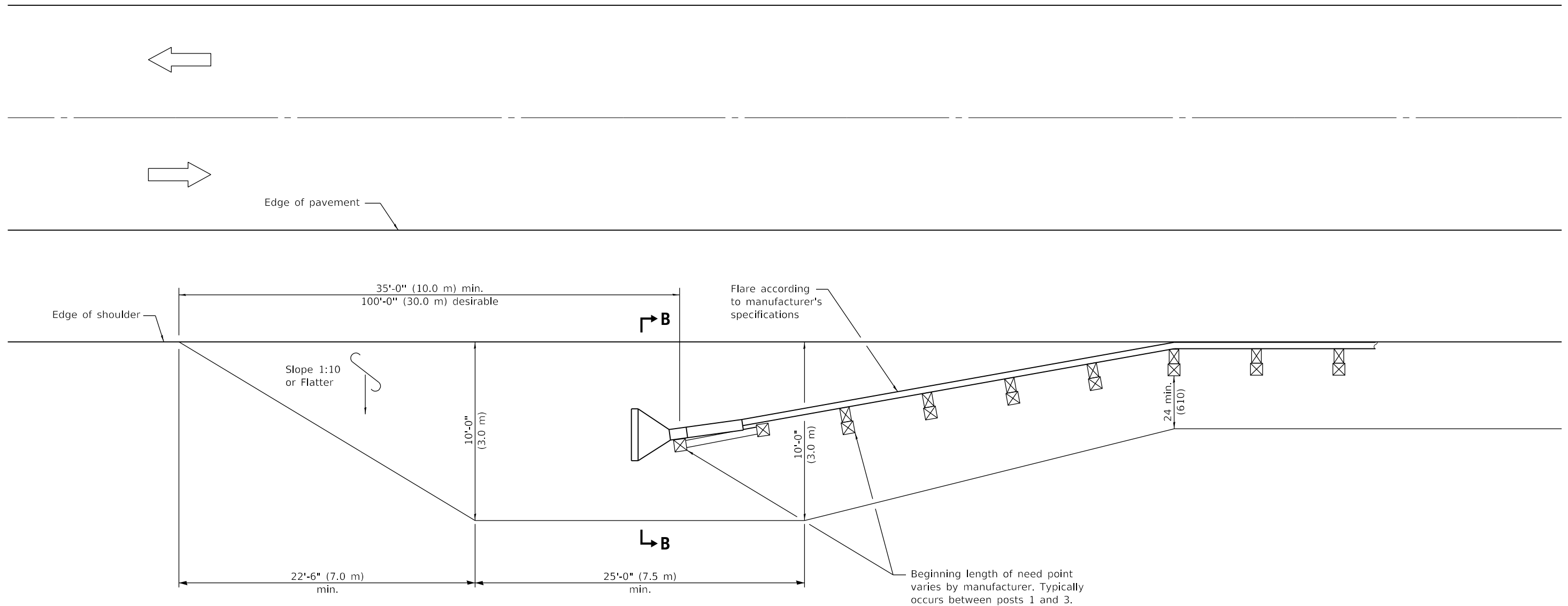
**STANDARD 630301-09**

Illinois Department of Transportation

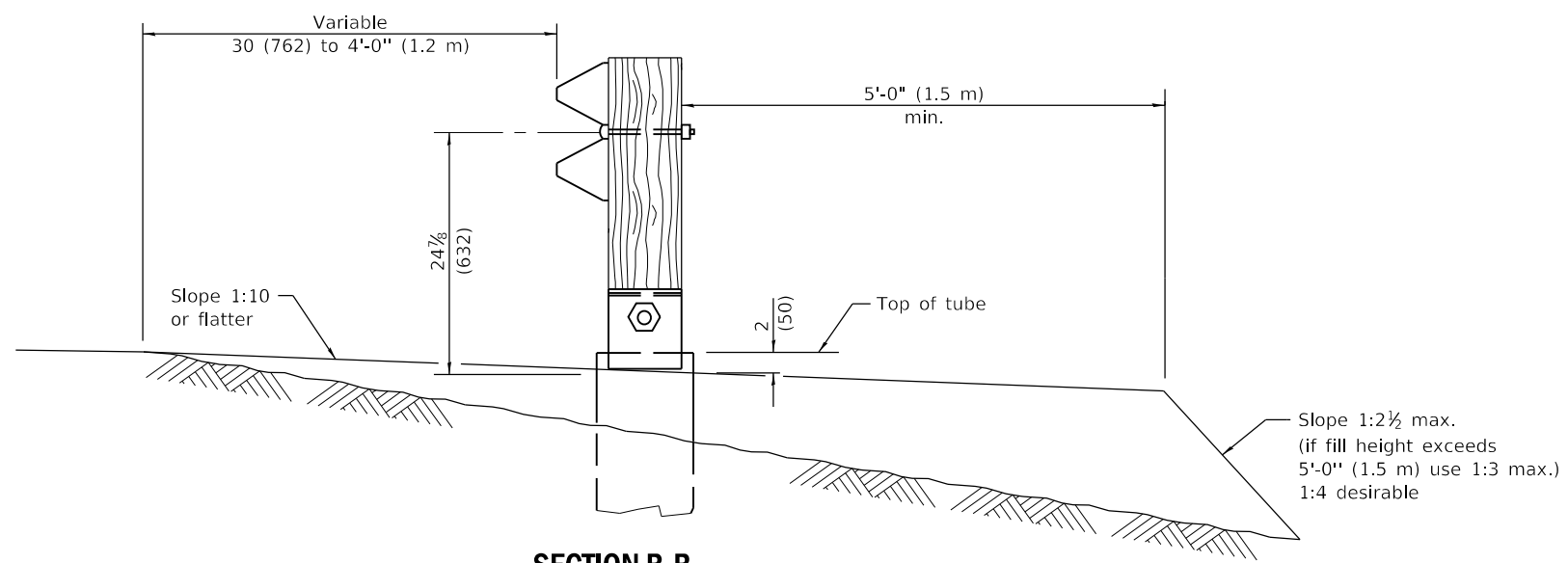
PASSED January 1, 2019  
*Michael Bond*  
ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

APPROVED January 1, 2019  
*John E. ...*  
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-00



**SHOULDER WIDENING TRANSITION  
FOR FLARED TERMINAL**



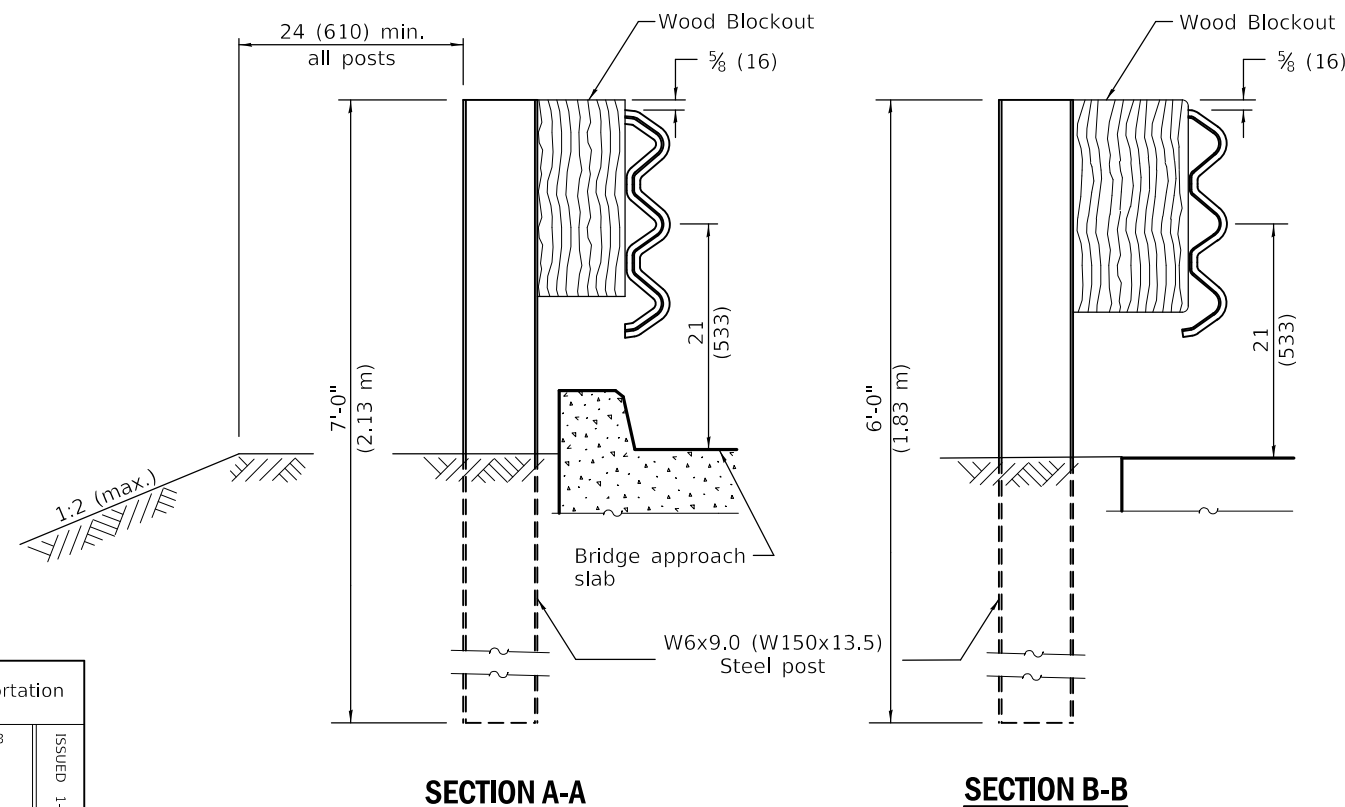
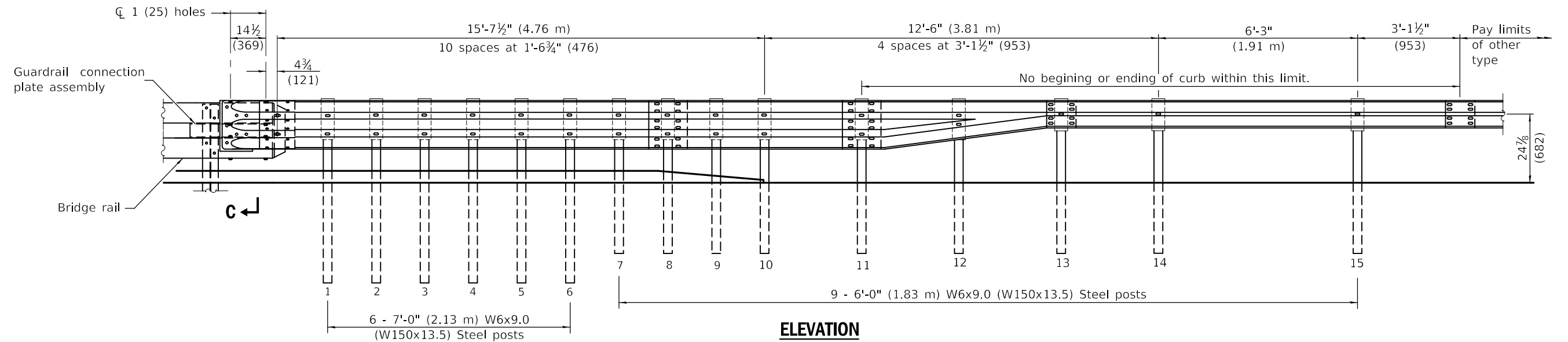
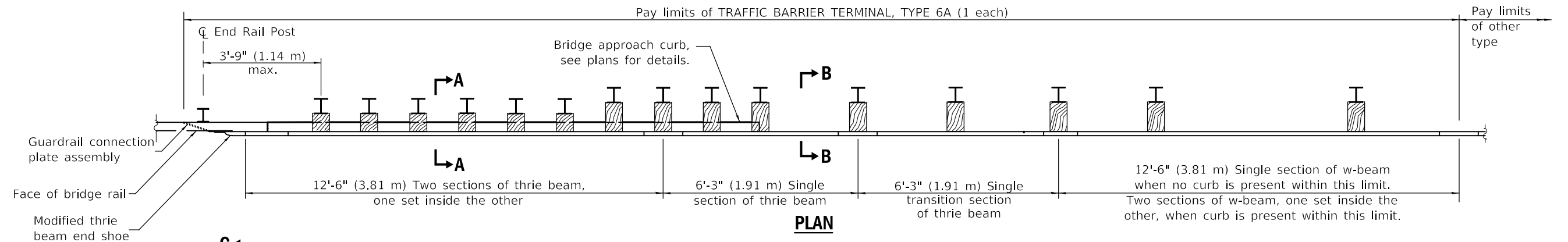
**SECTION B-B**  
(Impact Head omitted for clarity.)

**SHOULDER WIDENING FOR  
TYPE 1 (SPECIAL)  
GUARDRAIL TERMINALS**  
(Sheet 2 of 2)

**STANDARD 630301-09**

<p>Illinois Department of Transportation</p>	<p>PASSED January 1, 2019</p> <p><i>Michael Bond</i></p> <p>ENGINEER OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES</p> <p>APPROVED January 1, 2019</p> <p><i>Joe E. Elger</i></p> <p>ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>ISSUED 1-1-00</p>
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**GENERAL NOTES**

This standard shows attachment to side mounted bridge rail, Type SMX. Side mounted bridge rail, Type SM is similar.

See Standard 630001 for details of guardrail not shown.

Thrie beam rail shall be bolted to block-out at all posts.

All slope ratios are expressed as units of vertical displacement to units of horizontal displacement (V:H).

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-23	Updated bridge rail connection to match the new Type SMX.
	Revised post spacing, blockouts, and details to match other TBTs.
1-1-17	Revised length of thrie beam.
	Revised length of posts.

**TRAFFIC BARRIER  
TERMINAL, TYPE 6A**

(Sheet 1 of 3)

**STANDARD 631032-10**

Illinois Department of Transportation

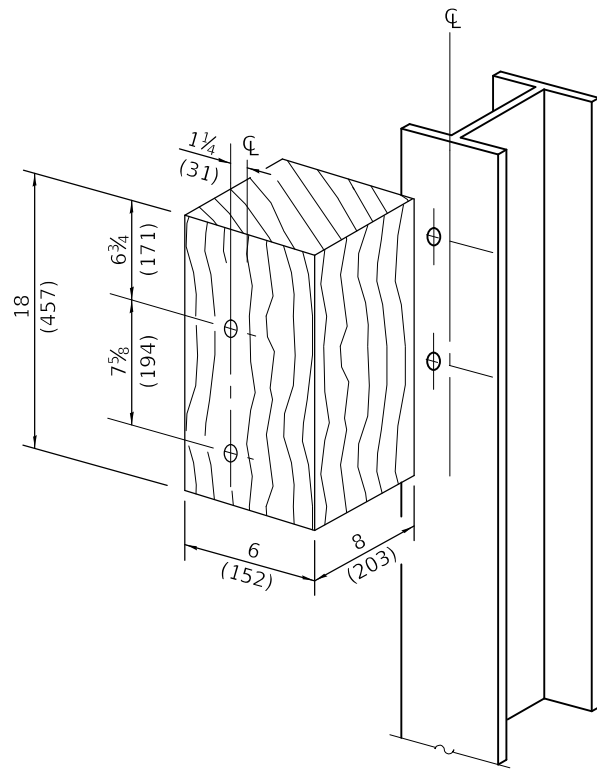
PASSED January 1, 2023

ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROG. & ENGINEERING

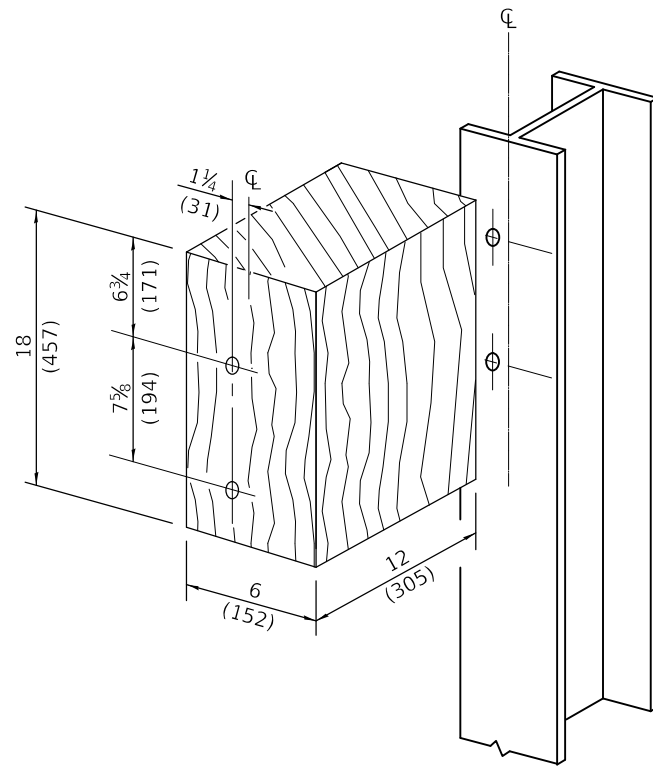
APPROVED January 1, 2023

ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

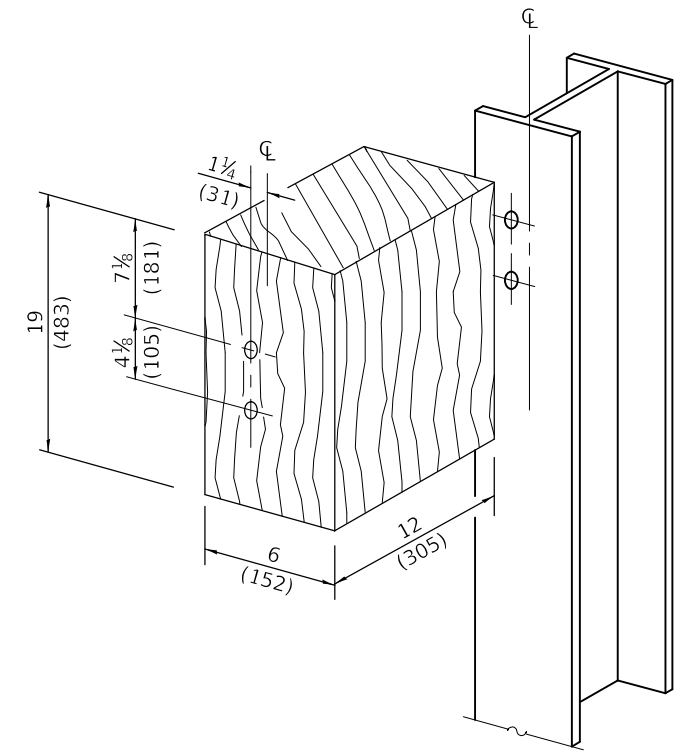
ISSUED 1-1-2003



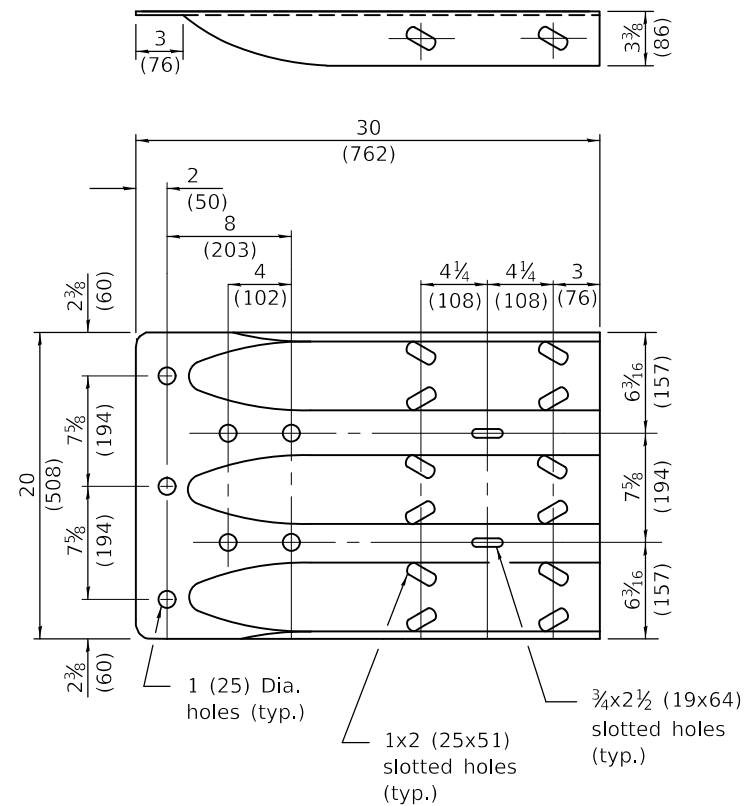
**POSTS 1-6 WOOD BLOCKOUT DETAIL**



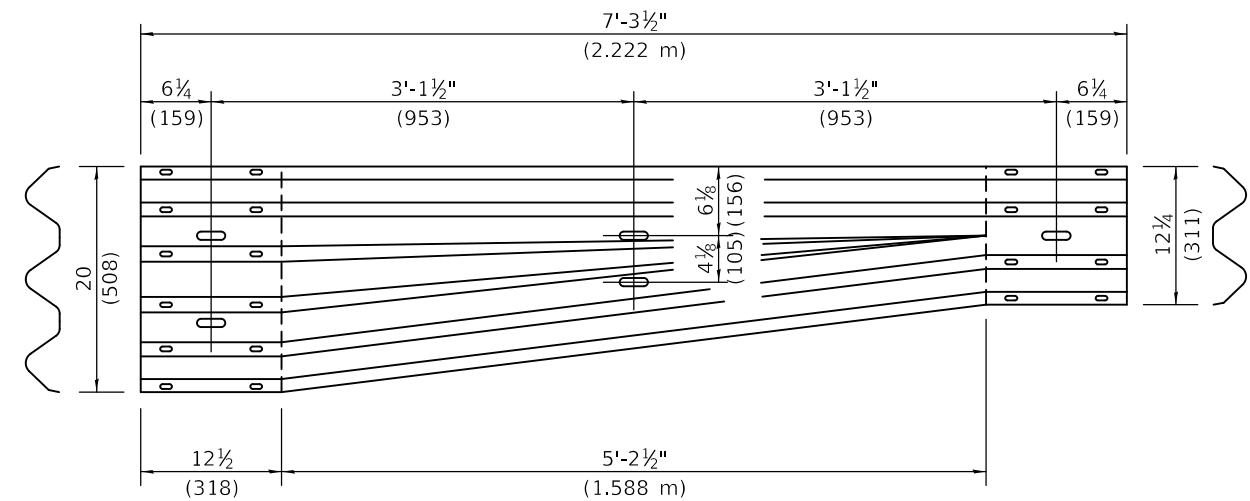
**POSTS 7-11 WOOD BLOCKOUT DETAIL**



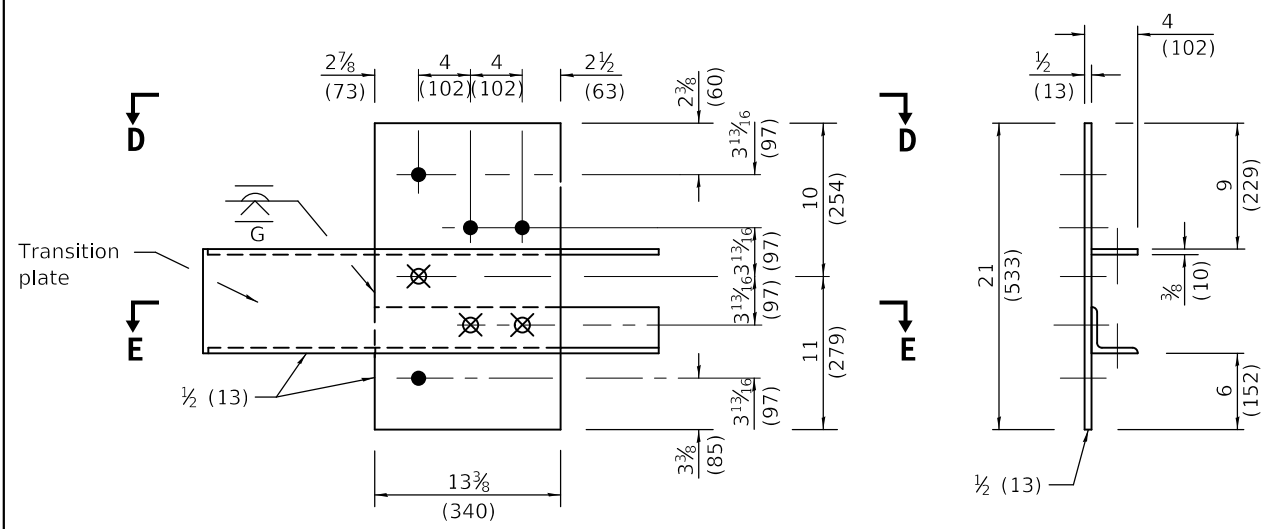
**POST 12 WOOD BLOCKOUT DETAIL**



**MODIFIED THRIE BEAM END SHOE DETAIL**



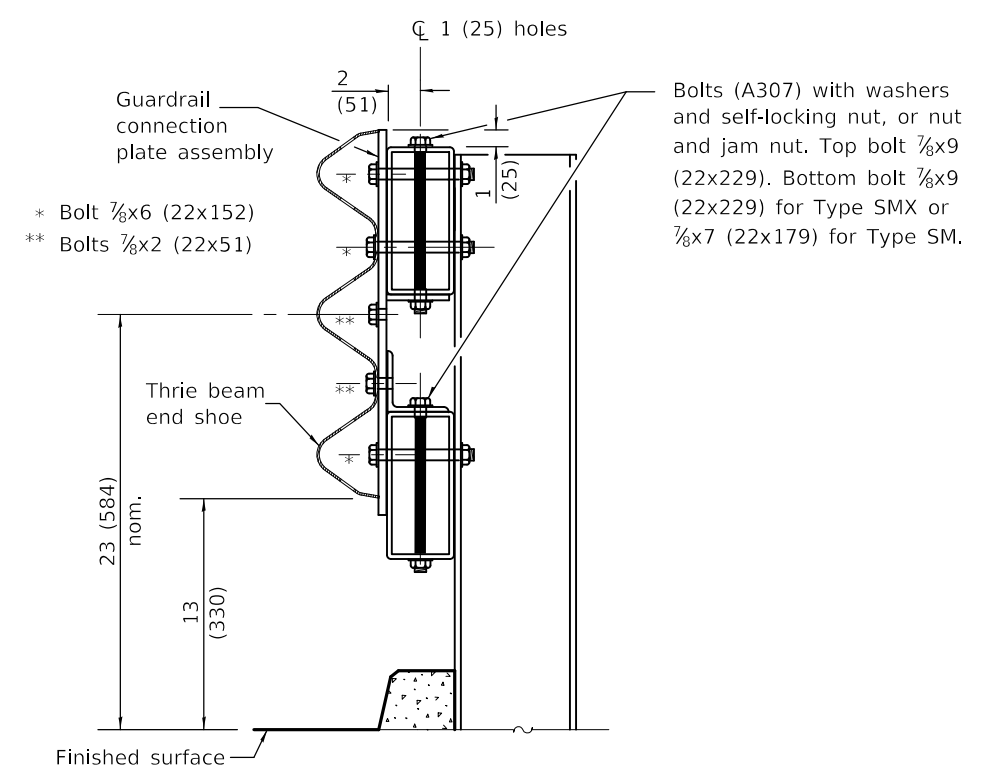
**TRANSITION SECTION**  
(10 gauge (3.4) rail element)



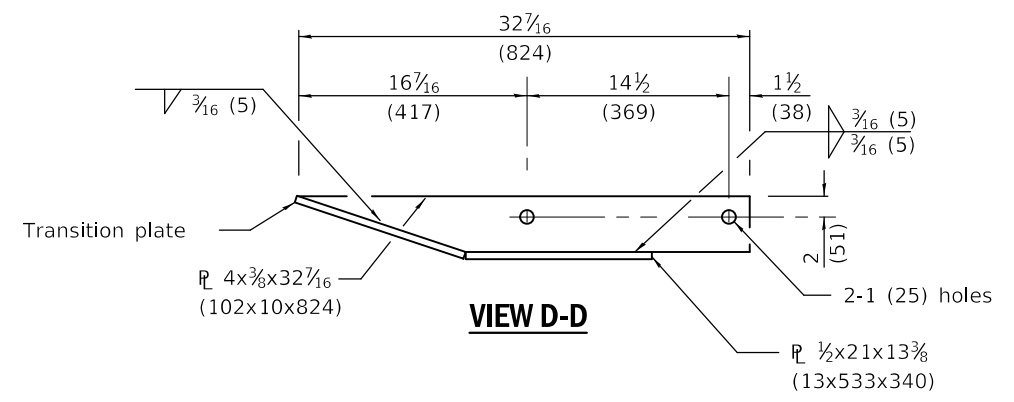
**GUARDRAIL CONNECTION PLATE ASSEMBLY DETAILS**

(Mirror for opposite end)

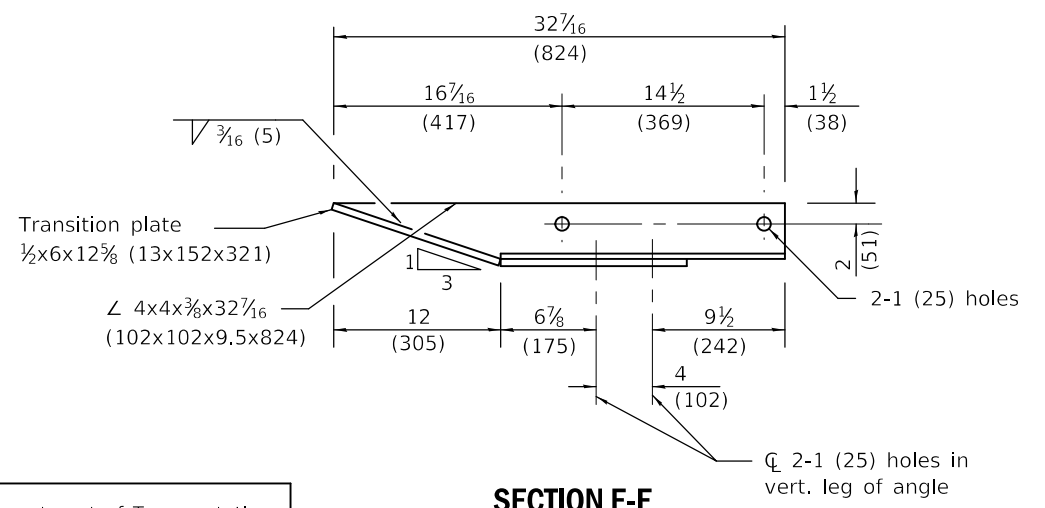
- LEGEND**
- 1 (25) dia. hole for 7/8 (22) dia. H.S. bolt with washer and nut.
  - ⊗ Drill and tap hole for 7/8 (22) dia. H.S. bolt.



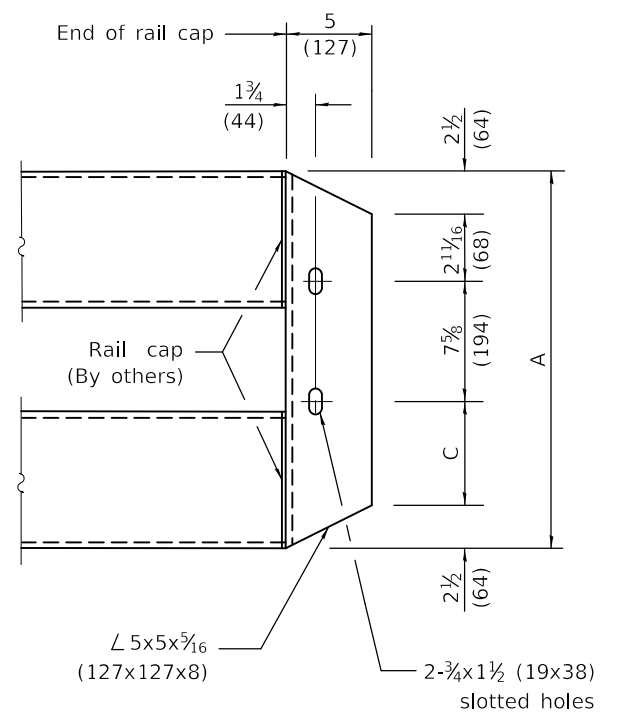
**SECTION C-C**



**VIEW D-D**

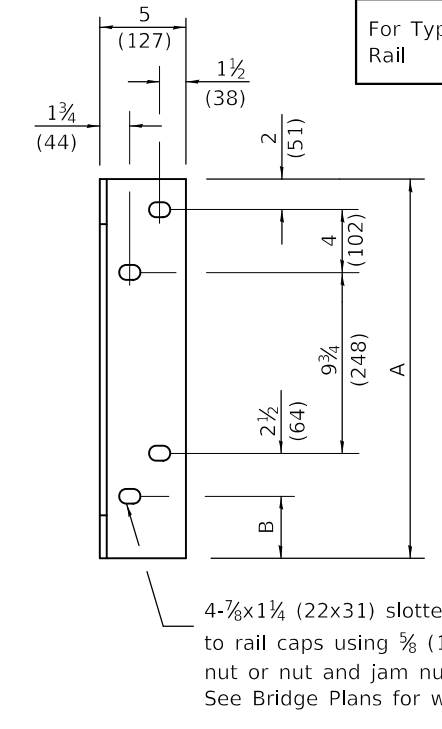


**SECTION E-E**



**TRANSITION ANGLE**

(Mirror for opposite end.)



Dimensions	A	B	C
For Type SMX Rail	22 (560)	3 3/4 (95)	6 1/2 (170)
For Type SM Rail	20 (508)	1 3/4 (44)	4 1/2 (119)

**TRAFFIC BARRIER TERMINAL, TYPE 6A**

(Sheet 3 of 3)

**STANDARD 631032-10**

Illinois Department of Transportation

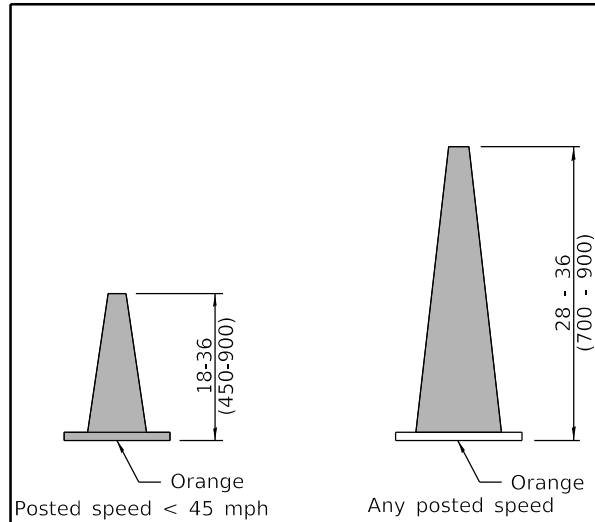
PASSED January 1, 2023

ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROG. & ENGINEERING

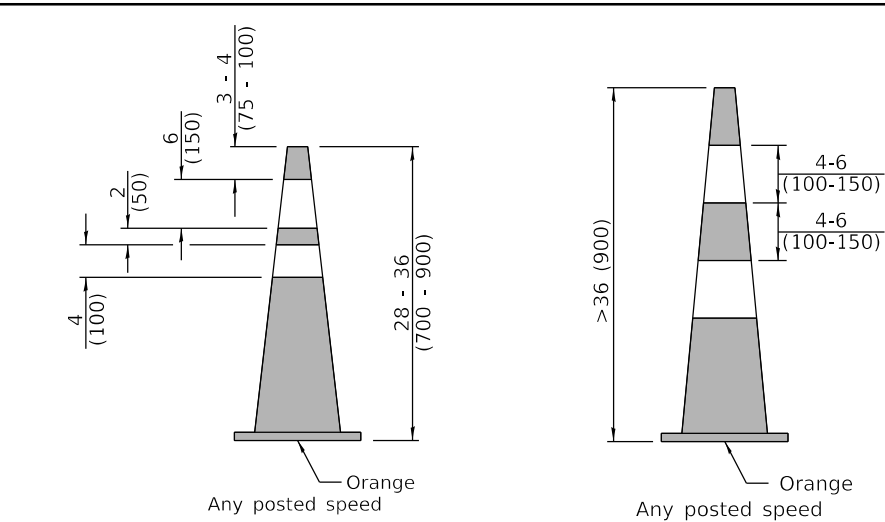
APPROVED January 1, 2023

ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

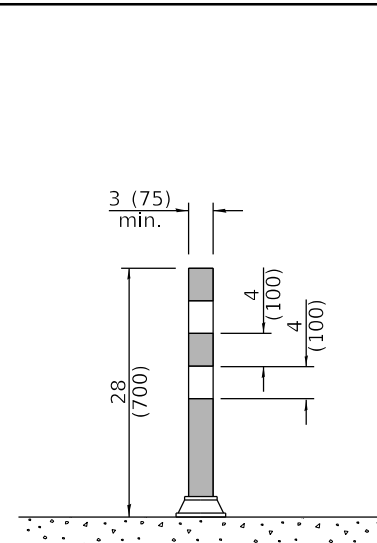
ISSUED 1-1-2003



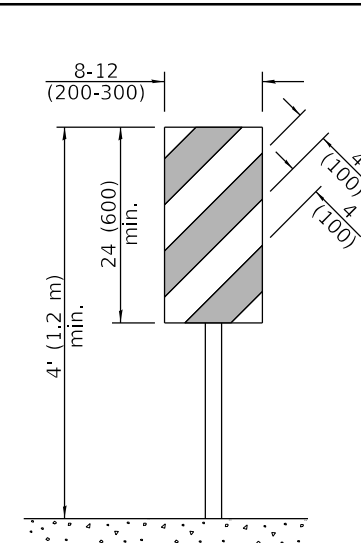
**DAYTIME USE**



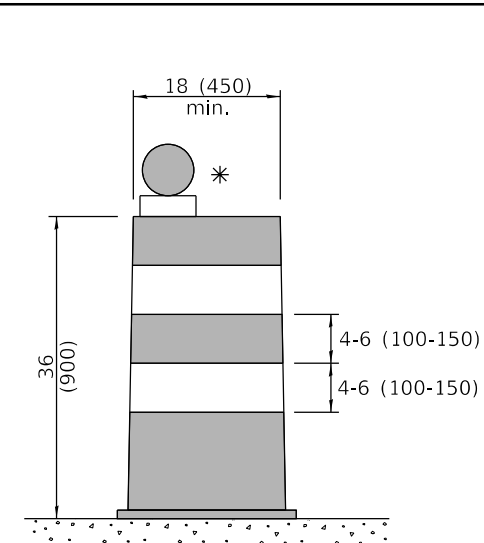
**DAY OR NIGHTTIME USE**



**TUBULAR MARKER**

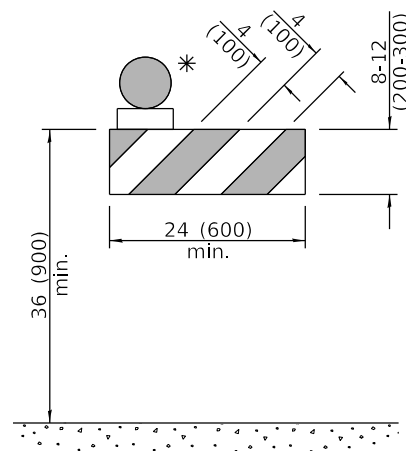


**VERTICAL PANEL  
POST MOUNTED**

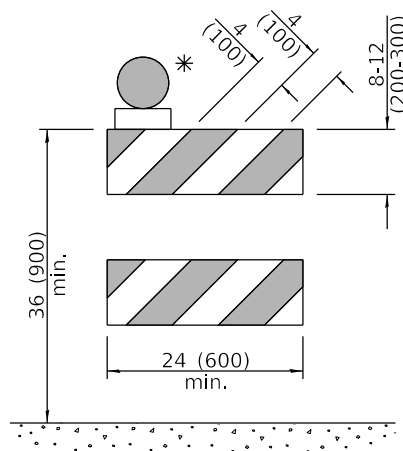


**DRUM**

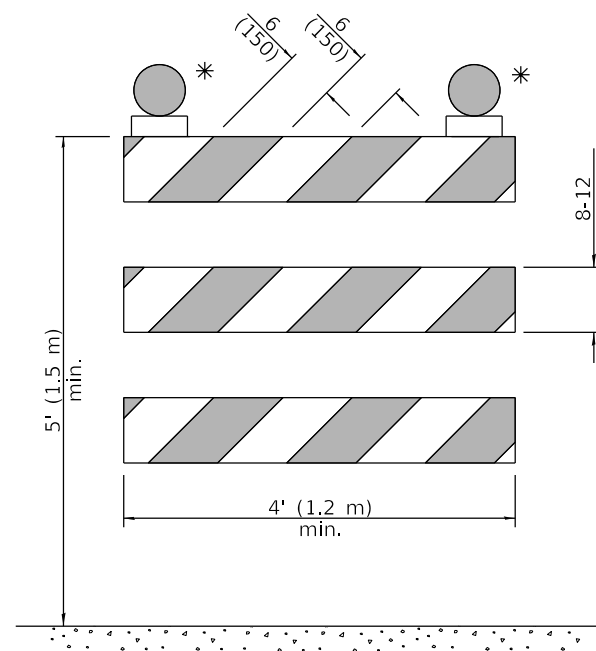
**CONES**



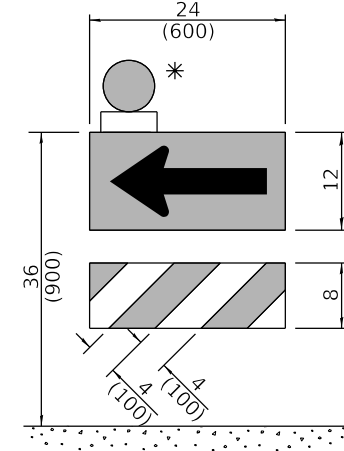
**TYPE I BARRICADE**



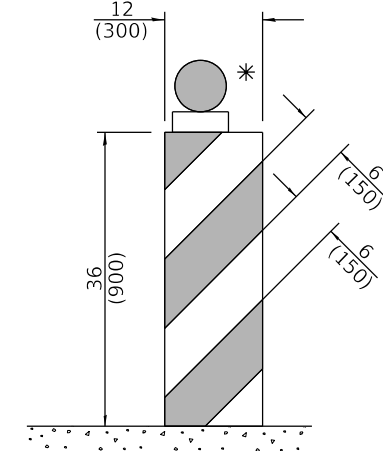
**TYPE II BARRICADE**



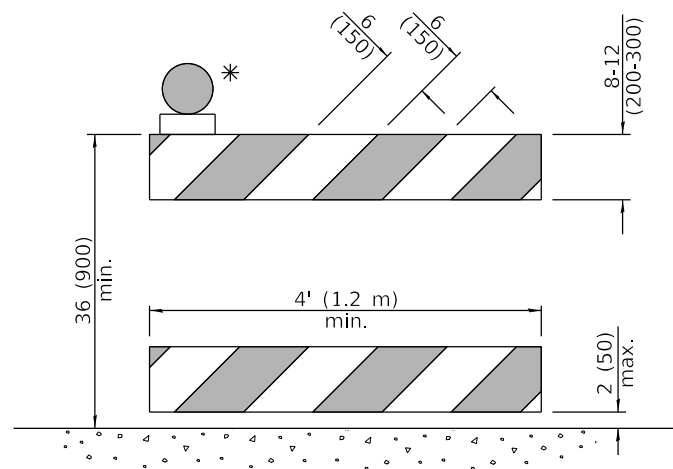
**TYPE III BARRICADE**



**DIRECTION INDICATOR  
BARRICADE**



**VERTICAL BARRICADE**



**DETECTABLE PEDESTRIAN  
CHANNELIZING BARRICADE**

\* Warning lights (if required)

**GENERAL NOTES**

All heights shown shall be measured above the pavement surface.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-19	Revised cone usage and added cones >36" (900 mm) height.
1-1-18	Revised END WORK ZONE SPEED LIMIT sign from orange to white background.

**TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**

(Sheet 1 of 3)

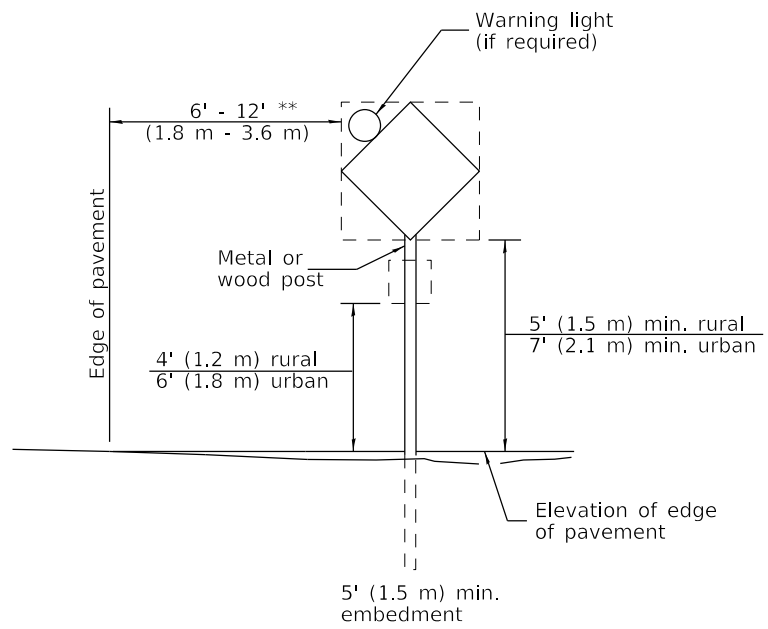
**STANDARD 701901-08**

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2019  
  
 ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROG. AND ENGINEERING

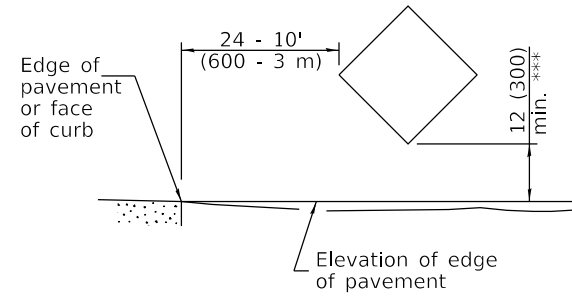
APPROVED January 1, 2019  
  
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED  
 ET-1-1



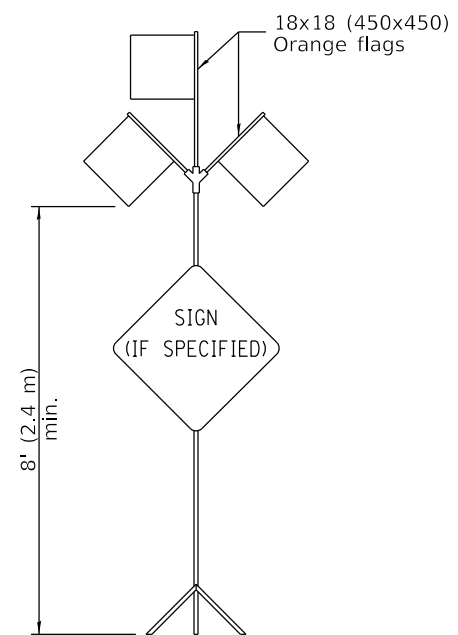
**POST MOUNTED SIGNS**

\*\* When curb or paved shoulder are present this dimension shall be 24 (600) to the face of curb or 6' (1.8 m) to the outside edge of the paved shoulder.

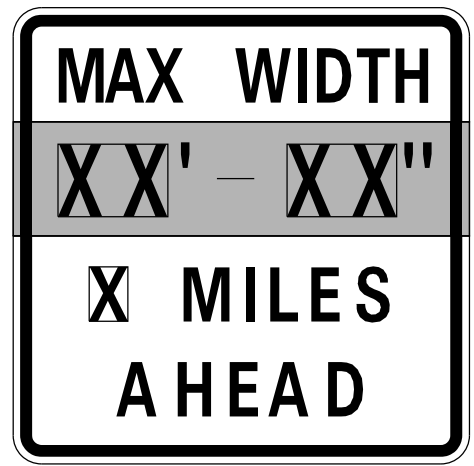


**SIGNS ON TEMPORARY SUPPORTS**

\*\*\* When work operations exceed four days, this dimension shall be 5' (1.5 m) min. If located behind other devices, the height shall be sufficient to be seen completely above the devices.



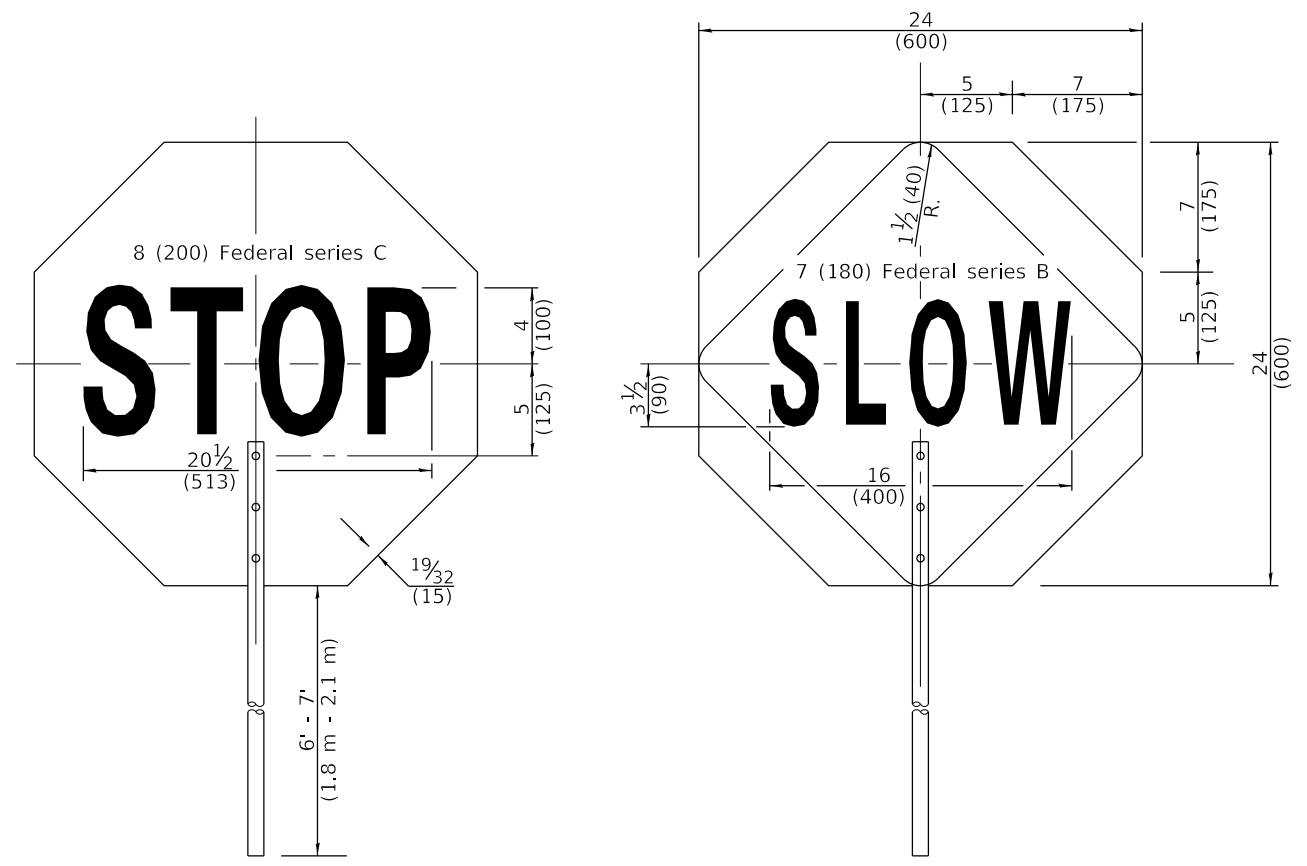
**HIGH LEVEL WARNING DEVICE**



W12-I103-4848

**WIDTH RESTRICTION SIGN**

XX'-XX" width and X miles are variable.



FRONT SIDE

REVERSE SIDE

**FLAGGER TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGN**

ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEXT X MILES	END CONSTRUCTION
G20-I104(0)-6036	G20-I105(0)-6024

This signing is required for all projects 2 miles (3200 m) or more in length.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION NEXT X MILES sign shall be placed 500' (150 m) in advance of project limits.

END CONSTRUCTION sign shall be erected at the end of the job unless another job is within 2 miles (3200 m).

Dual sign displays shall be utilized on multi-lane highways.

**WORK LIMIT SIGNING**

WORK ZONE	W21-III5(0)-3618
SPEED LIMIT XX	R2-1-3648
PHOTO ENFORCED	R10-I108p-3618 ****
\$XXX FINE MINIMUM	R2-I106p-3618

Sign assembly as shown on Standards or as allowed by District Operations.

END WORK ZONE SPEED LIMIT	G20-I103-6036
---------------------------	---------------

This sign shall be used when the above sign assembly is used.

**HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION SPEED ZONE SIGNS**

\*\*\*\* R10-I108p shall only be used along roadways under the jurisdiction of the State.

Illinois Department of Transportation

APPROVED January 1, 2019  
*[Signature]*  
 ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROG. AND ENGINEERING

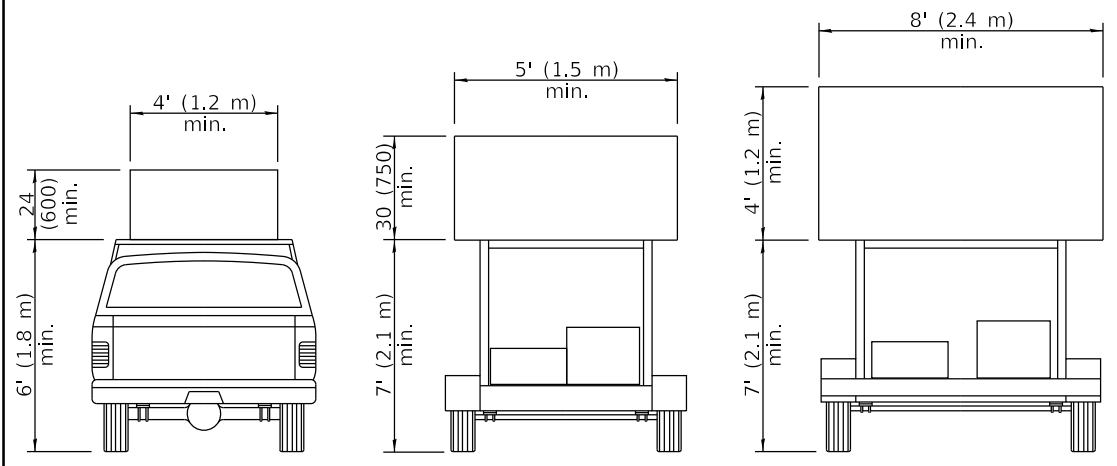
APPROVED January 1, 2019  
*[Signature]*  
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-13

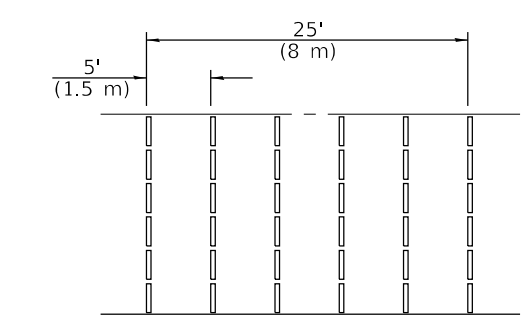
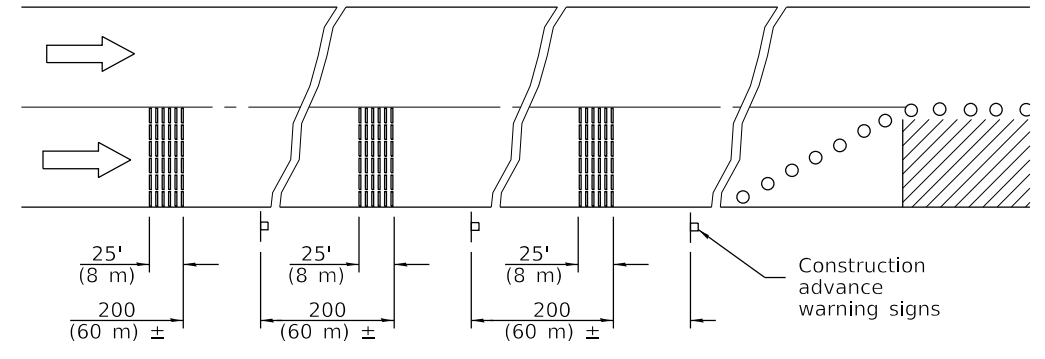
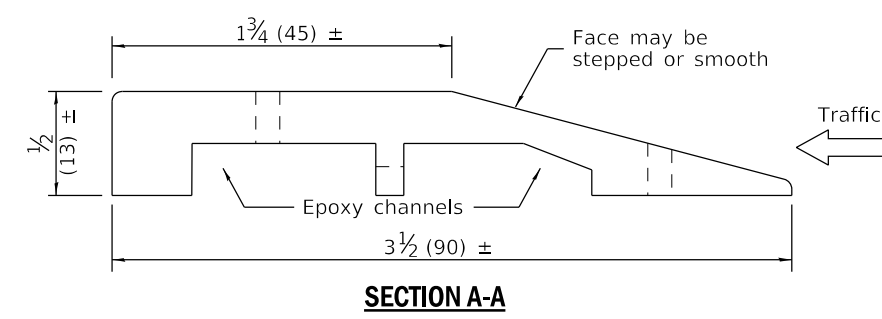
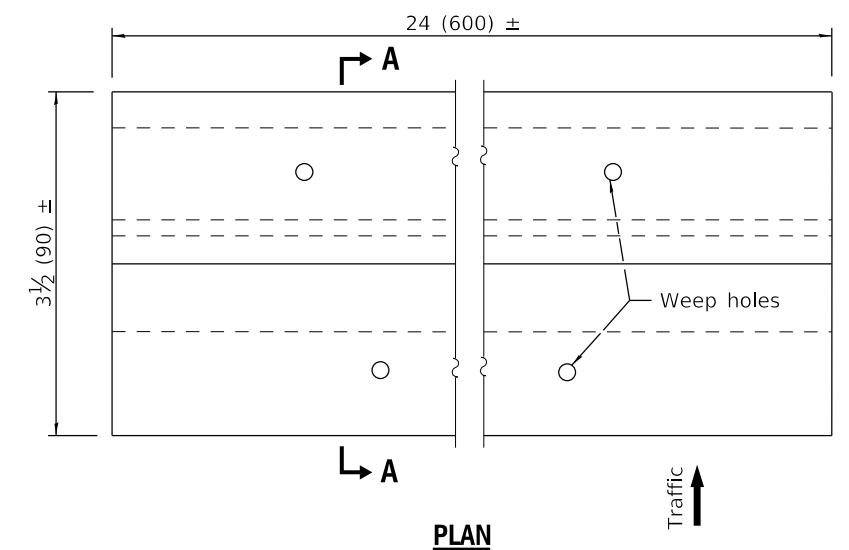
**TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**

(Sheet 2 of 3)

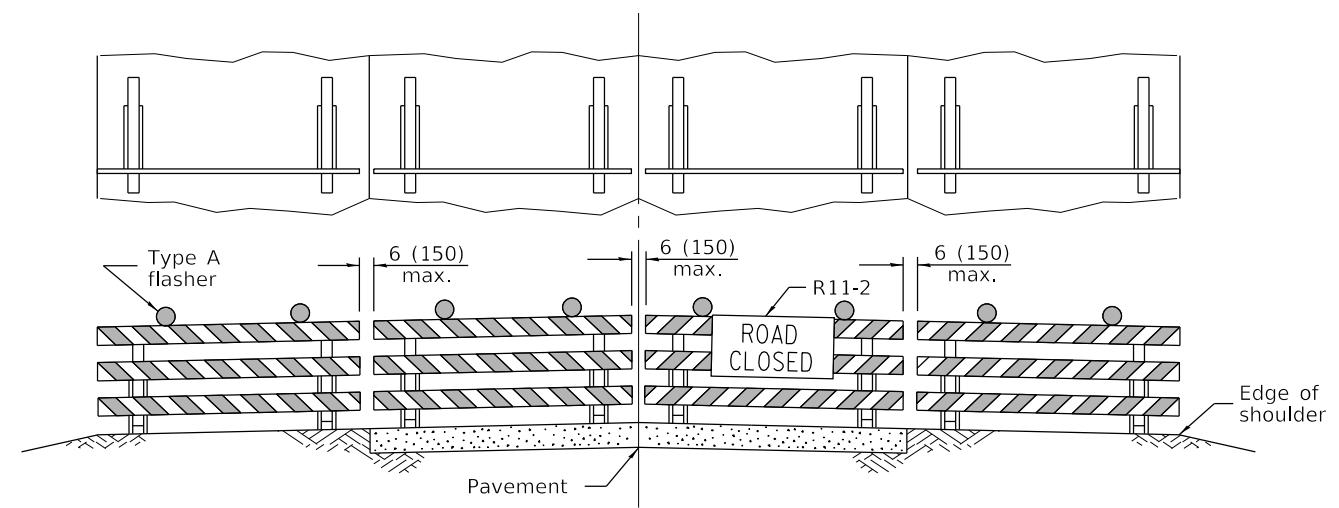
**STANDARD 701901-08**



**ARROW BOARDS**

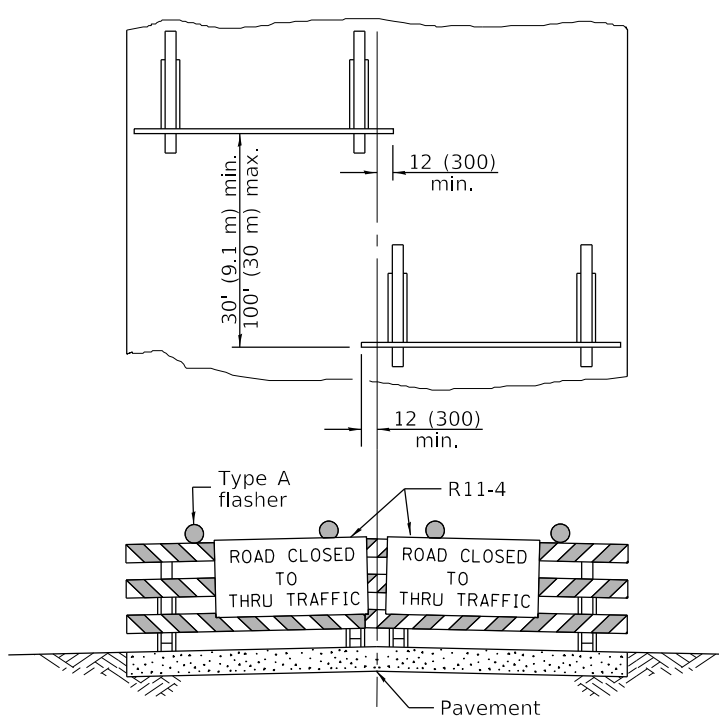


**TEMPORARY RUMBLE STRIPS**



**ROAD CLOSED TO ALL TRAFFIC**

Reflectorized striping may be omitted on the back side of the barricades. If a Type III barricade with an attached sign panel which meets NCHRP 350 is not available, the sign may be mounted on an NCHRP 350 temporary sign support directly in front of the barricade.



**ROAD CLOSED TO THRU TRAFFIC**

Reflectorized striping shall appear on both sides of the barricades. If a Type III barricade with an attached sign panel which meets NCHRP 350 is not available, the signs may be mounted on NCHRP 350 temporary sign supports directly in front of the barricade.

**TYPICAL APPLICATIONS OF TYPE III BARRICADES CLOSING A ROAD**

**TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**

(Sheet 3 of 3)

**STANDARD 701901-08**

Illinois Department of Transportation

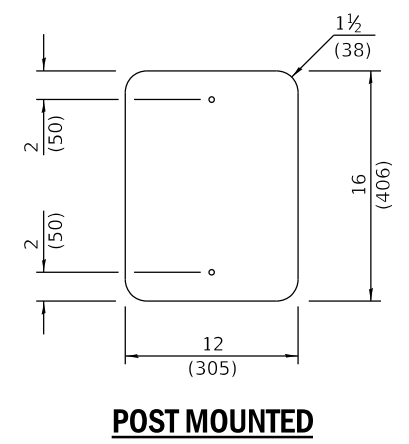
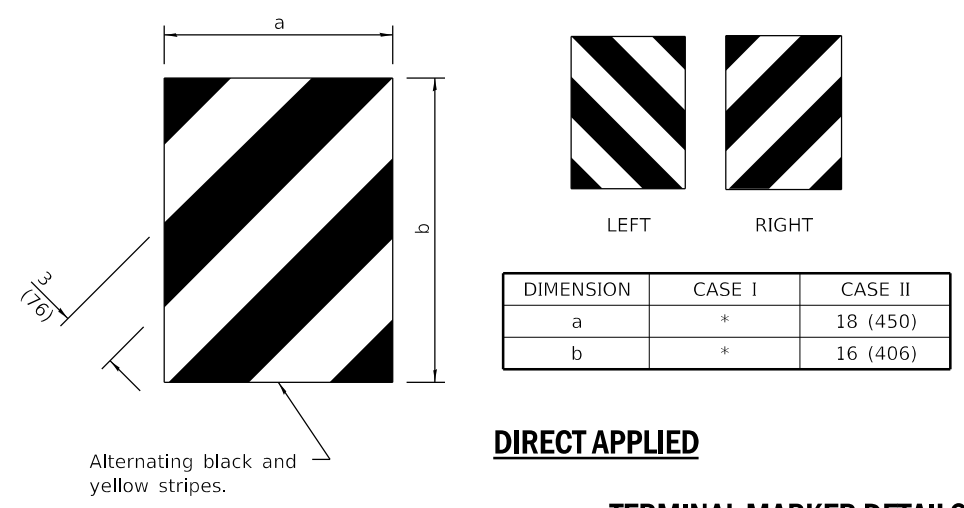
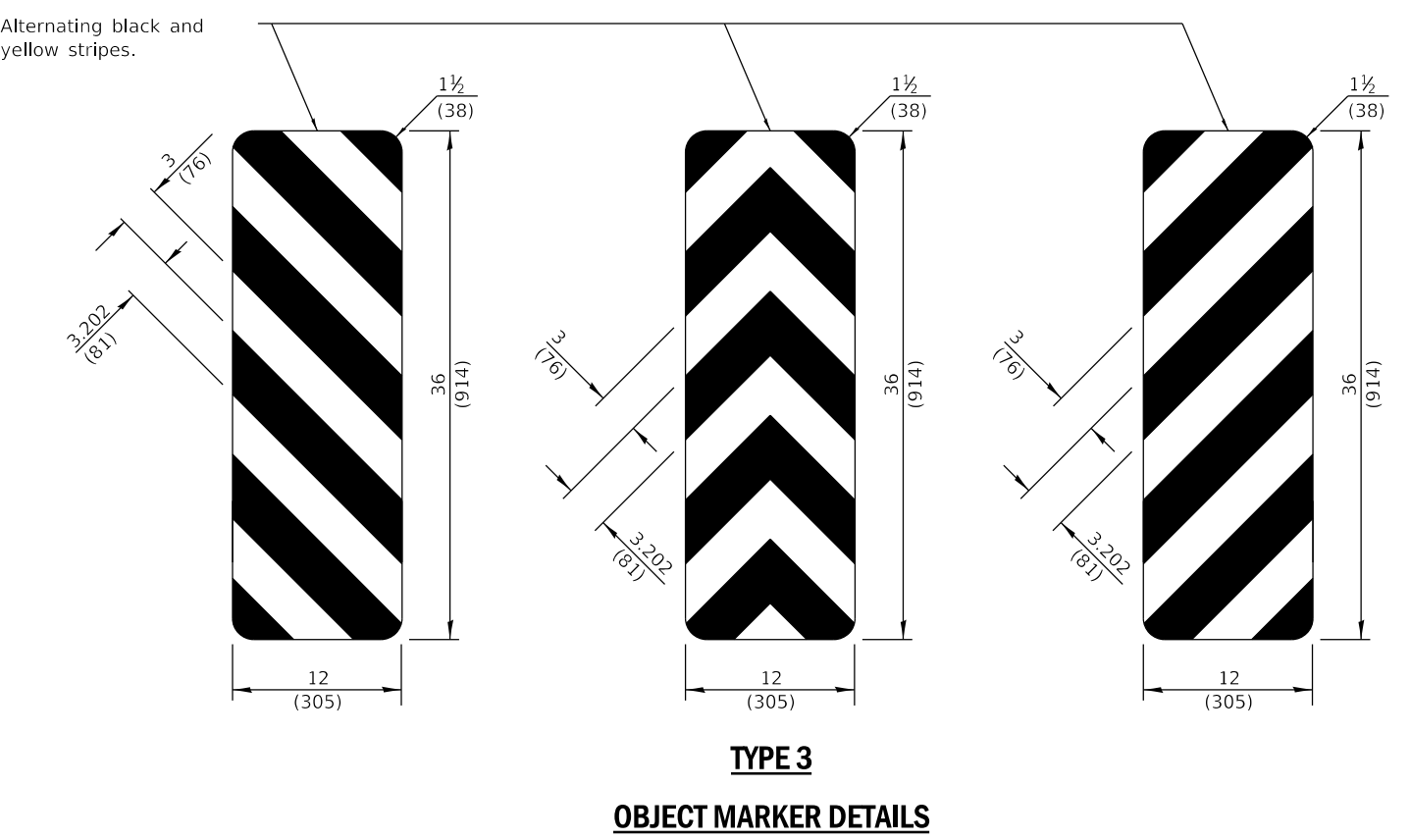
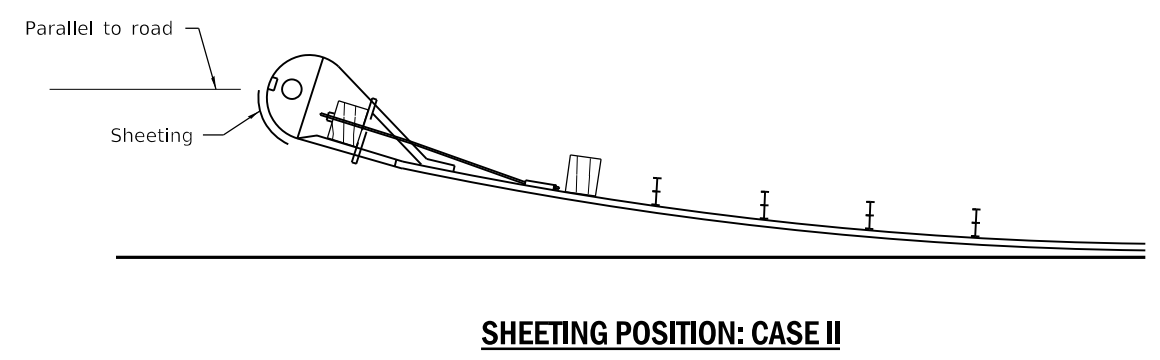
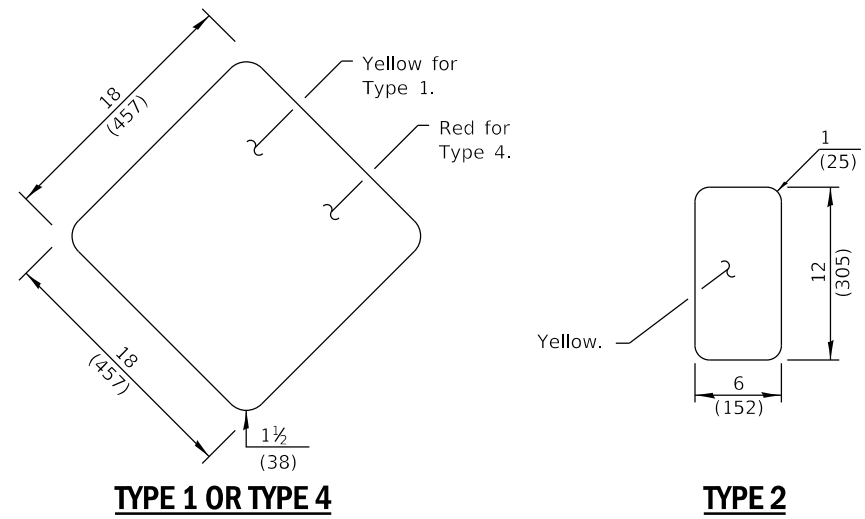
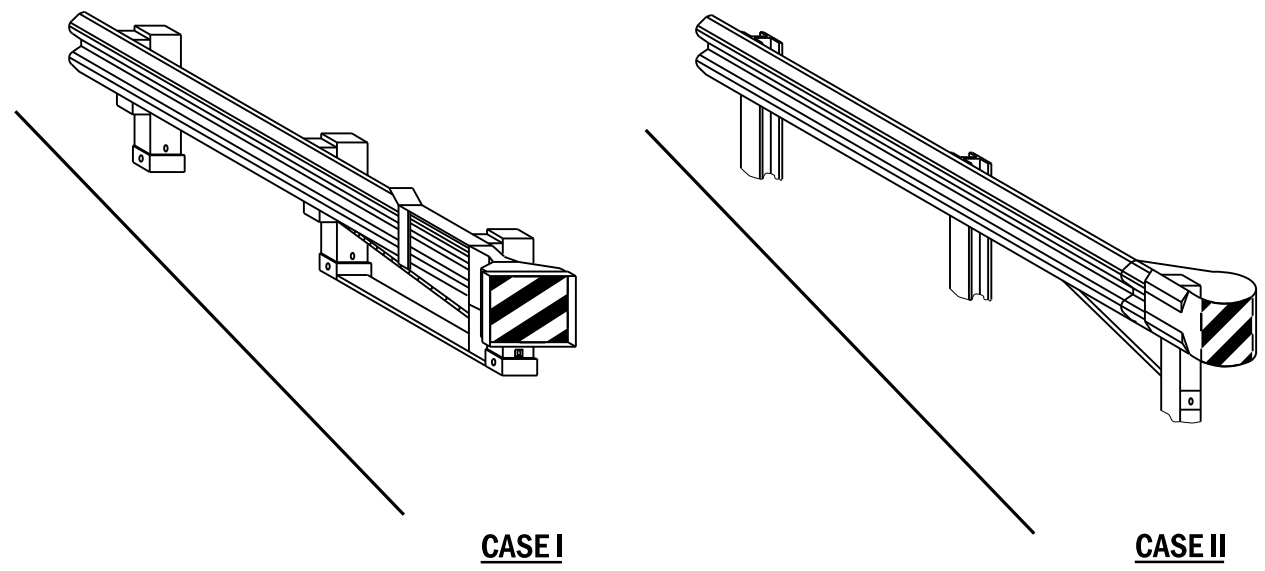
APPROVED January 1, 2019

*Cynthia Watt*  
ENGINEER OF SAFETY PROG. AND ENGINEERING

APPROVED January 1, 2019

*Joe E. ...*  
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUES: E1-1-1 Q3551



**TERMINAL MARKER DETAILS**  
Color: Black / Yellow reflectorized

\* The width and height (a, b) of the terminal marker shall be within approximately 1 (25) of the outer edge of the terminal end.

**GENERAL NOTES**

See detail on Standard 729001 for mounting markers to posts.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

Illinois Department of Transportation

PASSED January 1, 2017

ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS

APPROVED January 1, 2017

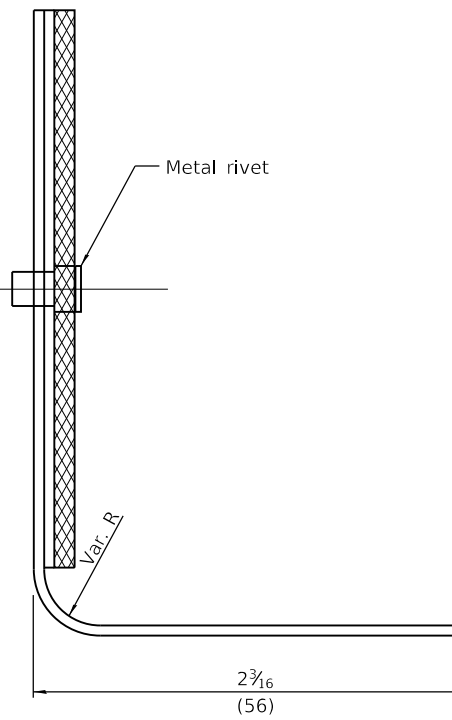
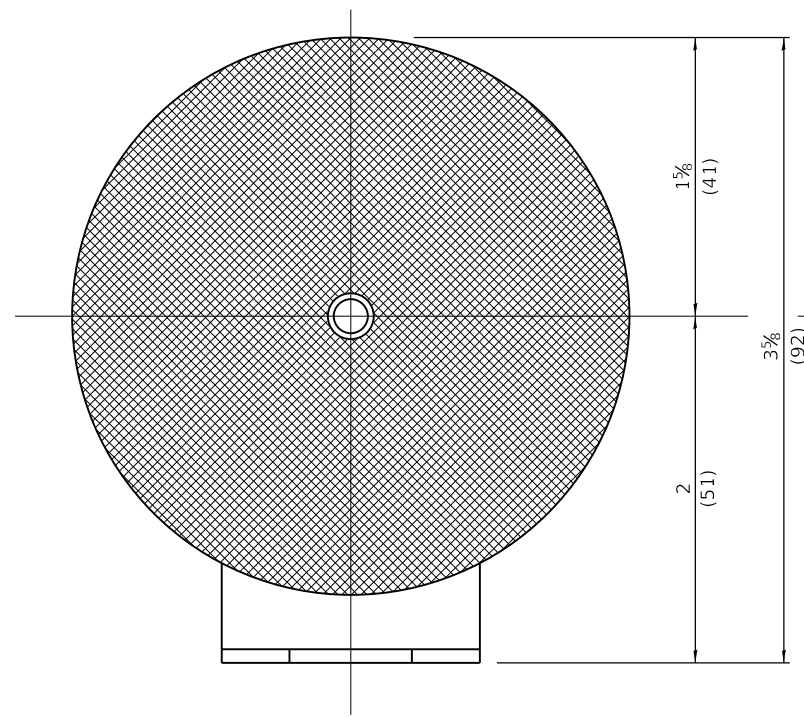
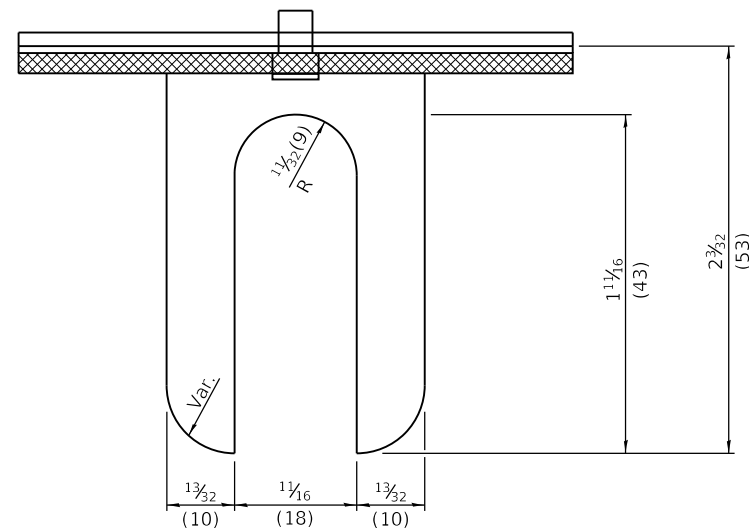
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-2016

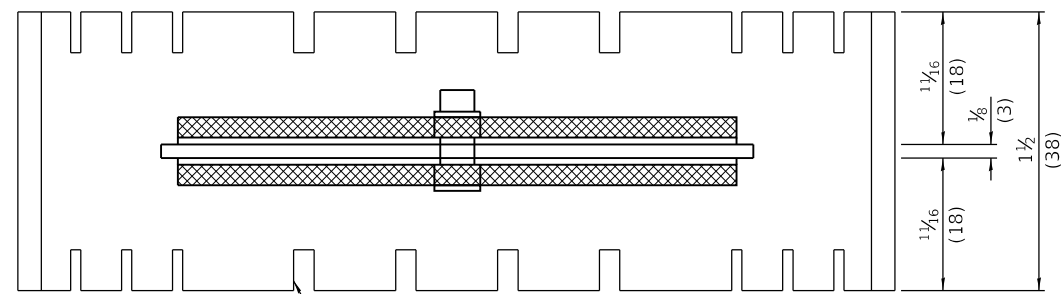
DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-17	Omitted minimum reflective area requirement for terminal marker.
4-1-16	Renumbered standard from 635006.

**OBJECT AND TERMINAL MARKERS**

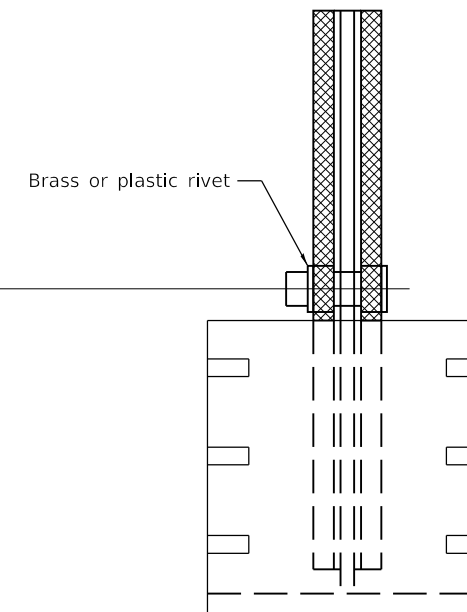
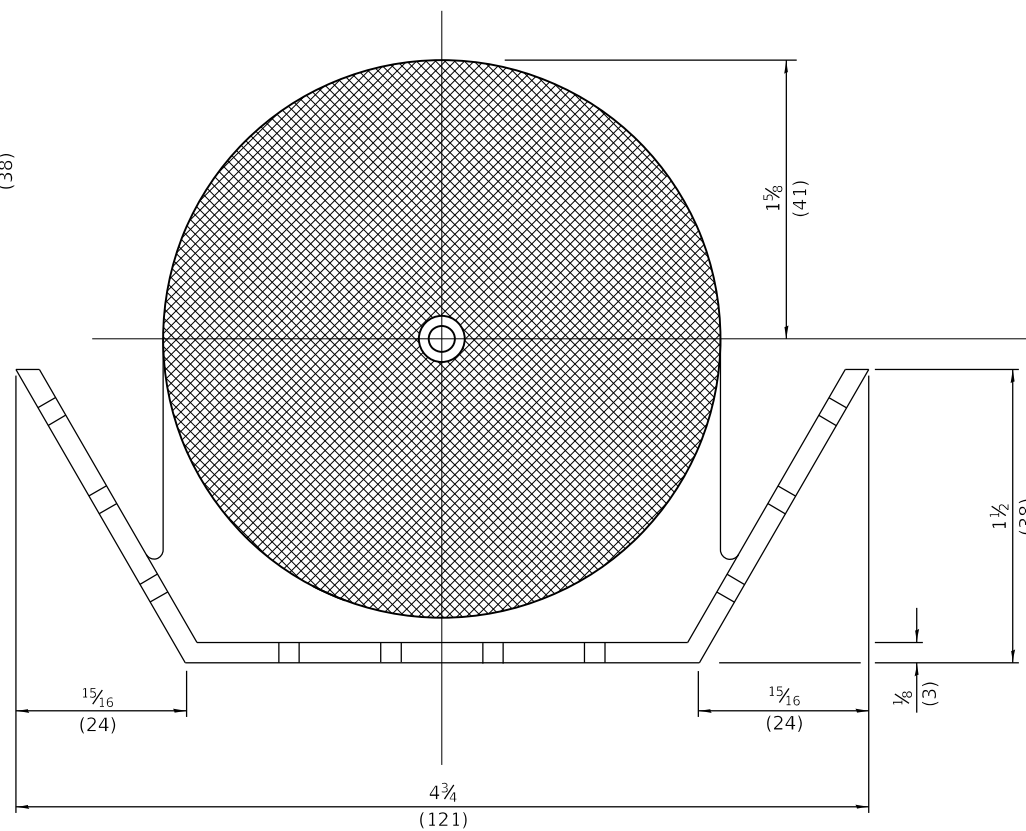
**STANDARD 725001-01**



**REFLECTOR TYPE A**  
(monodirectional shown)



Adhesive weep slots or holes  
equally spaced on both sides



All dimensions are in inches (millimeters)  
unless otherwise shown.

**REFLECTOR TYPE B**  
(bidirectional shown)

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-20	Revised from F-shape to constant slope parapet, revised note 3 on sht. 3, and fixed typo.
4-1-16	Added reflector spacing detail. Moved TERMINAL MARKER to std. 725001.

**GUARDRAIL AND  
BARRIER WALL REFLECTOR  
MOUNTING DETAILS**

(Sheet 1 of 3)

**STANDARD 782006-01**

Illinois Department of Transportation

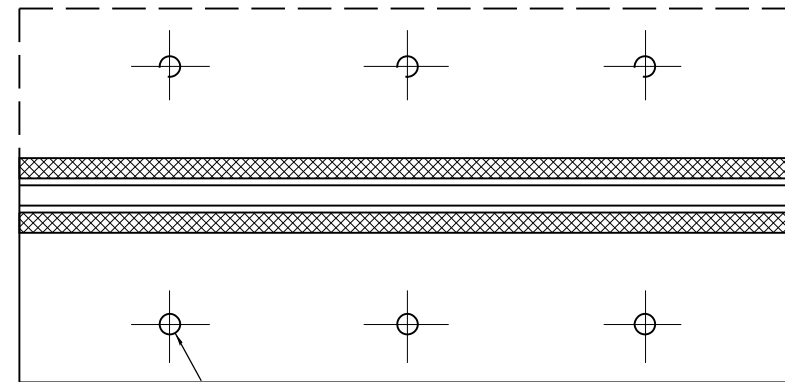
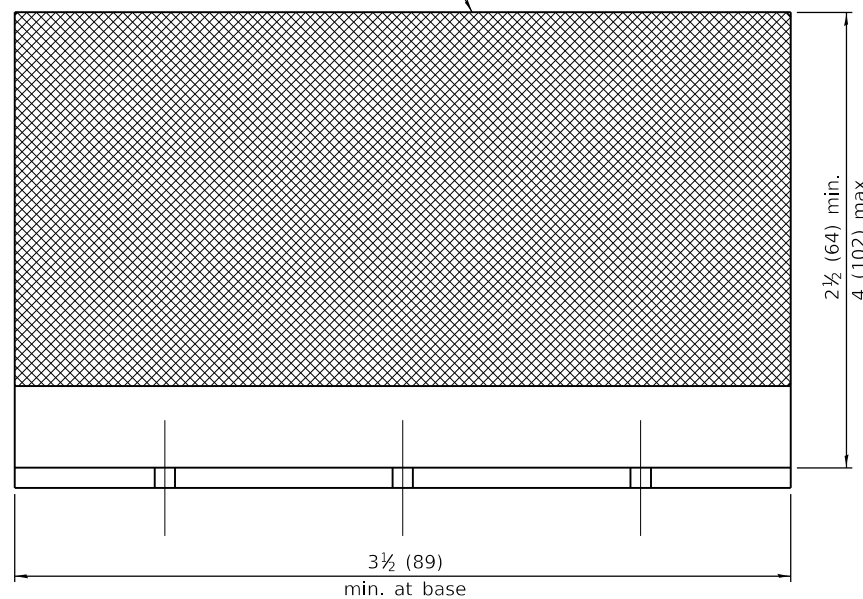
PASSED January 1, 2020  
*Amy Allen*  
ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS

APPROVED January 1, 2020  
*Joe E. ...*  
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-2000

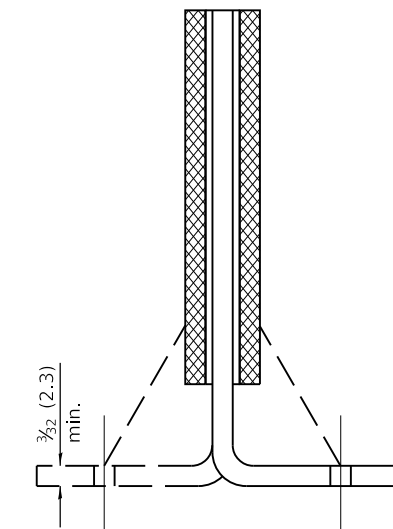


Reflective area. May be rectangular or slight trapezoid.



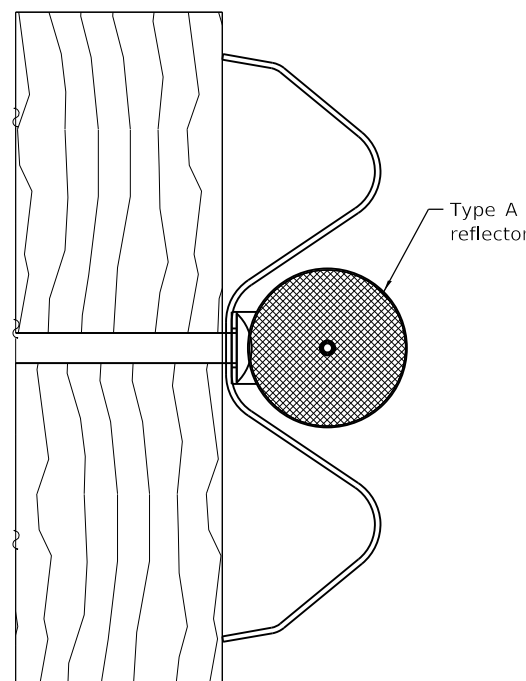
3 min. adhesive weep holes or slots each side, variable spacing.

Minimum total area of base 7.0 sq. in. (4,516 mm<sup>2</sup>)

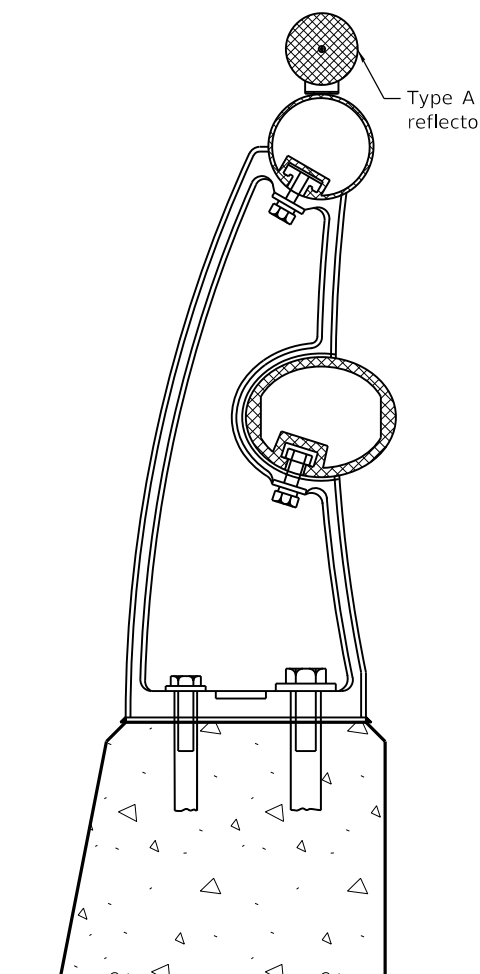
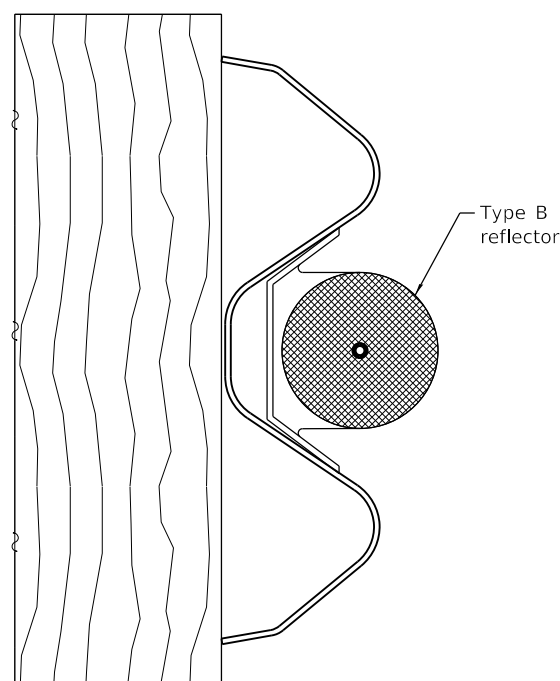


Cross section may be "T" or "L" shaped and may have side supports at ends.

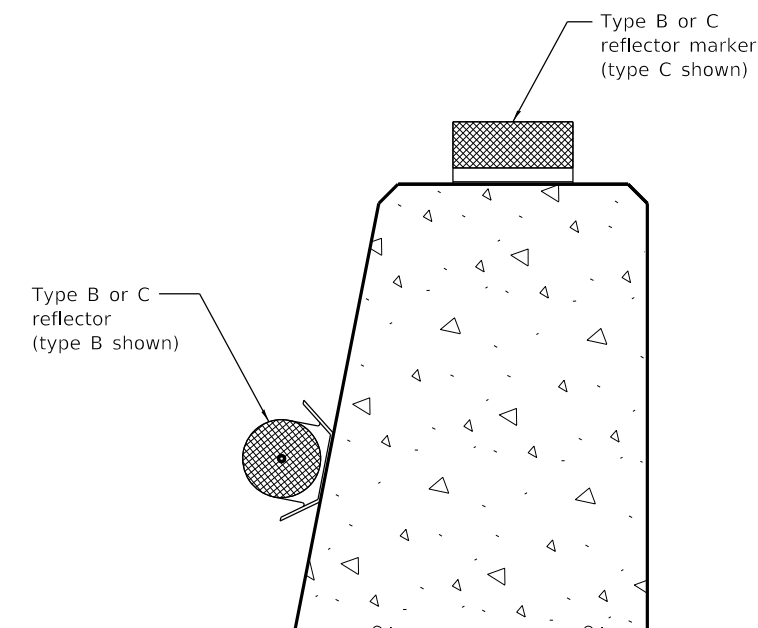
**REFLECTOR TYPE C**



**TYPICAL MOUNTING DETAIL FOR GUARDRAIL REFLECTOR**



**TYPICAL MOUNTING DETAIL FOR BRIDGE RAIL REFLECTOR**



**TYPICAL MOUNTING DETAIL FOR BARRIER WALL REFLECTOR**

Illinois Department of Transportation

PASSED January 1, 2020  
*Amy Allen*  
ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS

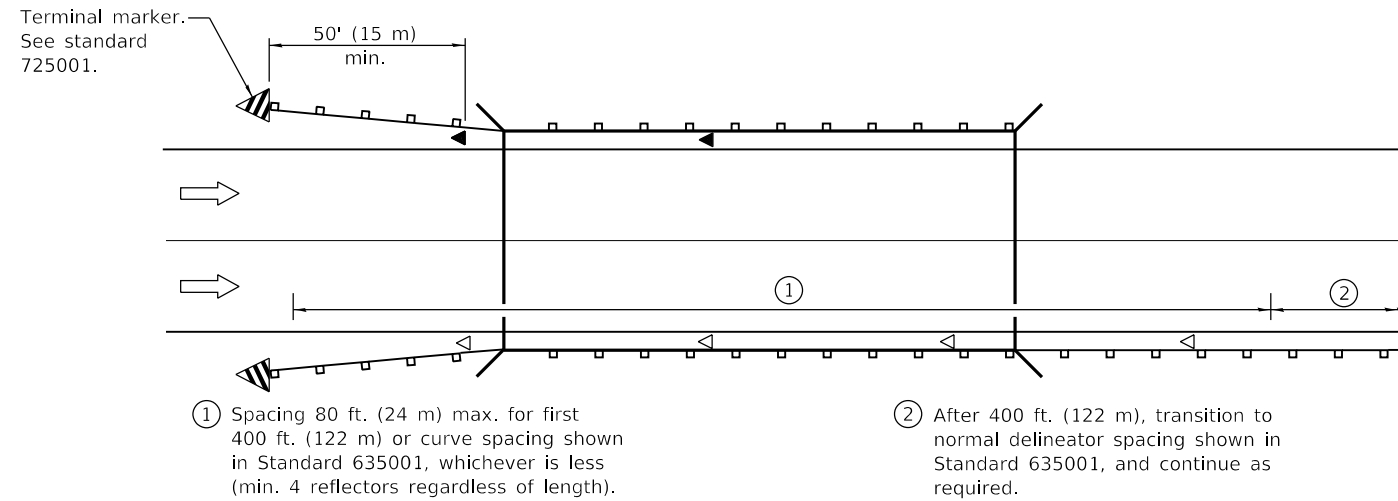
APPROVED January 1, 2020  
*Joe E. ...*  
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ISSUED 1-1-2000

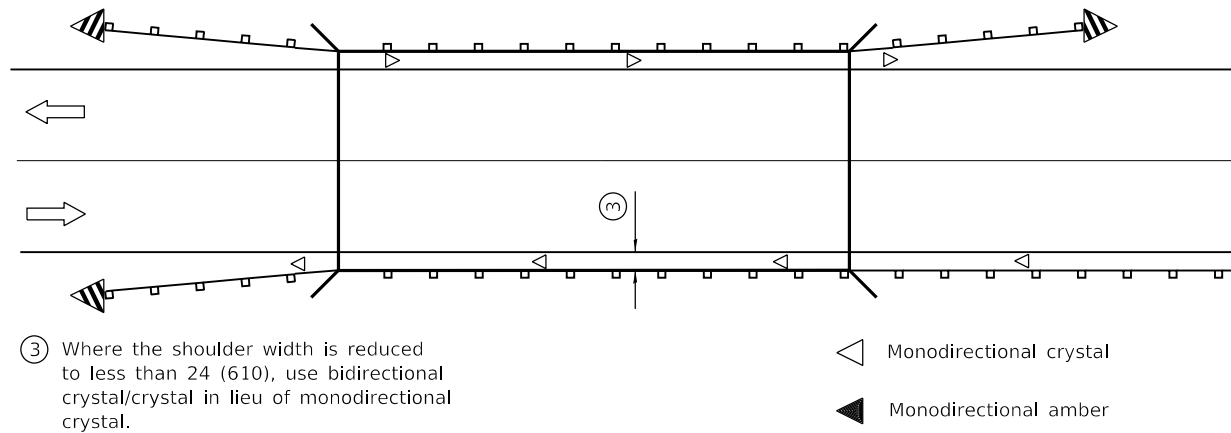
**GUARDRAIL AND BARRIER WALL REFLECTOR MOUNTING DETAILS**

(Sheet 2 of 3)

**STANDARD 782006-01**



ONE-WAY TRAFFIC



TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

**GUARDRAIL / BARRIER WALL  
REFLECTOR PLACEMENT DETAIL**

Illinois Department of Transportation

PASSED January 1, 2020

*Amy Allen*  
ENGINEER OF OPERATIONS

APPROVED January 1, 2020

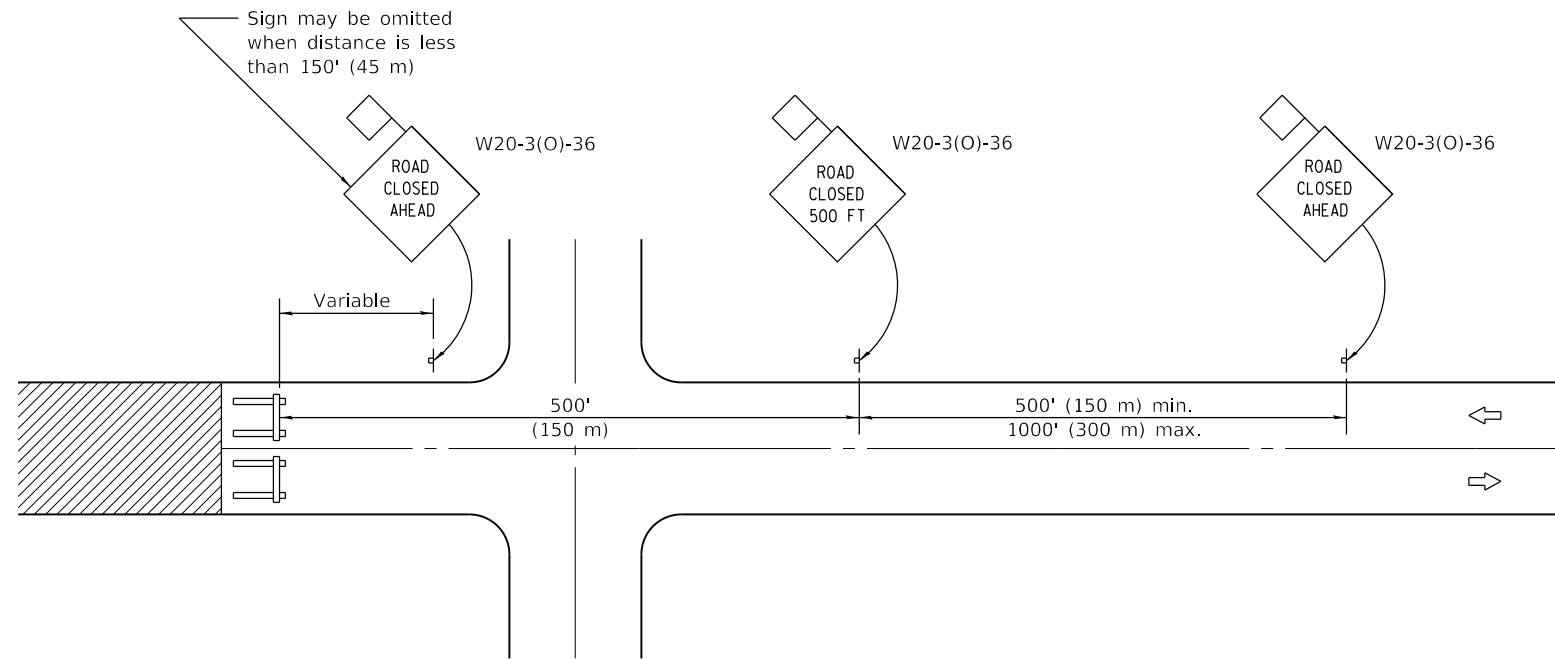
*J. E. ...*  
ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-2000

**GUARDRAIL AND  
BARRIER WALL REFLECTOR  
MOUNTING DETAILS**

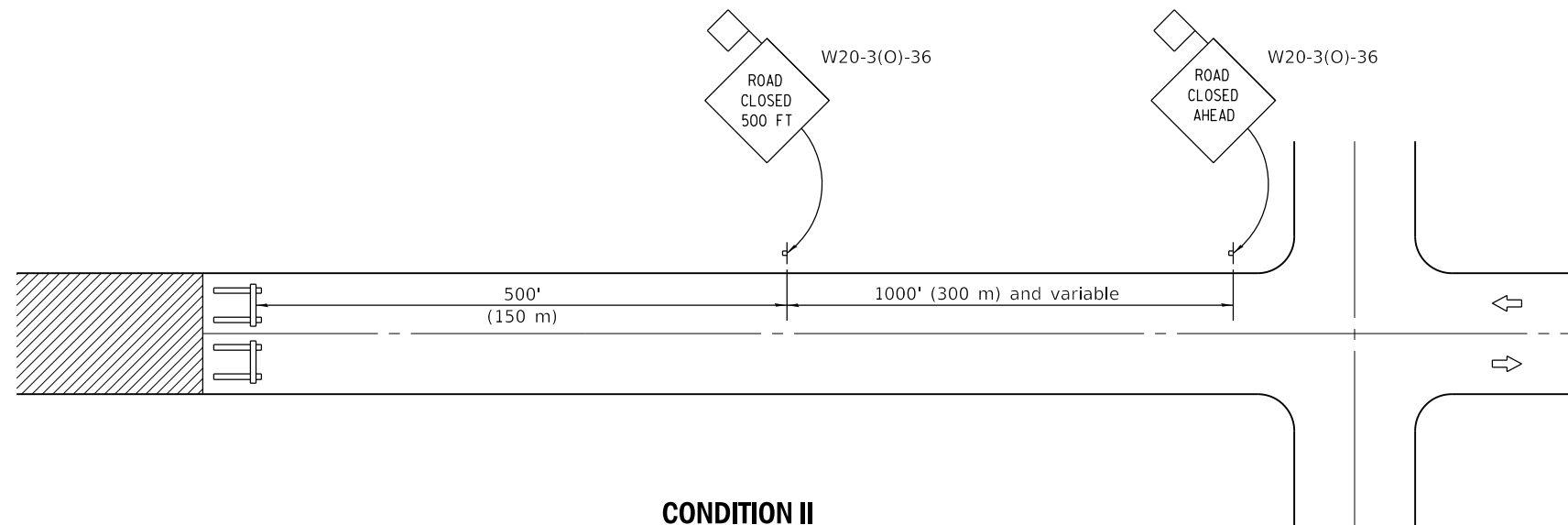
(Sheet 3 of 3)

**STANDARD 782006-01**



**CONDITION I**

When distance from closure to crossroad is less than 1500' (450 m)



**CONDITION II**

When distance from closure to crossroad is greater than 1500' (450 m)

**SYMBOLS**



Work area



Type III Barricade



Sign with 18x18 (450x450) min. orange flag attached

**GENERAL NOTES**

Type III Barricades and R11-2-4830 signs shall be positioned as shown in "Road Closed To All Traffic" detail on Highway Standard 701901.

Two Type A Low Intensity Flashing Lights shall be used on each approach in advance of the work area during hours of darkness. One light shall be installed above the barricades and the other above the first advance warning sign.

All warning signs shall have minimum dimensions of 36 x 36 (900 x 900) and have a black legend on an orange reflectorized background.

When fluorescent signs are used, orange flags are not required.

Longitudinal dimensions may be adjusted to fit field conditions.

When the distance between the barricade and the intersection is between 1500' (450 m) and 2000' (600 m), the advance sign shall be placed at the intersection. When the distance between the barricade and the intersection is over 2000' (600 m), an additional sign shall be placed at the intersection. The additional sign shall give the distance to the barricade in miles or fractions of a mile.

All dimensions are in inches (millimeters) unless otherwise shown.

DATE	REVISIONS
1-1-12	Omitted two notes from GENERAL NOTES.
1-1-09	Switched units to English (metric).

**TYPICAL APPLICATION OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES FOR CONSTRUCTION ON RURAL LOCAL HIGHWAYS**

**STANDARD B.L.R. 21-9**

Illinois Department of Transportation

PASSED January 1, 2012  
*Danell Lewis*  
 ENGINEER OF LOCAL ROADS AND STREETS

APPROVED January 1, 2012  
*Scott S. ...*  
 ENGINEER OF DESIGN AND ENVIRONMENT

ISSUED 1-1-97