

NORTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL
COUNTY FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. BRO-0009(044) (PCN-20340)

0.183 Miles

CONSTRUCTION OF A 214'-8" PRESTRESSED BOX BEAM BRIDGE, ROAD REALIGNMENT, GRADING, CHANNEL
REPAIR & INCIDENTALS

BRIDGE #09-129-26.1 - 3 MI W & 1 MI S OF MAPLETON

CASS COUNTY

DBE Race Neutral Goal - 0%

BID OPENING: The bidder's proposal will be accepted via the Bid Express on-line bidding exchange at www.bidx.com until **09:30AM Central Time on March 24, 2015.**

Prior to submitting a Proposal, the Bidder shall complete all applicable sections and properly execute the Proposal Form in accordance with the specifications.

<p>Proposal Form of:</p> <hr/> <p>(Firm Name)</p> <hr/> <p>(Address, City, State, Zipcode)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(For official use only)</p>

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The company, firm, corporation, or individual hereby acknowledges that it has designated a responsible person or persons as having the authority to obligate the company, firm, or individual, through electronic or paper submittal, to the terms and conditions described herein and in the contract documents. The designated responsible person submitting this proposal shall be hereafter known as the bidder. By submitting this proposal, the bidder fully accepts and agrees to all the provisions of the proposal. The bidder also certifies that the information given in this proposal is true and the certifications made in this proposal are correct.

The bidder acknowledges that they have thoroughly examined the plans, proposal form, specifications, supplemental specifications, special provisions and agrees that they constitute essential parts of this proposal.

The bidder acknowledges that all line items which contain a quantity shall have a unit price bid. Any line item which is bid lump sum shall contain a lump sum bid price.

The bidder acknowledges that they understand that the quantities of work required by the plans and specifications are approximate only and are subject to increases and decreases; the bidder understands that all quantities of work actually required must be performed and that payment therefore shall be at the prices stipulated herein; that the bidder proposes to timely furnish the specified materials in the quantities required and to furnish the machinery, equipment, labor and expertise necessary to competently complete the proposed work in the time specified.

NON-COLLUSION AND DEBARMENT CERTIFICATION

The bidder certifies that neither he/she, nor any official, agent or employee of the bidder has entered into any agreement, participated in any collusion, or otherwise taken any action which is in restraint of free competitive bidding in connection with this bid.

By submitting this proposal, the bidder certifies to the best of his/her knowledge and belief that he/she and his/her principles:

- a. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal Department or agency;
- b. Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or perform a public (Federal, State or Local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records; making false statements; or receiving stolen property

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- c. Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or Local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph b. of the certification; and
 - d. Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or Local) terminated for cause or default

Where the prospective bidder is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, the bidder shall submit an explanation in the blanks provided herein. The explanation will not necessarily result in denial of participation in a contract:

Explanation: _____

If the prequalified bidder's status changes, he/she shall immediately submit a new fully executed non-collusion affidavit and debarment certification with an explanation of the change to the Contract Office prior to submitting the bid.

Failure to furnish a certification or an explanation will be grounds for rejection of a bid.

BID LIMITATION (Optional)

The bidder who desires to bid on more than one project on which bids are to be opened on the same date, and who also desires to avoid receiving an award of more projects than the bidder is equipped to handle, may bid on multiple projects and limit the total amount of work awarded to the bidder on selected projects by completing the "Bid Limitation".

The Bid Limitation must be filled in on each proposal form for which the Bidder desires protection. Each such proposal must be covered by a proposal guaranty.

The bid limitation can be made by declaring the total dollar value of work OR total number of projects a bidder is willing to perform.

The Bidder desires to disqualify all of his/her bids on this bid opening that exceed a total dollar value of \$ _____

OR

that exceed a total number of _____ projects.

The Bidder hereby authorizes the Department to determine which bids shall be disqualified.

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PERMISSIBLE DISCOUNT (optional)

Only when invited to do so in the Request for Proposal by Special Provision, Bidders are permitted to offer a discount on a specific project (discount project) if they are awarded the contract on one or more additional projects bid at the same bid opening time and date. The bidder must present the proposal so that it can be considered with or without the discount. The bid or discount offered on the "discount project" will not affect the determination of the low bid of any other project.

When discounts are offered, they must be presented as a reduction in the unit price for one or more items of work in the specified proposal (discount project).

Space for Offering Discounts:

Item No: _____

Description: _____

Unit: _____

Proposal Quantity: _____ Unit Price Reduction: \$ _____ Discount: \$ _____

Item No: _____

Description: _____

Unit: _____

Proposal Quantity: _____ Unit Price Reduction: \$ _____ Discount: \$ _____

Item No: _____

Description: _____

Unit: _____

Proposal Quantity: _____ Unit Price Reduction: \$ _____ Discount: \$ _____

TOTAL DISCOUNT _____

It is understood that the discount will only apply if awarded under the conditions as listed above and signed by the bidder.

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RECEIPT OF ADDENDA ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We hereby acknowledge receipt of the following addenda:

Addendum # _____ Dated _____

PROPOSAL GUARANTY

A proposal guaranty is required. The proposal guaranty must comply with Section 102.09, "Proposal Guarantee" of the Standard Specifications.

TYPE OF PROPOSAL GUARANTY APPLIED TO THIS PROJECT (Check one):

_____ Annual Bid Bond*

_____ Single Project Bid Bond

_____ Certified or Cashier's Check

*Annual Bid Bond is required when submitting proposals electronically

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PARTICIPATION(RN)
North Dakota Department of Transportation, Civil Rights Division
 SFN 52012 (Rev. 07-2012)

FORM A

Contractor		Phone
Job No.	Project No.	Bid Opening Date

By noon (Central time) on the next work day following the bid opening, all apparent low bidders must provide a list of the DBE firms intended for use on this project to the NDDOT Civil Rights Division. The information provided may be submitted on this Form A or on a computer-generated form, giving the same information, attached to this Form A. If the prime contractor intends to use DBE quotes received from a subcontractor, the prime contractor **must** include the subcontractor's Form A information in the prime contractor's Form A.

PRINT ALL NUMBERS CLEARLY AND LEGIBLY.

1. For each DBE firm, list the specific bid item numbers to be performed and the total dollar value of the contract:
 - a. If the DBE firm will perform only a portion of a bid item (supply, haul, etc.), this **must** be so noted, in parenthesis, after the bid item number. **The bidder must state why the DBE was not used for the entire bid item.**
 - b. For DBE subcontractors, suppliers (regular dealers), and manufacturers, **list only the amount of work to be completed with each DBE's own employees and equipment.**
 - c. For DBE trucking firms, **list the amount of hauling to be performed by the DBE with its own trucks and employees;** or the fees or commissions earned on non-DBE leased trucks. However, if the DBE is leasing trucks from a non-DBE firm, including an owner-operator, you can count the total value of the services provided by the non-DBE, not to exceed the total value of the services provided by the DBE-owned trucks. (See page 9, number 4, of this special provision for more detailed information.)
2. DBE prime contractors **must** list the work they will perform with their **own forces** and any work subcontracted to or materials purchased from other DBEs.
3. If the information provided on Form C **differs** from the information provided on this Form A (bid item numbers, quantities, or dollar amounts), the apparent low bidder or subcontractor **must** provide, with the Form C, a written explanation for the difference.
4. The apparent low bidder or subcontractor **must** use the DBEs listed for the intended work indicated on Form C.
5. DBE bidders **must** list the work they will perform with their **own employees and equipment** and any work subcontracted to or materials purchased from other DBEs.

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

FORM A (continued)

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %		If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %		

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %		If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %		

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %		If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %		

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %		If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %		

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List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %		If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %		

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %		If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %		

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied		Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %		If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %		

Use additional pages, following the same format, if necessary.

The NDDOT DBE Liaison Officer can be contacted at: CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
 ND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 608 E BOULEVARD AVE
 BISMARCK ND 58505-0700

dlaub@nd.gov
 phone (701) 328-2576
 fax (701) 328-1965, (701) 328-0343

BID ITEMS

Project: BRO-0009(044) (PCN-20340)

Bidder must type or neatly print unit prices in numerals, make extensions for each item, and total. Do not carry unit prices further than three (3) decimal places.

Item No.	Spec No.	Code No.	Description	Unit	Approx. Quantity	Unit Price		Amount	
						\$\$\$\$	000	\$\$\$\$	00
001	103	0100	CONTRACT BOND	L SUM	1.				
002	201	0330	CLEARING & GRUBBING	L SUM	1.				
003	202	0104	REMOVAL OF STRUCTURE	EA	1.				
004	203	0101	COMMON EXCAVATION-TYPE A	CY	408.				
005	203	0109	TOPSOIL	CY	764.				
006	203	0140	BORROW-EXCAVATION	CY	2,883.				
007	210	0101	CLASS I EXCAVATION	L SUM	1.				
008	210	0111	CLASS 2 EXCAVATION	L SUM	1.				
009	210	0127	CHANNEL EXCAVATION	L SUM	1.				
010	210	0209	FOUNDATION FILL	TON	650.				
011	210	0411	FOUNDATION PREPARATION	L SUM	1.				
012	216	0100	WATER	M GAL	59.				
013	251	0300	SEEDING CLASS III	ACRE	1.420				
014	251	2000	TEMPORARY COVER CROP	ACRE	1.420				
015	253	0101	STRAW MULCH	ACRE	2.840				
016	256	0200	RIPRAP GRADE II	CY	681.				

BID ITEMS

Project: BRO-0009(044) (PCN-20340)

Bidder must type or neatly print unit prices in numerals, make extensions for each item, and total. Do not carry unit prices further than three (3) decimal places.

Item No.	Spec No.	Code No.	Description	Unit	Approx. Quantity	Unit Price		Amount	
						\$\$\$\$	000	\$\$\$\$	00
017	261	0112	FIBER ROLLS 12IN	LF	2,902.				
018	261	0113	REMOVE FIBER ROLLS 12IN	LF	1,451.				
019	262	0100	FLOTATION SILT CURTAIN	LF	90.				
020	262	0101	REMOVE FLOTATION SILT CURTAIN	LF	90.				
021	302	0356	AGGREGATE SURFACE COURSE CL 13	TON	961.				
022	602	0130	CLASS AAE-3 CONCRETE	CY	197.600				
023	602	1130	CLASS AE-3 CONCRETE	CY	139.800				
024	602	1208	CONCRETE BRIDGE BARRIER	LF	428.900				
025	602	1250	PENETRATING WATER REPELLENT TREATMENT	SY	702.900				
026	604	9620	PRESTRESSED BOX BEAM-33IN	LF	840.				
027	612	0115	REINFORCING STEEL-GRADE 60	LBS	12,396.				
028	612	0116	REINFORCING STEEL-GRADE 60-EPOXY COATED	LBS	42,100.				
029	616	5890	STRUCTURAL STEEL	L SUM	1.				
030	622	0012	STEEL H-PILE TIPS 10 X 42	EA	10.				
031	622	0014	STEEL H-PILING POINTS 12 X 53	EA	14.				
032	622	0020	STEEL PILING HP 10 X 42	LF	600.				

Project: BRO-0009(044) (PCN-20340)

Type of Work: CONSTRUCTION OF A 214'-8" PRESTRESSED BOX BEAM BRIDGE, ROAD REALIGNMENT, GRADING, CHANNEL REPAIR & INCIDENTALS

County: CASS

Length: 0.1830 Miles

TIME FOR COMPLETION:

The undersigned Bidder agrees, if awarded the contract, to prosecute the work with sufficient forces and equipment to complete the contract work within the allowable time specified as follows:

WORKING DAY CONTRACT: NA working days are provided. The Department will begin charging working days beginning NA or the date work begins on the project site, whichever is earlier.

CALENDAR DAY CONTRACT: NA calendar days are provided. The completion date will be determined by adding NA calendar days to NA or the date work begins on the project site, whichever is earlier.

COMPLETION DATE CONTRACT The project completion date is 10/01/2015. The Department provides a minimum of NA working days. The Department will begin charging working days beginning NA or the date work begins on the project site, whichever is earlier.

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Job #2, Project No. BRO-0009(044)

Construction of a 214'-8" Prestressed Box Beam Bridge, Road Realignment,
Grading, Channel Repair, & Incidentals

INDEX OF PROVISIONS

Road Restriction Permits

Hot Line Notice

Price Schedule for Miscellaneous Items dated October 1, 2014 (PS-1)

SP DBE Program - Race Neutral dated November 9, 2012

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Appendix A of the Title VI Assurances dated October 1, 2014

Appendix E of the Title VI Assurances dated October 1, 2014

Required Contract Provisions Federal Aid Construction Contracts
(Form FHWA 1273 Rev. May 1, 2012)

Labor Rates from U.S. Department of Labor dated January 2, 2015

On-The-Job Training Program dated November 1, 2013

SP 3(14) Temporary Erosion & Sediment Best Management Practices

SP 4(14) Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act

SP 40(14) Local Agency Contracts

SP 5044(14) Permits and Environmental Considerations

SP Fuel Cost Adjustment Clause dated September 8, 2006

NOTICE

TO: All prospective bidders on all North Dakota Department of Transportation Highway Construction Projects.

Contractors moving construction equipment to NDDOT highway construction projects are subject to the Road Restriction Policy with the following modifications:

- A. The contractor may purchase up to 10 single trip permits for each NDDOT highway construction project at a cost ranging from \$20 to \$70 each. These permits must be purchased from the Motor Carrier Division of the Highway Patrol at the central office of the NDDOT in Bismarck, North Dakota.
- B. The \$1 per mile fee will not be charged for Gross Vehicle Weights (GVW) exceeding 105,500 pounds, 105,500 pounds, and 105,000 pounds for highways Restricted by Legal Weights, 8 Ton, and 7 Ton highways respectively.
- C. The \$5 per ton per mile fee will be charged only for loads exceeding a GVW of 130,000 pounds, 120,000 pounds, 110,000 pounds and 80,000 pounds for highways Restricted by Legal Weights, 8 Ton, 7 Ton, and 6 Ton highways respectively.
- D. The maximum weights per axle for each of the class restrictions still apply. If it is shown that more axles cannot be added, movement may be authorized; however, a \$1 per ton per mile fee will be charged for all weight in excess of the restricted axle limits.
- E. These construction equipment single trip permits apply to State and US Highways only.
- F. The District Engineers and Highway Patrol will select the route of travel.
- G. Contractors moving equipment to other than NDDOT highway construction projects are subject to all fees as shown in the Road Restriction Permit Policy.
- H. Contractors must call the Highway Patrol prior to movement of all overweight loads on all State and US Highways.

ROAD RESTRICTION PERMITS

Permits shall be issued for the movement of non-divisible vehicles and loads on state highways which exceed the weight limits during spring road restrictions. The issuance of permits may be stopped or posted weights changed at any time based on the varying conditions of the roadways. Permits can be obtained from the Highway Patrol.

RESTRICTION CLASSIFICATIONS WITH ALLOWABLE AXLE WEIGHTS AND GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHTS	PERMIT AND TON/MILE FEES
<p>Highways Restricted by Legal Weight</p> <p>Single Axle -- 20,000 lbs. Tandem Axle -- 34,000 lbs. Triple Axle -- 48,000 lbs. 4 Axles or more -- 15,000 lbs. per axle</p> <p>Gross Vehicle Weight -- 105,500 lbs.</p> <p>Note: The above weights apply to state highways restricted by legal weights, other than interstate highways, in areas where road restrictions are in force. When the gross weight of an axle grouping exceeds 48,000 pounds, the \$1 per ton per mile shall apply to all weight in excess of 15,000 pounds per axle.</p>	<p>Permit Fee: \$20-\$70 per trip</p> <p>Ton Mile Fee:</p> <p>105,501 lbs. to 130,000 lbs. GVW -- \$1 per mile</p> <p>Over 130,000 lbs. GVW -- \$1 per mile plus \$5 per ton per mile for that weight exceeding 130,000 lbs. GVW</p> <p>Exceeding axle limits -- \$1 per ton per mile</p>
<p>8-Ton:</p> <p>Single Axle -- 16,000 lbs. Tandem Axle -- 32,000 lbs. 3 Axles or more -- 14,000 lbs. per axle</p> <p>Gross Vehicle Weight -- 105,500 lbs.</p>	<p>Permit Fee: \$20-\$70 per trip</p> <p>Ton Mile Fee:</p> <p>105,501 lbs. to 120,000 lbs. GVW -- \$1 per mile</p> <p>Over 120,000 lbs. GVW -- \$1 per mile plus \$5 per ton per mile for that weight exceeding 120,000 lbs. GVW</p> <p>Exceeding restricted axle limits -- \$1 per ton per mile</p>
<p>7-Ton:</p> <p>Single Axle -- 14,000 lbs. Tandem Axle -- 28,000 lbs. 3 Axles or more -- 12,000 lbs. per axle</p> <p>Gross Vehicle Weight -- 105,500 lbs.</p>	<p>Permit Fee: \$20-\$70 per trip</p> <p>Ton Mile Fee:</p> <p>105,500 lbs. to 110,000 lbs. GVW -- \$1 per mile</p> <p>Over 110,000 lbs. GVW -- \$1 per mile plus \$5 per ton per mile for that weight exceeding 110,000 lbs. GVW</p> <p>Exceeding restricted axle limits -- \$1 per ton per mile</p>
<p>6-Ton:</p> <p>Single Axle -- 12,000 lbs. Tandem Axle -- 24,000 lbs. 3 Axles or more -- 10,000 lbs. per axle</p> <p>Gross Vehicle Weight -- 80,000 lbs.</p>	<p>Permit Fee: \$20-\$70 per trip</p> <p>Ton Mile Fee:</p> <p>\$5 per ton per mile for all weight exceeding 80,000 lbs. GVW</p> <p>Exceeding restricted axle limits -- \$1 per ton per mile</p>
<p>5-Ton:</p> <p>Single Axle -- 10,000 lbs. Tandem Axle -- 20,000 lbs. 3 Axles or more -- 10,000 lbs. per axle</p> <p>Gross Vehicle Weight -- 80,000 lbs.</p>	<p>No overweight movement allowed</p>

SINGLE UNIT FIXED LOAD VEHICLES SUCH AS TRUCK CRANES AND WORKOVER RIGS

- A. Permit Fee and Ton Mile Fee for Self-Propelled Fixed Load Vehicles .
1. Permit Fee: \$25 per trip
 2. \$1 per ton per mile for all weight in excess of restricted axle limits or in excess of legal limits on state highways in areas where road restrictions are in force. When the gross weight of an axle grouping exceeds 48,000 pounds, the \$1 per ton per mile shall apply to all weight in excess of 15,000 pounds per axle (see weight classification chart in section C.)
 3. **\$5 per ton per mile** for all movements exceeding the following gross vehicle weight limits:
 - a. 105,500 lbs. GVW on unrestricted state highways, other than interstate highways, in areas where road restrictions are in force.
 - b. 105,500 lbs. GVW on 8-ton highways.
 - c. 105,500 lbs. GVW on 7-ton highways.
 - d. 80,000 lbs. GVW on 6-ton highways.
 - e. No overweight movement allowed on 5-ton highways
- B. Permit Fees for Work-Over Rigs and Special Mobile Equipment Exceeding 650 but not 670 Pounds Per Inch Width of Tire.
1. Permit Fee:
 - a. \$50 per trip on work-over rigs up to 650 pounds per inch width.
 - b. \$75 per trip on work -over rigs that exceed 650 but not 670 pounds per inch width of tire.
 2. The work-over rig shall be stripped to the most minimum weights.
 3. A minimal number of state highway miles shall be used.
 4. District engineer approval shall be obtained prior to movement when vehicle exceeds restricted axle weights by more than 5,000 pounds.
 5. A validation number ending in TM must be obtained from the Highway Patrol prior to using a self-issue single trip movement approval form.
 6. The ton mile shall be waived .

NOTICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

"HOT LINE"

As part of its continuing investigation into Highway Construction Contract Bid Rigging and abuses in the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program, the Inspector General for the Department of Transportation (DOT) has established a "HOT LINE" to receive information from contractors, suppliers, or anyone with knowledge of such activities.

The toll-free "HOT LINE" telephone number is 1-800-424-9071 and will be manned during normal working hours (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. EST). This operation is under the direction of DOT's Inspector General. All information will be treated confidentially and anonymity will be respected.

CALL

Inspector General's 'HOT LINE'
Toll Free 1-800-424-9071
Washington, DC Area:
202-366-1461
Fax: 202-366-7749

WRITE

Inspector General
Post Office Box 23178
Washington, DC 20026-0178

Email: hotline@oig.dot.gov

The field office address and telephone number for NORTH DAKOTA is:

CHICAGO REGIONAL OFFICE

Special Agent-in-Charge
Commercial: 312-353-0106
111 N. Canal St., Suite 677
Chicago, Illinois 60606

10/1/2014

**NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PRICE SCHEDULE FOR MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (PS-1)**

The Contractor agrees to accept the following unit prices for each listed item of work and or material when no project contract unit price exists for that item. Each price listed will be full compensation for the cost of labor, material and equipment necessary to provide the item of work and/or material, complete in place, including (but not limited to) royalty, disposal of unsuitable material, equipment rental, sales tax, use tax, overhead, profit, and incidentals.

Each listed item is referenced to the Standard Specifications by Section number and Section name.

SECTION NO.	SECTION NAME	ITEM NAME	PRICE PER ITEM
107.08	Haul Roads	Water	\$27 per M Gal
107.08	Haul Roads	Bitumen for Mix	Invoice Price ¹ + 10%
107.08	Haul Roads	Bituminous Mix	\$42 per Ton ²
107.08	Haul Roads	Aggregate Base	\$17 per Ton ²
203.01 B	Rock Excavation	Rock Excavation	\$11 per CY
203.01 C	Shale Excavation	Shale Excavation	Common Excavation Price + \$1.00 per CY
203.01 D	Muck Excavation	Muck Excavation	\$9 per CY
203.05 H.3	Embankment	Overhaul	\$1.40 per CY - Mile
260	Silt Fence	Mucking Silt Fence	\$3.90 per LF
260	Silt Fence	Removal of Silt Fence ³	\$4.25 per LF
261	Fiber Rolls	Mucking of Fiber Rolls	\$3.90 per LF
261	Fiber Rolls	Removal of Fiber Rolls ³	\$4.25 per LF
420.04 E	Bituminous Seal Coat	Blotter Sand	\$27 per Ton ²
430.04 G	Hot Mix Asphalt (Exc. Material Hauled to Disposal Area)	Bituminous Mixture	Machine Placed: Bid or Invoice Price + \$31 per ton Hand Placed: Bid or Invoice Price + \$48 per Ton
704	Temporary Traffic Control	Flagging	\$32 per MHR

¹Price paid for bituminous material will be invoice price plus freight costs.

²Price Includes haul up to 10 miles. Payment for haul exceeding 10 miles will be according to Section 109.03 E, "Force Account." The haul distance for aggregate base and bituminous mix will be based on the average haul. The haul distance for blotter sand will be from the point where the haul begins to the point where it enters the project.

³This is only for pre-existing items that were not installed under the Contract.

**NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 SPECIAL PROVISION: DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PROGRAM
 PROJECT BRO-0009(044) (PCN-20340)**

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INTRODUCTION

49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 26 (CFR) states that the contractor, subrecipient, or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. Contractors shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of USDOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate.

The paragraph above applies to every contractor on the project, including every tier of subcontractor. It is the prime contractor's or subcontractor's responsibility to include the above paragraph in every subcontract.

In this special provision:

"Apparent low bidder" means the bidder whose bid is read as low bid at the bid opening.

"Blanket Quote" means when a business provides the same quote, for all projects, at a bid opening, using the same price or when a business provides one quote for an entire season, at one rate, that is not project specific. Generally this is done by trucking firms.

"Contractor" means ALL DBE (including MBE and WBE) and non-DBE firms, including prime contractors, subcontractors (under/over \$500,000), suppliers, brokers, vendors, regular dealers, and manufacturers.

"Equipment supplier" is a firm who provides equipment for sale or lease, without operators, and whose primary business function is equipment sales or leasing.

"Prime Contractor" means bidders or contractors who are submitting proposals on this project, regardless of the size of the project.

"Quoter" means a DBE or a non-DBE subcontractor (under/over \$500,000), supplier, broker, vendor, regular dealer, or manufacturer who submits quotes to another contractor.

“Subcontractor quoting over \$500,000” means a subcontractor whose quote is over \$500,000 on any project and who is not a supplier, broker, vendor, regular dealer, or manufacturer. All aggregate providers are considered subcontractors, regardless of the amount of their quote.

“Aggregate providers” are considered subcontractors rather than suppliers, regardless of the amount of their quote.

When counting DBE participation the following definitions will apply as per 49 CFR Part 26:

“Broker” means an agent who negotiates contracts of purchase, work, lease, or sale; or buys and sells goods; or negotiates between buyers and sellers; but without having custody of the property. A broker may assist in the procurement of facilities, materials or supplies required for the performance of the contract. A broker is not regarded as a supplier, manufacturer, or regular dealer for the purposes of this program.

“Manufacturer” means a firm that operates or maintains a factory or establishment that produces, on the premises, the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment required under the contract and of the general character described by the specifications.

“Regular dealer” means a DBE firm that owns, operates, or maintains a store, warehouse, or other establishment in which the materials supplies, articles, or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought, kept in stock, and regularly sold or leased to the public in the usual course of business.

- To be a regular dealer, the firm must be an established, regular business that engages, as its principal business and under its own name, in the purchase and sale or lease of the products in question.
- A person may be a regular dealer in such bulk items as petroleum products, steel, cement, gravel, stone, or asphalt without owning, operating, or maintaining a place of business as provided above if the person both owns and operates distribution equipment for the products. Any supplementing of regular dealers’ own distribution equipment shall be by a long-term lease agreement and not on an ad hoc or contract-by-contract basis.

“Supplier” means a firm that owns, operates, or maintains a store, warehouse, or other establishment in which the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought, kept in stock, and regularly sold or leased to the public in the usual course of business.

- The firm must be an established, regular business that engages, as its principal business and under its own name, in the purchase and sale or lease of the products in question.
- “Materials” is defined as aggregate, steel, petroleum products, concrete, asphalt, and other construction materials.

SOLICITATION EFFORTS

The following is a list of actions to be taken or documentation to be provided by all bidders (including DBE primes) to obtain DBE participation. Efforts shall include, but are not limited to, the following steps:

STEP 1: ADVERTISE

- The prime contractor may place an advertisement soliciting DBE participation in either general circulation media or the supportive services newsletter before the bid opening. "General circulation media" means a newspaper in the area of a project or a trade association publication such as the Construction Bulletin
- The ad should state a date and time by which all quotes may be submitted for consideration, and where quotes should be sent.
- The supportive services newsletter is published two weeks before each bid opening. Requests for ads in the newsletter must be received, in writing, by the Civil Rights Division no later than noon (Central time), 2 weeks before the bid opening date. Advertisements may be emailed to: subquotes@nd.gov or faxed to 701-328-0343, 701-328-1965, or mailed to the Civil Rights Division, 608 East Boulevard, Bismarck, ND 58505-0700. Bidders are also encouraged to publish an email address for their company where subcontractors and suppliers can email their quotes to.

STEP 2: SIGN IN

DBE and non-DBE prime contractors and subcontractors over \$500,000, (excluding suppliers, brokers, vendors, regular dealers, and manufacturers), are not required but are strongly encouraged to do the following:

- Prior to 11 a.m. (Central), the day before the bid opening date, may electronically sign-in at: <http://www.dot.nd.gov/dbebidinfo.html> and click on "**Sign-in for Prime Contractor and Subcontractor Quoting Over \$500,000,**" providing information (location, phone, email and/or fax number) where they can be contacted by businesses wishing to submit quotes, to them, between 11:00 a.m. and 8 p.m. that same day.
- Designate at that time which jobs they are bidding or quoting on.
- Between 11:00 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Central), the day before the bid opening the prime contractor and subcontractors over \$500,000 should have a representative available to receive and discuss quotes at the contact location, phone/fax numbers, or email, as required above.

NOTE: To facilitate the flow of information subcontractors quoting over \$500,000 are not required but are strongly encouraged to complete each phase in Step 1 above.

DBE and non-DBE suppliers, brokers, vendors, regular dealers, manufacturers, and subcontractors quoting either over/under \$500,000 are not required but are strongly encouraged to:

- After 11:00 a.m. (Central), the day before the bid opening, retrieve the "**Report for Prime Contractor and Subcontractor Quoting Over \$500,000,**" which will be posted electronically at <http://www.dot.nd.gov/dbebidinfo.html> A copy can be obtained by fax, by calling 701-328-3116, 701-328-2637, or 701-328-2576.

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMITTING QUOTES TO BIDDERS

All DBE and non-DBE businesses are **strongly encouraged** to follow these guidelines when quoting.

- The night before the bid opening,
 - By 2 p.m. (Central) all DBE and non-DBE suppliers, regular dealers, vendors, manufacturers, and brokers should cease quoting.
 - By 5 p.m. (Central) all subcontractors under \$500,000 should cease quoting.
 - By 8 p.m. (Central) all subcontractors over \$500,000 should cease quoting.
- Indicate the date of the bid opening, job number, and project number being quoted.
- Include bid item numbers and units or quantities.
- Use bid items and quantities from the proposal rather than from the Notice to Bidders.
- Show all calculations on the quote.
- Indicate whether mobilization is included, cost of bond if required, and any other special conditions.
- Indicate if a quote does not include something required by the specifications for a particular bid item.
- Include on all trucking quotes the type and number of units available and their capacity.
- Provide separate quotes for each project (each quote on a separate page).
- Indicate on all quotes for more than one bid item whether the bid items are tied or not tied.
- Subcontractors over \$500,000 should attach a copy of their Form A to their quote when submitting it to the prime contractor.
- DBEs should state on their quote the dollar value of the work to be actually performed by their own forces or other DBEs they intend to use.
- Blanket quotes for an entire bid opening or the construction season are not allowed (i.e. trucking, striping, signing, etc.)
- Faxed quotes must clearly indicate the date and time the fax was sent.

SUBMITTING QUOTES TO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

By the times listed in the chart below, the night before a bid opening, all DBE and non-DBE subcontractors (under/over \$500,000), suppliers, regular dealers, vendors, manufacturers, or brokers **should submit a copy** of all phone or paper quotes given for each project. Quotes may be emailed to subquotes@nd.gov or faxed to the DBE Liaison Officer, 701-328-1965, 701-328-0343, 701-328-4545.

DBE AND NON-DBE	SHOULD TURN IN QUOTES
Suppliers, brokers, vendors, regular dealers, and manufacturers	3:00 p.m. (Central)
Subcontractors under \$500,000	6:00 p.m. (Central)
Subcontractors over \$500,000	9:00 p.m. (Central)

FORM A

By noon (Central) on the next work day following the bid opening, the apparent low bidder **must** submit Form A to the DBE Liaison Officer. Form A is a list of all the DBEs intended for use on the project including DBE's intended to perform work in the first tier(or below) of subcontracting.

FORM B OR COPIES OF QUOTES

Within 5 working days after the bid opening, all bidders must either:

- Submit Form B to include all tiers of subcontracting on the project or
- Provide copies of all quotes received to include all tiers of subcontracting on the project to the DBE Liaison Officer, North Dakota Department of Transportation, 608 East Boulevard Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58505-0700. Copies may be faxed to: 701-328-1965, 701-328-0343 or emailed to subquotes@nd.gov

When submitting a Form B, copies of all quotes **must** be retained, by each bidder, for **45 days after the bid opening date**. If a quoter has not provided a copy of their quote to the Department, the bidder **must** provide a copy of the quote, upon request, by the Department.

FORM C

Within 10 working days after the bid opening, the apparent low bidder **must** submit a Form C for each DBE listed on Form A to the address below, unless NDDOT grants a time extension.

No award will be made on a project until all Form C's, for each DBE, are submitted to NDDOT. The contractor and DBE **must both** sign the form. Form C applies to all tiers of subcontractors working with DBEs.

Form Cs may be faxed to NDDOT's Civil Rights Division at 701-328-1965, 701-328-0343 or mailed to the DBE Liaison Officer, North Dakota Department of Transportation, 608 East Boulevard Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58505-0700.

Signatures need not be original; faxed signatures are acceptable.

If Form C contains additional pages or an attachment, each page or attachment must be signed by the intended DBE.

If Form A and Form C contain different information (e.g., bid items numbers, quantities, or dollar amounts), the prime contractor or subcontractor must explain the difference in writing to NDDOT when submitting Form C.

FAILURE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Prime contractors and subcontractors are encouraged to discuss the requirements of this special provision with all businesses providing quotes on a specific project.

Apparent low bidders may be denied future quoting or bidding privileges for failure to submit Form A and Form C as required.

LIST OF DBE PARTICIPATION

Generally, two working days after the bid opening, the DBE Participation list is posted to the NDDOT website: <http://www.dot.nd.gov/dbebidinfo.html> To request a paper copy of the DBE participation web site listing, contact Civil Rights Division, North Dakota Department of Transportation, 608 East Boulevard Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58505-0700, fax 701-328-1965 or 701-328-0343, phone 701-328-2637 or 701-328-3116.

CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS CHART

Before the award of the contract, the apparent low bidder must create a construction progress chart for each DBE to be used on the contract (excluding oil haulers, suppliers, brokers, vendors, regular dealers, or manufacturers). The chart must state the type of work to be performed and when it will be performed.

The apparent low bidder must supply all charts to the Department and the appropriate chart to each DBE to be used on the contract. Any subsequent charts noting a change in schedule **must** also be provided to the Department and all DBEs.

AWARD OF CONTRACT

Contract award will be made to the bidder who submits the lowest responsive proposal meeting the pre-bid and pre-award requirements.

PRE-JOB CONFERENCE

It is the prime contractors' responsibility to invite all DBEs listed on Form C to the pre-job conference and to encourage attendance. If the DBE is unable to attend the pre-job conference **it is the prime contractors' responsibility to provide a copy of the pre-job conference minutes to each DBE.**

In addition, it is the prime contractors' responsibility to discuss any project issues necessary for joint DBE program compliance on the part of the prime contractor, non-DBEs subcontractors and their DBE subcontractors, manufacturers, or regular dealers.

CONTRACT MONITORING, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND REPORTING

For the life of the project, the prime contractor is responsible for the DBEs listed on Form C and for the specific bid items or products that the bidder committed to during the pre-award process.

It is the prime contractors' responsibility to:

- monitor DBE performance on the project, to ensure that the DBE performs a commercially useful function, and
- to ensure both the prime contractor and their subcontractors, suppliers, manufacturers, and regular dealers comply with the requirements of this special provision.

DBEs are responsible for performing a commercially useful function. Should the DBE be unable to perform a commercially useful function or perform as stated on Form C it is their responsibility to **immediately notify** the prime contractor orally and in writing. See pages **8 through 10** of this special provision for information regarding commercially useful function.

The prime contractor must submit a completed copy of the DBE Participation Certification (SFN 14268), signed by the prime contractor and the DBE, to the project engineer upon completion of the contract to verify DBE participation. This includes DBEs used that were not included on Form A. The project will be monitored to ensure the DBE is performing a commercially useful function.

MAINTAINING RECORDS AND TRACKING PAYMENTS

The Department will require prime contractors and subcontractors to maintain records and documents of payments to DBEs for three years following the performance of the contract. The three year period will commence upon acceptance of the final payment from NDDOT. These records will be made available for inspection, upon request, by an authorized representative of the NDDOT or USDOT. This reporting requirement also applies to any certified DBE.

Prime contractors and subcontractors must keep a running tally of actual payments to DBEs for work committed to them at any time during the life of the contract. Prime contractors and subcontractors will be required to complete the Record of DBE Project Payments (SFN 53664) on a semi-annual basis. The record must be submitted to the NDDOT by the tenth working day after the October-March period, and the tenth working day after the April-September period. The form must be signed by a company representative. Send the record to the Civil Rights Division, North Dakota Department of Transportation, 608 East Boulevard Avenue, Bismarck, ND 58505-0700 or fax to 701-328-0343 or 701-328-1965.

NDDOT may perform interim audits of contract payments to DBEs to ensure that the actual amount paid to DBEs equals or exceeds the dollar amount stated on Form C.

MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS

The Department will bring to the attention of the USDOT any false, fraudulent, or dishonest conduct in connection with the DBE program, so that USDOT can take the steps (e.g., referral to the Department of Justice for criminal prosecution, or referral to the USDOT Inspector General for action under Suspension and debarment or Program Fraud and Civil Remedies rules) provided in subsection 26.107 of 49 CFR Part 26. The Department will also consider similar action under its own legal authorities, including responsibility determination in future contracts.

COUNTING DBE PARTICIPATION

The Department will count DBE participation toward our overall annual goal as provided in 49 CFR 26.55 as noted below:

1. When a DBE participates in a contract, the Department counts only the value of the work actually performed by the DBE toward DBE goals.
 - A. The Department counts the entire amount of that portion of a construction contract (or other contract not covered by paragraph 1B of this section) that is performed by the DBE's own forces. Included are the cost of supplies and materials obtained by the DBE for the work of the contract, including supplies purchased or equipment leased by the DBE (except supplies and equipment the DBE subcontractor purchases or leases from the prime contractor or its affiliate).
 - B. The Department counts the entire amount of fees or commissions charged by a DBE firm for providing a bona fide service, such as professional, technical, consultant, or managerial services, or for providing bonds or insurance specifically required for the performance of a USDOT-assisted contract, toward DBE goals, if the Department determines the fee to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services.
 - C. When a DBE subcontracts part of the work of its contract to another firm, the value of the subcontracted work may be counted toward DBE goals only if the DBE's subcontractor is also a DBE. Work that a DBE subcontracts to a non-DBE firm does not count toward DBE goals.
2. When a DBE performs as a participant in a joint venture, the Department counts a portion of the total dollar value of the contract equal to the distinct, clearly defined portion of the work of the contract that the DBE performs with its own forces toward DBE goals.
3. The Department counts expenditures to a DBE contractor toward DBE goals only if the DBE is performing a commercially useful function on that contract.
 - A. A DBE performs a commercially useful function when it is responsible for execution of the work of the contract and is carrying out its responsibilities by actually performing, managing, and supervising the work involved. To perform a commercially useful function, the DBE must also be responsible, with respect to materials and supplies used on the contract, for negotiating price, determining quality and quantity, ordering the material, and installing (where applicable) and paying for the material itself. To determine whether a DBE is performing a commercially useful function, the Department must evaluate the amount of work subcontracted, industry practices, whether the amount the firm is to be paid under the contract is commensurate with the work it is actually performing and the DBE credit claimed for its performance of the work, and other relevant factors.
 - B. A DBE does not perform a commercially useful function if its role is limited to that of an extra participant in a transaction, contract, or project through which funds are passed in order to obtain the appearance of DBE participation. In determining whether a DBE is such an extra participant, the Department must examine similar transactions, particularly those in which DBEs do not participate.
 - C. If a DBE does not perform or exercise responsibility for at least 30 percent of the total cost of its contract with its own work force, or the DBE subcontracts a greater portion of the work of a contract than would be expected on the basis of normal industry practice for the type of work involved, the Department must presume that it is not performing a commercially useful function.

- D. When a DBE is presumed not to be performing a commercially useful function as provided in paragraph 3C of this section, the DBE may present evidence to rebut this presumption. The Department may determine that the firm is performing a commercially useful function given the type of work involved and normal industry practices.
 - E. The Department's decisions on commercially useful function matters are subject to review by the concerned operating administration, but are not administratively appealable to USDOT.
4. The Department will use the following factors in determining whether a DBE trucking company is performing a commercially useful function:
- A. The DBE must be responsible for the management and supervision of the entire trucking operation for which it is responsible on a particular contract, and there cannot be a contrived arrangement for the purpose of meeting DBE goals.
 - B. The DBE must itself own and operate at least one fully licensed, insured, and operational truck used on the contract.
 - C. The DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services it provides on the contract using trucks it owns, insures, and operates using drivers it employs.
 - D. The DBE may lease trucks from another DBE firm, including an owner-operator certified as a DBE. The DBE leasing trucks from another DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services the lessee DBE provides on the contract.
 - E. The DBE may also lease trucks from a non-DBE firm, including from an owner-operator. The DBE who leases trucks from a non-DBE is entitled to credit for the total value of the transportation services provided by non-DBE lessees not to exceed the value of transportation services provided by DBE-owned trucks on the contract. Additional participation by non-DBE lessees receives credit only for the fee or commission it receives as a result of the lease arrangement.
- Example to this paragraph (d)(5):* DBE Firm X uses two of its own trucks on a contract. It leases two trucks from DBE Firm Y and six trucks from non-DBE Firm Z. DBE credit would be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by Firm X and Firm Y, and may also be awarded for the total value of transportation services provided by four of the six trucks provided by Firm Z. In all, full credit would be allowed for the participation of eight trucks. With respect to the other two trucks provided by Firm Z, DBE credit could be awarded only for the fees or commissions pertaining to those trucks Firm X receives as a result of the lease with Firm Z.
- F. For purposes of this paragraph (4), a lease must indicate that the DBE has exclusive use of and control over the truck. This does not preclude the leased truck from working for others during the term of the lease with the consent of the DBE, so long as the lease gives the DBE absolute priority for use of the leased truck. Leased trucks must display the name and identification number of the DBE.
5. The Department counts expenditures with DBEs for materials or supplies toward DBE goals as provided in the following:

- A. If the materials or supplies are obtained from a DBE manufacturer, count 100% of the cost of the materials or supplies toward DBE goals.
 - (1) For purposes of this paragraph (5A), a manufacturer is a firm that operates or maintains a factory or establishment that produces, on the premises, the materials, supplies, articles, or equipment required under the contract and of the general character described by the specifications.
 - B. If the materials or supplies are purchased from a DBE regular dealer, count 60 percent of the cost of the materials or supplies toward DBE goals.
 - (1) For purposes of this section, a regular dealer is a firm that owns, operates, or maintains a store, warehouse, or other establishment in which the materials, supplies, articles or equipment of the general character described by the specifications and required under the contract are bought, kept in stock, and regularly sold or leased to the public in the usual course of business.
 - a. To be a regular dealer, the firm must be an established, regular business that engages, as its principal business and under its own name, in the purchase and sale or lease of the products in question.
 - b. A person may be a regular dealer in such bulk items as petroleum products, steel, cement, gravel, stone, or asphalt without owning, operating, or maintaining a place of business as provided in this paragraph (5B[1]) if the person both owns and operates distribution equipment for the products. Any supplementing of regular dealers' own distribution equipment shall be by a long-term lease agreement and not on an ad hoc or contract-by-contract basis.
 - c. Packagers, brokers, manufacturers' representatives, or other persons who arrange or expedite transactions are not regular dealers within the meaning of this paragraph (5B).
 - C. With respect to materials or supplies purchased from a DBE which is neither a manufacturer nor a regular dealer, count the entire amount of fees or commissions charged for assistance in the procurement of the materials and supplies, or fees or transportation charges for the delivery of materials or supplies required on a job site, toward DBE goals, if the Department determines the fees to be reasonable and not excessive as compared with fees customarily allowed for similar services. Do not count any portion of the cost of the materials and supplies themselves toward DBE goals, however.
- 6. If a firm is not currently certified as a DBE in accordance with the standards of subpart D of this part at the time of the execution of the contract, the Department does not count the firm's participation toward any DBE goals, except as provided for in 26.87(i).
 - 7. The Department does not count the dollar value of work performed under a contract with a firm after it has ceased to be certified toward the Department's overall annual goal.

8. The Department does not count the participation of a DBE subcontractor toward a contractor's final compliance with its DBE obligations on a contract until the amount being counted has actually been paid to the DBE.

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DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PARTICIPATION (RN)

North Dakota Department of Transportation, Civil Rights Division
 SFN 52012 (Rev. 07-2012)

FORM A

Contractor		Phone
Job No.	Project No.	Bid Opening Date

By noon (Central time) on the next work day following the bid opening, all apparent low bidders must provide a list of the DBE firms intended for use on this project to the NDDOT Civil Rights Division. The information provided may be submitted on this Form A or on a computer-generated form, giving the same information, attached to this Form A. If the prime contractor intends to use DBE quotes received from a subcontractor, the prime contractor **must** include the subcontractor's Form A information in the prime contractor's Form A.

PRINT ALL NUMBERS CLEARLY AND LEGIBLY.

- For each DBE firm, list the specific bid item numbers to be performed and the total dollar value of the contract:
 - If the DBE firm is perform do only a portion of a bid item (supply, haul, etc.), this **must** be so noted, in parenthesis, after the bid item number **the bidder must state why the DBE was not used for the entire bid item..**
 - For DBE subcontractors, suppliers (regular dealers), and manufacturers, **list only the amount of work to be completed with each DBE's own employees and equipment.**
 - For DBE trucking firms, **list the amount of hauling to be performed by the DBE with its own trucks and employees;** or the fees or commissions earned on non-DBE leased trucks. However, if the DBE is leasing trucks from a non-DBE firm, including an owner-operator, you can count the total value of the services provided by the non-DBE, not to exceed the total value of the services provided by the DBE-owned trucks). (See page 9, number 4, of this special provision for more detailed information.)
- DBE prime contractors **must** list the work they will perform with their **own forces** and any work subcontracted to or materials purchased from other DBEs.
- If the information provided on Form C **differs** from the information provided on this Form A (bid item numbers, quantities, or dollar amounts), the apparent low bidder or subcontractor **must** provide, with the Form C, a written explanation for the difference.
- The apparent low bidder or subcontractor **must** use the DBEs listed for the intended work indicated on Form C.
- DBE bidders **must** list the work they will perform with their **own employees and equipment** and any work subcontracted to or materials purchased from other DBEs.

DBE Firm	
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %	

DBE Firm	
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %	

DBE Firm	
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces = %	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) = %	

FORM A (continued)

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$	
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$	
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$	
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$	
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$	
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$	
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

DBE Firm		
List Specific Bid Item Numbers or Products to be Supplied	Total Contract Dollar Value \$	
Percent DBE will do with own equipment/forces =	%	If Regular Dealer, X 60% = \$
Percent Non-DBE will do (trucking only) =	%	

Use additional pages, following the same format, if necessary.

The NDDOT DBE Liaison Officer can be contacted at: CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
 ND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 608 E BOULEVARD AVE
 BISMARCK ND 58505-0700

 dlaub@nd.gov
 phone (701) 328-2576
 fax (701) 328-1965, (701) 328-0343

FORM B

Contractor		Phone
Job No.	Project No.	Bid Opening Date

SUBMIT WITHIN 5 WORKING DAYS OF BID OPENING

Within 5 working days after the bid opening, all bidders must either:

- Submit Form B to include all tiers of subcontracting on the project or
- Provide copies of all quotes received to include all tiers of subcontracting on the project to the DBE Liaison Officer, North Dakota Department of Transportation, 608 E Boulevard Ave., Bismarck, ND 58505-0700. Copies may be faxed to (701) 328-0343 or emailed to subquotes @nd.gov

When submitting a Form B, copies of all quotes **must** be retained, by each bidder, for **45 days after the bid opening date**. If a quoter has not provided a copy of their quote to the Department, the bidder **must** provide a copy of the quote, upon request by the Department.

This includes information from all tiers of subcontractors for the project.

List below the names of all businesses, including subcontractors, suppliers, vendors, regular dealers, manufacturers, and brokers who provided you quotes for this project. This includes information from any large subcontractor who also provided you a quote on this project and their subcontractors, suppliers, vendors, regular dealers, manufactures, and brokers.

Name of Business	Contact Person	Phone
Mailing Address		Type of Work (See Reverse Side for Codes)
Name of Business	Contact Person	Phone
Mailing Address		Type of Work (See Reverse Side for Codes)
Name of Business	Contact Person	Phone
Mailing Address		Type of Work (See Reverse Side for Codes)
Name of Business	Contact Person	Phone
Mailing Address		Type of Work (See Reverse Side for Codes)
Name of Business	Contact Person	Phone
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Mailing Address		Type of Work (See Reverse Side for Codes)
Name of Business	Contact Person	Phone
Mailing Address		Type of Work (See Reverse Side for Codes)
Name of Business	Contact Person	Phone
Mailing Address		Type of Work (See Reverse Side for Codes)

Use additional pages, following the same format, if necessary.

FORM B (continued)

A-1	Engineering - Professional services such as design or construction inspections performed by an engineering firm.								
A-5	Other - Other professional services such as supportive services and research contracts.								
B-1	Grading/Drainage - Grading, drainage, clearing, and related construction items.								
B-2	Paving - Construction of base course, pavements, and related items.								
B-3	Structures/Buildings - Bridge construction operations, including piling, substructure, superstructure, etc.; and building construction, including plumbing, heating, electrical, etc.								
B-4	Trucking - Hauling of earthwork or other materials for a construction project.								
B-5	Traffic Control - Permanent traffic control items such as signs, signals, and markings; and temporary traffic control items such as barricades and flagging.								
B-6	Landscaping - Landscaping, seeding, sodding, erosion control, and related items.								
B-7	Other - Other construction activities such as lighting contracts and guardrail.								
C-	<p>Supplies - The packaging and shipment of a product (materials, goods, and supplies) and the furnishing of BULK ITEMS which are incorporated into a construction project.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>C-1 Aggregate</td> <td>C-5 Petroleum Products</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C-2 Concrete</td> <td>C-6 Pipe</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C-3 Electrical</td> <td>C-7 Ready Mix</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C-4 General</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	C-1 Aggregate	C-5 Petroleum Products	C-2 Concrete	C-6 Pipe	C-3 Electrical	C-7 Ready Mix	C-4 General	
C-1 Aggregate	C-5 Petroleum Products								
C-2 Concrete	C-6 Pipe								
C-3 Electrical	C-7 Ready Mix								
C-4 General									
D	Manufacturing - The physical production of materials and supplies through standard manufacturing processes obtained by a contractor for incorporation into a construction project.								
E	Equipment - Purchases and rental of equipment for use on a specific construction project.								

The DBE Liaison Officer can be contacted at:

CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
 ND DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION
 608 E BOULEVARD AVE
 BISMARCK ND 58505-0700

E-mail: dlaub@nd.gov
 Phone: (701) 328-2576
 Fax: (701)328-1965, (701) 328-0343

NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO USE DBE (RN)

North Dakota Department of Transportation, Civil Rights Division
 SFN 52160 (Rev. 12-2011)

FORM C

1. The prime contractor and any subcontractors who listed DBE Participation on Form A **must** complete a Form C for each of their respective, intended DBEs. The prime contractor is responsible for the completion and submission of a Form C for each DBE commitment made by any lower-tier subcontractor.
2. If the information on a Form C **differs** from the information provided on Form A (bid item numbers, quantities, or dollar amounts), a written explanation for the difference **must** be provided by the prime contractor or subcontractor with the Form C.
3. The Form C **must be signed** by the prime contractor or subcontractor and their respective, intended DBE. If Form C contains additional pages or an attachment, each page **must** be signed by the intended DBE. Signatures do not have to be original (faxed signatures are acceptable).
4. The forms **must** be returned to the NDDOT Civil Rights Division **within ten working days** after the bid opening. Forms may be faxed to the Civil Rights Division at (701) 328-1965 or (701) 328-0343. **Award will not be made** until a Form C is received for each intended DBE listed on Form A.

This form is NOT a contract and does not take the place of any contract. It is an indication to NDDOT that all DBEs listed on Form A understand they will be used on this project.

Prime Contractor or Subcontractor	Project No.	
Intended DBE	Bid Opening Date	Job No.

Bid Item Nos.	Work Description	Units	Approx. Quantity	Unit Costs	Amount
Total					\$ 0.00

Comments

Prime Contractor/Subcontractor Signature	Title	Date
Intended DBE Signature	Title	Date

**NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
EEO AFFIRMATIVE ACTION REQUIREMENTS**

March 15, 2014

Bidders shall become familiar with the following requirements and be prepared to comply in good faith with all of them:

APPENDIX A

Notice or Requirement for Affirmative Action to Ensure Equal Employment Opportunity (Executive Order 11246).

1. The Bidder's attention is called to the "Equal Opportunity Clause" and the "Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications" set forth herein.
2. The goals and timetables for minority and female participation, expressed in percentage terms for the Contractor's aggregate work force in each trade on all construction work in the covered area, are as follows:
 - a. Goals for Female Participation in Each Trade – Statewide6.9%
 - b. Goals for Minority Participation in Each Trade by County:
Barnes, Cass, Dickey, Eddy, Foster, Griggs, LaMoure, Logan,
McIntosh, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Stutsman, Traill0.7%
 - Grand Forks1.2%
 - Benson, Cavalier, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Towner, Walsh2.0%
 - Burleigh, Morton0.4%
 - Adams, Billings, Bowman, Dunn, Emmons, Golden Valley, Grant,
Hettinger, Kidder, Mercer, Oliver, Sheridan, Sioux, Slope, Stark, Wells . . .1.3%
 - Bottineau, Burke, Divide, McHenry, McKenzie, McLean, Mountrail,
Pierce, Renville, Rolette, Ward, Williams4.4%

These goals are applicable to all the Contractor's construction work (whether or not it is Federal or federally assisted) performed in the covered area. If the contractor performs construction work in a geographical area located outside the covered area, it shall apply the goals established for such geographical area where the work is actually performed. With regard to this second area, the contractor also is subject to the goals for both federally involved and nonfederally involved construction.

The Contractor's compliance with the Executive Order and the regulations in 41 CFR 60-4 shall be based on its implementation of the Equal Opportunity Clause specific affirmative action obligations required by the specifications set forth in 41 CFR 60-4.3 (a),

and its efforts to meet the goals established for the geographical area where the contract resulting from this solicitation is to be performed. The hours of minority and female employment and training must be substantially uniform throughout the length of the contract, and in each trade, and the Contractor shall make a good faith effort to employ minorities and women evenly on each of its projects. The transfer of minority or female employees or trainees from Contractor to Contractor or from project to project for the sole purpose of meeting the Contractor's goals shall be a violation of the contract, the Executive Order, and the regulations in 41 CFR part 60-4. Compliance with the goals will be measured against the total work hours performed.

3. The Contractor shall notify the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, in writing, within ten working days of award of any subcontract in excess of \$10,000. The notification shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the subcontractor and their employer identification number; dollar amount of the contract, estimated starting and completion dates of the contract; the contract number; and geographical area in which the contract is to be performed.

Notification should be sent to:

U.S. Department of Labor/ESA
OFCCP
Denver District Office
1244 Speer Boulevard
Denver, Colorado 80202
Phone: 720-264-3200
Fax: 720-264-3211

4. As used in this "Notice" and in the contract for this project, the "covered area" is the State of North Dakota.

APPENDIX B

Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications
(Executive Order 11246)

1. As used in these specifications:
 - a. "Covered area" means the geographical area described in the proposal from which this contract resulted.
 - b. "Director" means Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, United States Department of Labor, or any person to whom the Director delegates authority.
 - c. "Employer identification number" means the Federal Social Security number used on the Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return, U.S. Treasury Department Form 941.
 - d. "Minority" includes:

- (1) Black (all persons having origins in any of the Black African racial groups, not of Hispanic origin);
 - (2) Hispanic (all persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish Culture or origin, regardless of race);
 - (3) Asian and Pacific Islander (all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands); and
 - (4) American Indian or Alaskan Native (all persons having origins in any of the original peoples of North America and maintaining identifiable tribal affiliations through membership and participation of community identification).
2. Whenever the Contractor, or any Subcontractor at any tier, subcontracts a portion of the work involving any construction trade, it shall physically include in each subcontract in excess of \$10,000 the provisions of these specifications and the Notice which contains the applicable goals for minority and female participation and which is set forth in the proposal from which this contract resulted.
 3. If the Contractor is participating (pursuant to 41 CFR 60-4.5) in a Hometown Plan approved by the U.S. Department of Labor in the covered area either individually or through an association, its affirmative action obligations on all work in the Plan area (including goals and timetables) shall be in accordance with that Plan for those trades which have unions participating in the Plan. Contractors must be able to demonstrate their participation in and compliance with the provisions of any such Hometown Plan. Each Contractor or Subcontractor participating in an approved Plan is individually required to comply with its obligations under the EEO clause, and to make a good faith effort to achieve each goal under the Plan in each trade in which it has employees. The overall good faith performance by other Contractors or Subcontractors toward a goal in an approved Plan does not excuse any covered Contractor's or Subcontractor's failure to take good faith efforts to achieve the Plan goals and timetables.
 4. The Contractor shall implement the specific affirmative action standards provided in paragraphs 7a through p of these specifications. The goals set forth in the solicitation from which this contract resulted are expressed as percentages of the total hours of employment and training of minority and female utilization the Contractor should reasonably be able to achieve in each construction trade in which it has employees in the covered area. The Contractor is expected to make substantially uniform progress toward its goals in each craft.
 5. Neither the provisions of any collective bargaining agreement, nor the failure by a union with whom the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement, to refer either minorities or women shall excuse the Contractor's obligations under these specifications, Executive Order 11246, or the regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.
 6. In order for the nonworking training hours of apprentices and trainees to be counted

in meeting the goals, such apprentices and trainees must be employed by the Contractor during the training period, and the Contractor must have made a commitment to employ the apprentices and trainees at the completion of their training, subject to the availability of employment opportunities. Trainees must be trained pursuant to training programs approved by the U.S. Department of Labor. (Training programs approved by the North Dakota Department of Transportation are recognized by the U.S. Department of Labor.)

7. The Contractor shall take specific affirmative actions to ensure equal employment opportunity. The evaluation of the Contractor's compliance with these specifications shall be based upon its effort to achieve maximum results from its actions. The Contractor shall document these efforts fully, and shall implement affirmative action steps at least as extensive as the following:
 - a. Ensure and maintain a working environment free of harassment, intimidation, and coercion at all sites, and in all facilities at which the Contractor's employees are assigned to work. The Contractor, where possible, will assign two or more women to each construction project. The Contractor shall specifically ensure that all Foremen, Superintendents, and other on-site supervisory personnel are aware of and carry out the Contractor's obligation to maintain such a working environment, with specific attention to minority or female individuals working at such sites or in such facilities.
 - b. Establish and maintain a current list of minority and female recruitment sources; provide written notification to minority and female recruitment sources and to community organizations when the Contractor or its union have employment opportunities available, and maintain a record of the organization's responses.
 - c. Maintain a current file of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of each minority and female off-the-street applicant and minority or female referral from a union, a recruitment source or community organization and of what action was taken with respect to each individual. If such individual was sent to the union hiring hall for referral and was not referred back to the Contractor by the union, or if referred, not employed by the Contractor, this shall be documented in the file with the reason therefore, along with whatever additional actions the Contractor may have taken.
 - d. Provide immediate written notification to the Director when the union with which the Contractor has a collective bargaining agreement has not referred to the Contractor a minority or woman sent by the Contractor, or when the Contractor has other information that the union referral process has impeded the Contractor's efforts to meet its obligations.
 - e. Develop on-the-job training opportunities and/or participate in training programs for the area which expressly include minorities and women, including upgrading programs and apprenticeship and trainee programs relevant to the Contractor's employment needs, especially those programs funded or approved by the Department of Labor. The Contractor shall provide notice of these programs to

the sources compiled under 7b above.

- f. Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy by providing notice of the policy to unions and training programs and requesting their cooperation in assisting the Contractor in meeting its EEO obligations; by including it in any policy manual and collective bargaining agreement; by publicizing it in the Company newspaper, annual report, etc., by specific review of the policy with all management personnel and with all minority and female employees at least once a year; and by posting the Company EEO policy on bulletin boards accessible to all employees at each location where construction work is performed.
- g. Review, at least annually, the Company's EEO policy and affirmative action obligations under these specifications with all employees having any responsibility for hiring, assignment, layoff, termination, or other employment decisions including specific review of these items with on-site supervisory personnel such as Superintendents, General Foremen, etc., prior to the initiation of construction work at any job site. A written record shall be made and maintained identifying the time and place of these meetings, persons attending, subject matter discussed, and disposition of the subject matter.
- h. Disseminate the Contractor's EEO policy externally by including it in any advertising in the news media, specifically including minority and female news media, and providing written notification to and discussing it with the Contractors and Subcontractors with whom the Contractor does or anticipates doing business.
- i. Direct its recruitment efforts, both oral and written, to minority, female, and community organizations, to schools with minority and female students, and to minority and female recruitment and training organizations serving the Contractor's recruitment area and employment needs. Not later than one month prior to the date for the acceptance of applications for apprenticeship or other training by any recruitment source, the Contractor shall send written notification to organizations such as the above, describing the openings, screening procedures, and tests to be used in the selection process.
- j. Encourage present minority and female employees to recruit other minorities and women, and where reasonable, provide after school, summer, and vacation employment to minority and female youth both on the site and in other areas of the Contractor's work force.
- k. Validate all tests and other selection requirements where there is an obligation to do so under 41 CFR Part 60-3.
- l. Conduct, at least annually, an inventory and evaluation at least of all minority and female personnel for promotional opportunities and encourage these to seek or to prepare for, through appropriate training, etc., such opportunities.
- m. Ensure that seniority practices, job classifications, work assignments, and other personnel practices do not have a discriminatory effect by continually monitoring

- all personnel and employment related activities to ensure that the EEO policy and the Contractor's obligations under these specifications are being carried out.
- n. Ensure that all facilities and Company activities are non-segregated except that separate or single-user toilet and necessary changing facilities shall be provided to assure privacy between the sexes.
 - o. Document and maintain a record of all solicitations of offers for subcontracts from minority and female construction Contractors and Suppliers, including circulation of solicitations to minority and female Contractor associations and other business associations.
 - p. Conduct a review, at least annually, of all Supervisors' adherence to and performance under the Contractor's EEO policies and affirmative action obligation.
8. Contractors are encouraged to participate in voluntary associations which assist in fulfilling one or more of their affirmative action obligations (7a through p). The efforts of a Contractor association, joint Contractor- union, Contractor-community, or other similar group of which the Contractor is a member and participant, may be asserted as fulfilling any one or more of its obligations under 7a through p of these Specifications provided that the Contractor actively participates in the group, makes every effort to assure that the group has a positive impact on the employment of minorities and women in the industry, ensures that the concrete benefits of the program are reflected in the Contractor's minority and female work force participation, makes a good faith effort to meet its individual goals and timetables, and can provide access to documentation which demonstrates the effectiveness of actions taken on behalf of the Contractor. The obligation to comply, however, is the Contractor's, and failure of such a group to fulfill an obligation shall not be a defense for the Contractor's noncompliance.
 9. Goals for minorities and a separate single goal for women have been established. The Contractor, however, is required to provide equal employment opportunity and to take affirmative action for all minorities, both male and female, and all women, both minority and non-minority. Consequently, the Contractor may be in violation of the Executive Order if a particular group is employed in a substantially disparate manner (for example, even though the Contractor has achieved its goals for women generally, the Contractor may be in violation of the Executive Order if a specific minority group of women is underutilized).
 10. The Contractor shall not use the goals and timetables or affirmative action standards to discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin.
 11. The Contractor shall not enter into any subcontract with any person or firm debarred from Government contracts pursuant to Executive Order 11246.
 12. The Contractor shall carry out such sanctions and penalties for violation of these specifications and of the Equal Opportunity Clause, including suspension, termina-

tion, and cancellation of existing subcontracts as may be imposed or ordered pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and its implementing regulations, by the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. Any Contractor who fails to carry out such sanctions and penalties shall be in violation of these specifications and Executive Order 11246, as amended.

13. The Contractor, in fulfilling its obligations under these specifications, shall implement specific affirmative action steps, at least as extensive as those standards prescribed in paragraph 7 of these specifications, so as to achieve maximum results from its efforts to ensure equal employment opportunity. If the Contractor fails to comply with the requirements of the Executive Order, the implementing regulations, or these specifications, the Director shall proceed in accordance with 41 CFR 60-4.8.
14. The Contractor shall designate a responsible official to monitor all employment-related activity to ensure that the Company EEO policy is being carried out, to submit reports relating to the provisions hereof as may be required by the Government, and to keep records. Records shall at least include for each employee the name, address, telephone numbers, construction trade, union affiliation, if any, employee identification number when assigned, social security number, race, sex, status (e.g., mechanic, apprentice, trainee, helper, or laborer), dates of changes in status, hours worked per week in the indicated trade, rate of pay, and locations at which the work was performed. Records shall be maintained in an easily understandable and retrievable form, however, to the degree that existing records satisfy this requirement, Contractors shall not be required to maintain separate records.
15. Nothing herein provided shall be construed as a limitation upon the application of other laws which establish different standards of compliance or upon application of requirements for the hiring of local or other area residents (e.g., those under the Public Works Employment Act of 1977 and the Community Development Block Grant Program).

**NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
APPENDIX A OF THE TITLE VI ASSURANCES**

During the performance of this contract, the Contractor, for itself, its assignees, and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the Contractor) agrees as follows:

1. Compliance with Regulations: The Contractor (hereinafter includes consultants) will comply with the Acts and the Regulations relative to Non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs of the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Federal Highway Administration, as they may be amended from time to time, which are herein incorporated by reference and made a part of this contract.
2. Non-discrimination: The Contractor, with regard to the work performed by it during the contract, will not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, or national origin in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment. The Contractor will not participate directly or indirectly in the discrimination prohibited by the Acts and the Regulations, including employment practices when the contract covers any activity, project, or program set forth in Appendix B of 49 CFR Part 21.
3. Solicitations for Subcontracts, Including Procurements of Materials and Equipment: In all solicitations, either by competitive bidding, or negotiation made by the Contractor for work to be performed under a subcontract, including procurements of materials, or leases of equipment, each potential subcontractor or supplier will be notified by the Contractor of the Contractor's obligations under this contract and the Acts and the Regulations relative to Non-discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or national origin.
4. Information and Reports: The Contractor will provide all information and reports required by the Acts, the Regulations, and directives issued pursuant thereto and will permit access to its books, records, accounts, other sources of information, and its facilities as may be determined by the Recipient or the Federal Highway Administration to be pertinent to ascertain compliance with such Acts, Regulations, and instructions. Where any information required of a Contractor is in the exclusive possession of another who fails or refuses to furnish the information, the Contractor will so certify to the Recipient or the Federal Highway Administration as appropriate, and will set forth what efforts it has made to obtain the information.
5. Sanctions for Noncompliance: In the event of a contractor's noncompliance with the Non-discrimination provisions of this contract, the Recipient will impose such contract sanctions as it or the Federal Highway Administration may determine to be appropriate, including, but not limited to:
 - a. withholding payments to the Contractor under the contract until the Contractor complies; and/or
 - b. cancelling, terminating, or suspending a contract, in whole or in part.
6. Incorporation of Provisions: The Contractor will include the provisions of paragraphs one through six in every subcontract, including procurements of materials and leases of equipment, unless exempt by the Acts, the Regulations and directives issued pursuant thereto. The Contractor will take action with respect to any subcontract or procurement as the Recipient or the Federal Highway Administration may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions including sanctions for noncompliance. Provided, that if the Contractor becomes involved in, or is threatened with litigation by a subcontractor, or supplier because of such direction, the Contractor may request the Recipient to enter into any litigation to protect the interests of the Recipient. In addition, the Contractor may request the United States to enter into the litigation to protect the interests of the United States.

**NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
APPENDIX E OF THE TITLE VI ASSURANCES**

During the performance of this contract, the contractor, for itself, its assignees, and successors in interest (hereinafter referred to as the Contractor) agrees to comply with the following non-discrimination statutes and authorities; including but not limited to:

Pertinent Non-Discrimination Authorities:

- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d *et seq.*, 78 stat. 252), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin); and 49 CFR Part 21.
- The Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, (42 U.S.C. § 4601), (prohibits unfair treatment of persons displaced or whose property has been acquired because of Federal or Federal-aid programs and projects);
- Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973, (23 U.S.C. § 324 *et seq.*), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex);
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, (29 U.S.C. § 794 *et seq.*), as amended, (prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability); and 49 CFR Part 27;
- The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, (42 U.S.C. § 6101 *et seq.*), (prohibits discrimination on the basis of age);
- Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982, (49 USC § 471, Section 47123), as amended, (prohibits discrimination based on race, creed, color, national origin, or sex);
- The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987, (PL 100-209), (Broadened the scope, coverage and applicability of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, The Age Discrimination Act of 1975 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, by expanding the definition of the terms "programs or activities" to include all of the programs or activities of the Federal-aid recipients, sub-recipients and contractors, whether such programs or activities are Federally funded or not);
- Titles II and III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, which prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in the operation of public entities, public and private transportation systems, places of public accommodation, and certain testing entities (42 U.S.C. §§ 12131-12189) as implemented by Department of Transportation regulations at 49 C.F.R. parts 37 and 38;
- The Federal Aviation Administration's Non-discrimination statute (49 U.S.C. § 47123) (prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, and sex);
- Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations, which ensures discrimination against minority populations by discouraging programs, policies, and activities with disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority and low-income populations;
- Executive Order 13166, Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, and resulting agency guidance, national origin discrimination includes discrimination because of limited English proficiency (LEP). To ensure compliance with Title VI, you must take reasonable steps to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to your programs (70 Fed. Reg. at 74087 to 74100);
- Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, which prohibits you from discriminating because of sex in education programs or activities (20 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*)

**REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS
FEDERAL-AID CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS**

- I. General
- II. Nondiscrimination
- III. Nonsegregated Facilities
- IV. Davis-Bacon and Related Act Provisions
- V. Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act Provisions
- VI. Subletting or Assigning the Contract
- VII. Safety: Accident Prevention
- VIII. False Statements Concerning Highway Projects
- IX. Implementation of Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- X. Compliance with Governmentwide Suspension and Debarment Requirements
- XI. Certification Regarding Use of Contract Funds for Lobbying

ATTACHMENTS

A. Employment and Materials Preference for Appalachian Development Highway System or Appalachian Local Access Road Contracts (included in Appalachian contracts only)

I. GENERAL

1. Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated in each construction contract funded under Title 23 (excluding emergency contracts solely intended for debris removal). The contractor (or subcontractor) must insert this form in each subcontract and further require its inclusion in all lower tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services).

The applicable requirements of Form FHWA-1273 are incorporated by reference for work done under any purchase order, rental agreement or agreement for other services. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

Form FHWA-1273 must be included in all Federal-aid design-build contracts, in all subcontracts and in lower tier subcontracts (excluding subcontracts for design services, purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services). The design-builder shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor, lower-tier subcontractor or service provider.

Contracting agencies may reference Form FHWA-1273 in bid proposal or request for proposal documents, however, the Form FHWA-1273 must be physically incorporated (not referenced) in all contracts, subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (excluding purchase orders, rental agreements and other agreements for supplies or services related to a construction contract).

2. Subject to the applicability criteria noted in the following sections, these contract provisions shall apply to all work performed on the contract by the contractor's own organization and with the assistance of workers under the contractor's immediate superintendence and to all work performed on the contract by piecework, station work, or by subcontract.

3. A breach of any of the stipulations contained in these Required Contract Provisions may be sufficient grounds for withholding of progress payments, withholding of final payment, termination of the contract, suspension / debarment or any other action determined to be appropriate by the contracting agency and FHWA.

4. Selection of Labor: During the performance of this contract, the contractor shall not use convict labor for any purpose within the limits of a construction project on a Federal-aid highway unless it is labor performed by convicts who are on parole, supervised release, or probation. The term Federal-aid highway does not include roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors.

II. NONDISCRIMINATION

The provisions of this section related to 23 CFR Part 230 are applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of \$10,000 or more. The provisions of 23 CFR Part 230 are not applicable to material supply, engineering, or architectural service contracts.

In addition, the contractor and all subcontractors must comply with the following policies: Executive Order 11246, 41 CFR 60, 29 CFR 1625-1627, Title 23 USC Section 140, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC 794), Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26 and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The contractor and all subcontractors must comply with: the requirements of the Equal Opportunity Clause in 41 CFR 60-1.4(b) and, for all construction contracts exceeding \$10,000, the Standard Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications in 41 CFR 60-4.3.

Note: The U.S. Department of Labor has exclusive authority to determine compliance with Executive Order 11246 and the policies of the Secretary of Labor including 41 CFR 60, and 29 CFR 1625-1627. The contracting agency and the FHWA have the authority and the responsibility to ensure compliance with Title 23 USC Section 140, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC 794), and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, and related regulations including 49 CFR Parts 21, 26 and 27; and 23 CFR Parts 200, 230, and 633.

The following provision is adopted from 23 CFR 230, Appendix A, with appropriate revisions to conform to the U.S. Department of Labor (US DOL) and FHWA requirements.

1. Equal Employment Opportunity: Equal employment opportunity (EEO) requirements not to discriminate and to take affirmative action to assure equal opportunity as set forth under laws, executive orders, rules, regulations (28 CFR 35, 29 CFR 1630, 29 CFR 1625-1627, 41 CFR 60 and 49 CFR 27) and orders of the Secretary of Labor as modified by the provisions prescribed herein, and imposed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 140 shall constitute the EEO and specific affirmative action standards for the contractor's project activities under

this contract. The provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) set forth under 28 CFR 35 and 29 CFR 1630 are incorporated by reference in this contract. In the execution of this contract, the contractor agrees to comply with the following minimum specific requirement activities of EEO:

a. The contractor will work with the contracting agency and the Federal Government to ensure that it has made every good faith effort to provide equal opportunity with respect to all of its terms and conditions of employment and in their review of activities under the contract.

b. The contractor will accept as its operating policy the following statement:

"It is the policy of this Company to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, sex, color, national origin, age or disability. Such action shall include: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship, pre-apprenticeship, and/or on-the-job training."

2. EEO Officer: The contractor will designate and make known to the contracting officers an EEO Officer who will have the responsibility for and must be capable of effectively administering and promoting an active EEO program and who must be assigned adequate authority and responsibility to do so.

3. Dissemination of Policy: All members of the contractor's staff who are authorized to hire, supervise, promote, and discharge employees, or who recommend such action, or who are substantially involved in such action, will be made fully cognizant of, and will implement, the contractor's EEO policy and contractual responsibilities to provide EEO in each grade and classification of employment. To ensure that the above agreement will be met, the following actions will be taken as a minimum:

a. Periodic meetings of supervisory and personnel office employees will be conducted before the start of work and then not less often than once every six months, at which time the contractor's EEO policy and its implementation will be reviewed and explained. The meetings will be conducted by the EEO Officer.

b. All new supervisory or personnel office employees will be given a thorough indoctrination by the EEO Officer, covering all major aspects of the contractor's EEO obligations within thirty days following their reporting for duty with the contractor.

c. All personnel who are engaged in direct recruitment for the project will be instructed by the EEO Officer in the contractor's procedures for locating and hiring minorities and women.

d. Notices and posters setting forth the contractor's EEO policy will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment and potential employees.

e. The contractor's EEO policy and the procedures to implement such policy will be brought to the attention of employees by means of meetings, employee handbooks, or other appropriate means.

4. Recruitment: When advertising for employees, the contractor will include in all advertisements for employees the notation: "An Equal Opportunity Employer." All such advertisements will be placed in publications having a large circulation among minorities and women in the area from which the project work force would normally be derived.

a. The contractor will, unless precluded by a valid bargaining agreement, conduct systematic and direct recruitment through public and private employee referral sources likely to yield qualified minorities and women. To meet this requirement, the contractor will identify sources of potential minority group employees, and establish with such identified sources procedures whereby minority and women applicants may be referred to the contractor for employment consideration.

b. In the event the contractor has a valid bargaining agreement providing for exclusive hiring hall referrals, the contractor is expected to observe the provisions of that agreement to the extent that the system meets the contractor's compliance with EEO contract provisions. Where implementation of such an agreement has the effect of discriminating against minorities or women, or obligates the contractor to do the same, such implementation violates Federal nondiscrimination provisions.

c. The contractor will encourage its present employees to refer minorities and women as applicants for employment. Information and procedures with regard to referring such applicants will be discussed with employees.

5. Personnel Actions: Wages, working conditions, and employee benefits shall be established and administered, and personnel actions of every type, including hiring, upgrading, promotion, transfer, demotion, layoff, and termination, shall be taken without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability. The following procedures shall be followed:

a. The contractor will conduct periodic inspections of project sites to insure that working conditions and employee facilities do not indicate discriminatory treatment of project site personnel.

b. The contractor will periodically evaluate the spread of wages paid within each classification to determine any evidence of discriminatory wage practices.

c. The contractor will periodically review selected personnel actions in depth to determine whether there is evidence of discrimination. Where evidence is found, the contractor will promptly take corrective action. If the review indicates that the discrimination may extend beyond the actions reviewed, such corrective action shall include all affected persons.

d. The contractor will promptly investigate all complaints of alleged discrimination made to the contractor in connection with its obligations under this contract, will attempt to resolve such complaints, and will take appropriate corrective action within a reasonable time. If the investigation indicates that the discrimination may affect persons other than the complainant, such corrective action shall include such other persons. Upon completion of each investigation, the contractor will inform every complainant of all of their avenues of appeal.

6. Training and Promotion:

a. The contractor will assist in locating, qualifying, and increasing the skills of minorities and women who are

applicants for employment or current employees. Such efforts should be aimed at developing full journey level status employees in the type of trade or job classification involved.

b. Consistent with the contractor's work force requirements and as permissible under Federal and State regulations, the contractor shall make full use of training programs, i.e., apprenticeship, and on-the-job training programs for the geographical area of contract performance. In the event a special provision for training is provided under this contract, this subparagraph will be superseded as indicated in the special provision. The contracting agency may reserve training positions for persons who receive welfare assistance in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 140(a).

c. The contractor will advise employees and applicants for employment of available training programs and entrance requirements for each.

d. The contractor will periodically review the training and promotion potential of employees who are minorities and women and will encourage eligible employees to apply for such training and promotion.

7. Unions: If the contractor relies in whole or in part upon unions as a source of employees, the contractor will use good faith efforts to obtain the cooperation of such unions to increase opportunities for minorities and women. Actions by the contractor, either directly or through a contractor's association acting as agent, will include the procedures set forth below:

a. The contractor will use good faith efforts to develop, in cooperation with the unions, joint training programs aimed toward qualifying more minorities and women for membership in the unions and increasing the skills of minorities and women so that they may qualify for higher paying employment.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to incorporate an EEO clause into each union agreement to the end that such union will be contractually bound to refer applicants without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability.

c. The contractor is to obtain information as to the referral practices and policies of the labor union except that to the extent such information is within the exclusive possession of the labor union and such labor union refuses to furnish such information to the contractor, the contractor shall so certify to the contracting agency and shall set forth what efforts have been made to obtain such information.

d. In the event the union is unable to provide the contractor with a reasonable flow of referrals within the time limit set forth in the collective bargaining agreement, the contractor will, through independent recruitment efforts, fill the employment vacancies without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability; making full efforts to obtain qualified and/or qualifiable minorities and women. The failure of a union to provide sufficient referrals (even though it is obligated to provide exclusive referrals under the terms of a collective bargaining agreement) does not relieve the contractor from the requirements of this paragraph. In the event the union referral practice prevents the contractor from meeting the obligations pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and these special provisions, such contractor shall immediately notify the contracting agency.

8. Reasonable Accommodation for Applicants / Employees with Disabilities: The contractor must be familiar

with the requirements for and comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and all rules and regulations established there under. Employers must provide reasonable accommodation in all employment activities unless to do so would cause an undue hardship.

9. Selection of Subcontractors, Procurement of Materials and Leasing of Equipment: The contractor shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment. The contractor shall take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure nondiscrimination in the administration of this contract.

a. The contractor shall notify all potential subcontractors and suppliers and lessors of their EEO obligations under this contract.

b. The contractor will use good faith efforts to ensure subcontractor compliance with their EEO obligations.

10. Assurance Required by 49 CFR 26.13(b):

a. The requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 and the State DOT's U.S. DOT-approved DBE program are incorporated by reference.

b. The contractor or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the contracting agency deems appropriate.

11. Records and Reports: The contractor shall keep such records as necessary to document compliance with the EEO requirements. Such records shall be retained for a period of three years following the date of the final payment to the contractor for all contract work and shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by authorized representatives of the contracting agency and the FHWA.

a. The records kept by the contractor shall document the following:

(1) The number and work hours of minority and non-minority group members and women employed in each work classification on the project;

(2) The progress and efforts being made in cooperation with unions, when applicable, to increase employment opportunities for minorities and women; and

(3) The progress and efforts being made in locating, hiring, training, qualifying, and upgrading minorities and women;

b. The contractors and subcontractors will submit an annual report to the contracting agency each July for the duration of the project, indicating the number of minority, women, and non-minority group employees currently engaged in each work classification required by the contract work. This information is to be reported on [Form FHWA-1391](#). The staffing data should represent the project work force on board in all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July. If on-the-job training is being required by special provision, the contractor

will be required to collect and report training data. The employment data should reflect the work force on board during all or any part of the last payroll period preceding the end of July.

III. NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related construction subcontracts of \$10,000 or more.

The contractor must ensure that facilities provided for employees are provided in such a manner that segregation on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin cannot result. The contractor may neither require such segregated use by written or oral policies nor tolerate such use by employee custom. The contractor's obligation extends further to ensure that its employees are not assigned to perform their services at any location, under the contractor's control, where the facilities are segregated. The term "facilities" includes waiting rooms, work areas, restaurants and other eating areas, time clocks, restrooms, washrooms, locker rooms, and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing provided for employees. The contractor shall provide separate or single-user restrooms and necessary dressing or sleeping areas to assure privacy between sexes.

IV. DAVIS-BACON AND RELATED ACT PROVISIONS

This section is applicable to all Federal-aid construction projects exceeding \$2,000 and to all related subcontracts and lower-tier subcontracts (regardless of subcontract size). The requirements apply to all projects located within the right-of-way of a roadway that is functionally classified as Federal-aid highway. This excludes roadways functionally classified as local roads or rural minor collectors, which are exempt. Contracting agencies may elect to apply these requirements to other projects.

The following provisions are from the U.S. Department of Labor regulations in 29 CFR 5.5 "Contract provisions and related matters" with minor revisions to conform to the FHWA-1273 format and FHWA program requirements.

1. Minimum wages

a. All laborers and mechanics employed or working upon the site of the work, will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week, and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account (except such payroll deductions as are permitted by regulations issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Copeland Act (29 CFR part 3)), the full amount of wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalents thereof) due at time of payment computed at rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Labor which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the contractor and such laborers and mechanics.

Contributions made or costs reasonably anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits under section 1(b)(2) of the Davis-Bacon Act on behalf of laborers or mechanics are considered wages paid to such laborers or mechanics, subject to the provisions

of paragraph 1.d. of this section; also, regular contributions made or costs incurred for more than a weekly period (but not less often than quarterly) under plans, funds, or programs which cover the particular weekly period, are deemed to be constructively made or incurred during such weekly period. Such laborers and mechanics shall be paid the appropriate wage rate and fringe benefits on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed, without regard to skill, except as provided in 29 CFR 5.5(a)(4). Laborers or mechanics performing work in more than one classification may be compensated at the rate specified for each classification for the time actually worked therein: Provided, That the employer's payroll records accurately set forth the time spent in each classification in which work is performed. The wage determination (including any additional classification and wage rates conformed under paragraph 1.b. of this section) and the Davis-Bacon poster (WH-1321) shall be posted at all times by the contractor and its subcontractors at the site of the work in a prominent and accessible place where it can be easily seen by the workers.

b. (1) The contracting officer shall require that any class of laborers or mechanics, including helpers, which is not listed in the wage determination and which is to be employed under the contract shall be classified in conformance with the wage determination. The contracting officer shall approve an additional classification and wage rate and fringe benefits therefore only when the following criteria have been met:

(i) The work to be performed by the classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination; and

(ii) The classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry; and

(iii) The proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination.

(2) If the contractor and the laborers and mechanics to be employed in the classification (if known), or their representatives, and the contracting officer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken shall be sent by the contracting officer to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210. The Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(3) In the event the contractor, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the classification or their representatives, and the contracting officer do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits, where appropriate), the contracting officer shall refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of the contracting officer, to the Wage and Hour Administrator for determination. The Wage and Hour Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or

will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

(4) The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to paragraphs 1.b.(2) or 1.b.(3) of this section, shall be paid to all workers performing work in the classification under this contract from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.

c. Whenever the minimum wage rate prescribed in the contract for a class of laborers or mechanics includes a fringe benefit which is not expressed as an hourly rate, the contractor shall either pay the benefit as stated in the wage determination or shall pay another bona fide fringe benefit or an hourly cash equivalent thereof.

d. If the contractor does not make payments to a trustee or other third person, the contractor may consider as part of the wages of any laborer or mechanic the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits under a plan or program. Provided, That the Secretary of Labor has found, upon the written request of the contractor, that the applicable standards of the Davis-Bacon Act have been met. The Secretary of Labor may require the contractor to set aside in a separate account assets for the meeting of obligations under the plan or program.

2. Withholding

The contracting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor, withhold or cause to be withheld from the contractor under this contract, or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to Davis-Bacon prevailing wage requirements, which is held by the same prime contractor, so much of the accrued payments or advances as may be considered necessary to pay laborers and mechanics, including apprentices, trainees, and helpers, employed by the contractor or any subcontractor the full amount of wages required by the contract. In the event of failure to pay any laborer or mechanic, including any apprentice, trainee, or helper, employed or working on the site of the work, all or part of the wages required by the contract, the contracting agency may, after written notice to the contractor, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds until such violations have ceased.

3. Payrolls and basic records

a. Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the contractor during the course of the work and preserved for a period of three years thereafter for all laborers and mechanics working at the site of the work. Such records shall contain the name, address, and social security number of each such worker, his or her correct classification, hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalents thereof of the types described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-Bacon Act), daily and weekly number of hours worked, deductions made and actual wages paid. Whenever the Secretary of Labor has found under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(1)(iv) that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis-

Bacon Act, the contractor shall maintain records which show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, and that the plan or program has been communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and records which show the costs anticipated or the actual cost incurred in providing such benefits. Contractors employing apprentices or trainees under approved programs shall maintain written evidence of the registration of apprenticeship programs and certification of trainee programs, the registration of the apprentices and trainees, and the ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs.

b.(1) The contractor shall submit weekly for each week in which any contract work is performed a copy of all payrolls to the contracting agency. The payrolls submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under 29 CFR 5.5(a)(3)(i), except that full social security numbers and home addresses shall not be included on weekly transmittals. Instead the payrolls shall only need to include an individually identifying number for each employee (e.g., the last four digits of the employee's social security number). The required weekly payroll information may be submitted in any form desired. Optional Form WH-347 is available for this purpose from the Wage and Hour Division Web site at <http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/forms/wh347instr.htm> or its successor site. The prime contractor is responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls by all subcontractors. Contractors and subcontractors shall maintain the full social security number and current address of each covered worker, and shall provide them upon request to the contracting agency for transmission to the State DOT, the FHWA or the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor for purposes of an investigation or audit of compliance with prevailing wage requirements. It is not a violation of this section for a prime contractor to require a subcontractor to provide addresses and social security numbers to the prime contractor for its own records, without weekly submission to the contracting agency..

(2) Each payroll submitted shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the contractor or subcontractor or his or her agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons employed under the contract and shall certify the following:

(i) That the payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be provided under §5.5 (a)(3)(ii) of Regulations, 29 CFR part 5, the appropriate information is being maintained under §5.5 (a)(3)(i) of Regulations, 29 CFR part 5, and that such information is correct and complete;

(ii) That each laborer or mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in Regulations, 29 CFR part 3;

(iii) That each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rates and fringe benefits or cash equivalents for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.

(3) The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH-347 shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph 3.b.(2) of this section.

(4) The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the contractor or subcontractor to civil or criminal prosecution under section 1001 of title 18 and section 231 of title 31 of the United States Code.

c. The contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph 3.a. of this section available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the contracting agency, the State DOT, the FHWA, or the Department of Labor, and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, the FHWA may, after written notice to the contractor, the contracting agency or the State DOT, take such action as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR 5.12.

4. Apprentices and trainees

a. Apprentices (programs of the USDOL).

Apprentices will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they performed when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or with a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, or if a person is employed in his or her first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services or a State Apprenticeship Agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice.

The allowable ratio of apprentices to journeymen on the job site in any craft classification shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program. Any worker listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who is not registered or otherwise employed as stated above, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any apprentice performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. Where a contractor is performing construction on a project in a locality other than that in which its program is registered, the ratios and wage rates (expressed in percentages of the journeyman's hourly rate) specified in the contractor's or subcontractor's registered program shall be observed.

Every apprentice must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered program for the apprentice's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeymen hourly

rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification. If the Administrator determines that a different practice prevails for the applicable apprentice classification, fringes shall be paid in accordance with that determination.

In the event the Office of Apprenticeship Training, Employer and Labor Services, or a State Apprenticeship Agency recognized by the Office, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

b. Trainees (programs of the USDOL).

Except as provided in 29 CFR 5.16, trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

The ratio of trainees to journeymen on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration.

Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for the trainee's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determines that there is an apprenticeship program associated with the corresponding journeyman wage rate on the wage determination which provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate who is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed.

In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the contractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

c. Equal employment opportunity. The utilization of apprentices, trainees and journeymen under this part shall be in conformity with the equal employment opportunity requirements of Executive Order 11246, as amended, and 29 CFR part 30.

d. Apprentices and Trainees (programs of the U.S. DOT).

Apprentices and trainees working under apprenticeship and skill training programs which have been certified by the Secretary of Transportation as promoting EEO in connection with Federal-aid highway construction programs are not subject to the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Section IV. The straight time hourly wage rates for apprentices and trainees under such programs will be established by the particular programs. The ratio of apprentices and trainees to journeymen shall not be greater than permitted by the terms of the particular program.

5. Compliance with Copeland Act requirements. The contractor shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR part 3, which are incorporated by reference in this contract.

6. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert Form FHWA-1273 in any subcontracts and also require the subcontractors to include Form FHWA-1273 in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for the compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with all the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5.

7. Contract termination: debarment. A breach of the contract clauses in 29 CFR 5.5 may be grounds for termination of the contract, and for debarment as a contractor and a subcontractor as provided in 29 CFR 5.12.

8. Compliance with Davis-Bacon and Related Act requirements. All rulings and interpretations of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts contained in 29 CFR parts 1, 3, and 5 are herein incorporated by reference in this contract.

9. Disputes concerning labor standards. Disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of this contract shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the Department of Labor set forth in 29 CFR parts 5, 6, and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the U.S. Department of Labor, or the employees or their representatives.

10. Certification of eligibility.

a. By entering into this contract, the contractor certifies that neither it (nor he or she) nor any person or firm who has an interest in the contractor's firm is a person or firm ineligible to be awarded Government contracts by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

b. No part of this contract shall be subcontracted to any person or firm ineligible for award of a Government contract by virtue of section 3(a) of the Davis-Bacon Act or 29 CFR 5.12(a)(1).

c. The penalty for making false statements is prescribed in the U.S. Criminal Code, 18 U.S.C. 1001.

V. CONTRACT WORK HOURS AND SAFETY STANDARDS ACT

The following clauses apply to any Federal-aid construction contract in an amount in excess of \$100,000 and subject to the overtime provisions of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act. These clauses shall be inserted in addition to the clauses required by 29 CFR 5.5(a) or 29 CFR 4.6. As used in this paragraph, the terms laborers and mechanics include watchmen and guards.

1. Overtime requirements. No contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers or mechanics shall require or permit any such laborer or mechanic in any workweek in which he or she is employed on such work to work in excess of forty hours in such workweek unless such laborer or mechanic receives compensation at a rate not less than one and one-half times the basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of forty hours in such workweek.

2. Violation; liability for unpaid wages; liquidated damages. In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section, the contractor and any subcontractor responsible therefor shall be liable for the unpaid wages. In addition, such contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory), for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer or mechanic, including watchmen and guards, employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section, in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day on which such individual was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard workweek of forty hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph (1.) of this section.

3. Withholding for unpaid wages and liquidated damages. The FHWA or the contracting agency shall upon its own action or upon written request of an authorized representative of the Department of Labor withhold or cause to be withheld, from any moneys payable on account of work performed by the contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other federally-assisted contract subject to the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same prime contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph (2.) of this section.

4. Subcontracts. The contractor or subcontractor shall insert in any subcontracts the clauses set forth in paragraph (1.) through (4.) of this section and also a clause requiring the subcontractors to include these clauses in any lower tier subcontracts. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with the clauses set forth in paragraphs (1.) through (4.) of this section.

VI. SUBLETTING OR ASSIGNING THE CONTRACT

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts on the National Highway System.

1. The contractor shall perform with its own organization contract work amounting to not less than 30 percent (or a greater percentage if specified elsewhere in the contract) of the total original contract price, excluding any specialty items designated by the contracting agency. Specialty items may be performed by subcontract and the amount of any such specialty items performed may be deducted from the total original contract price before computing the amount of work required to be performed by the contractor's own organization (23 CFR 635.116).

a. The term "perform work with its own organization" refers to workers employed or leased by the prime contractor, and equipment owned or rented by the prime contractor, with or without operators. Such term does not include employees or equipment of a subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor, agents of the prime contractor, or any other assignees. The term may include payments for the costs of hiring leased employees from an employee leasing firm meeting all relevant Federal and State regulatory requirements. Leased employees may only be included in this term if the prime contractor meets all of the following conditions:

(1) the prime contractor maintains control over the supervision of the day-to-day activities of the leased employees;

(2) the prime contractor remains responsible for the quality of the work of the leased employees;

(3) the prime contractor retains all power to accept or exclude individual employees from work on the project; and

(4) the prime contractor remains ultimately responsible for the payment of predetermined minimum wages, the submission of payrolls, statements of compliance and all other Federal regulatory requirements.

b. "Specialty Items" shall be construed to be limited to work that requires highly specialized knowledge, abilities, or equipment not ordinarily available in the type of contracting organizations qualified and expected to bid or propose on the contract as a whole and in general are to be limited to minor components of the overall contract.

2. The contract amount upon which the requirements set forth in paragraph (1) of Section VI is computed includes the cost of material and manufactured products which are to be purchased or produced by the contractor under the contract provisions.

3. The contractor shall furnish (a) a competent superintendent or supervisor who is employed by the firm, has full authority to direct performance of the work in accordance with the contract requirements, and is in charge of all construction operations (regardless of who performs the work) and (b) such other of its own organizational resources (supervision, management, and engineering services) as the contracting officer determines is necessary to assure the performance of the contract.

4. No portion of the contract shall be sublet, assigned or otherwise disposed of except with the written consent of the contracting officer, or authorized representative, and such consent when given shall not be construed to relieve the contractor of any responsibility for the fulfillment of the contract. Written consent will be given only after the contracting agency has assured that each subcontract is

evidenced in writing and that it contains all pertinent provisions and requirements of the prime contract.

5. The 30% self-performance requirement of paragraph (1) is not applicable to design-build contracts; however, contracting agencies may establish their own self-performance requirements.

VII. SAFETY: ACCIDENT PREVENTION

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

1. In the performance of this contract the contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws governing safety, health, and sanitation (23 CFR 635). The contractor shall provide all safeguards, safety devices and protective equipment and take any other needed actions as it determines, or as the contracting officer may determine, to be reasonably necessary to protect the life and health of employees on the job and the safety of the public and to protect property in connection with the performance of the work covered by the contract.

2. It is a condition of this contract, and shall be made a condition of each subcontract, which the contractor enters into pursuant to this contract, that the contractor and any subcontractor shall not permit any employee, in performance of the contract, to work in surroundings or under conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to his/her health or safety, as determined under construction safety and health standards (29 CFR 1926) promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 3704).

3. Pursuant to 29 CFR 1926.3, it is a condition of this contract that the Secretary of Labor or authorized representative thereof, shall have right of entry to any site of contract performance to inspect or investigate the matter of compliance with the construction safety and health standards and to carry out the duties of the Secretary under Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C.3704).

VIII. FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIGHWAY PROJECTS

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

In order to assure high quality and durable construction in conformity with approved plans and specifications and a high degree of reliability on statements and representations made by engineers, contractors, suppliers, and workers on Federal-aid highway projects, it is essential that all persons concerned with the project perform their functions as carefully, thoroughly, and honestly as possible. Willful falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation with respect to any facts related to the project is a violation of Federal law. To prevent any misunderstanding regarding the seriousness of these and similar acts, Form FHWA-1022 shall be posted on each Federal-aid highway project (23 CFR 635) in one or more places where it is readily available to all persons concerned with the project:

18 U.S.C. 1020 reads as follows:

"Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or whoever, whether a person, association, firm, or corporation, knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, or false report as to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of the material used or to be used, or the quantity or quality of the work performed or to be performed, or the cost thereof in connection with the submission of plans, maps, specifications, contracts, or costs of construction on any highway or related project submitted for approval to the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement, false representation, false report or false claim with respect to the character, quality, quantity, or cost of any work performed or to be performed, or materials furnished or to be furnished, in connection with the construction of any highway or related project approved by the Secretary of Transportation; or

Whoever knowingly makes any false statement or false representation as to material fact in any statement, certificate, or report submitted pursuant to provisions of the Federal-aid Roads Act approved July 1, 1916, (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented;

Shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

IX. IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEAN AIR ACT AND FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts.

By submission of this bid/proposal or the execution of this contract, or subcontract, as appropriate, the bidder, proposer, Federal-aid construction contractor, or subcontractor, as appropriate, will be deemed to have stipulated as follows:

1. That any person who is or will be utilized in the performance of this contract is not prohibited from receiving an award due to a violation of Section 508 of the Clean Water Act or Section 306 of the Clean Air Act.

2. That the contractor agrees to include or cause to be included the requirements of paragraph (1) of this Section X in every subcontract, and further agrees to take such action as the contracting agency may direct as a means of enforcing such requirements.

X. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts, design-build contracts, subcontracts, lower-tier subcontracts, purchase orders, lease agreements, consultant contracts or any other covered transaction requiring FHWA approval or that is estimated to cost \$25,000 or more – as defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200.

1. Instructions for Certification – First Tier Participants:

a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective first tier participant is providing the certification set out below.

b. The inability of a person to provide the certification set out below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this

covered transaction. The prospective first tier participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective first tier participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such a person from participation in this transaction.

c. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the contracting agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the contracting agency may terminate this transaction for cause of default.

d. The prospective first tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the contracting agency to whom this proposal is submitted if any time the prospective first tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

e. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).

f. The prospective first tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.

g. The prospective first tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transactions," provided by the department or contracting agency, entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold.

h. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the Excluded Parties List System website (<https://www.epls.gov/>), which is compiled by the General Services Administration.

i. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require the establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of the prospective participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

j. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph (f) of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

* * * * *

2. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion – First Tier Participants:

a. The prospective first tier participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:

(1) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(2) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(3) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (a)(2) of this certification; and

(4) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.

b. Where the prospective participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

2. Instructions for Certification - Lower Tier Participants:

(Applicable to all subcontracts, purchase orders and other lower tier transactions requiring prior FHWA approval or estimated to cost \$25,000 or more - 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200)

a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier is providing the certification set out below.

b. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department, or agency with which

this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

c. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

d. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "participant," "person," "principal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, are defined in 2 CFR Parts 180 and 1200. You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations. "First Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction between a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds and a participant (such as the prime or general contract). "Lower Tier Covered Transactions" refers to any covered transaction under a First Tier Covered Transaction (such as subcontracts). "First Tier Participant" refers to the participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a grantee or subgrantee of Federal funds (such as the prime or general contractor). "Lower Tier Participant" refers any participant who has entered into a covered transaction with a First Tier Participant or other Lower Tier Participants (such as subcontractors and suppliers).

e. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.

f. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions exceeding the \$25,000 threshold.

g. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant is responsible for ensuring that its principals are not suspended, debarred, or otherwise ineligible to participate in covered transactions. To verify the eligibility of its principals, as well as the eligibility of any lower tier prospective participants, each participant may, but is not required to, check the Excluded Parties List System website (<https://www.epls.gov/>), which is compiled by the General Services Administration.

h. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

i. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph e of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the

department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

* * * * *

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Participants:

1. The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals is presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participating in covered transactions by any Federal department or agency.

2. Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

* * * * *

XI. CERTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF CONTRACT FUNDS FOR LOBBYING

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts which exceed \$100,000 (49 CFR 20).

1. The prospective participant certifies, by signing and submitting this bid or proposal, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:

a. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

b. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.

2. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

3. The prospective participant also agrees by submitting its bid or proposal that the participant shall require that the language of this certification be included in all lower tier subcontracts, which exceed \$100,000 and that all such recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

**ATTACHMENT A - EMPLOYMENT AND MATERIALS
PREFERENCE FOR APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT
HIGHWAY SYSTEM OR APPALACHIAN LOCAL ACCESS
ROAD CONTRACTS**

This provision is applicable to all Federal-aid projects funded under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

1. During the performance of this contract, the contractor undertaking to do work which is, or reasonably may be, done as on-site work, shall give preference to qualified persons who regularly reside in the labor area as designated by the DOL wherein the contract work is situated, or the subregion, or the Appalachian counties of the State wherein the contract work is situated, except:

a. To the extent that qualified persons regularly residing in the area are not available.

b. For the reasonable needs of the contractor to employ supervisory or specially experienced personnel necessary to assure an efficient execution of the contract work.

c. For the obligation of the contractor to offer employment to present or former employees as the result of a lawful collective bargaining contract, provided that the number of nonresident persons employed under this subparagraph (1c) shall not exceed 20 percent of the total number of employees employed by the contractor on the contract work, except as provided in subparagraph (4) below.

2. The contractor shall place a job order with the State Employment Service indicating (a) the classifications of the laborers, mechanics and other employees required to perform the contract work, (b) the number of employees required in each classification, (c) the date on which the participant estimates such employees will be required, and (d) any other pertinent information required by the State Employment Service to complete the job order form. The job order may be placed with the State Employment Service in writing or by telephone. If during the course of the contract work, the information submitted by the contractor in the original job order is substantially modified, the participant shall promptly notify the State Employment Service.

3. The contractor shall give full consideration to all qualified job applicants referred to him by the State Employment Service. The contractor is not required to grant employment to any job applicants who, in his opinion, are not qualified to perform the classification of work required.

4. If, within one week following the placing of a job order by the contractor with the State Employment Service, the State Employment Service is unable to refer any qualified job applicants to the contractor, or less than the number requested, the State Employment Service will forward a certificate to the contractor indicating the unavailability of applicants. Such certificate shall be made a part of the contractor's permanent project records. Upon receipt of this certificate, the contractor may employ persons who do not normally reside in the labor area to fill positions covered by the certificate, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (1c) above.

5. The provisions of 23 CFR 633.207(e) allow the contracting agency to provide a contractual preference for the use of mineral resource materials native to the Appalachian region.

6. The contractor shall include the provisions of Sections 1 through 4 of this Attachment A in every subcontract for work which is, or reasonably may be, done as on-site work.

LABOR RATES FROM U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NDDOT's *Davis-Bacon Wage and Payroll Requirements Handbook* is available at:
www.dot.nd.gov/manuals/civilrights/davisbacon.pdf

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

STATE NORTH DAKOTA	COUNTY STATEWIDE	DECISION NO. ND150002	PAGE 1
		DATE OF DECISION 1-2-15	

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits Payments			
		H & W/Pensions	Vacation	App. Tr	Others
CARPENTERS	\$26.40	\$ 4.90			
CEMENT MASONS/FINISHERS	26.40	4.90			
LINE CONSTRUCTION:					
Lineman	34.15	5.00 + 29.5%			
Cable Splicer	34.15	5.00 + 29.5%			
Line Equipment Operator	30.74	5.00 + 29.5%			
Groundman	20.49	5.00 + 29.5%			
ELECTRICIANS:					
Electrician	34.06	5.00 + 29.5%			
Cable Splicer	34.46	5.00 + 29.5%			
(Adams, Billings, Bottineau, Bowman, Burke, Burleigh, Divide, Dunn, Emmons, Golden Valley, Grant, Hettinger, McHenry, McKenzie, McLean, Mercer, Morton, Mountrail, Oliver, Pierce, Renville, Rolette, Sheridan, Sioux, Slope, Stark, Ward, and Williams Counties)					
Electrician	27.59	11.37			
Cable Splicer	28.30	11.26			
(Barnes, Benson, Cavalier, Dickey, Eddy, Foster, Grand Forks, Griggs, Kidder, La-Moure, Logan, McIntosh, Nelson, Pembina, Ramsey, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, Stutsman, Towner, Traill, Walsh, and Wells Counties)					
Electrician (Cass County)	14.72	3.40			
WELDERS:					
Receive rate prescribed for craft performing operation to which welding is incidental					
LABORERS:					
Group 1					
Drill Runner Tender; Flaggers and Pilot Car Drivers; General Construction Laborer; Light Truck and Pickup Driver; Pipe Handler; Sack Shaker (cement and mineral filler); Salamander Heater and Blower Tender					
	18.80	1.00			

LABOR RATES

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ND150002

Page 2

Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits Payments			
	H & W/Pensions	Vacation	App. Tr.	Others
LABORERS: (CONT.)				
Group 2				
Bituminous Worker (Shoveler, Dumper, Raker, and Floater); Brick and Mason Tender; Bulk Cement Handler; Carpenter Tender; Chain Saw Operator; Chipping Hammer, Grinders, and Paving Brakers (tamper-dirt); Concrete Bucket Signalman; Concrete Curing Man (not water); Concrete Saw Operator; Concrete Vibrator Operator; Conduit Layer, telephone or electrical; Culvert Pipe Layer; Form Setter (pavement); Gas, Electric, or Pneumatic Tool Operator; Kettleman (bitum. or lead); Multiplate Pipe Layer; Power Buggy Operator; Semi Skilled Laborer				
\$19.05	\$ 1.00			
Group 3				
Bottom Man (sanitary sewer, storm sewer, water, and gas lines); Caisson Worker; Concrete Mixer Operator (one bag capacity); Mortar Mixer				
19.20	1.00			
Group 4				
Drill Runner (includes Wagon Churn or Air Track); Pipe Layers (sanitary sewer, storm sewer, water, and gas lines); Powderman, gunite and sandblast; Nozzleman; Reinforcing Steel Setters/Tiers; Concrete Finisher Tender				
19.95	1.00			
POWER EQUIPMENT OPERATORS:				
Group 1				
All Cranes, 60 tons and over; Cranes doing piling, sheeting, dragline/clam work; Derrick (Guy and Stiff); Gentry Crane Operator; Helicopter Operator; Mole Operator or Tunnel Mucking Machine; Power Shovel, 3-1/2 cy and over; Traveling Tower Crane				
26.45	14.35			
Group 2				
All Cranes, 21 tons and up to 59 tons; Backhoe Operator, 3 cy and over; Creter Crane; Dredge Operator, 12" and over; Equipment Dispatcher; Finish Motor Grader; Front End Loader Operator, 8 cy and over; Master Mechanic (when super-vised 5 or more Mechanics); Mon-O-Rail Hoist Operator; Power Shovel, up to and including 3-1/2 cy; Tugboat				
25.55	14.35			

POWER EQUIP. OPERATORS: (CONT.)

Group 3

All Cranes, 20 tons and under; Asphalt Paving Machine Operator; Asphalt Plant Operator; Automated Grade Trimmer; Backhoe Operator, 1 cy up to and including 2-1/2 cy; Boom Truck, Hydraulic, 8 tons and over; Cableway Operator; Concrete Batch Plant Operator (electronic or manual); Concrete Mixer Paving Machine Operator; Concrete Paver, Bridge Decks; Concrete Pump; Concrete Spreader Operator and Belt Placer; Crushing Plant Operator; Dozer Operator; Dredge Operator or Engineer, 11" and under; Drill Rigs, Heavy Duty Rotary or Churn or Cable Drill; Front End Loader Operator, 3-1/2 cy up to and including 7-1/2 cy; Gravel Washing and Screening Plant Operator; Locomotive, all types; Mechanic or Welder, Heavy Duty; Motor Grader Operator; Pavement Breaker, Non-Hydro Hammer Type; Pipeline Wrapping, Cleaning, and Bending Machine Operator; Power Actuated Auger and Horizontal Boring Machine Operator, 6" and over; Refrigeration Plant Engineer; Roto Milling Machine (Surface Planer), 43" and over; Scraper Operator; Slip Form Concrete Paving Operator; Tandem Pushed Quad 9 or similar; Tractor with Boom Attachment; Trenching Machine Operator, 100 H.P. and over

\$25.30

\$14.35

Group 4

Articulated/Off Road Hauler; Asphalt Dump Person; Asphalt Paving Screed Operator; Backhoe, up to and including 1/2 cy; Boring Machine Locator; Con-sole Board Operator; Distributor Operator (Bituminous); Forklift Operator; Front End Loader, 1-1/2 cy up to and including 3 cy; Grade Person; Gravel Screening Plant Operator (not Crushing or Washing); Greaser; Lazer Screed Operator; longitudinal Float and Spray Operator; Micro Surfacer Machine; Motor Grader Operator (Haul Road); Paving Breaker, Hydro Hammer Type; Pugmill Operator; Push Tractor; Roller, Steel and Rubber on Hot Mix Asphalt Paving; Rotomill Machine (Surface Planer), up to and including 42"; Rumble Strip Machine; Sand and Chip Spreader; Self-Propelled Sheepsfoot Packer with or without Blade Attachment; Self-Propelled Traveling Soil Stabilizer; Sheepsfoot

Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits Payments			
	H & W/Pensions	Vacation	App. Tr.	Others
<p>POWER EQUIP. OPERATORS: (CONT.)</p> <p>Group 3 All Cranes, 20 tons and under; Asphalt Paving Machine Operator; Asphalt Plant Operator; Automated Grade Trimmer; Backhoe Operator, 1 cy up to and including 2-1/2 cy; Boom Truck, Hydraulic, 8 tons and over; Cableway Operator; Concrete Batch Plant Operator (electronic or manual); Concrete Mixer Paving Machine Operator; Concrete Paver, Bridge Decks; Concrete Pump; Concrete Spreader Operator and Belt Placer; Crushing Plant Operator; Dozer Operator; Dredge Operator or Engineer, 11" and under; Drill Rigs, Heavy Duty Rotary or Churn or Cable Drill; Front End Loader Operator, 3-1/2 cy up to and including 7-1/2 cy; Gravel Washing and Screening Plant Operator; Locomotive, all types; Mechanic or Welder, Heavy Duty; Motor Grader Operator; Pavement Breaker, Non-Hydro Hammer Type; Pipeline Wrapping, Cleaning, and Bending Machine Operator; Power Actuated Auger and Horizontal Boring Machine Operator, 6" and over; Refrigeration Plant Engineer; Roto Milling Machine (Surface Planer), 43" and over; Scraper Operator; Slip Form Concrete Paving Operator; Tandem Pushed Quad 9 or similar; Tractor with Boom Attachment; Trenching Machine Operator, 100 H.P. and over</p>	\$25.30	\$14.35		
<p>Group 4 Articulated/Off Road Hauler; Asphalt Dump Person; Asphalt Paving Screed Operator; Backhoe, up to and including 1/2 cy; Boring Machine Locator; Con-sole Board Operator; Distributor Operator (Bituminous); Forklift Operator; Front End Loader, 1-1/2 cy up to and including 3 cy; Grade Person; Gravel Screening Plant Operator (not Crushing or Washing); Greaser; Lazer Screed Operator; longitudinal Float and Spray Operator; Micro Surfacer Machine; Motor Grader Operator (Haul Road); Paving Breaker, Hydro Hammer Type; Pugmill Operator; Push Tractor; Roller, Steel and Rubber on Hot Mix Asphalt Paving; Rotomill Machine (Surface Planer), up to and including 42"; Rumble Strip Machine; Sand and Chip Spreader; Self-Propelled Sheepsfoot Packer with or without Blade Attachment; Self-Propelled Traveling Soil Stabilizer; Sheepsfoot</p>				

LABOR RATES

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Nd150002

Page 4

	Basic Hourly Rates	Fringe Benefits Payments			
		H & W/Pensions	Vacation	App. Tr.	Others
POWER EQUIP. OPERATORS: (CONT.)					
Group 4 (cont.)					
Packer with Dozer Attachment, 100 H.P. and over; Shouldering Machine; Slip Form, Curb and Gutter Operator; Slurry Seal Machine; Tamping Machine Operator; Tie Tamper and Ballast Machine; Trenching Machine Operator, 46 H.P. up to and including 99 H.P.; Truck Mechanic; Tub Grinder; Well Points; Fuel/Lube Operator					
	\$25.15	\$14.35			
Group 5					
Boom Truck, A-Frame or Hydraulic, 2 tons up to and including 7 tons; Broom, Self-Propelled; Concrete Saw (power operated); Cure Bridge Operator; Front End Loader Operator, less than 1-1/2 cy; Mobile Cement Mixer; Oiler; Power Actuated Auger and Horizontal Boring Machine Operator, up to and including 5"; Roller (on other than hot mix asphalt paving); Vibrating Packer Operator (Pad Type) (Self-Propelled); Water Spraying Equipment, Self-Propelled; Skidsteer Operator with attachments					
	24.30	14.35			
Group 6					
Brakeman or Switchman; Curb Machine Operator (Manual); Dredge or Tugboat Deckhand; Drill Truck Gravel/Testing Operator; Form Trench Digger (Power); Gunite Operator Gunall; Paint Machine Striping Operator; Pickup Sweeper, 1 cy and over Hopper Capacity; Scissor Jack (Self-Propelled) Platform Lift; Straw Mulcher and Blower; Stump Chipper Operator; Tractor Pulling Compaction or Areating Equipment; Trenching Machine Operator, up to and including 45 H.P.; Assistant/Apprentice Operator					
	23.00	14.35			
TRUCK DRIVERS:					
	25.67	11.20			
Single-Axle Truck					
Tandem- and Tri-Axle Truck	25.79	11.20			
Tandem- and Tri-Axle Semi	26.10	11.20			
Lowboy	26.10	11.20			
Off Road Heavy Duty End Dumps, 20 Yards and Under	26.10	11.20			
Euclid, Over 20 Yards	27.62	11.20			

Unlisted classifications needed for work not included within the scope of the classifications listed may be added after award only as provided in the labor standards contract clauses [29 CFR, 5.5 (a) (1) (ii)].

2014 NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING SPECIAL PROVISION

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of the On-the-Job Training (OJT) Program is to provide training **in the highway construction industry** for minority, female, and economically disadvantaged individuals, hereafter known as the targeted group. **Pursuant to 23 Code of Federal Regulations Part 230, Subpart A, Appendix B - Training Special Provisions, this program provides for on-the-job training aimed at developing full journeyworkers in the type of trade or job classification involved.**

II. INTRODUCTION

- A. The OJT Program **was originally** prepared through the cooperative efforts of the Associated General Contractors of North Dakota (AGC); the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA); and the North Dakota Department of Transportation (Department).
- B. Successful operation of the OJT Program requires that contractors follow uniform and basic procedures in training, keeping records of trainee progress toward journeyworker status, and reporting each trainee's successful completion or termination from the OJT Program.
- C. The bidder's signature on the proposal sheet indicates the bidder agrees to take part in the OJT Program and to **follow** this On-the-Job Training (OJT) Program Special Provision. **Contractors that do not follow this special provision will be subject to sanctions up to and including revocation of bidding privileges.**
- D. Projects funded solely with county funds and emergency relief projects that are not included **in the Department's bid openings will not contain this OJT Program Special Provision (i.e., no training program hours will count toward completion of an approved training program or be eligible for reimbursement).**

III. DEFINITIONS

Carryover Position: Unfulfilled trainee position carried forward from a prior program year.

Carryover Trainee: Trainee scheduled to continue required training hours under an approved training program from a prior program year.

Journeyworker: A worker employed in a trade or craft who has attained a level of skill, abilities, and competencies recognized within the industry.

OJT Supportive Services (OJTSS) Consultant: A consultant under contract with the Department to provide in-person oversight, support, and guidance to contractors and trainees in an effort to increase the effectiveness of approved training programs.

Targeted Group: Individuals eligible to receive training under the OJT Program. For trainee

positions assigned by the Department, trainees must be minority, female, or economically disadvantaged as defined by Job Service North Dakota (JSND).

Trainee: A person who receives on-the-job training, whether through an apprenticeship program or other program approved or accepted by FHWA.

Trainer/Supervisor: Prime contractor employee assigned to mentor, train, supervise, and support an assigned OJT Program trainee.

IV. FUNDING

The Department will establish an OJT fund annually from which contractors may bill the Department directly for eligible trainee hours. **The funds for payment of trainee hours on federal-aid projects will be made available based on 23 USC 504(e)** to a maximum of \$100,000. The funds for payment of trainee hours on state-aided projects will be allocated to a maximum of \$10,000.

V. ASSIGNED TRAINEE POSITIONS

- A. Trainee positions will be assigned to contractors and will not be project specific. The number of trainee positions assigned will be determined by applying a formula based on calculations involving specific project specification numbers on applicable projects funded with federal highway dollars awarded by the Department to a contractor from October 1 to September 30.
- B. The dollar value of projects subject to Tribal Employment Rights Ordinances (TERO), concrete pavement repair (CPR) projects, electrical projects, rest area projects, signing projects, striping projects, and state-aid highway projects will be excluded when determining the number of trainee positions assigned.
- C. In early March, a summary of the trainee positions required and links to the OJT Program package will be sent to prime contractors with assigned positions. The links to the OJT Program package are also provided to prime contractors and subcontractors upon request. In addition, the summary and links are sent to prime contractors as they become eligible for trainee positions throughout the remainder of the year.

The number of trainee positions assigned to each contractor will increase proportionately, as shown in the following table, for any applicable federally funded projects awarded to them. Projects awarded after September 30 will be included in the following year's OJT Program.

- D. The number of trainee **positions** will be assigned and will increase as follows:

For all federal highway dollars awarded from October 1 to September 30,

\$ 4,500,000	- 8,000,000	= 1 trainee
\$ 8,000,001	- 15,000,000	= 2 trainees
\$15,000,001	- 23,000,000	= 3 trainees
\$23,000,001	- and above	= 4 trainees

A maximum of four (4) trainee positions in a federal fiscal year will be assigned to any prime contractor regardless of dollar amount. Carryover positions from a prior

program year are not included in the four trainee maximum, e.g., a contractor with one carryover and four assigned positions will have a total five trainees.

- E. Contractors not qualifying for the OJT Program, or contractors desiring to train more than the allotted number of trainees, may apply to the Department for additional trainee positions. Approval of additional positions will be at the sole discretion of the Department. The Department will take into consideration whether there is enough work for the trainee to successfully complete the curriculum and whether the contractor will be exceeding the allowable ratio of trainees to journeyworkers (generally considered to be one trainee or apprentice to every three to five journeyworkers).
- F. The additional positions may be filled by individuals outside of the targeted groups. The contractor may pay the reduced training rates to additional trainees outside of the targeted groups and receive hourly reimbursement for those individuals.

VI. APPROVALS REQUIRED

- A. Training Programs: Contractors must have training programs approved by the Civil Rights Division in order to pay the trainees less than the appropriate Davis-Bacon wage established for the job classification concerned and to be eligible for reimbursement under the OJT Program. No training program hours will count toward the fulfillment of an assigned trainee position or be eligible for reimbursement without prior approval. **No retroactive approval will be granted.**
 - 1. The contractor will notify the Civil Rights Division using the *Request for On-the-Job Training Program Approval SFN 9762*. This form is available on the Department's website at:

<http://www.dot.nd.gov/forms/sfn09762.pdf>
 - 2. A completed request form and the training curriculum must be submitted for each trainee in the OJT Program. Requests must be submitted by April 1 or within fifteen (15) calendar days of notification of additional trainee assignments.
- B. Trainees: Contractors must have trainees approved by the Civil Rights Division in order to pay the trainees less than the appropriate Davis-Bacon wage established for the job classification concerned and to be eligible for reimbursement under the OJT Program. No training program hours will count toward completion of an approved training program or be eligible for reimbursement without prior trainee approval. **No retroactive approval will be granted.**
 - 1. The contractor will notify the Civil Rights Division using the *Request for On-the-Job Trainee Approval SFN 60226*. This form is available on the Department's website at:

<http://www.dot.nd.gov/forms/sfn60226.pdf>
 - 2. A completed request form and the trainee's employment application must be submitted for each trainee employed under the OJT Program.
 - 3. Written JSND certification of an individual as economically disadvantaged

must also be provided to the Civil Rights Division as part of the approval process for trainees.

- C. The contractor may request to train an individual in a classification not included in this OJT Program package. The request must be submitted, in its entirety, for approval by the Department and FHWA before the trainee begins work under the OJT Program. **No retroactive approval will be granted.**

Training programs for classifications not covered by the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts (DBRA) will be considered on a limited basis. **Customized training curricula will not necessarily be added to the OJT Program; however, previously approved programs are available to contractors upon request; for example, in 2013 the Department approved programs for GPS Survey Technician and Project Management.**

If approved, each new classification must comply with the provisions specified in this OJT Program package. The request must include:

1. A training curriculum, including the classification requested, minimum number of hours required, and type of training the individual will receive to achieve journeyworker status.
 2. A minimum wage scale.
- D. Union apprenticeship and on-the-job training programs registered with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT), U.S. Department of Labor, are recognized by the Department. These programs may be used for trainee positions assigned under the OJT Program, provided the trainees or apprentices are minority, female, or economically disadvantaged. Nonminority males not certified as economically disadvantaged may be used when the contractor has requested and received approval, from the Department, for additional trainee positions. However, contractors must produce indenture papers to be eligible for reimbursement, to pay the trainees or apprentices less than the appropriate Davis-Bacon wage established for the job classification concerned, and to receive credit for fulfilling assigned trainee positions.
- E. The contractor may train an individual on a combination of equipment if each piece of equipment falls within the same groups of power equipment operators identified in the training curricula (groups 1-3 and groups 4-6). These power equipment operator groups are referenced to the federal Davis-Bacon wage rates contained in the contract proposal. As an example, a "utility operator" may receive training on a broom, a front-end loader less than 1½ cubic yards, or other piece of equipment that is used around a paver if each piece falls within either groups 1-3 or groups 4-6. When multiple wage rates apply, the trainee's wage will be based on the equipment being operated at the time or on the highest of the applicable wage rates.
- F. Use of the classification "pickup machine operator (asphalt dump-person)" as a group 4 power equipment operator is considered standard industry practice. The classification is defined as: "Operates the controls on the pickup machine that runs in front of the paver, trips the levers on the dump trucks, and balances the loads for the paver. The pickup machine operates on similar principles as a shouldering machine."

VII. DEPARTMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Once the trainees have been approved, the Department's OJT supportive services (OJTSS) consultant will monitor the excerpts from the weekly certified payrolls submitted with the monthly vouchers for reimbursement. This includes weekly payrolls from contractors working on state funded only projects. The OJTSS consultant will assure that when the trainees have completed the specified number of hours, their wages are increased accordingly. The OJTSS consultant will also assure that applicable fringe benefits are paid either directly to the trainees or into approved plans, funds, or programs on their behalf.
- B. **The OJTSS consultant will also be visiting the targeted group trainees and monitoring their progress under the OJT Program. To facilitate the on-site visits, the OJTSS consultant will contact contractors** for the location of the trainees.

VIII. CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The contractor:

- A. Will appoint an individual within their company who will be available to respond to weekly contacts by the OJTSS consultant in order to monitor the status of assigned trainee positions (e.g., program and trainee approvals, trainees' progress, etc.). Upon assignment of a trainee position, the OJTSS consultant will immediately send a Request for On-the-Job Trainee Approval (SFN 60226) to the contractor to obtain the name, direct phone number, and email address of the individual. The individual must reply to communications from the Department and the OJTSS consultant in a timely manner.
- B. **Will ensure trainees are aware they are in a training program and what that means to the contractor and the trainee.**
- C. **Will make trainees available to the OJTSS consultant for on-site visits at least twice each construction season.**
- D. Will identify all approved trainees on the payrolls, for example: "grp. 4 roller operator trainee." This includes trainees in job classifications not covered by DBRA.
- E. Will assign each trainee to a particular person—either a supervisor or an employee proficient in the skill—who shall see that timely, instructional experience is received by the trainee. This person will **be familiar with the OJT Program**, ensure proper records are kept, and **ensure** the required training hours are completed **in accordance with** the training curriculum.
- F. **Will make the trainer and project superintendent available to the OJTSS consultant for on-site visits at least twice each construction season.**
- G. May terminate the training period of a trainee who has completed 90% or more of their hours and advance the trainee to journeyworker status after providing notice to the Department.
- H. Will notify the Department when a trainee completes the OJT Program. The Department will issue a certificate of completion to the trainee.

- I. May upgrade trainees from one power equipment operator group or truck driver group to another, with the approval of the Civil Rights Division. Trainees upgraded will not be required to complete the entire number of hours assigned to the new training curriculum. The minimum number of hours required will be:

Power Equipment Operator Groups 4-6 to Groups 1-3 = 400 hrs.
Class C Truck Driver to Class B = 200 hrs.
Class B Truck Driver to Class A = 200 hrs.

Depending on the variety of experience the trainee has gained under the previous curriculum, the difference in the hours may be deducted from the actual operation of the piece of equipment or truck. The contractor will need to review the trainee's past performance in order to make this determination.

- J. Commercial driver's license (CDL) holders having over-the-road driving experience, with little or no highway construction experience, may be considered to have completed the Class C truck driver training curriculum and, therefore, are eligible to be upgraded to a Class B truck driver trainee, with the approval the Civil Rights Division.
- K. May transfer trainees from one project to another in order to complete the OJT Program. If transfers are made, the Civil Rights Division must be notified and provided with the name of the trainer. The training hours will count toward overall OJT Program completion.
- L. May use trainees on municipal, private, or other non-highway work and work performed out of state. The training hours will count toward overall OJT Program completion; however, no program reimbursement will be made for those hours. In addition, the hours will be limited to no more than 25% of the total hours required under the training curriculum.
- M. Contractors may delegate or reassign trainee positions to subcontractors, with the acceptance of the subcontractors and the approval of the Civil Rights Division. The prime contractor must verify that the trainee will be able to accumulate enough hours to complete his or her training program. If approved, the subcontractor must obtain training program and trainee approval from the Civil Rights Division before the trainee begins work under the OJT program. Program reimbursement will be made directly to the prime contractor. The trainee position will remain the responsibility of the prime contractor.
- N. May use trainees on projects subject to TERO requirements as part of the core crew or as part of the skilled labor supplied by the contractor.
- O. Contractors may not use one trainee to fill multiple trainee positions. For instance, a subcontractor may not use the same trainee in the same training program to simultaneously fill two or more trainee positions reassigned to them by prime contractors.
- P. May use a trainee on a piece of equipment in groups 1-3 or groups 4-6 for one assigned trainee position, then once that trainee has completed the program, the trainee may be trained on a different piece of equipment in groups 1-3 or groups 4-6 to fulfill a second assigned trainee position. When a trainee is used for a second time within a group, the contractor must pay that trainee at the higher wage rate as described in paragraph B under Wage Rates (page 8).

IX. CLASSROOM TRAINING

- A. Classroom training may be used to train employees. The contractor will submit a proposed classroom training curriculum to the Civil Rights Division for approval. The classroom training curriculum must define the type of training the individual will receive and the minimum number of hours required. The Department will determine the number of hours of credit each trainee will receive toward their training. Each classroom training curriculum must be pre-approved by the Civil Rights Division if the contractor wishes to count the classroom hours as training hours. **No retroactive approval will be granted.**
- B. Contractors will be reimbursed for classroom training hours after the trainee has completed 80 hours of work on highway construction projects.
- C. Reimbursement for classroom training will be limited to 60 hours per trainee per construction season. **Qualified testing technicians and concrete testing technicians/inspectors will not be included in the 60-hour limit.** Reimbursement for classroom training required under the Department's Transportation Technician Qualification Program will be at the Department's discretion.
- D. The minimum wage scale to be used for classroom training will be that of the first federal-aid highway construction project on which the trainee will be employed. If the trainee is already employed on a federal-aid highway construction project, the trainee will be paid in accordance with the minimum wage scale applicable to that project. However, if the first project on which the trainee will be employed is a state funded only contract, the minimum wage scale to be used for the classroom training will be that of the appropriate Davis-Bacon wage in effect at the time of award of the state funded contract.

X. WAGE RATES

- A. The minimum wage rates shall not be less than 80% of the journeyworker rate for the first two quarters of training, 85% of the journeyworker rate for the third quarter, and 90% of the journeyworker rate for the fourth quarter. In no case shall the minimum wage be less than that of the group 1 laborer classification in the federal Davis-Bacon wage rates contained in the contract proposal. Trainees shall be paid full fringe benefit amounts, where applicable. The contractor has the option of paying the fringe benefits into approved plans, funds, or programs or directly to their employees. A trainee working on a state funded only project, must be paid the Davis-Bacon wage rate in effect at the time of award of the state funded project for the type of work the trainee is performing.
- B. Under the power equipment operator training curricula only, once a trainee has completed a training curriculum in either groups 1-3 or groups 4-6, the contractor may enroll the trainee in another training curriculum on a different piece of equipment in either groups 1-3 or groups 4-6. The minimum wage rate under the second program shall not be less than 85% of the journeyworker rate for the first two quarters of training, 90% of the journeyworker rate for the third quarter, and 95% of the journeyworker rate for the fourth quarter.
- C. At the completion of the OJT Program, the trainee shall receive the wages of a skilled journeyworker.

- D. For the purpose of the OJT Program, a quarter is 25% of the hours worked by each trainee and does not represent three months of the year. The first two quarters of a 550-hour training curriculum would end after 275 hours, the third quarter after 138 hours, and the fourth after 137 hours.

XI. RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION PROCEDURES

A. Prerequisite for Trainees:

To be qualified for enrollment in the OJT Program, trainees must possess basic physical fitness for the work to be performed, dependability, willingness to learn, ability to follow instructions, and an aptitude to maintain a safe work environment.

B. Licenses:

Truck driver trainees must possess appropriate driver permits or licenses for the operation of Class A, B, and C trucks. When an instructional permit is used in lieu of a license, the trainee must be accompanied by an operator who:

1. Holds a license corresponding to the vehicle being operated;
2. Has had at least one year of driving experience; and
3. Is occupying the seat next to the driver.

C. Recruitment:

1. Notices and posters setting forth the contractor's Equal Employment Opportunity Policy and the availability of the OJT Program will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment, and potential employees.
2. The contractor must employ **members of the targeted group (minority, female, or economically disadvantaged individuals)** for all trainee positions assigned **in accordance with** the OJT Program. Additional positions requested by the contractor may be filled by individuals outside of the targeted groups.
3. The contractor will conduct systematic and direct recruitment through public and private employee referral sources.
4. Present employees will be screened for upgrading. A present employee may qualify as a trainee; however, no work hours will be reimbursed or counted toward program completion prior to training program and trainee approval by the Civil Rights Division.

D. Selection:

1. The selection and employment of a person, meeting the aforementioned criteria, by a participating contractor shall qualify the person for the OJT Program.

2. Employment of trainees will be in accordance with the workforce requirements of the contractor. Each contractor will hire and train the trainees for use in their own organization.
3. A contractor may not employ an individual as a trainee in a job classification in which that individual has successfully completed a training course leading to journeyworker status or in which the individual has been previously employed as a journeyworker.
4. Contractors must submit the *Request for On-the-Job Trainee Approval (SFN 60226)* and the trainee's employment application to the Civil Rights Division for review and approval. Approval must be obtained before the trainee may begin work under the OJT Program. **No retroactive approval will be granted.**
5. The economically disadvantaged certification can only be obtained from **JSND**. Written certification of individuals under this category can be provided to the contractor at the time of the interview if the applicant is referred by **JSND**. Any person wishing to obtain this certification must apply to **JSND** and complete the Application for Eligibility (SFN 7857). This certification must be provided to the Civil Rights Division with the other required information as part of the approval process for trainees. A contractor that has an individual who may qualify must contact the Workforce Investment Act Program Manager at **JSND**. **JSND** contacts **are also** available on the Department's website at:

<http://www.dot.nd.gov/divisions/civilrights/docs/jobservice-workforce-invest-contacts.pdf>
6. Nonminority males used to fill additional trainee positions approved by the Department do not have to be certified as economically disadvantaged.

XII. BASIS OF PAYMENT

- A. Contractors will be paid \$4.00 for each hour of training provided in accordance with the OJT Program.
- B. Program reimbursement will be made directly to the prime contractor. To request reimbursement, prime contractors must complete the *Voucher for On-the-Job Training Program Hourly Reimbursement (SFN 51023)* for each trainee employed under the OJT Program. Attached to each voucher must be excerpts from the weekly certified payrolls showing the trainee's hours, rate of pay, and how applicable fringe benefits are paid. This includes excerpts from weekly payrolls for state funded only projects. Vouchers without excerpts from payrolls will not be paid until the excerpts are provided. If the excerpts from the payrolls are not provided within one week, the voucher will not be approved. The voucher is available on the Department's website at:

<http://www.dot.nd.gov/forms/sfn51023.pdf>
- C. The completed vouchers must be submitted to the Civil Rights Division for approval and processing by the fifteenth (15th) calendar day of every following month the trainee is employed under the OJT Program.

Regardless, all vouchers for trainee hours worked on state funded only projects from July 1 to June 30 must be received by the Civil Rights Division no later than July 15 in order to be reimbursed. All vouchers for trainee hours worked on federally funded projects from October 1 to September 30 must be received by the Civil Rights Division no later than October 15 in order to be reimbursed. This is due to state and federal end-of-the-year budget fiduciary requirements.

XIII. FAILURE TO PROVIDE THE REQUIRED TRAINING OR HIRE THE TRAINEE AS A JOURNEYWORKER

- A. No payment shall be made to a contractor for failure to provide the required training or failure to hire the trainee as a journeyworker when such failure is caused by the contractor and evidences a lack of good faith on the part of the contractor in meeting the requirements of this OJT Program Special Provision.
- B. If payments have been made, the Department will withhold the amount paid from the contractor's progress payment.
- C. It is normally expected that a trainee will begin his or her training as soon as feasible after start of work utilizing the skill involved and remain employed as long as training opportunities exist in his or her work classification or until he or she has completed his or her training program.
- D. It is not required that all trainees be employed for the entire length of the construction season. A contractor will have fulfilled its responsibilities under this OJT Program Special Provision if it has provided acceptable training to the number of trainees specified. The number trained shall be determined on the basis of the total number enrolled for a significant period.

XIV. UNFULFILLED TRAINEE POSITIONS

- A. For a variety of reasons, a contractor may be unable to fulfill the assigned number of trainee positions during a construction season. Any contractor that has not completed the assigned number of trainee positions must contact the Civil Rights Division by October 1 of the current construction season and provide documentation as to why the assigned trainee positions were not fulfilled. The Civil Rights Division will decide, on a case-by-case basis, whether to carry the trainee positions over to the next construction season.
- B. Carryover trainee positions should be among the first positions filled at season startup. Contractors must notify the Department of the trainee's rehiring and submit *Request for On-the-Job Trainee Approval (SFN 60226)*, marking 'Check if Carryover Trainee' in the Approved Training Program section of the form, See Attachment 2.**
- C. Sanctions, up to and including revocation of bidding privileges, may be imposed by the Department for failure on the part of the contractor to provide sufficient documentation as to why assigned trainee positions were not fulfilled.**

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. GENERAL

Install, maintain and remove appropriate Temporary Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Definitions:

- A. Temporary Erosion and Sediment BMPs** are to be installed and maintained before and during the term of the land disturbance activity. These items are removed when permanent erosion and sediment BMPs are installed.
- B. Permanent Erosion and Sediment BMPs** are to be installed and maintained once the project is completed so that the applicable permits can be terminated.

In some instances, individual temporary and permanent erosion and sediment BMPs for a site may consist of identical BMPs. In these cases, the temporary erosion and sediment BMPs may be used as the permanent erosion and sediment BMPs if they meet the following criteria:

1. The BMP was installed correctly,
 2. Is in a functional condition,
 3. Has had all accumulated sediment removed.
- C. The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** is the document that identifies potential sources of sediment or other pollution from construction activity and ensures practices are used to reduce the contribution of pollutants from construction site runoff.
 - D. Contractor Controlled Areas** are areas not included in the contract, but are obtained and solely controlled by the Contractor (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, concrete washout areas, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, Contractor furnished borrow areas, etc.).
 - E. Maintenance** is any action taken to keep a BMP in working condition. These actions may consist of repairing failures of the BMP itself.

F. Noncompliance is any action or inaction that violates the regulations imposed by the applicable permits or the requirements of this special provision and other contract documents. Failure of a BMP does not necessarily constitute noncompliance as long as the BMP is repaired, replaced or supplemented within the timelines established in the applicable permits and no sediment is discharged from the site or into a water of the state.

2. CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Develop a SWPPP specific to the project. The creation of the SWPPP is a cooperative effort between the NDDOT who creates the project plan sheets and the Contractor who creates a complete SWPPP which incorporates the plan sheets and the Contractor's means and methods. The project plan sheets by themselves do not meet the requirements of a complete SWPPP and should not be considered as such. The Contractor has the flexibility to modify the design and implementation of the temporary erosion and sediment controls to match the Contractor's means and methods and/or field conditions. These changes must be documented in the SWPPP and meet all regulatory requirements.

Obtain appropriate permit coverage for the activities conducted in Contractor Controlled Areas. A permit will be required for these areas regardless of their size. The NDDOT will have no responsibility for these areas.

Install perimeter erosion and sediment BMPs according to the plans/SWPPP prior to site disturbance.

Change the location of temporary erosion and sediment BMPs to fit the field conditions.

Update the SWPPP as work progresses, or as directed by the Engineer. Update the SWPPP to show changes due to revisions in work schedules or sequence of construction. Update the site map to reflect erosion and sediment BMPs that have been installed, changed, or removed.

Do not rely on perimeter BMPs as the sole method of controlling erosion. As the project progresses, install temporary erosion and sediment BMPs within the perimeter BMPs to control erosion resulting from the construction of the project.

Use temporary erosion and sediment BMPs to prevent contamination of adjacent streams or other watercourses, lakes, ponds or other areas of water impoundment.

Coordinate temporary erosion and sediment BMPs with the construction of permanent erosion and sediment BMPs to provide continuous erosion control. Do not install temporary erosion and sediment BMPs when permanent erosion and sediment BMPs are able to be installed. Once the permit is terminated or transferred to the Department, the maintenance of the permanent erosion and sediment BMPs becomes the responsibility of the NDDOT.

Install stabilization BMPs (mulch, seeding and mulch, etc.) in areas that have been disturbed where work has temporarily or permanently ceased following the timelines established in the applicable permits. If implementation of stabilization is precluded by snow cover, undertake such measures as soon as conditions allow.

Maintain the effectiveness of the temporary erosion and sediment BMPs as long as required to contain sediment runoff. Inspect the temporary erosion and sediment BMPs and complete the inspection and maintenance reports every 14 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall event of 0.25 inch or more. During prolonged rainfall (more than 1 day), conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the event and within 24 hours after the end of the event. Inspections are required only during normal business hours. Install a rain gauge to monitor rainfall amounts as required by the appropriate permit.

Correct any deficiencies in the BMPs within the timelines established in the applicable permits. If conditions do not permit access to the BMP, corrective actions can be taken by installing additional BMPs. Correct the original deficiencies as soon as conditions allow access to their location without causing additional damage to the slopes. In the inspection logs, document the conditions that prohibit access.

Provide copies of all inspections, documentation, record keeping, maintenance, remedial actions, and repairs required by the applicable permits to the Engineer. Provide inspection and maintenance reports within 3 working days after an inspection has been conducted.

Provide immediate written notification to the Engineer of proposed changes to the erosion control plan or SWPPP. The Engineer will review the proposed changes and determine if they are adequate. Documentation of maintenance and inspections that does not affect the erosion control plan or SWPPP does not require approval by the Engineer.

Remove the temporary devices when directed by the Engineer or when permanent erosion and sediment controls are installed.

3. Erosion and Sediment Control Supervisor.

A. General. Designate an erosion and sediment control supervisor. Provide the name and contact information for the supervisor at the preconstruction meeting. If this erosion and sediment control supervisor becomes unavailable on the project, designate a replacement supervisor. Notify the Engineer if this supervisor changes and provide the contact information for the new supervisor.

B. Qualifications. The supervisor shall be:

1. An employee of the Prime Contractor;

2. Familiar with installation, maintenance and removal of BMPs and the requirements of the erosion and sediment control plans, applicable permit requirements, specifications, plans and this provision; and
3. Competent to supervise personnel in erosion and sediment control operations.

C. Duties. The supervisor shall:

1. Provide erosion and sediment control as required by the SWPPP, Plans, and Specifications.
2. Be on the site to supervise the installation, operation, inspection, maintenance, and removal of the erosion and sediment BMPs.
3. Update the SWPPP as work progresses to show changes due to revisions in work schedules or sequence of construction, or as directed by the Engineer. Update the site map to reflect erosion and sediment BMPs that have been installed, changed, or removed.
4. Propose changes to improve erosion and sediment control.
5. Be accessible to the job site within 24-hours.
6. Provide the Engineer with documentation of all erosion and sediment control activities and inspections as required above.

3. PERFORMANCE

Correct all areas of noncompliance within 24 hours after notification of noncompliance. If corrective actions are not taken within 24 hours, the Engineer may:

1. Assess a liquidated damage of \$500 per day per instance;
2. Have deficiencies corrected by another Contractor and deduct the cost of the work from the monies due or to become due to the Contractor;
3. Suspend all work; or
4. Withhold payment on other contract items/pay estimates.

These actions will be applied until deficiencies have been corrected.

4. BASIS OF PAYMENT

BMP installation will be paid for at the contract unit price for erosion and sediment control for the appropriate items and sections. The plans will detail the required BMPs for temporary and permanent installations. The same bid items may be used for temporary and permanent BMPs.

BMP items will be measured as specified in the "Method of Measurement" portion of the appropriate section of the specifications.

BMP item removal will be paid for at the contract unit price for "Remove _____" in the appropriate section of the specifications.

Include the costs for labor, materials, maintenance, equipment, disposal, adherence to the permit, and SWPPP modifications in the respective pay items.

When the Engineer directs the replacement of temporary erosion and sediment BMPs that are no longer functional because of deterioration or functional incapacity and those items were installed as specified in the Contract or as directed by the Engineer, the Department will pay for replacement BMPs

No payment will be made for replacing temporary erosion and sediment BMPs that the Engineer determines are ineffective because of improper installation, lack of maintenance, or the Contractor's failure to pursue timely installation of permanent erosion and sediment BMPs as required in the Contract.

No payment will be made for replacing temporary erosion and sediment BMPs due to contractor operations. Include the cost to move Flotation Silt Curtain as work progresses in the price bid for "Flotation Silt Curtain".

Erosion and sediment controls for Contractor Controlled Areas are the responsibility of the Contractor and will not be paid for by the Department.

Removal of sediment from silt fence and fiber rolls will be paid for at the price listed in the "Price Schedule PS-1."

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION

FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

GENERAL

Work may impact migratory birds or active migratory bird nests. A nest is considered active when it contains eggs or chicks.

Nests are active primarily during the primary breeding season for migratory birds in North Dakota from February 1 to July 15.

All reasonable, prudent, and effective measures should be identified and implemented to avoid take. The definition of take in 50 CFR 10.12 is: to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect.

PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

General

If no active nests are present at bridges, reinforced concrete box culverts, or structural plate pipes; prevent migratory birds from building new nests and from using nests built in previous years.

Preventative measures include securing tarps, fabric, netting, or wire mesh to the structure to prevent and discourage nesting. Additional measures may include hosing or knocking down any inactive nests or unfinished nests while avoiding take.

Preventative measures may be utilized before, during, and after breeding season.

Collect nests and nest debris and treat as agriculture waste. Disposal can occur by hauling waste to a permitted landfill or on-site when mixed with topsoil uniformly at the rate of 2 tons per acre away from water bodies and runoff.

If a nest where birds are present is found; the Contractor shall have a qualified biologist conduct a bird/nest survey no more than 5 working days prior to starting work at the structure site. A biologist is considered qualified if they have obtained a 4 year degree from an accredited university in a natural sciences field and is employed as an environmental professional.

If active nests are identified, cease construction or demolition and maintain a minimum buffer of 25 feet around active nests to avoid take. The qualified biologist may adjust the buffered distance in coordination with the USFWS. Maintain the buffer as construction resumes until the nests are no longer active.

SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

The USFWS requires that field surveys conducted for nesting birds with the intent of avoiding take include documentation of the presence of migratory birds, eggs, inactive and active nests, along with information regarding the qualifications of the biologists performing the survey, and any avoidance measures implemented at the project site.

If the survey or other available information indicates a potential for take of migratory birds, their eggs, or active nests, contact the USFWS for further coordination on the extent of the impact and the long-term implications of the intended use of the project on migratory bird populations.

Ecological Services
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
3425 Miriam Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58501
701-250-4481

BASIS OF PAYMENT

Include the costs for the removal and disposal of nests, the prevention of nesting, and bird/nest surveys in the price bid for the work at the structure site.

Such payment is full compensation for furnishing all materials, equipment, labor, and incidentals to complete the work as specified.

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION
LOCAL AGENCY CONTRACTS

References to NDDOT, Department, Director, or Engineer in the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and other portions of the Contract must be construed as referring to the Owner of the project.

If the Contractor intends to file a claim for additional compensation for work or material not covered by the Contract, the Contractor is required to prosecute the claim in accordance with the 2014 Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 104.05, "Claims for Adjustment". The provisions of Section 104.05 D, "Conditions Precedent to Contractor's Demand for Arbitration", are not applicable to this Contract, nor are the provisions of North Dakota Century Code §24-02-26 et seq. regarding arbitration applicable, as the North Dakota Department of Transportation is not a party to the Contract.

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION
PERMITS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS
NON-REPORTING NATIONWIDE 14 SECTION 404 PERMIT
LINEAR TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

PROJECT NUMBER: BRO-0009(044) – PCN: 20340

December 2014

This Special Provision incorporates a Non-Reporting US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Nationwide 14 Section 404 Permit. A Non-Reporting Nationwide 14 404 Permit is utilized in situations where impacts to USACE jurisdictional waters meet specific criteria which allow work in the Waters of the US without preconstruction notification (permit application). To use the Non-Reporting Permit the conditions listed in the attached Fact Sheets and Regional Conditions must be followed.

The Contractor shall be responsible for complying with all the terms and conditions as contained in the permit(s) attached hereto. Bidders shall become familiar with all standard conditions and special conditions of the permit(s) and submit their bid for the construction of this project based on the following:

- **Nationwide14 Non-Reporting Section 404 Permit**
The Non-Reporting Nationwide 14 USACE 404 Permit authorizes impacts on linear transportation projects resulting in impacts to jurisdictional waters of the US. All temporarily impacted areas will be restored to original contours.

The contractor shall be responsible for obtaining permits for impacts not authorized by this Non-Reporting Nationwide 14 Permit. The Contractor shall obtain a NDPDES – Storm Water Permit prior to beginning work.

DECISION DOCUMENT NATIONWIDE PERMIT 14

This document discusses the factors considered by the Corps of Engineers (Corps) during the issuance process for this Nationwide Permit (NWP). This document contains: (1) the public interest review required by Corps regulations at 33 CFR 320.4(a)(1) and (2); (2) a discussion of the environmental considerations necessary to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act; and (3) the impact analysis specified in Subparts C through F of the 404(b)(1) Guidelines (40 CFR Part 230). This evaluation of the NWP includes a discussion of compliance with applicable laws, consideration of public comments, an alternatives analysis, and a general assessment of individual and cumulative impacts, including the general potential effects on each of the public interest factors specified at 33 CFR 320.4(a).

1.0 Text of the Nationwide Permit

Linear Transportation Projects. Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) in waters of the United States. For linear transportation projects in non-tidal waters, the discharge 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 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 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, 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 in a special aquatic site, including wetlands. (See general condition 31.) (Sections 10 and 404)

Note: Some discharges 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).

1.1 Requirements

General conditions of the NWP are in the Federal Register notice announcing the issuance of this NWP. Pre-construction notification requirements, additional conditions, limitations, and restrictions are in 33 CFR part 330.

1.2 Statutory Authority

- Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403)
- Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344)

1.3 Compliance with Related Laws (33 CFR 320.3)

1.3.1 General

NWPs are a type of general permit designed to authorize certain activities that have minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and generally comply with the related laws cited in 33 CFR 320.3. Activities that result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment cannot be authorized by NWPs. Individual review of each activity authorized by an NWP will not normally be performed, except when pre-construction notification to the Corps is required or when an applicant requests verification that an activity complies with an NWP. Potential adverse impacts and compliance with the laws cited in 33 CFR 320.3 are controlled by the terms and conditions of each NWP, regional and case-specific conditions, and the review process that is undertaken prior to the issuance of NWPs.

The evaluation of this NWP, and related documentation, considers compliance with each of the following laws, where applicable: Sections 401, 402, and 404 of the Clean Water Act; Section 307(c) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended; Section 302 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956; the Migratory Marine Game-Fish Act; the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, the Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended; the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966; the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act; the Endangered Species Act; the Deepwater Port Act of 1974; the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972; Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act; the Ocean Thermal Energy Act of 1980; the National Fishing Enhancement Act of 1984; the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation and Management Act, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. In addition, compliance of the NWP with other Federal requirements, such as Executive Orders and Federal regulations addressing issues such as floodplains, essential fish habitat, and critical resource waters is considered.

1.3.2 Terms and Conditions

Many NWP's have pre-construction notification requirements that trigger case-by-case review of certain activities. Two NWP general conditions require case-by-case review of all activities that may adversely affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species or historic properties (i.e., general conditions 18 and 20). General condition 16 restricts the use of NWP's for activities that are located in Federally-designated wild and scenic rivers. None of the NWP's authorize the construction of artificial reefs. General condition 28 prohibits the use of an NWP with other NWP's, except when the acreage loss of waters of the United States does not exceed the highest specified acreage limit of the NWP's used to authorize the single and complete project.

In some cases, activities authorized by an NWP may require other federal, state, or local authorizations. Examples of such cases include, but are not limited to: activities that are in marine sanctuaries or affect marine sanctuaries or marine mammals; the ownership, construction, location, and operation of ocean thermal conversion facilities or deep water ports beyond the territorial seas; activities that result in discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States and require Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification; or activities in a state operating under a coastal zone management program approved by the Secretary of Commerce under the Coastal Zone Management Act. In such cases, a provision of the NWP's states that an NWP does not obviate the need to obtain other authorizations required by law. [33 CFR 330.4(b)(2)]

Additional safeguards include provisions that allow the Chief of Engineers, division engineers, and/or district engineers to: assert discretionary authority and require an individual permit for a specific activity; modify NWP's for specific activities by adding special conditions on a case-by-case basis; add conditions on a regional or nationwide basis to certain NWP's; or take action to suspend or revoke an NWP or NWP authorization for activities within a region or state. Regional conditions are imposed to protect important regional concerns and resources. [33 CFR 330.4(e) and 330.5]

1.3.3 Review Process

The analyses in this document and the coordination that was undertaken prior to the issuance of the NWP fulfill the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and other acts promulgated to protect the quality of the environment.

All NWP's that authorize activities that may result in discharges into waters of the United States require water quality certification. NWP's that authorize activities within, or affecting land or water uses within a state that has a Federally-approved coastal zone management program, must also be certified as consistent with the state's program. The procedures to ensure that the NWP's comply with these laws are described in 33 CFR 330.4(c) and (d), respectively.

1.4 Public Comment and Response

For a summary of the public comments received in response to the February 16, 2011, Federal Register notice, refer to the preamble in the Federal Register notice announcing the reissuance of this NWP. The substantive comments received in response to the February 16, 2011, Federal Register notice were used to improve the NWP by changing NWP terms and limits, pre-construction notification requirements, and/or NWP general conditions, as necessary.

The Corps did not propose any changes to this NWP. One commenter suggested that this NWP should authorize only the maintenance of existing linear transportation projects because the construction of new linear transportation projects results in more than minimal adverse environmental effects. One commenter said that this NWP should not authorize parking lots. One commenter stated that activities in tidal waters should not be authorized by this NWP because any proposed linear transportation project impacting tidal wetlands require an individual permit to more thoroughly assess impacts on those aquatic habitats.

This NWP should not be limited to authorizing the maintenance of existing linear transportation projects. The terms and conditions of this NWP, including its acreage limits and pre-construction notification thresholds, provide an effective means for authorizing linear transportation projects with minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Parking lots may be an integral part of a single and complete linear transportation project and may be authorized under this NWP. Small linear transportation projects constructed or maintained in tidal waters may be authorized by this NWP, if they comply with appropriate thresholds and result in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Division engineers can regionally condition this NWP to restrict or prohibit the use of this NWP to authorize structures or fills in tidal waters where necessary.

Most commenters suggested adding a linear foot limit to this NWP to ensure that it only authorizes activities with minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, stating that the current NWP authorizes large amounts of small streams to be permanently lost or significantly altered. One commenter recommended a 100 linear foot limit for the loss of perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams. One commenter said that the 1/2-acre limit is too large when compared to other NWPs that limit impacts to 1/10-acre. One commenter suggested limiting private roads to 200 feet in length, with a maximum width of 16 feet. One commenter recommended that public road projects with multiple crossings should have a maximum cumulative limit of two acres for all crossings associated with that project.

We believe the 1/2-acre and 1/3-acre limits are appropriate for ensuring that the NWP authorizes only those linear transportation projects that result in minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Division engineers can regionally condition this NWP to decrease these acreage limits or impose linear foot limits to provide additional protection for wetlands and other waters in a particular district or region. We do not agree that public and private crossings should have different acreage limits. The

environmental effects are not dependent on the status of the entity who proposes to construct the project. A 200 linear foot limit was removed from NWP 14 in 2007 to simplify this NWP. The Corps is not aware of situations where this change resulted in projects being authorized that had more than minimal adverse effects.

One commenter asserted that using this NWP prevents the public from commenting on large transportation projects. Another commenter said that this NWP should not authorize expansion of existing projects, because it discourages avoidance and minimization and is contrary to the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. One commenter stated that use of this NWP for the expansion, modification, or improvement of previously authorized projects could result in cumulative impacts that exceed the acreage limits and said the impacts of previously authorized projects should count towards the acreage limit.

Linear transportation projects that involve small losses of waters of the United States and result in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment would not generally generate substantive public comments in response to a public notice and should not require public notices. It is appropriate to authorize expansions, modifications, or improvements to existing projects, as long as those activities comply with the terms and conditions of the NWP, including the applicable acreage limit. An expansion, modification, or improvement of an existing project has few practicable alternatives available because it is a change to a previously constructed project. Alternatives that would involve relocating an existing project are likely to result in more adverse effects to the aquatic environment. An expansion, modification, or improvement of a previously authorized single and complete linear transportation project should include the previously authorized losses of waters of the United States when determining whether the acreage limit would be exceeded by the expanded, modified, or improved project, if the expansion, modification, or improvement is not a separate single and complete project. Factors that may affect this determination include the length of time between the original project and the expansion, modification or improvement; the degree of independent utility of the original project and the expansion, modification or improvement; and the degree to which the expansion, modification or improvement may have been already envisioned, or planning might already have begun, at the time the original project was authorized. Under no circumstance will district engineers allow "piecemealing" of projects (for this or any other NWP) in order to meet thresholds.

One commenter requested that the term "minimum necessary" used in the first paragraph of this NWP be defined. One commenter asked if temporary fill may be put in place for up to two years without requiring any mitigation, and another commenter requested a definition for "temporary." One commenter suggested that culverts or other appropriate measures should be required to maintain existing drainage patterns, all stream crossings should span the bankfull width of a stream, and in cases where bottomless culverts or bridge structures are not used, the bottom of the structure should match stream slope. Another commenter suggested that the NWP should require the use of best management practices to avoid sediment loading of waters and that best management practices should be used in upland areas and within waters to protect downstream water quality.

The decision as to whether a stream channel modification is the “minimum necessary” and whether a fill is “temporary” is to be determined on a case-by-case basis, after considering the specifics of the proposed activity and the types of aquatic resources proposed to be impacted by the linear transportation project. General condition 2, aquatic life movements, and general condition 9, management of water flows, require that linear transportation projects be designed to sustain corridors for aquatic life movements and maintain, to the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of streams and other open waters. General condition 12, soil erosion and sediment controls, requires permittees to take appropriate measures to reduce or prevent movements of sediment into waters during construction. Water quality management measures may also be required by district engineers on a case-by-case basis after evaluating a pre-construction notification.

One commenter said that pre-construction notification should be required for stream impacts that exceed 100 linear feet. Another commenter stated that any stream channel modifications should require pre-construction notification. One commenter suggested requiring low ground pressure equipment, wide tires, rubberized racks, lightweight equipment, and the use of varied paths to avoid repeatedly crossing wetlands at the same location, to protect wetlands. One commenter suggested sending pre-construction notifications to tribes to avoid impacts to tribal treaty natural and cultural resources. One commenter recommended that the Corps consult with the Federal Highway Administration to streamline projects and align with their efforts.

The present pre-construction notification thresholds provide sufficient protection for streams, and division engineers can regionally condition this NWP to require pre-construction notification for proposed losses of stream beds that would exceed a specified amount. Streams with riffle and pool complexes are considered to be special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines and would require pre-construction notification. General condition 11, equipment, establishes requirements for equipment working in wetlands or mudflats and we believe this general condition provides sufficient protection for those types of construction impacts. Division engineers can regionally condition this NWP to require pre-construction notification for activities that may affect tribal treaty resources, and consult with those tribes before making a decision on whether the activity is authorized by this NWP. This NWP, as well as other NWPs such as NWP 23, provides a means for streamlining the authorization of linear transportation projects and working cooperatively with the Federal Highway Administration and state departments of transportation.

2.0 Alternatives

This evaluation includes an analysis of alternatives based on the requirements of NEPA, which requires a more expansive review than the Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines. The alternatives discussed below are based on an analysis of the potential environmental impacts and impacts to the Corps, Federal, Tribal, and state resource agencies, general public, and prospective permittees. Since the consideration of off-site

alternatives under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines does not apply to specific projects authorized by general permits, the alternatives analysis discussed below consists of a general NEPA alternatives analysis for the NWP.

2.1 No Action Alternative (No Nationwide Permit)

The no action alternative would not achieve one of the goals of the Corps Nationwide Permit Program, which is to reduce the regulatory burden on applicants for activities that result in minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. The no action alternative would also reduce the Corps ability to pursue the current level of review for other activities that have greater adverse effects on the aquatic environment, including activities that require individual permits as a result of the Corps exercising its discretionary authority under the NWP program. The no action alternative would also reduce the Corps ability to conduct compliance actions.

If this NWP is not available, substantial additional resources would be required for the Corps to evaluate these minor activities through the individual permit process, and for the public and Federal, Tribal, and state resource agencies to review and comment on the large number of public notices for these activities. In a considerable majority of cases, when the Corps publishes public notices for proposed activities that result in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, the Corps typically does not receive responses to these public notices from either the public or Federal, Tribal, and state resource agencies. Another important benefit of the NWP program that would not be achieved through the no action alternative is the incentive for project proponents to design their projects so that those activities meet the terms and conditions of an NWP. The Corps believes the NWPs have significantly reduced adverse effects to the aquatic environment because most applicants modify their projects to comply with the NWPs and avoid the delays and costs typically associated with the individual permit process.

In the absence of this NWP, Department of the Army (DA) authorization in the form of another general permit (i.e., regional or programmatic general permits, where available) or individual permits would be required. Corps district offices may develop regional general permits if an NWP is not available, but this is an impractical and inefficient method for activities with minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment that are conducted across the Nation. Not all districts would develop these regional general permits for a variety of reasons. The regulated public, especially those companies that conduct activities in more than one Corps district, would be adversely affected by the widespread use of regional general permits because of the greater potential for lack of consistency and predictability in the authorization of similar activities with minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. These companies would incur greater costs in their efforts to comply with different regional general permit requirements between Corps districts. Nevertheless, in some states Corps districts have issued programmatic general permits to take the place of this and other NWPs. However, this approach only works in states with regulatory programs comparable to the Corps Regulatory Program.

2.2 National Modification Alternatives

Since the Corps Nationwide Permit program began in 1977, the Corps has continuously strived to develop NWP that authorize activities that result only in minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Every five years the Corps reevaluates the NWPs during the reissuance process, and may modify an NWP to address concerns for the aquatic environment. Utilizing collected data and institutional knowledge concerning activities authorized by the Corps regulatory program, the Corps reevaluates the potential impacts of activities authorized by NWPs. The Corps also uses substantive public comments on proposed NWPs to assess the expected impacts. This NWP was developed to authorize linear transportation projects that have minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. The Corps has considered suggested changes to the terms and conditions of this NWP, as well as modifying or adding NWP general conditions, as discussed in the preamble of the Federal Register notice announcing the reissuance of this NWP.

In the February 16, 2011, Federal Register notice, the Corps requested comments on the proposed reissuance of this NWP. The Corps did not propose any changes to this NWP.

2.3 Regional Modification Alternatives

An important aspect for the NWPs is the emphasis on regional conditions to address differences in aquatic resource functions, services, and values across the nation. All Corps divisions and districts are expected to add regional conditions to the NWPs to enhance protection of the aquatic environment and address local concerns. Division engineers can also revoke an NWP if the use of that NWP results in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment, especially in high value or unique wetlands and other waters.

Corps divisions and districts also monitor and analyze the cumulative adverse effects of the NWPs, and if warranted, further restrict or prohibit the use of the NWPs to ensure that the NWPs do not authorize activities that result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. To the extent practicable, division and district engineers will use regulatory automated information systems and institutional knowledge about the typical adverse effects of activities authorized by NWPs, as well as substantive public comments, to assess the individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment resulting from regulated activities.

2.4 Case-specific On-site Alternatives

Although the terms and conditions for this NWP have been established at the national level to authorize most activities that have minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment, division and district engineers have the authority to impose case-specific special conditions on NWP authorizations to ensure that the authorized activities

will result in minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects.

General condition 23 requires the permittee to minimize and avoid impacts to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable on the project site. Off-site alternatives cannot be considered for activities authorized by NWP. During the evaluation of a pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine that additional avoidance and minimization is practicable. The district engineer may also condition the NWP authorization to require compensatory mitigation to offset losses of waters of the United States and ensure that the net adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal. As another example, the NWP authorization can be conditioned to prohibit the permittee from conducting the activity during specific times of the year to protect spawning fish and shellfish. If the proposed activity will result in more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, then the district engineer will exercise discretionary authority and require an individual permit. Discretionary authority can be asserted where there are concerns for the aquatic environment, including high value aquatic habitats. The individual permit review process requires a project-specific alternatives analysis, including the consideration of off-site alternatives, and a public interest review.

3.0 Affected Environment

The affected environment consists of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The total land area in the United States is approximately 2,300,000,000 acres, and the total land area in the contiguous United States is approximately 1,894,000,000 acres (Lubowski et al. 2006). Land uses in 48 states of the contiguous United States as of 2002 is provided in Table 3.1 (Lubowski et al. 2006). In the contiguous United States, approximately 67 percent of the land is privately owned, 31 percent is held by the United States government, and two percent is owned by state or local governments (Dale et al. 2000). Developed non-federal lands comprise 4.4 percent of the total land area of the contiguous United States (Dale et al. 2000).

Table 3.1. Agricultural and non-agricultural land uses in the 48 states (Lubowski et al. 2006).

Land Use	Acres	Percent of Total
Agriculture	1,171,000,000	61.8
Forest land	425,000,000	22.4
Transportation use	27,000,000	1.4
Recreation and wildlife areas	100,000,000	5.3
National defense areas	15,000,000	0.8
Urban land	59,000,000	3.1
Miscellaneous use	97,000,000	5.1
Total land area	1,894,000,000	100.0

The Federal Geographic Data Committee has established the Cowardin system developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (Cowardin et al. 1979) as the national standard for wetland mapping, monitoring, and data reporting (Dahl 2011) (see also

<http://www.fgdc.gov/standards/projects/FGDC-standards-projects/wetlands/fgdc-announce> , accessed December 12, 2011). The Cowardin system is a hierarchical system which describes various wetland and deepwater habitats, using structural characteristics such as vegetation, substrate, and water regime as defining characteristics. Wetlands are defined by plant communities, soils, or inundation or flooding frequency. Deepwater habitats are permanently flooded areas located below the wetland boundary. In rivers and lakes, deepwater habitats are usually more than two meters deep.

There are five major systems in the Cowardin classification scheme: marine, estuarine, riverine, lacustrine, and palustrine (Cowardin et al. 1979). The marine system consists of open ocean on the continental shelf and its high energy coastline. The estuarine system consists of tidal deepwater habitats and adjacent tidal wetlands that are usually partially enclosed by land, but may have open connections to open ocean waters. The riverine system generally consists of all wetland and deepwater habitats located within a river channel. The lacustrine system generally consists of wetland and deepwater habitats located within a topographic depression or dammed river channel, with a total area greater than 20 acres. The palustrine system generally includes all non-tidal wetlands and wetlands located in tidal areas with salinities less than 0.5 parts per thousand; it also includes ponds less than 20 acres in size. Approximately 95 percent of wetlands in the conterminous United States are freshwater wetlands, and the remaining 5 percent are estuarine or marine wetlands (Dahl 2011).

The Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-645) requires the USFWS to submit wetland status and trends reports to Congress (Dahl 2011). The latest status and trends report, which covers the period of 2004 to 2009, is summarized in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Estimated aquatic resource acreages in the conterminous United States in 2009 (Dahl 2011).

Aquatic Habitat Category	Estimated Area in 2009 (acres)
Marine intertidal	227,800
Estuarine intertidal non-vegetated	1,017,700
Estuarine intertidal vegetated	4,539,700
All intertidal waters and wetlands	5,785,200
Freshwater ponds	6,709,300
Freshwater vegetated	97,565,300
• Freshwater emergent wetlands	27,430,500
• Freshwater shrub wetlands	18,511,500
• Freshwater forested wetlands	51,623,300
All freshwater wetlands	104,274,600
Lacustrine deepwater habitats	16,859,600
Riverine deepwater habitats	7,510,500
Estuarine subtidal habitats	18,776,500
All wetlands and deepwater habitats	153,206,400

The acreage of lacustrine deepwater habitats does not include the open waters of Great Lakes (Dahl 2011).

According to Hall et al. (1994), there are more than 204 million acres of wetlands and deepwater habitats in the State of Alaska, including approximately 174.7 million acres of wetlands. Wetlands and deepwater habitats comprise approximately 50.7 percent of the surface area in Alaska (Hall et al. 1994).

The National Resources Inventory (NRI) is a statistical survey conducted by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (USDA 2009) of natural resources on non-federal land in the United States. The NRCS defines non-federal land as privately owned lands, tribal and trust lands, and lands under the control of local and State governments. The land use determined by 2007 NRI is summarized in Table 3.3. The 2007 NRI estimates that there are 110,671,500 acres of palustrine and estuarine wetlands on non-Federal land and water areas in the United States (USDA 2009). The 2007 NRI estimates that there are 48,471,100 acres of open waters on non-Federal land in the United States, including lacustrine, riverine, and marine habitats, as well as estuarine deepwater habitats.

Table 3.3. The 2007 National Resources Inventory acreages for palustrine and estuarine wetlands on non-federal land, by land cover/use category (USDA 2009).

National Resources Inventory Land Cover/Use Category	Area of Palustrine and Estuarine Wetlands (acres)
cropland, pastureland, and Conservation Reserve Program land	16,790,300
forest land	66,043,100
rangeland	7,940,300
other rural land	14,744,800
developed land	1,571,900
water area	3,581,100
Total	110,671,500

The land cover/use categories used by the 2007 NRI are defined below (USDA 2009). Croplands are areas used to produce crops adapted for harvest. Pastureland is land managed for livestock grazing, through the production of introduced forage plants. Conservation Reserve Program land is under a Conservation Reserve Program contract. Forest land is comprised of at least 10 percent single stem woody plant species that will be at least 13 feet tall at maturity. Rangeland is land on which plant cover consists mostly of native grasses, herbaceous plants, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing, and introduced forage plant species. Other rural land consists of farmsteads and other farm structures, field windbreaks, marshland, and barren land. Developed land is comprised of large urban and built-up areas (i.e., urban and built-up areas 10 acres or more in size), small built-up areas (i.e., developed lands 0.25 to 10 acres in size), and rural transportation land (e.g., roads, railroads, and associated rights-of-way outside urban and built-up areas). Water areas are comprised of waterbodies and streams that are permanent open waters.

The wetlands data from the Fish and Wildlife Service's Status and Trends study and the Natural Resources Conservation Service's National Resources Inventory should not be compared, because they use different methods and analyses to produce their results (Dahl 2011).

Leopold, Wolman, and Miller (1964) estimated that there are approximately 3,250,000 miles of river and stream channels in the United States. This estimate is based on an analysis of 1:24,000 scale topographic maps, by stream order. This estimate does not include many small streams. Many small streams are not mapped on 1:24,000 scale U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps (Leopold 1994) or included in other analyses (Meyer and Wallace 2001). In a study of stream mapping in the southeastern United States, only 20% of the stream network was mapped on 1:24,000 scale topographic maps, and nearly none of the observed intermittent or ephemeral streams were indicated on those maps (Hansen 2001). For a 1:24,000 scale topographic map, the smallest tributary found by using 10-foot contour

interval has drainage area of 0.7 square mile and length of 1,500 feet, and smaller channels are common throughout the United States (Leopold 1994). Due to the difficulty in mapping small streams, there are no accurate estimates of the total number of river or stream miles in the conterminous United States that may be classified as “waters of the United States.”

The USFWS status and trends study does not assess the condition or quality of wetlands and deepwater habitats (Dahl 2011). The Nation’s aquatic resource base is underestimated by the USFWS status and trends study, the National Wetland Inventory (NWI), and studies that estimate the length or number of stream channels within watersheds (see above). The status and trends study does not include Alaska and Hawaii. The underestimate by the status and trends study and the NWI results from the minimum size of wetlands detected through remote sensing techniques and the difficulty of identifying certain wetland types through those remote sensing techniques. The NWI maps do not show small or linear wetlands (Tiner 1997) that may be directly impacted by activities authorized by NWP. For the latest USFWS status and trends study, most of the wetlands identified are larger than 1 acre, but the minimum size of detectable wetlands varies by wetland type (Dahl 2011). Some wetland types less than one acre in size can be identified; the smallest wetland detected for the most recent status and trends report was 0.1 acre (Dahl 2011). Because of the limitations of remote sensing techniques, certain wetland types are not included in the USFWS status and trends study: seagrass beds, submerged aquatic vegetation, submerged reefs, and certain types of forested wetlands (Dahl 2011). Therefore, activities authorized by NWP will adversely affect a smaller proportion of the Nation’s wetland base than indicated by the wetlands acreage estimates provided in the most recent status and trends report, or the NWI maps for a particular region.

Information on water quality in waters and wetlands, as well as the causes of water quality impairment, is collected by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.EPA) under sections 305(b) and 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Table 3.4 provides U.S. EPA’s most recent national summary of water quality in the Nation’s waters and wetlands.

Table 3.4. The 2010 national summary of water quality data (U.S. EPA 2012).

Category of water	Total waters	Total waters assessed	Percent of waters assessed	Good waters	Threatened waters	Impaired waters
Rivers and streams	3,533,205 miles	965,693 miles	27.3	445,079 miles	6,369 miles	514,246 miles
Lakes, reservoirs and ponds	41,666,049 acres	18,796,765 acres	45.1	5,833,964 acres	38,681 acres	12,924,120 acres
Bays and estuaries	87,791 square miles	32,830 square miles	37.4	11,045 square miles	17 square miles	21,768 square miles
Coastal shoreline	58,618 miles	9,143 miles	15.6	1,746 miles	0 miles	7,396 miles
Ocean and near coastal waters	54,120 square miles	1,275 square miles	2.4	968 square miles	0 square miles	307 square miles
Wetlands	107,700,000 acres	1,311,645 acres	1.2	208,944 acres	805 acres	1,101,895 acres
Great Lakes shoreline	5,202 miles	4,431 miles	85.2	78 miles	0 miles	4,353 miles
Great Lakes open waters	60,546 square miles	53,332 square miles	88.1	62 square miles	0 square miles	53,270 square miles

According to the 2010 national summary (U.S. EPA 2012), 53% of assessed rivers and streams, 66% of assessed bays and estuaries, 81% of assessed coastal shoreline, 24% of assessed ocean and near coastal waters, and 84% of assessed wetlands are impaired.

For rivers and streams, 34 causes of impairment were identified, and the top 10 causes were pathogens, sediment, nutrients, organic enrichment/oxygen depletion, polychlorinated biphenyls, habitat alterations, metals (excluding mercury), mercury, flow alterations, and temperature. The primary sources of impairment for the assessed rivers and streams were agriculture, atmospheric deposition, unknown sources, hydrology modification, urban-related runoff/stormwater, wildlife, municipal discharges/sewage, unspecified non-point sources, habitat alterations, and resource extraction.

For bays and estuaries, 28 causes of impairment were identified, and the top 10 causes of impairment were mercury, pathogens, polychlorinated biphenyls, organic enrichment/oxygen depletion, dioxins, metals (excluding mercury), noxious aquatic plants, pesticides, algal growth, and unknown causes of impaired biota. The primary sources of impairment of bays and estuaries were atmospheric deposition, "unknown," municipal discharges/sewage, wildlife, industrial, other sources, agriculture, unspecified non-point sources, hydrologic modifications, and habitat alterations.

For coastal shorelines, 17 causes of impairment were listed, led by mercury, pathogens,

organic enrichment/oxygen depletion, metals (excluding mercury), pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, turbidity, nutrients, algal growth, and unknown causes of impaired biota. The top 10 sources of impairment for coastal shorelines were “unknown,” atmospheric deposition, urban-related runoff/stormwater, municipal discharges/sewage, agriculture, hydrologic modifications, industrial, unspecified non-point sources, wildlife, and recreational boating and marinas.

For ocean and near coastal waters, 16 causes of impairment were identified, and the top 10 causes of impairment were mercury, pathogens, organic enrichment/oxygen depletion, nuisance exotic species, toxics, polychlorinated biphenyls, turbidity, pesticides, metals, and toxic organics. Habitat alterations were ranked eleventh. The primary sources of impairment of ocean and near coastal waters were “unknown,” atmospheric deposition, recreational boating and marinas, municipal discharges/sewage, unspecified non-point sources, urban-related runoff/stormwater, recreation and tourism (non-boating), industrial, hydrologic modifications, and construction.

For wetlands, 27 causes of impairment were identified, and the top 10 causes were organic enrichment/oxygen depletion, pathogens, mercury, metals (excluding mercury), habitat alterations, nutrients, flow alterations, toxic inorganics, total toxics, and sediment. The primary sources for wetland impairment were “unknown,” wildlife, municipal discharges/sewage, agriculture, atmospheric deposition, industrial, hydrology modifications, resource extraction, other, and unspecified non-point sources.

Most causes and sources of impairment are not due to activities regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. Habitat alterations as a cause or source of impairment may be the result of activities regulated under section 404 and section 10 because they involve discharges of dredged or fill material or structures or work in navigable waters, but habitat alterations may also occur as a result of activities not regulated under those two statutes, such as the removal of vegetation from upland riparian areas. Hydrologic modifications may or may not be regulated under section 404 or section 10.

Not all of the Nation’s aquatic resources are subject to regulatory jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Waters of the United States subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act are defined at 33 CFR part 328. Some wetlands are not subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction because they do not meet the criteria at Part 328. In its decision in *Solid Waste County of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*, 531 U.S. 159 (2001), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Clean Water Act jurisdiction does not apply to isolated, intrastate, non-navigable waters based on their use as habitat for migratory birds. Tiner (2003) estimated that in some areas of the country, the proportion of wetlands that are geographically isolated, and may not be subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction is approximately 20 to 50 percent of the wetland area, and there are other areas where more than 50 percent of the wetlands are geographically isolated. Geographically isolated wetlands comprise a substantial proportion of the wetlands found in regions with arid, semi-arid, and semi-humid climates, as well as areas with karst topography (Tiner 2003).

However, it is difficult to determine from maps or aerial photographs whether wetlands are hydrologically isolated from other waters, because there may be small surface hydrologic connections that are not included on those maps or detected by those photographs (Tiner 2003). The scope of waters subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction has also been affected by the U.S. Supreme Court decision in the consolidated cases of *Rapanos v. U.S.* and *Carabell v. U.S.*, but there have been no formal studies to estimate the proportion of wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources that may have been affected by that decision.

This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into all waters of the United States. These waters are included in the marine, estuarine, palustrine, lacustrine, and riverine systems of the Cowardin classification system.

Wetland functions are the biophysical processes that occur within a wetland (King et al. 2000). Wetlands provide many functions, such as habitat for fish and shellfish, habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife, habitat for rare and endangered species, food production, plant production, flood conveyance, flood-peak reduction, flood storage, shoreline stabilization, water supply, ground water recharge, pollutant removal, sediment accretion, and nutrient uptake (NRC 1992).

Functions provided by streams include sediment transport, water transport, transport of nutrients and detritus, habitat for many species of plants and animals (including endangered or threatened species), and maintenance of biodiversity (NRC 1992). Streams also provide hydrologic functions, nutrient cycling functions, food web support, and corridors for movement of aquatic organisms (Allan and Castillo 2007).

Freshwater ecosystems provide services such as water for drinking, household uses, manufacturing, thermoelectric power generation, irrigation, and aquaculture; production of finfish, waterfowl, and shellfish; and non-extractive services, such as flood control, transportation, recreation (e.g., swimming and boating), pollution dilution, hydroelectric generation, wildlife habitat, soil fertilization, and enhancement of property values (Postel and Carpenter 1997).

Marine ecosystems provide a number of ecosystem services, including fish production; materials cycling (e.g., nitrogen, carbon, oxygen, phosphorous, and sulfur); transformation, detoxification, and sequestration of pollutants and wastes produced by humans; support of ocean-based recreation, tourism, and retirement industries; and coastal land development and valuation, including aesthetics related to living near the ocean (Peterson and Lubchenco 1997).

Activities authorized by this NWP will provide a wide variety of services that are valued by society. For example, linear transportation projects provide routes to transport goods and services. These projects are also used to move people from one location to another. Linear transportation projects provide infrastructure that is essential for sustaining the national economy.

4.0 Environmental Consequences

4.1 General Evaluation Criteria

This document contains a general assessment of the foreseeable effects of the individual activities authorized by this NWP and the anticipated cumulative effects of those activities. In the assessment of these individual and cumulative effects, the terms and limits of the NWP, pre-construction notification requirements, and the standard NWP general conditions are considered. The supplemental documentation provided by division engineers will address how regional conditions affect the individual and cumulative effects of the NWP.

The following evaluation comprises the NEPA analysis, the public interest review specified in 33 CFR 320.4(a)(1) and (2), and the impact analysis specified in Subparts C through F of the 404(b)(1) Guidelines (40 CFR Part 230).

The issuance of an NWP is based on a general assessment of the effects on public interest and environmental factors that are likely to occur as a result of using this NWP to authorize activities in waters of the United States. As such, this assessment must be speculative or predictive in general terms. Since NWPs authorize activities across the nation, projects eligible for NWP authorization may be constructed in a wide variety of environmental settings. Therefore, it is difficult to predict all of the indirect impacts that may be associated with each activity authorized by an NWP. For example, the NWP that authorizes 25 cubic yard discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States may be used to fulfill a variety of project purposes. Indication that a factor is not relevant to a particular NWP does not necessarily mean that the NWP would never have an effect on that factor, but that it is a factor not readily identified with the authorized activity. Factors may be relevant, but the adverse effects on the aquatic environment are negligible, such as the impacts of a boat ramp on water level fluctuations or flood hazards. Only the reasonably foreseeable direct or indirect effects are included in the environmental assessment for this NWP. Division and district engineers will impose, as necessary, additional conditions on the NWP authorization or exercise discretionary authority to address locally important factors or to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. In any case, adverse effects will be controlled by the terms, conditions, and additional provisions of the NWP. For example, Section 7 Endangered Species Act consultation will be required for activities that may affect endangered or threatened species or critical habitat.

4.2 Impact Analysis

This NWP authorizes the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects. The acreage limit for this NWP is 1/2 acre, if the linear transportation project is located in non-tidal waters. If the linear transportation project is located in tidal waters, acreage limit is 1/3 acre.

Pre-construction notification is required for NWP activities resulting in discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites or discharges resulting in the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of waters of the United States. The pre-construction notification requirement allows district engineers to review proposed activities on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse effects of those activities on the aquatic environment are minimal. If the district engineer determines that the adverse effects of a particular project are more than minimal after considering mitigation, then discretionary authority will be asserted and the applicant will be notified that another form of DA authorization, such as a regional general permit or individual permit, is required (see 33 CFR 330.4(e) and 330.5).

Additional conditions can be placed on proposed activities on a regional or case-by-case basis to ensure that the activities have minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Regional conditioning of this NWP will be used to account for differences in aquatic resource functions, services, and values across the country, ensure that the NWP authorizes only those activities with minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment, and allow each Corps district to prioritize its workload based on where its efforts will best serve to protect the aquatic environment. Regional conditions can prohibit the use of an NWP in certain waters (e.g., high value waters or specific types of wetlands or waters), lower pre-construction notification thresholds, or require pre-construction notification for some or all NWP activities in certain watersheds or types of waters. Specific NWPs can also be revoked on a geographic or watershed basis where the individual and cumulative adverse effects resulting from the use of those NWPs are more than minimal.

In high value waters, division and district engineers can: 1) prohibit the use of the NWP in those waters and require an individual permit or regional general permit; 2) decrease the acreage limit for the NWP; 3) lower the pre-construction notification threshold of the NWP to require pre-construction notification for activities with smaller impacts in those waters; 4) require pre-construction notification for some or all NWP activities in those waters; 5) add regional conditions to the NWP to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are minimal; or 6) for those NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, add special conditions to NWP authorizations, such as compensatory mitigation requirements, to ensure that the adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal. NWPs can authorize activities in high value waters as long as the individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal.

The construction and use of fills for temporary access for construction may be authorized by NWP 33 or regional general permits issued by division or district engineers. The related activity must meet the terms and conditions of the specified permit(s). If the discharge is dependent on portions of a larger project that require an individual permit, this NWP will not apply. [See 33 CFR 330.6(c) and (d)]

4.3 Cumulative Effects

The Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA regulations define cumulative effects as:

“the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.” [40 CFR 1508.7.] Therefore, the NEPA cumulative effects analysis for an NWP is not limited to activities authorized by the NWP or other DA permits and includes Federal and non-Federal activities that affect the Nation’s wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources. The cumulative effects analysis should focus on specific categories of resources instead of the environmental effects caused by a particular action, and it requires identification of the stressors that cause degradation of those resources, including those caused by actions unrelated to the proposed action (CEQ 1997). The geographic scope of the cumulative impacts analysis is the United States and its territories, where the NWP may be used to authorize specific activities that require DA authorization. The temporal scope of the cumulative effects analysis includes past actions that have affected the Nation’s wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources, as well as present actions and reasonably foreseeable future actions that are affecting, or will affect, wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources. The present effects of past federal, non-federal, and private actions are included in the affected environment, which is described in Section 3.0. The affected environment includes current aggregate effects of past actions, which are captured in recent national information on the quantity and quality of wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources that is summarized in Section 3.0.

In addition to the activities authorized by this NWP, there are many activities that contribute to cumulative effects on wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources in the United States, and alter the quantity of those resources and the functions they provide. Activities authorized by past versions of NWP 14, as well as other NWPs, individual permits, letters of permission, and regional general permits have resulted in direct and indirect impacts to wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources. Those activities may have legacy effects that have added to the cumulative effects and affected the quantity of those resources and the functions they provide. Discharges of dredged or fill material that do not require DA permits because they are exempt from section 404 permit requirements can also adversely affect the quantity of the Nation’s wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources and the functions they provide. Discharges of dredged or fill material that convert wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources to upland areas result in permanent losses of aquatic resource functions. Temporary fills and fills that do not convert waters or wetlands to dry land may cause short-term or partial losses of aquatic resource functions.

Cumulative effects to wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources in the United States are not limited to the effects caused by activities regulated and authorized by the Corps under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. Other federal, non-federal, and private activities also contribute to the cumulative effects to wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources, by changing the quantity of those resources and the functions they provide. Cumulative effects to wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources are the result of landscape-level processes (Gosselink and Lee 1989). As discussed in more detail below, cumulative effects to aquatic resources are caused by a variety of

activities (including activities that occur entirely in uplands) that take place within a landscape unit, such as the watershed for a river or stream (e.g., Allan 2004, Paul and Meyer 2001, Leopold 1968) or the contributing drainage area for a wetland (e.g., Wright et al. 2006, Brinson and Malvárez 2002, Zedler and Kercher 2005).

The ecological condition of rivers and streams is dependent on the state of their watersheds (NRC 1992), because they are affected by activities that occur in those watersheds, including agriculture, urban development, deforestation, mining, water removal, flow alteration, and invasive species (Palmer et al. 2010). Land use changes affect rivers and streams through increased sedimentation, larger inputs of nutrients (e.g., nitrogen, phosphorous) and pollutants (e.g., heavy metals, synthetic chemicals, toxic organics), altered stream hydrology, the alteration or removal of riparian vegetation, and the reduction or elimination of inputs of large woody debris (Allen 2004). Agriculture is the primary cause of stream impairment, followed by urbanization (Paul and Meyer 2001). Agricultural land use adversely affects stream water quality, habitat, and biological communities (Allan 2004). Urbanization causes changes to stream hydrology (e.g., higher flood peaks, lower base flows), sediment supply and transport, water chemistry, and aquatic organisms (Paul and Meyer 2001). Leopold (1968) found that land use changes affect the hydrology of an area by altering stream flow patterns, total runoff, water quality, and stream structure. Changes in peak flow patterns and runoff affect stream channel stability. Stream water quality is adversely affected by increased inputs of sediments, nutrients, and pollutants, many of which come from non-point sources (Paul and Meyer 2001, Allan and Castillo 2007).

The construction and operation of water-powered mills in the 17th to 19th centuries substantially altered the structure and function of streams in the eastern United States (Walter and Merritts 2008) and those effects have persisted to the present time. In urbanized and agricultural watersheds, the number of small streams has been substantially reduced, in part by activities that occurred between the 19th and mid-20th centuries (Meyer and Wallace 2001). Activities that affect the quantity and quality of small streams include residential, commercial, and industrial development, mining, agricultural activities, forestry activities, and road construction (Meyer and Wallace 2001), even if those activities are located entirely in uplands.

Activities that affect wetland quantity and quality include: land use changes that alter local hydrology (including water withdrawal), clearing and draining wetlands, constructing levees that sever hydrologic connections between rivers and floodplain wetlands, constructing other obstructions to water flow (e.g., dams, locks), constructing water diversions, inputs of nutrients and contaminants, and fire suppression (Brinson and Malvárez 2002). Upland development adversely affects wetlands and reduces wetland functionality because those activities change surface water flows and alter wetland hydrology, contribute stormwater and associated sediments, nutrients, and pollutants, cause increases in invasive plant species abundance, and decrease the diversity of native plants and animals (Wright et al. 2006). Many of the remaining wetlands in the United States are degraded (Zedler and Kercher 2005). Wetland degradation and losses are caused by changes in water movement and volume within a watershed or contributing drainage area, altered sediment transport,

drainage, inputs of nutrients from non-point sources, water diversions, fill activities, excavation activities, invasion by non-native species, land subsidence, and pollutants (Zedler and Kercher 2005).

Coastal waters are also affected by a wide variety of activities. Most inland waters in the United States drain to coastal areas, and therefore activities that occur in inland watersheds affect coastal waters (NRC 1994). Adverse effects to coastal waters are caused by habitat modifications, point source pollution, non-point source pollution, changes to hydrology and hydrodynamics, exploitation of coastal resources, introduction of non-native species, global climate change, shoreline erosion, and pathogens and toxins (NRC 1994). Eutrophication of coastal waters is caused by nutrients contributed by waste treatment systems, non-point sources, and the atmosphere, and may cause hypoxia or anoxia in coastal waters (NRC 1994). Inland land uses, such as agriculture, urban development, and forestry, adversely affect coastal waters by diverting fresh water from estuaries and by acting as sources of nutrients and pollutants to coastal waters (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005). Habitat modifications are the result of dredging or filling coastal waters, inputs of sediment via non-point sources, changes in water quality, or alteration of coastal hydrodynamics (NRC 1994). Coastal development activities, including those that occur in uplands, affect marine and estuarine habitats (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005). The introduction of non-native species may change the functions and structure of coastal wetlands and other habitats (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment 2005). Substantial alterations of coastal hydrology and hydrodynamics are caused by land use changes in watersheds draining to coastal waters, the channelization or damming of streams and rivers, water consumption, and water diversions (NRC 1994). Changes in water movement through watersheds may also alter sediment delivery to coastal areas, which affects the sustainability of wetlands and intertidal habitats and the functions they provide (NRC 1994). Fishing activities may also modify coastal habitats by changing habitat structure and the biological communities that inhabit those areas (NRC 1994).

There is also little information on the ecological condition or the Nation's wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources, or the amounts of functions they provide, although reviews have acknowledged that most of these resources are degraded (Zedler and Kercher 2005, Allan 2004) or impaired (U.S. EPA 2012) because of various activities and other stressors. These data deficiencies make it more difficult to characterize the affected environment to assess cumulative effects.

As discussed in Section 3.0 of this document there is a wide variety of causes and sources of impairment of the Nation's rivers, streams, wetlands, lakes, estuarine waters, and marine waters (U.S. EPA 2012), which also contribute to cumulative effects to aquatic resources. Many of those causes of impairment are point and non-point sources of pollutants that are not regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. Two common causes of impairment for rivers and streams, habitat alterations and flow alterations, may be due in part to activities regulated by the Corps under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899. Habitat and flow alterations may also be the caused by activities that do not involve

discharges of dredged or fill material or structures or work in navigable waters. For wetlands, impairment due to habitat alterations, flow alterations, and hydrology modifications may involve activities regulated under section 404, but these causes of impairment may also be due to unregulated activities, such as changes in upland land use that affects the movement of water through a watershed or contributing drainage area or the removal of vegetation.

Many of the activities discussed in this cumulative effects section that affect wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources are not subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899.

Dahl (1990) estimates that approximately 53 percent of the wetlands in the conterminous United States were lost in the 200-year period covering the 1780s to 1980s. The annual rate of wetland loss has decreased substantially since the 1970s (Dahl 2011), when wetland regulation became more prevalent (Brinson and Malvárez 2002). Between 2004 and 2009, there was no statistically significant difference in wetland acreage in the conterminous United States (Dahl 2011). According to the 2011 wetland status and trends report, during the period of 2004 to 2009 urban development accounted for 11% of wetland losses (61,630 acres), rural development resulted in 12% of wetland losses (66,940 acres), silviculture accounted for 56% of wetland losses (307,340 acres), and wetland conversion to deepwater habitats caused 21% of the loss in wetland area (115,960 acres) (Dahl 2011). Some of the losses occurred to wetlands that are not subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction and some losses are due to activities not regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, such as unregulated drainage activities, exempt forestry activities, or water withdrawals. From 2004 to 2009, approximately 100,020 acres of wetlands were gained as a result of wetland restoration and conservation programs on agricultural land (Dahl 2011). Another source of wetland gain is conversion of other uplands to wetlands (389,600 acres during 2004 to 2009) (Dahl 2011). Inventories of wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources are incomplete because the techniques used cannot identify some of those resources (e.g., Dahl (2011) for wetlands; Meyer and Wallace (2001) for streams).

Compensatory mitigation required by district engineers for specific activities authorized by this NWP will help reduce the contribution of those activities to the cumulative effects on the Nation's wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources, by providing ecological functions to partially or fully replace some or all of the aquatic resource functions lost as a result of those activities. Compensatory mitigation requirements for the NWPs are described in general condition 23 and compensatory mitigation projects must also comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332. District engineers will establish compensatory mitigation requirements on a case-by-case basis, after evaluating pre-construction notifications. Compensatory mitigation requirements for individual NWP activities will be specified through permit conditions added to NWP authorizations. When compensatory mitigation is required, the permittee is required to submit a mitigation plan prepared in accordance with the requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c). Credits from approved mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs may also be used to satisfy compensatory mitigation requirements for NWP authorizations. Monitoring is required to demonstrate whether the

permittee-responsible mitigation project, mitigation bank, or in-lieu fee project is meeting its objectives and providing the intended aquatic resource structure and functions. If the compensatory mitigation project is not meeting its objectives, adaptive management will be required. Adaptive management may involve taking actions, such as site modifications, remediation, or design changes, to ensure the compensatory mitigation project meets its objectives (see 33 CFR 332.7(c)).

The estimated contribution of this NWP to the cumulative effects to aquatic resources in the United States during the five year period that the NWP would be in effect, in terms of the estimated number of time this NWP would be used until it expires and the projected impacts and compensatory mitigation, is provided in Section 6.2.2. The activities authorized by this NWP will result in minor contributions to the cumulative effects that have occurred to wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources in the United States because, as discussed in this section, they are one of many activities that affect those resources. The causes of cumulative effects discussed in this section include past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future federal, non-federal, and private activities. For the national-scale cumulative effects analysis presented in this section, it is not possible to quantify the relative contributions of the various activities that affect the quantity of wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources and the functions they provide, because such data are not available at the national scale.

In a specific watershed, division or district engineers may determine that the cumulative adverse effects of activities authorized by this NWP are more than minimal. Division and district engineers will conduct more detailed assessments for geographic areas that are determined to be potentially subject to more than minimal cumulative adverse effects. Division and district engineers have the authority to require individual permits in watersheds or other geographic areas where the cumulative adverse effects are determined to be more than minimal, or add conditions to the NWP either on a case-by-case or regional basis to require mitigation measures to ensure that the cumulative adverse effects are minimal. When a division or district engineer determines, using local or regional information, that a watershed or other geographic area is subject to more than minimal cumulative adverse effects due to the use of this NWP, he or she will use the revocation and modification procedure at 33 CFR 330.5. In reaching the final decision, the division or district engineer will compile information on the cumulative adverse effects and supplement this document.

The Corps expects that the convenience and time savings associated with the use of this NWP will encourage applicants to design their projects within the scope of the NWP rather than request individual permits for projects which could result in greater adverse impacts to the aquatic environment. The minimization encouraged by the issuance of this NWP, as well as compensatory mitigation that may be required for specific activities authorized by this NWP, will help reduce cumulative effects to the Nation's wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources.

5.0 Public Interest Review

5.1 Public Interest Review Factors (33 CFR 320.4(a)(1))

For each of the 20 public interest review factors, the extent of the Corps consideration of expected impacts resulting from the use of this NWP is discussed, as well as the reasonably foreseeable cumulative adverse effects that are expected to occur. The Corps decision making process involves consideration of the benefits and detriments that may result from the activities authorized by this NWP.

- (a) Conservation: The activities authorized by this NWP may modify the natural resource characteristics of the project area. Compensatory mitigation, if required for activities authorized by this NWP, will result in the restoration, enhancement, establishment, or preservation of aquatic habitats that will offset losses to conservation values. The adverse effects of activities authorized by this NWP on conservation will be minor.
- (b) Economics: The construction of linear transportation projects will have positive impacts on the local economy. During construction, these activities will generate jobs and revenue for local contractors as well as revenue to building supply companies that sell construction materials. Linear transportation projects promote commerce by providing efficient routes of transportation for goods and services. These projects can change land values, by providing access to new areas for development.
- (c) Aesthetics: Linear transportation projects will alter the visual character of some waters of the United States. The extent and perception of these changes will vary, depending on the size and configuration of the project, the nature of the surrounding area, and the public uses of the area. Linear transportation projects authorized by this NWP can also modify other aesthetic characteristics, such as air quality and the amount of noise. The increased human use of the project area and surrounding land will also alter local aesthetic values.
- (d) General environmental concerns: Activities authorized by this NWP will affect general environmental concerns, such as water, air, noise, and land pollution. The authorized activities will also affect the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the environment. The adverse effects of the activities authorized by this NWP on general environmental concerns will be minor. Adverse effects to the chemical composition of the aquatic environment will be controlled by general condition 6, which states that the material used for construction must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts. General condition 23 requires mitigation to minimize adverse effects to the aquatic environment through avoidance and minimization at the project site. Compensatory mitigation may be required by district engineers for activities authorized by this NWP to ensure that the net adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal. Specific environmental concerns are addressed in other sections of this document.
- (e) Wetlands: Linear transportation projects authorized by this NWP may result in the loss or alteration of wetlands. In most cases, the affected wetlands will be permanently filled,

especially where roads, culverts, revetment, and other permanent fills are located, resulting in the permanent loss of aquatic resource functions, services, and values. Some wetlands may be temporarily impacted through the use of temporary staging areas and access roads. These wetlands will be restored, unless the district engineer authorizes another use for the area, but the plant community may be different especially if the site was originally forested. District engineers may require compensatory mitigation to offset the loss of wetlands and ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are minimal.

Wetlands provide habitat, including foraging, nesting, spawning, rearing, and resting sites for aquatic and terrestrial species. The loss or alteration of wetlands may alter natural drainage patterns. Wetlands reduce erosion by stabilizing the substrate. Wetlands also act as storage areas for stormwater and flood waters. Wetlands may act as groundwater discharge or recharge areas. The loss of wetland vegetation will adversely affect water quality because these plants trap sediments, pollutants, and nutrients and transform chemical compounds. Wetland vegetation also provides habitat for microorganisms that remove nutrients and pollutants from water. Wetlands, through the accumulation of organic matter, act as sinks for some nutrients and other chemical compounds, reducing the amounts of these substances in the water.

General condition 23 requires avoidance and minimization of impacts to waters of the United States, including wetlands, at the project site. Compensatory mitigation may be required to offset losses of waters of the United States so that the net adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal. General condition 22 prohibits the use of this NWP to discharge dredged or fill material in designated critical resource waters and adjacent wetlands, which may include high value wetlands. Division engineers can regionally condition this NWP to restrict or prohibit the use of this NWP in high value wetlands. District engineers will also exercise discretionary authority to require an individual permit if the wetlands to be filled are high value and the activity will result in more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. District engineers can also add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to reduce impacts to wetlands or require compensatory mitigation to offset losses of wetlands.

(f) Historic properties: General condition 20 states that in cases where the district engineer determines that the activity may affect properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the activity is not authorized, until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act have been satisfied.

(g) Fish and wildlife values: This NWP authorizes activities in all waters of the United States, which provide habitat to many species of fish and wildlife. Activities authorized by this NWP may alter the habitat characteristics of streams and wetlands, decreasing the quantity and quality of fish and wildlife habitat. Wetland and riparian vegetation provides food and habitat for many species, including foraging areas, resting areas, corridors for wildlife movement, and nesting and breeding grounds. Open waters provide habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms. Fish and other motile animals will avoid the project site during construction. Woody riparian vegetation shades streams, which reduces water temperature

fluctuations and provides habitat for fish and other aquatic animals. Riparian vegetation provides organic matter that is consumed by fish and aquatic invertebrates. Woody riparian vegetation creates habitat diversity in streams when trees and large shrubs fall into the channel, forming snags that provide habitat and shade for fish. The morphology of a stream channel may be altered by activities authorized by this NWP, which can affect fish populations. However, pre-construction notification is required for all discharges in special aquatic sites and for NWP 14 activities resulting in the loss of more than 1/10 acre of waters of the United States, which provides the district engineer with an opportunity to review certain activities and assess potential impacts on fish and wildlife values and ensure that the authorized activity results in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Compensatory mitigation may be required by district engineers to restore, enhance, establish, and/or preserve wetlands to offset losses of jurisdictional wetlands. Stream rehabilitation, enhancement, and preservation activities may be required as compensatory mitigation for impacts to streams. The establishment and maintenance of riparian areas next to open and flowing waters may also be required as compensatory mitigation. These methods of compensatory mitigation will provide fish and wildlife habitat values.

General condition 2 will reduce the adverse effects to fish and other aquatic species by prohibiting activities that substantially disrupt the movement of indigenous aquatic species, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water. Linear transportation projects authorized by this NWP cannot block fish passage in the waterbody. Compliance with general conditions 3 and 5 will ensure that the authorized activity has minimal adverse effects on spawning areas and shellfish beds, respectively. The authorized activity cannot have more than minimal adverse effects on breeding areas for migratory birds, due to the requirements of general condition 4.

Compliance with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668(a)-(d)), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703; 16 U.S.C. 712), and the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), including any requirements to obtain take permits, is the responsibility of the project proponent for a particular NWP activity. General condition 19 states that the permittee is responsible for obtaining any "take" permits required under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's regulations governing compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Consultation pursuant to the essential fish habitat provisions of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act will occur as necessary for proposed NWP activities that may adversely affect essential fish habitat. Consultation may occur on a case-by-case or programmatic basis. Division and district engineers can impose regional and special conditions to ensure that activities authorized by this NWP will result in minimal adverse effects on essential fish habitat.

(h) Flood hazards: The activities authorized by this NWP may affect the flood-holding capacity of the 100-year floodplain, as well as flooding patterns and surface water flow velocities. Changes in the flood-holding capacity of the 100-year floodplain may impact human health, safety, and welfare. To minimize these adverse effects, general condition 10

requires the permittee to construct the activity in accordance with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements, to minimize adverse effects to flood flows in 100-year floodplains. Compliance with general condition 9 will also reduce flood hazards. This general condition requires the permittee to maintain, to the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters, except under certain circumstances. It is important to note that much of the land area within 100-year floodplains is upland and outside of the Corps scope of review.

(i) Floodplain values: Activities authorized by this NWP may adversely affect the flood-holding capacity of the floodplain, as well as other floodplain values. The fish and wildlife habitat values of floodplains will be adversely affected by activities authorized by this NWP, by modifying or eliminating areas used for nesting, foraging, resting, and reproduction. The water quality functions of floodplains may also be adversely affected by these activities. Modification of the floodplain may also adversely affect other hydrological processes, such as groundwater recharge.

Compensatory mitigation may be required for activities authorized by this NWP, which will offset losses of waters of the United States and provide water quality functions and wildlife habitat. General condition 23 requires avoidance and minimization of impacts to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site, which will reduce losses of floodplain values. The mitigation requirements of general condition 23 will help ensure that the adverse effects of these activities on floodplain values are minimal. General condition 10 requires the permittee to construct the activity in accordance with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements to minimize adverse effects to flood flows in 100-year floodplains. The requirements in general condition 10 will minimize adverse effects to floodplain values, such as flood storage capacity, wildlife habitat, fish spawning areas, and nutrient cycling for aquatic ecosystems. Compliance with general condition 9 will also ensure that activities in 100-year floodplains will not cause more than minimal adverse effects on flood storage and conveyance.

(j) Land use: Activities authorized by this NWP will often change local land use from natural to developed, especially when linear transportation projects provide access to previously undeveloped areas. Linear transportation projects may induce further development on nearby parcels of land. Since the primary responsibility for land use decisions is held by state, local, and Tribal governments, the Corps scope of analysis is limited to significant issues of overriding national importance, such as navigation and water quality (see 33 CFR 320.4(j)(2)).

(k) Navigation: Activities authorized by this NWP will not adversely affect navigation, because these activities must comply with general condition 1. This NWP requires pre-construction notification for activities resulting in the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of waters of the United States and for discharges into special aquatic sites, which will allow district engineers to review certain activities and determine if those activities will have adverse effects on navigation.

(l) Shore erosion and accretion: The activities authorized by this NWP will have minor direct effects on shore erosion and accretion processes, since the NWP is limited to linear transportation projects. However, NWP 13, regional general permits, or individual permits may be used to authorize bank stabilization projects associated with linear transportation projects, which may affect shore erosion and accretion.

(m) Recreation: The construction of linear transportation projects will have negligible direct adverse effects on the recreational uses of the area. Activities authorized by this NWP may indirectly change the recreational uses of the area through induced development. Linear transportation projects may provide access to recreational activities which may not have been previously available because these sites were inaccessible.

(n) Water supply and conservation: Activities authorized by this NWP may adversely affect both surface water and groundwater supplies. Linear transportation projects will increase the amount of impervious surface in the area, which may decrease replenishment of groundwater supplies. Use of linear transportation projects authorized by this NWP can also affect the quality of water supplies by adding pollutants to surface waters and groundwater, but many causes of water pollution, such as discharges regulated under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, are outside of the Corps scope of analysis. Some water pollution concerns will be addressed through water quality management measures that may be required for activities authorized by this NWP. The quality of local water supplies may be protected by stormwater management practices. General condition 7 prohibits discharges in the vicinity of public water supply intakes. Compensatory mitigation may be required for activities authorized by this NWP, which will help improve the quality of surface waters.

(o) Water quality: Linear transportation projects constructed in wetlands and waterbodies may have adverse effects on water quality. These activities can result in increases in sediments and pollutants in the water. The loss of wetland and riparian vegetation will adversely affect water quality because these plants trap sediments, pollutants, and nutrients and transform chemical compounds. Wetland and riparian vegetation also provides habitat for microorganisms that remove nutrients and pollutants from water. Wetlands, through the accumulation of organic matter, act as sinks for some nutrients and other chemical compounds, reducing the amounts of these substances in the water column. Wetlands and riparian areas also decrease the velocity of flood waters, removing suspended sediments from the water column and reducing turbidity. Riparian vegetation also serves an important role in the water quality of streams by shading the water from the intense heat of the sun. Compensatory mitigation may be required for activities authorized by this NWP, to ensure that the activities do not have more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, including water quality. Wetlands and riparian areas restored, established, enhanced, or preserved as compensatory mitigation will provide local water quality benefits.

During construction, small amounts of oil and grease from construction equipment may be discharged into the waterway. Because most of the construction will occur during a relatively short period of time, the frequency and concentration of these discharges are not expected to have more than minimal adverse effects on overall water quality.

This NWP requires Section 401 water quality certification, since it authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. Most water quality concerns are addressed by the state or Tribal Section 401 agency. In accordance with general condition 9, the permittee may be required to develop and implement water quality management measures that minimize the degradation of the downstream aquatic environment, including water quality. Water quality management measures may involve the installation of stormwater management facilities to trap pollutants and the establishment and maintenance of riparian areas next to open waters. The establishment and maintenance of riparian areas may be required for activities authorized by the NWP, if there are streams or other open waters on the project site. The riparian areas will protect downstream water quality and enhance the aquatic habitat.

(p) Energy needs: The linear transportation projects authorized by this NWP will increase energy consumption in the area during construction. Increases in energy consumption due to the use of the linear transportation project are outside of the Corps scope of review.

(q) Safety: The linear transportation projects authorized by this NWP will be subject to Federal, state, and local safety laws and regulations. Therefore, this NWP will not adversely affect the safety of the project area.

(r) Food and fiber production: Activities authorized by this NWP may adversely affect food and fiber production, especially where linear transportation projects are constructed on agricultural land. The construction of these projects may reduce the amount of farmland, unless that land is replaced by converting other land, such as forest, to agricultural land. The loss of farmland is more appropriately addressed through the land use planning and zoning authority held by state and local governments. Food production may also be increased by activities authorized by this NWP, by providing better routes to transport raw materials to food and fiber processing facilities. The delivery of food and fiber products will be improved by the construction or expansion of linear transportation projects.

(s) Mineral needs: Activities authorized by this NWP will increase demand for aggregates and stone, which are used to construct linear transportation projects. Activities authorized by this NWP will also increase the demand for other building materials, such as steel, aluminum, and copper, which are made from mineral ores.

(t) Considerations of property ownership: The NWP complies with 33 CFR 320.4(g), which states that an inherent aspect of property ownership is a right to reasonable private use. The NWP provides expedited DA authorization to construct linear transportation projects, provided those activities comply with the terms and conditions of the NWP and result in minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

5.2 Additional Public Interest Review Factors (33 CFR 320.4(a)(2))

5.2.1 Relative extent of the public and private need for the proposed structure or work

This NWP authorizes linear transportation projects that have minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment. These activities satisfy public and private needs for transporting people, services, and goods. The need for this NWP is based upon the number of these activities that occur annually with minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

5.2.2 Where there are unresolved conflicts as to resource use, the practicability of using reasonable alternative locations and methods to accomplish the objective of the proposed structure or work

Most situations in which there are unresolved conflicts concerning resource use arise when environmentally sensitive areas are involved (e.g., special aquatic sites, including wetlands) or where there are competing uses of a resource. The nature and scope of the activity, when planned and constructed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this NWP, reduce the likelihood of such conflict. In the event that there is a conflict, the NWP contains provisions that are capable of resolving the matter (see Section 1.2 of this document).

General condition 23 requires permittees to avoid and minimize adverse effects to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable on the project site. Consideration of off-site alternative locations is not required for activities that are authorized by general permits. General permits authorize activities that have minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and overall public interest. District engineers will exercise discretionary authority and require an individual permit if the proposed activity will result in more than minimal adverse environmental effects on the project site. The consideration of off-site alternatives can be required during the individual permit process.

5.2.3 The extent and permanence of the beneficial and/or detrimental effects which the proposed structure or work is likely to have on the public and private uses to which the area is suited

The nature and scope of the activities authorized by the NWP will most likely restrict the extent of the beneficial and detrimental effects to the area immediately surrounding the linear transportation project. Activities authorized by this NWP will have minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

The terms, conditions, and provisions of the NWP were developed to ensure that individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are minimal. Specifically, NWP's do not obviate the need for the permittee to obtain other Federal, state, or local authorizations required by law. The NWP's do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges (see 33 CFR 330.4(b) for further information). Additional conditions, limitations, restrictions, and provisions for discretionary authority, as well as the ability to add activity-specific or

regional conditions to this NWP, will provide further safeguards to the aquatic environment and the overall public interest. There are also provisions to allow suspension, modification, or revocation of the NWP.

6.0 Clean Water Act Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines Analysis

The 404(b)(1) compliance criteria for general permits are provided at 40 CFR 230.7.

6.1 Evaluation Process (40 CFR 230.7(b))

6.1.1 Alternatives (40 CFR 230.10(a))

General condition 23 requires permittees to avoid and minimize discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable on the project site. The consideration of off-site alternatives is not directly applicable to general permits.

6.1.2 Prohibitions (40 CFR 230.10(b))

This NWP authorizes discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, which require water quality certification. Water quality certification requirements will be met in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.4(c).

No toxic discharges will be authorized by this NWP. General condition 6 states that the material must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts.

This NWP does not authorize activities that jeopardize the continued existence of any listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Reviews of pre-construction notifications, regional conditions, and local operating procedures for endangered species will ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Refer to general condition 18 and to 33 CFR 330.4(f) for information and procedures.

This NWP will not authorize the violation of any requirement to protect any marine sanctuary. Refer to section 6.2.3(j)(1) of this document for further information.

6.1.3 Findings of Significant Degradation (40 CFR 230.10(c))

Potential impact analysis (Subparts C through F): The potential impact analysis specified in Subparts C through F is discussed in section 6.2.3 of this document. Mitigation required by the district engineer will ensure that the adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal.

Evaluation and testing (Subpart G): Because the terms and conditions of the NWP specify the types of discharges that are authorized, as well as those that are prohibited, individual

evaluation and testing for the presence of contaminants will normally not be required. If a situation warrants, provisions of the NWP allow division or district engineers to further specify authorized or prohibited discharges and/or require testing.

Based upon Subparts B and G, after consideration of Subparts C through F, the discharges authorized by this NWP will not cause or contribute to significant degradation of waters of the United States.

6.1.4 Factual determinations (40 CFR 230.11)

The factual determinations required in 40 CFR 230.11 are discussed in section 6.2.3 of this document.

6.1.5 Appropriate and practicable steps to minimize potential adverse impacts (40 CFR 230.10(d))

As demonstrated by the information in this document, as well as the terms, conditions, and provisions of this NWP, actions to minimize adverse effects (Subpart H) have been thoroughly considered and incorporated into the NWP. General condition 23 requires permittees to avoid and minimize discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable on the project site. Compensatory mitigation may be required by the district engineer to ensure that the net adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal.

6.2 Evaluation Process (40 CFR 230.7(b))

6.2.1 Description of permitted activities (40 CFR 230.7(b)(2))

As indicated by the text of this NWP in section 1.0 of this document, and the discussion of potential impacts in section 4.0, the activities authorized by this NWP are sufficiently similar in nature and environmental impact to warrant authorization under a single general permit. Specifically, the purpose of the NWP is to authorize discharges of dredged or fill material for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects. The nature and scope of the impacts are controlled by the terms and conditions of the NWP.

The activities authorized by this NWP are sufficiently similar in nature and environmental impact to warrant authorization by a general permit. The terms of the NWP authorize a specific category of activity (i.e., discharges of dredged or fill material for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects in a specific category of waters (i.e., waters of the United States). The restrictions imposed by the terms and conditions of this NWP will result in the authorization of activities that have similar impacts on the aquatic environment, namely the replacement of aquatic habitats, such as tidal or non-tidal waters, with linear transportation projects.

If a situation arises in which the activity requires further review, or is more appropriately reviewed under the individual permit process, provisions of the NWP allow division and/or district engineers to take such action.

6.2.2 Cumulative effects (40 CFR 230.7(b)(3))

The 404(b)(1) Guidelines at 40 CFR 230.11(a) define cumulative effects as "...the changes in an aquatic ecosystem that are attributable to the collective effect of a number of individual discharges of dredged or fill material." For the issuance of general permits, such as this NWP, the 404(b)(1) Guidelines require the permitting authority to "set forth in writing an evaluation of the potential individual and cumulative impacts of the categories of activities to be regulated under the general permit." [40 CFR 230.7(b)] If a situation arises in which cumulative effects are likely to be more than minimal and the proposed activity requires further review, or is more appropriately reviewed under the individual permit process, provisions of the NWP allow division and/or district engineers to take such action.

Based on reported use of this NWP during the period of August 1, 2009, to July 31, 2010, the Corps estimates that this NWP will be used approximately 4,800 times per year on a national basis, resulting in impacts to approximately 760 acres of waters of the United States, including jurisdictional wetlands. The Corps estimates that approximately 850 acres of compensatory mitigation will be required to offset these impacts. The demand for these types of activities could increase or decrease over the five-year duration of this NWP. Using the current trend, approximately 24,000 activities could be authorized over a five year period until this NWP expires, resulting in impacts to approximately 3,800 acres of waters of the United States, including jurisdictional wetlands. Approximately 4,250 acres of compensatory mitigation would be required to offset those impacts. Compensatory mitigation is the restoration (re-establishment or rehabilitation), establishment, 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. [33 CFR 332.2]

Wetland restoration, enhancement, and establishment projects can provide wetland functions, as long as the wetland compensatory mitigation project is placed in an appropriate landscape position, has appropriate hydrology for the desired wetland type, and the watershed condition will support the desired wetland type (NRC 2001). The success of wetland restoration, enhancement, and establishment is dependent on the technical expertise of the mitigation provider, allowing sufficient time for wetland structure and functions to develop, and recognizing the ability for ecosystems to undergo self-design during their development (Mitsch and Gosselink 2007). Most studies of compensatory mitigation success have focused solely on the ecological attributes of the compensatory mitigation projects, and few studies have also evaluated the aquatic resources impacted by permitted activities (Kettlewell et al. 2008), so it is difficult to assess whether compensatory mitigation has fully or partially offset the lost functions provided by the aquatic resources that are impacted by permitted activities. In its review, the NRC (2001) concluded that some wetland types can be successfully restored or established (e.g., non-tidal emergent wetlands, some forested and

scrub-shrub wetlands, sea grasses, and coastal marshes), while other wetland types (e.g., vernal pools, bogs, and fens) are difficult to restore and should be avoided where possible. Because of its greater potential to successfully provide wetland functions, restoration is the preferred compensatory mitigation mechanism (33 CFR 332.3(a)(2)). Bogs, fens, and springs are considered to be difficult-to-replace resources and compensatory mitigation should be provided through in-kind rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation of these wetlands types (33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)).

In its review of outcomes of wetland compensatory mitigation activities, the NRC (2001) stated that wetland functions can be replaced by wetland restoration and establishment activities. They discussed five categories of wetland functions: hydrology, water quality, maintenance of plant communities, maintenance of animal communities, and soil functions. Wetland functions develop at different rates in wetland restoration and establishment projects (NRC 2001). It is difficult to restore or establish natural wetland hydrology, and water quality functions are likely to be different than the functions provided at wetland impact sites (NRC 2001). Reestablishing or establishing the desired plant community may be difficult because of invasive species colonizing the mitigation project site (NRC 2001). The committee also found that establishing and maintaining animal communities depends on the surrounding landscape. Soil functions can take a substantial amount of time to develop, because they are dependent on soil organic matter and other soil properties (NRC 2001). The NRC (2001) concluded that the success of replacing wetland functions depends on the particular function of interest, the restoration or establishment techniques used, and the extent of degradation of the compensatory mitigation project site and its watershed.

The ecological success of wetland restoration and enhancement activities is affected by the amount of changes to hydrology and inputs of pollutants, nutrients, and sediments within the watershed or contributing drainage area (Wright et al. 2006). Wetland restoration is becoming more successful, especially in cases where monitoring and adaptive management are used to correct deficiencies in these efforts (Zedler and Kercher 2005). Irreversible changes to landscapes, especially those that affect hydrology within contributing drainage areas or watersheds, cause wetland degradation and impede the success of wetland restoration efforts (Zedler and Kercher 2005).

Streams are difficult-to-replace resources and compensatory mitigation should be provided through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, and preservation since those techniques are most likely to be successful (see 33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)). Stream rehabilitation is usually the most effective compensatory mitigation mechanism since restoring a stream to a historic state is not possible because of changes in land use and other activities in a watershed (Roni et al. 2008). Stream rehabilitation and enhancement projects, including the restoration and preservation of riparian areas, provide riverine functions (e.g., Allan and Castillo (2007) for rivers and streams, NRC (2002) for riparian areas). Non-structural and structural techniques can be used to rehabilitate and enhance streams, and restore riparian areas (NRC 1992). Non-structural practices include removing disturbances to allow passive recovery of streams and riparian areas, reducing or eliminating activities that have altered stream flows to restore natural flows, preserving or restoring floodplains, and restoring and protecting riparian areas,

including fencing those areas to exclude livestock and people (NRC 1992). Structural rehabilitation and enhancement techniques include channel, bank, and/or riparian area modifications to improve habitat and dam removal (NRC 1992). Road improvements, riparian rehabilitation, reconnecting floodplains to their rivers, and installing in-stream habitat structures have had varying degrees of success in stream rehabilitation activities (Roni et al. 2008). Success of these rehabilitation activities is strongly dependent on addressing impaired water quality and insufficient water quantity, since those factors usually limit the biological response to stream rehabilitation efforts (Roni et al. 2008). Ecologically successful stream rehabilitation and enhancement activities depend on addressing the factors that most strongly affect stream functions, especially water quality, water flow, and riparian quality, and not focusing solely on rehabilitating or enhancing the physical habitat of streams (Palmer et al. 2010).

The compensatory mitigation required by district engineers in accordance with general condition 23 and activity-specific conditions will provide aquatic resource functions and services to offset some or all of the losses of aquatic resource functions caused by the activities authorized by this NWP, and reduce the contribution of those activities to the cumulative effects on the Nation's wetlands, streams, and other aquatic resources. The required compensatory mitigation must be conducted in accordance with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332, which requires development and implementation of approved mitigation plans, as well as monitoring to assess success in accordance with ecological performance standards established for the compensatory mitigation project. The district engineer will evaluate monitoring reports to determine if the compensatory mitigation project has fulfilled its objectives and is ecological successful. [33 CFR 332.6] If the monitoring efforts indicate that the compensatory mitigation project is failing to meet its objectives, the district engineer may require additional measures, such as adaptive management or alternative compensatory mitigation, to address the compensatory mitigation project's deficiencies. [33 CFR 332.7(c)]

According to Dahl (2011), during the period of 2004 to 2009 approximately 489,620 acres of former upland were converted to wetlands as a result of wetland reestablishment and establishment activities. Efforts to reestablish or establish wetlands have been successful in increasing wetland acreage in the United States.

The individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment resulting from the activities authorized by this NWP will be minimal. The Corps expects that the convenience and time savings associated with the use of this NWP will encourage applicants to design their projects within the scope of the NWP, including its limits, rather than request individual permits for projects that could result in greater adverse impacts to the aquatic environment. Division and district engineers will restrict or prohibit this NWP on a regional or case-specific basis if they determine that these activities will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

6.2.3 Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines Impact Analysis, Subparts C through F

(a) Substrate: Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States will alter the substrate of those waters, usually replacing the aquatic area with dry land, and changing the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the substrate. The original substrate will be removed or covered by other material, such as concrete, asphalt, soil, gravel, etc. Temporary fills may be placed upon the substrate, but must be removed upon completion of the activity (see general condition 13). Higher rates of erosion may result during construction, but general condition 12 requires the use of appropriate measures to control soil erosion and sediment.

(b) Suspended particulates/turbidity: Depending on the method of construction, soil erosion and sediment control measures, equipment, composition of the bottom substrate, and wind and current conditions during construction, fill material placed in open waters will temporarily increase water turbidity. Pre-construction notification is required for NWP 14 activities resulting in the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of waters of the United States and for all discharges into special aquatic sites, which will allow the district engineer to review those activities ensure that the adverse effects on the aquatic environment are minimal. Particulates will be resuspended in the water column during removal of temporary fills. The turbidity plume will normally be limited to the immediate vicinity of the disturbance and should dissipate shortly after each phase of the construction activity. General condition 12 requires the permittee to stabilize exposed soils and other fills, which will reduce turbidity. In many localities, sediment and erosion control plans are required to minimize the entry of soil into the aquatic environment. NWP activities cannot create turbidity plumes that smother important spawning areas downstream (see general condition 3).

(c) Water: Linear transportation projects can affect some characteristics of water, such as water clarity, chemical content, dissolved gas concentrations, pH, and temperature. The construction of linear transportation projects can change the chemical and physical characteristics of the waterbody by introducing suspended or dissolved chemical compounds or sediments into the water. Changes in water quality can affect the species and quantities of organisms inhabiting the aquatic area. Water quality certification is required for activities authorized by this NWP that involve discharges into waters of the United States, which will ensure that the activity does not violate applicable water quality standards. Permittees may be required to implement water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activities do not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality. Stormwater management facilities may be required to prevent or reduce the input of harmful chemical compounds into the waterbody. The district engineer may require the establishment and maintenance of riparian areas next to open waters, such as streams. Riparian areas help improve or maintain water quality, by removing nutrients, moderating water temperature changes, and trapping sediments.

(d) Current patterns and water circulation: Activities authorized by this NWP may adversely affect the movement of water in the aquatic environment. Pre-construction notification is required for NWP 14 activities resulting in the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of waters of the

United States or for discharges into special aquatic sites, which will allow the district engineer to review those activities to ensure that adverse effects to current patterns and water circulation are minimal. General condition 9 requires the authorized activity to be designed to withstand expected high flows and to maintain the course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters to the maximum extent practicable. General condition 10 requires activities to comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements, which will reduce adverse effects to surface water flows.

(e) Normal water level fluctuations: In the vicinity of the project, the activities authorized by this NWP may adversely affect normal patterns of water level fluctuations due to tides and flooding. To ensure that the NWP does not authorize activities that adversely affect normal flooding patterns, general condition 10 requires the permittee to construct the activity in accordance with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements to minimize adverse effects to flood flows in 100-year floodplains. General condition 9 requires the permittee to maintain the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters, to the maximum extent practicable.

(f) Salinity gradients: In coastal areas, the activities authorized by this NWP will have minor adverse effects on salinity gradients where these linear transportation projects are constructed in estuarine or marine waters. Stormwater runoff from the authorized activities may temporarily reduce the salinity of the waterbody in the vicinity of the linear transportation project. In areas of the country where salt is spread on roads to melt ice, precipitation may wash those salts from the road into the waterbody, resulting in temporary increases in salinity.

(g) Threatened and endangered species: The Corps believes that the procedures currently in place result in proper coordination under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and ensure that activities authorized by this NWP will not jeopardize the continued existence or any listed threatened and endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. The Corps also believes that current local procedures in Corps districts are effective in ensuring compliance with ESA.

Under general condition 18, no activity is authorized under any NWP which “may affect” a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed.

Each activity authorized by an NWP is subject to general condition 18, which states that “[n]o 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 the critical habitat of such species.” In addition, general condition 18 explicitly states that the NWP does not authorize the taking of threatened or endangered species, which will ensure that permittees do not mistake the NWP authorization as a Federal authorization to take threatened or endangered species. General condition 18 also requires a non-federal permittee to submit a

pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species or designated critical habitat might be affected or is in the vicinity of the project, or if the project is located in designated critical habitat. This general condition also states that, in such cases, non-federal permittees 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.

Under the current Corps regulations (33 CFR 325.2(b)(5)), the district engineer must review all permit applications for potential impacts on threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. For the NWP program, this review occurs when the district engineer evaluates the pre-construction notification or request for verification. Based on the evaluation of all available information, the district engineer will initiate consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), as appropriate, if he or she determines that the proposed activity may affect any threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. Consultation may occur during the NWP authorization process or the district engineer may exercise discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity and initiate consultation through the individual permit process. If ESA consultation is conducted during the NWP authorization process without the district engineer exercising discretionary authority, then the applicant will be notified that he or she cannot proceed with the proposed activity until ESA consultation is complete. If the district engineer determines that the activity will have no effect on any threatened and endangered species or critical habitat, then the district engineer will notify the applicant that he or she may proceed under the NWP authorization.

Corps districts have, in most cases, established informal or formal procedures with local offices of the USFWS and NMFS, through which the agencies share information regarding threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat. This information helps district engineers determine if a proposed activity may affect listed species or their critical habitat and, if necessary, initiate ESA consultation. Corps districts may utilize maps or databases that identify locations of populations of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat. Where necessary, regional conditions are added to NWPs to require pre-construction notification for NWP activities that occur in known locations of threatened and endangered species or critical habitat. For activities that require agency coordination during the pre-construction notification process, the USFWS and NMFS will review the proposed activities for potential impacts to threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat. Any information provided by local maps and databases and any comments received during the pre-construction notification review process will be used by the district engineer to make a "no effect" or "may affect" decision.

Based on the safeguards discussed above, especially general condition 18 and the NWP regulations at 33 CFR 330.4(f), the Corps has determined that the activities authorized by this NWP will not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed threatened or endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. Although the Corps continues to believe that these procedures ensure compliance with the ESA, the Corps has taken some steps to provide further assurance. Corps district offices meet with local representatives of the USFWS and NMFS to establish or modify existing

procedures, where necessary, to ensure that the Corps has the latest information regarding the existence and location of any threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat. Corps districts can also establish, through local procedures or other means, additional safeguards that ensure compliance with the ESA. Through formal consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, or through other coordination with the USFWS and/or the NMFS, as appropriate, the Corps will establish procedures to ensure that the NWP will not jeopardize any threatened and endangered species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitat. Such procedures may result in the development of regional conditions added to the NWP by the division engineer, or in special conditions to be added to an NWP authorization by the district engineer.

(h) Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and other aquatic organisms in the food web. Activities authorized by this NWP that result in the loss of greater than 1/10 acre of waters of the United States or discharges in special aquatic sites require pre-construction notification to the district engineer, which will allow review of certain activities to ensure that adverse effects to fish and other aquatic organisms in the food web are minimal. Fish and other motile animals will avoid the project site during construction. Sessile or slow-moving animals in the path of discharges, equipment, and building materials will be destroyed. Some aquatic animals may be smothered by the placement of fill material. Motile animals will return to those areas that are temporarily impacted by the activity and restored or allowed to revert back to preconstruction conditions. Aquatic animals will not return to sites of permanent fills. Benthic and sessile animals are expected to recolonize sites temporarily impacted by the activity, after those areas are restored. Activities that alter the riparian zone, especially floodplains, may adversely affect populations of fish and other aquatic animals, by altering stream flow, habitat, flooding patterns, and surface and groundwater hydrology. Linear transportation projects in the vicinity of streams may alter habitat features by increasing surface water flow velocities, which can increase erosion and reduce the amount of habitat for aquatic organisms and destroy spawning areas.

Division and district engineers can place conditions on this NWP to prohibit discharges during important stages of the life cycles of certain aquatic organisms. Such time of year restrictions can prevent adverse effects to those aquatic organisms during reproduction and development periods. General conditions 3 and 5 address protection of spawning areas and shellfish beds, respectively. General condition 3 states that activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. In addition, general condition 3 also prohibits activities that result in the physical destruction of important spawning areas. General condition 5 prohibits activities in areas of concentrated shellfish populations. General condition 9 requires the maintenance of pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters to the maximum extent practicable, which will help minimize adverse impacts to fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms in the food web.

(i) Other wildlife: Activities authorized by this NWP will result in adverse effects on other wildlife associated with aquatic ecosystems, such as resident and transient mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, through the destruction of aquatic habitat, including breeding and

nesting areas, escape cover, travel corridors, and preferred food sources. This NWP does not authorize activities that jeopardize the continued existence of Federally-listed endangered and threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Compensatory mitigation, including the establishment and maintenance of riparian areas, may be required for activities authorized by this NWP, which will help offset losses of aquatic habitat for wildlife. General condition 4 states that activities in breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Linear transportation projects may cause fragmentation of wildlife habitat, but this adverse effect is outside of the Corps scope of review.

Activities authorized by this NWP will result in adverse effects on other wildlife associated with aquatic ecosystems, such as resident and transient mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians, through the destruction of aquatic habitat, including breeding and nesting areas, escape cover, travel corridors, and preferred food sources. This NWP does not authorize activities that jeopardize the continued existence of Federally-listed endangered and threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Compensatory mitigation, including the establishment and maintenance of riparian areas next to open waters, may be required for activities authorized by this NWP, which will help offset losses of aquatic habitat for wildlife. General condition 4 states that activities in breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

(j) Special aquatic sites: The potential impacts to specific special aquatic sites are discussed below:

(1) Sanctuaries and refuges: Pre-construction notification is required for all discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional special aquatic sites, which will allow the district engineer to review these activities and ensure that they result in minimal adverse effects. General condition 22 prohibits the use of this NWP to discharge dredged or fill material in NOAA-managed marine sanctuaries and marine monuments and National Estuarine Research Reserves. For those sanctuaries and refuges not listed above, division engineers can regionally condition the NWP to restrict or prohibit its use in those areas. District engineers will also exercise discretionary authority and require individual permits for specific projects in sanctuaries and refuges if those activities will result in more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

(2) Wetlands: The activities authorized by this NWP will have minimal adverse effects on wetlands. Pre-construction notification is required for all discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional wetlands. Division engineers can regionally condition this NWP to restrict or prohibit its use in certain high value wetlands. See paragraph (e) of section 5.1 for a more detailed discussion of impacts to wetlands.

(3) Mud flats: The activities authorized by this NWP may adversely affect mud flats, but pre-construction notification is required for all discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional special aquatic sites, which will allow district engineers to review these proposed activities and ensure that they result in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic

environment. If the mud flats are high value and the activity will result in more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, the district engineer will exercise discretionary authority to require the project proponent to obtain an individual permit.

(4) Vegetated shallows: The activities authorized by this NWP may affect vegetated shallows, but pre-construction notification is required for all discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional special aquatic sites, which will allow district engineers to review these proposed activities and ensure that they result in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. If the vegetated shallows are high value and the activity will result in more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, the district engineer will exercise discretionary authority to require the project proponent to obtain an individual permit.

(5) Coral reefs: The activities authorized by this NWP may affect coral reefs, but pre-construction notification is required for all discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional special aquatic sites, which will allow district engineers to review these proposed activities and ensure that they result in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. If the coral reefs are high value and the activity will result in more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, the district engineer will exercise discretionary authority to require the project proponent to obtain an individual permit.

(6) Riffle and pool complexes: The activities authorized by this NWP may affect riffle and pool complexes, but pre-construction notification is required for all discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional special aquatic sites, which will allow district engineers to review these activities and ensure that they result in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. If the riffle and pool complexes are high value and the activity will result in more than minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment, the district engineer will exercise discretionary authority to require the project proponent to obtain an individual permit.

(k) Municipal and private water supplies: See paragraph (n) of section 5.1 for a discussion of potential impacts to water supplies.

(l) Recreational and commercial fisheries, including essential fish habitat: The activities authorized by this NWP may adversely affect waters of the United States that act as habitat for populations of economically important fish and shellfish species. Division and district engineers can condition this NWP to prohibit discharges during important life cycle stages, such as spawning or development periods, of economically valuable fish and shellfish. Discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional special aquatic sites and discharges of dredged or fill material resulting in the loss of greater than 1/10 acres of waters of the United States require pre-construction notification to the district engineer, which will allow review of each activity in open waters to ensure that adverse effects to economically important fish and shellfish are minimal. Compliance with general conditions 3 and 5 will ensure that the authorized activity does not adversely affect important spawning areas or concentrated shellfish populations. As discussed in paragraph (g) of section 5.1, there are procedures to help ensure that impacts to essential fish habitat are minimal, individually or

cumulatively. For example, division and district engineers can impose regional and special conditions to ensure that activities authorized by this NWP will result in minimal adverse effects on essential fish habitat.

(m) Water-related recreation: See paragraph (m) of section 5.1 above.

(n) Aesthetics: See paragraph (c) of section 5.1 above.

(o) Parks, national and historical monuments, national seashores, wilderness areas, research sites, and similar areas: General condition 22 prohibits the use of this NWP to authorize discharges of dredged or fill material in designated critical resource waters and adjacent wetlands, which may be located in parks, national and historical monuments, national seashores, wilderness areas, and research sites. This NWP can be used to authorize activities in parks, national and historical monuments, national seashores, wilderness areas, and research sites if the manager or caretaker wants to conduct activities in waters of the United States and those activities result in minimal adverse effects on the aquatic environment. Division engineers can regionally condition the NWP to prohibit its use in designated areas, such as national wildlife refuges or wilderness areas.

7.0 Determinations

7.1 Finding of No Significant Impact

Based on the information in this document, the Corps has determined that the issuance of this NWP will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Therefore, the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

7.2 Public Interest Determination

In accordance with the requirements of 33 CFR 320.4, the Corps has determined, based on the information in this document, that the issuance of this NWP is not contrary to the public interest.

7.3 Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines Compliance

This NWP has been evaluated for compliance with the 404(b)(1) Guidelines, including Subparts C through G. Based on the information in this document, the Corps has determined that the discharges authorized by this NWP comply with the 404(b)(1) Guidelines, with the inclusion of appropriate and practicable conditions, including mitigation, necessary to minimize adverse effects on affected aquatic ecosystems. The activities authorized by this NWP will result in minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment.

7.4 Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act General Conformity Rule Review

This NWP has been analyzed for conformity applicability pursuant to regulations implementing Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act. It has been determined that the activities authorized by this permit will not exceed de minimis levels of direct emissions of a criteria pollutant or its precursors and are exempted by 40 CFR 93.153. Any later indirect emissions are generally not within the Corps continuing program responsibility and generally cannot be practicably controlled by the Corps. For these reasons, a conformity determination is not required for this NWP.

FOR THE COMMANDER

Dated:

13 Feb 2012



Michael J. Walsh
Major General, US Army
Deputy Commanding General
for Civil and Emergency Operations

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NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION

FUEL COST ADJUSTMENT CLAUSE
Revision Date: 9/8/2006

Introduction

This Special Provision provides for price adjustments to the Contract when significant changes in the cost of motor fuels and burner fuels occur while completing the Contract work. Participation in fuel cost adjustment program is not mandatory. A Contractor is not required to notify the Department at the time of submitting bids whether the Contractor will or will not participate in the fuel cost adjustment provision.

The North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) will send the low responsible bidder a "Fuel Cost Adjustment Affidavit" (SFN 58393) with the proposed Contract. The Contractor shall return a completed Fuel Adjustment Affidavit with the signed Contract as specified in Standard Specification Section 103.06, Execution and Approval of the Contract. The affidavit shall be returned on all Contracts with this provision even if the Contractor elects not to participate in the provision.

Compensation adjustments for motor fuels and burner fuels consumed in prosecuting the Contract shall be determined by the Engineer in accordance with the provisions set forth herein. Compensation adjustments will be assessed monthly for the cost of the motor fuels and burner fuels whenever the Current Fuel Index (CFI) is outside the given threshold of the Base Fuel Index (BFI) for the Contract.

If the Contractor has a fixed price for fuel for motor or burner fuels to complete the work, no fuel cost adjustments will be made for that fuel type. If there is no fixed fuel price for motor or burner fuels, participation in the Fuel Adjustment provision is the decision of the prime Contractor.

If the prime Contractor decides not to participate, no fuel cost adjustments will be made to the Contract for the Contractor or any subcontractors. If the prime Contractor elects to participate in the fuel cost adjustment provision, the prime Contractor shall include the anticipated fuel cost of subcontractors who wish to participate. If fuel cost adjustments are made to the Contract, the prime Contractor shall ensure that participating subcontractors including second and lower tier, are included in the adjustments in proportion to the percentage of work and anticipated fuel cost by that subcontractor.

Fuel Indexes

Each month, NDDOT will record the average wholesale price for No. 2 diesel fuel and the average wholesale price for unleaded gasoline (87 octane). The monthly average will be the average of the daily rack prices for the month as reported by DTN Energy for Fargo ND.

The burner fuel index will be the No. 2 diesel fuel index regardless of the type of burner fuel actually used.

The Base Fuel Index (BFI) price for motor fuels and burner fuel to be used in the Contract will be the average wholesale price for the month prior to the bid opening.

The Current Fuel Index (CFI) price for motor fuels and burner fuel to be used for each monthly adjustment will be the average wholesale price for the month prior to the adjustment month.

Fuel Ratio

For motor fuels diesel and unleaded gas, the fuel ratio of the Contract will be determined by dividing the Contractor's affidavit costs for each motor fuel by the original Contract amount.

For burner fuels, the fuel ratio of the contract will be determined by dividing the Contractor's affidavit cost for burner fuels by the original Contract amount of plant-mixed hot bituminous pavement paid by the ton. Asphalt cement, binders and other miscellaneous bituminous items shall not be included.

The fuel ratio of the contract for motor and burner fuels will remain the same throughout the length of the contract. The sum of the affidavit fuel costs shall not exceed 15% of the original Contract amount.

The fuel ratio for the three fuel types will be determined by the following equation:

Fuel Ratio_(x, y, z) = Affidavit Cost_(x, y, z) / Original Contract Amount_(x, y, z)		
(x)	=	Motor Fuel (Diesel)
(y)	=	Motor Fuel (Unleaded)
(z)	=	Burner Fuel
Fuel Ratio _(x, y, z)	=	Fuel ratio of the contract for each respective fuel type
Affidavit Cost _(x, y, z)	=	Fuel costs from Fuel Adjustment Affidavit (SFN 58393)
Original Contract Amount _(x, y)	=	Total of the original contract amount excluding lane rental, and Part B of the bid (when A+B bidding is used), if applicable.
Original Contract Amount _(z)	=	Total original contract amount for all hot bituminous pavement bid items combined, excluding bid items for asphalt cement, sawing and sealing joints, coring, etc. Only hot bituminous pavement bid items measured by the Ton will be included in the calculation.

Cost Change

The monthly change in fuel costs will be determined by the following equation:

Cost Change_(x, y, z) = (CFI_(x, y, z) - BFI_(x, y, z)) / BFI_(x, y, z)		
(x)	=	Motor Fuel (Diesel)
(y)	=	Motor Fuel (Unleaded)
(z)	=	Burner Fuel (use diesel prices)
Cost Change _(x, y, z)	=	The relative change in the current CFI and the BFI for each fuel type
CFI _(x, y, z)	=	Current Fuel Index for each fuel type
BFI _(x, y, z)	=	Base Fuel Index for each fuel type

Contract Adjustments

Contract adjustments will be made for the cost of motor and burner fuels whenever the cost change exceeds a ±0.10 threshold. No fuel cost adjustment will be made for work done under liquidated damages. Adjustments will be determined for Motor Fuel (diesel), Motor Fuel (unleaded), and Burner Fuel (burner) separately and shall be computed on a monthly basis.

When the cost change is greater than 0.10, the rebate to the Contractor for each fuel type shall be computed according to the following formulas:

$FCA_{(x, y, z)} = \text{Fuel Ratio}_{(x, y, z)} \times \text{Estimate}_{(x, y, z)} \times (\text{Cost Change}_{(x, y, z)} - 0.10)$		
(x)	=	Motor Fuel (Diesel)
(y)	=	Motor Fuel (Unleaded)
(z)	=	Burner Fuel
$FCA_{(x, y, z)}$	=	Fuel Cost Adjustment for each of the fuel types
$\text{Fuel Ratio}_{(x, y, z)}$	=	Fuel Ratio for each of the fuel types
$\text{Estimate}_{(x, y)}$	=	The monthly total of work done on estimates issued in the current month excluding incentive or disincentive payments, pay factor adjustments and any work completed under liquidated damages.
$\text{Estimate}_{(z)}$	=	The monthly total of hot bituminous pavement work done on estimates issued in the current month, excluding bid items for asphalt cement, sawing and sealing joints, coring, etc. Only hot bituminous pavement bid items measured by the Ton will be included in the calculation. Hot bituminous pavement work completed under liquidated damages will not be included.
$\text{Cost Change}_{(x, y, z)}$	=	The monthly change in fuel costs for each of the fuel types

When the cost change is less than -0.10, the credit to the Department for each fuel type shall be computed according to the following formulas:

$FCA_{(x, y, z)} = \text{Fuel Ratio}_{(x, y, z)} \times \text{Estimate}_{(x, y, z)} \times (\text{Cost Change}_{(x, y, z)} + 0.10)$		
(x)	=	Motor Fuel (Diesel)
(y)	=	Motor Fuel (Unleaded)
(z)	=	Burner Fuel
$FCA_{(x, y, z)}$	=	Fuel Cost Adjustment for each of the fuel types
$\text{Fuel Ratio}_{(x, y, z)}$	=	Fuel Ratio for each of the fuel types
$\text{Estimate}_{(x, y)}$	=	The monthly total of work done on estimates issued in the current month excluding any incentive or disincentive payments, pay factor adjustments and any work completed under liquidated damages.
$\text{Estimate}_{(z)}$	=	The monthly total of hot bituminous pavement work done on estimates issued in the current month, excluding bid items for asphalt cement, sawing and sealing joints, coring, etc. Only hot bituminous pavement bid items measured by the Ton will be included in the calculation. Hot bituminous pavement work completed under liquidated damages will not be included.
$\text{Cost Change}_{(x, y, z)}$	=	The monthly change in fuel costs for each of the fuel types

Payments

Adjustments will be determined by the Engineer monthly. Adjustments will be made under the following spec and code for each fuel type:

109 0100	Motor Fuels (Diesel)
109 0200	Motor Fuels (Unleaded)
109 0300	Burner Fuel

When significant payment adjustments are made on final estimates to account for final in-place measured quantities, the Engineer may prorate the adjustments back to the months when the work was done.

Attachments

For informational purposes, a 'Fuel Cost Adjustment Affidavit' (SFN 58393) is included as Attachment A.

FUEL COST ADJUSTMENT AFFIDAVIT

North Dakota Department of Transportation, Construction Services
SFN 58393 (08-2006)

SP Fuel Cost Adjustment Clause
6 of 6

Attachment A

Project Number _____

The Contractor is not required to notify the Department at the time of submitting bids whether he will or will not participate in the fuel cost adjustment program. The Contractor shall return the affidavit on all Contracts with this Provision even if the Contractor elects not to participate.

Check the box for each fuel type that has a fixed price.
No adjustments in fuel price will be made for the boxes that are checked.

Does your company elect to participate in a fuel adjustment for this contract for the fuels that do not have a fixed price? No adjustments in fuel prices will be made if **No** is checked.

If yes, provide the total dollars for each of the applicable fuels.

Diesel (x)	\$		
Unleaded (y)	\$		
Burner Fuel (z)	\$		
Sum (x+y+z)	\$	% of Original Contract Amount	%*

*The sum of the x, y, and z may not exceed 15% of the original contract amount.

Under the penalty of law for perjury of falsification, the undersigned,

_____, _____
Name Title

of _____, here by certifies that the documentation is submitted in good
Contractor

faith, that the information provided is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge and belief, and that the monetary amount identified accurately reflects the cost for fuel, and that they are duly authorized to certify the above documentation on behalf of the company.

I hereby agree that the Department or its authorized representative shall have the right to examine and copy all Contractor records, documents, work sheets, bid sheets and other data pertinent to the justification of the fuel costs shown above.

Date Signed

State of _____

County of _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

(Seal)

X _____
Signature of Notary Public

My Commission Expires _____