The following drawings are examples of common projects applied for under the Joint Permit Application. Since each project is unique, these drawings should be used as guides and are not intended to include all information necessary for every project scenario. Site plans, cross sections, and profiles are required showing existing and proposed conditions as follows:

Overall Project Site Plan: Many projects involve multiple activities requiring detailed information that cannot be captured in one drawing or illustration. As such, an overall project site plan should be submitted that shows the entire property and the location of all proposed activities. Separate plan view drawings should also be submitted for individual activities referenced in the application. The individual plan view drawing(s) should include all the required dimensions (length, width, area, cubic yardage, etc., as appropriate) for each activity, property lines, and all regulated features (wetlands, inland lakes and streams, Great Lakes, etc.). Include Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control measures, as appropriate.

Cross Sectional and Profile Drawings of all proposed impact areas with dimensions.

The following items are required on all site plans, cross sections, and profiles, as applicable:

- 1. Scale and/or Dimensions, Compass North, and Property Lines.
- 2. All wetlands on the property and their delineated boundaries associated with proposed impacts. This includes wetlands that may not be regulated.
 - Wetland delineations determine where the regulated line between upland and regulated wetland lie. This is determined by a wetland professional through consideration of existing vegetation, hydrology, and soils. See <u>How Are Wetlands</u> <u>Identified</u>. EGLE makes the final determinations on wetland regulatory status.
- 3. Any rivers, lakes, or ponds on the property and Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) elevation associated with the proposed impact locations. The OHWM is unique to each individual waterbody and is defined differently in inland lakes, streams, and each Great Lake. An OHWM can be determined by either land survey information or through simple vertical measurements taken in reference to a benchmark such as an observed water level or base of tree, etc. The following information indicates how to determine the OHWM in different situations:
 - PART 325: The OHWM for each Great Lake is an elevation set by Part 325 and is referenced upon the baseline datum set called International Great Lakes Datum 1985 (IGLD 85). See the EGLE Great Lakes OHWM website for information on Part 325 OHWM elevations. In addition, the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has jurisdiction over these areas and also has OHWM elevations; see USACE website for more accurate daily information on Great Lakes Water Level Data. When looking up daily data, use the Daily Lakewide Average Water Levels tables to select the closest date elevation. If you are using the IGLD 85 datum as the OHWM reference, this is the elevation you enter on the Joint Permit Application for Great Lakes Observed Water Elevation. You may also use a relative reference that is based on measurements in relation to a benchmark or point location identified in the field (such as a water level or base of a tree). The OHWM elevation can be converted based on this onsite observed data. See example drawings.

- o Part 301: OHWM for inland lakes is the line between upland and bottomland identified by the presence of a distinct change in character of the land caused by successive changes in water levels. This line is identified in the field based on observed physical characteristics and may be reported by referencing either land survey elevation information or a relative benchmark such as observed water level or the base of a tree. A surveyed elevation is typically referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD 29 or NAVD 88). If the actual land elevation is not known (i.e., no land survey is done), then use a relative reference elevation such as 0 for an observed water level or a static benchmark. The OHWM elevation to report on the JPA will be the vertical distance from that benchmark to the physical line observed in the field. If using a water level as the benchmark, report the date of observation. The OHWM is used for calculating impacts from the proposed activities so the actual surveyed elevation itself is not necessary in many cases. The necessary information is where the OHWM lies vertically and horizontally in relation to the existing and proposed features on site (e.g., water levels, bottom of stream, dock dimensions, etc.). See EGLE's YouTube Series for OHWM video tutorials, and the sample OHWM drawings below for more information. Some inland lakes have a legally established OHWM elevation (Legal Lake Level). For information, see EGLE's YouTube video describing Legal Lake Levels. Contact your County Drain Commissioner for established Legal Lake Levels in your area.
- 4. Any floodplain 100-year boundaries identified on the property with dimensions in reference to proposed impacts. See Floodplain Management Program.
- 5. Each impact location should be called out on plans with a label that corresponds to reported impacts on the JPA. Identify fill and excavation dimensions and areas (in Square Feet or Acres) with associated volumes (in cubic yards) and locations of structures or other impact areas (including temporary impacts) associated with the proposed project.
- 6. Distance to other structures and lot lines associated with the project as appropriate.
- 7. Topographic contour lines from licensed surveyor or engineer when applicable; this is typically for larger developments or more complex projects.

List of sample drawings:

Beach SandingDocksOutletBoardwalkDredgingPond ConstructionBoat HoistDrivewayShore Protection -Boat RampFloodplains - Cut and FillMeasurementsBoat WellFloodplains - DemarcationShore Protection - Seawall

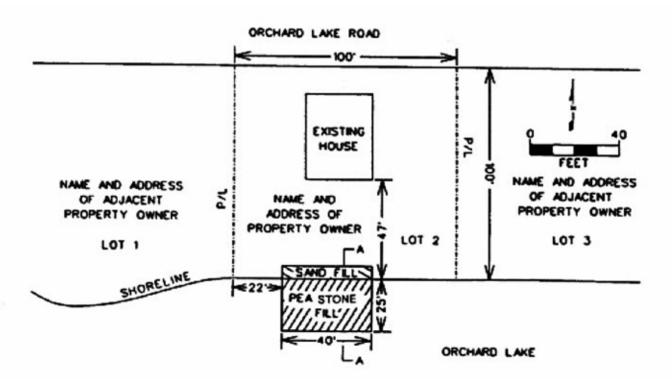
<u>Bridges</u> <u>Groin</u> <u>Shore Protection – Great Lakes</u>
Critical Dune Area High Risk Erosion Area Temporary Crossing – Logging

Cross Sectional Area of a Intake road

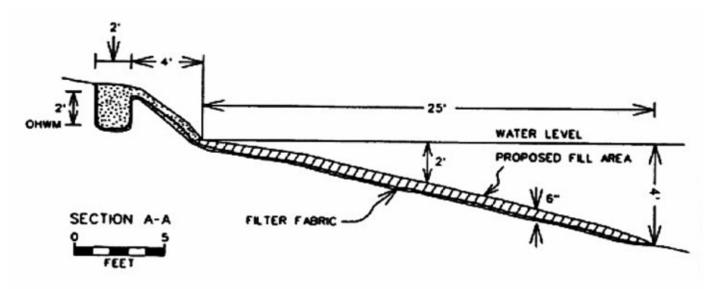
StreamMarinaUtility BoringCulvertsMooring BuoyUtility TrenchingDamsOrdinary High Water MarkWetland Fill

BEACH SANDING

Plan View

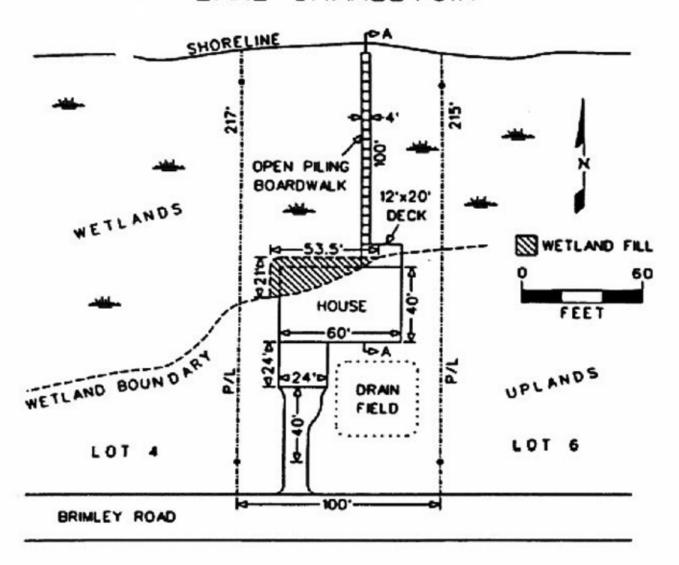


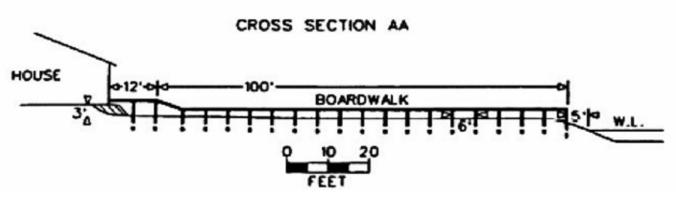
Cross Section



BOARDWALK

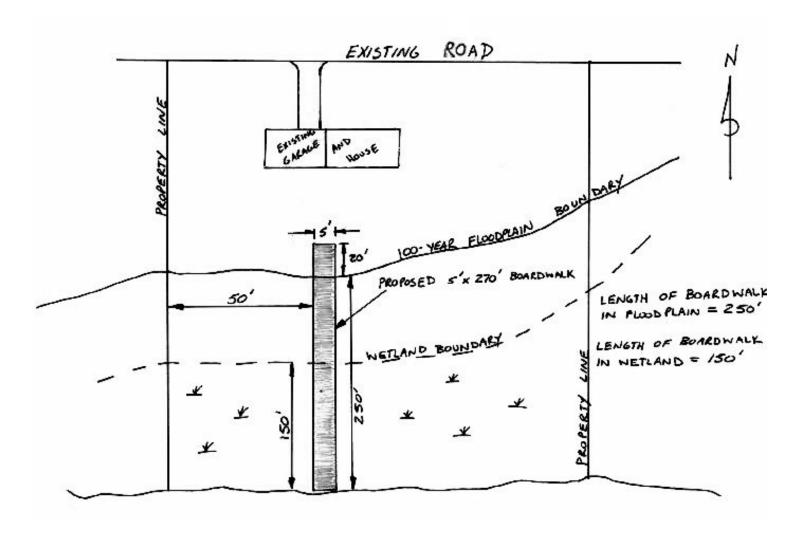
LAKE CHARLEVOIX



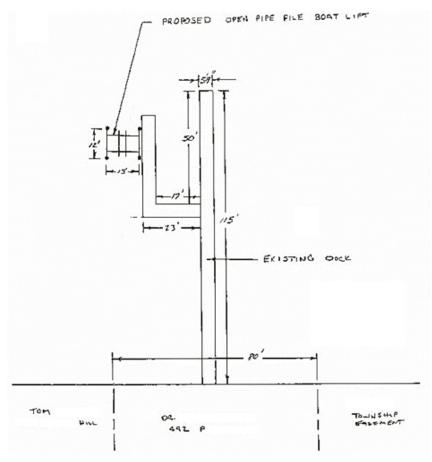


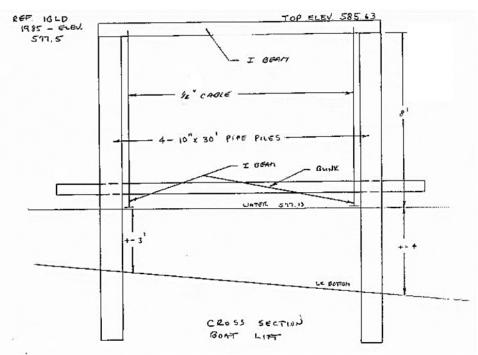
BOARDWALK

Crossing wetlands and floodplains



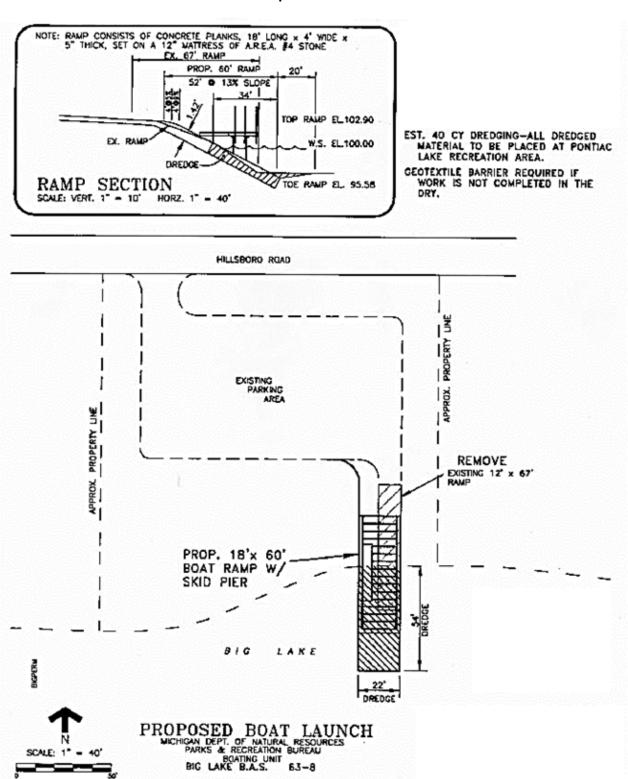
BOAT HOIST/LIFT





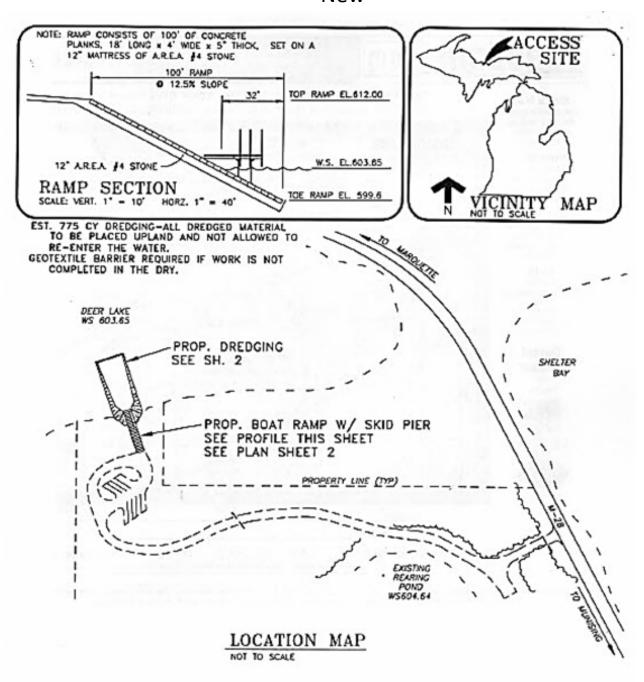
BOAT RAMP

Replacement



BOAT RAMP

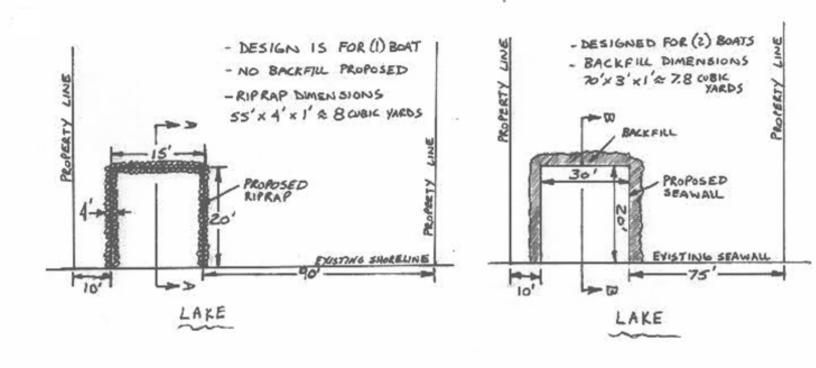
New



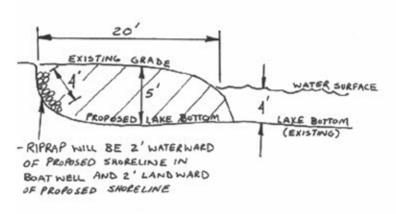


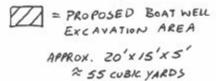
BOAT WELL

New

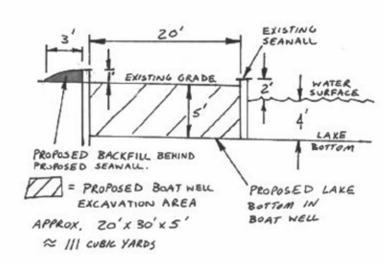


SECTION A-A





SECTION B-B



BRIDGES

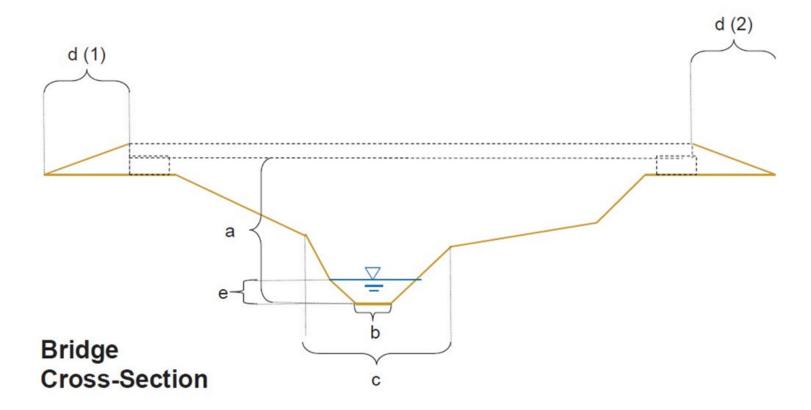
a. _____ Bridge rise from stream bottom to bottom beam

b. _____ Width of Stream Bottom

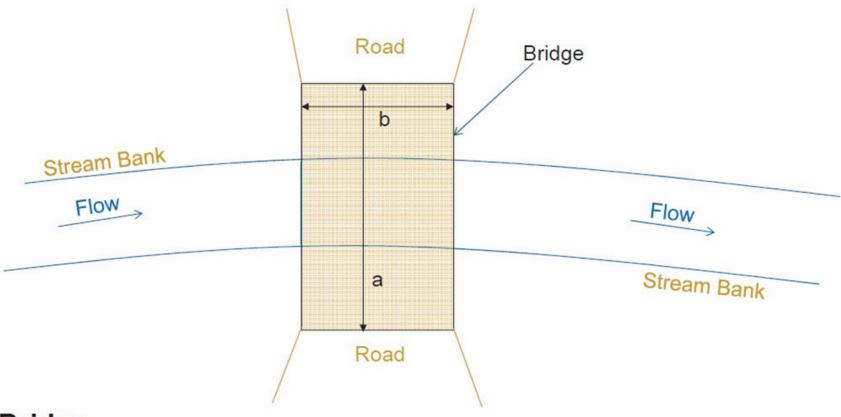
c. _____ Width between stream banks (Bankfull Width)

d. (1)_____ (2)___ Length of fill from edge of bridge to existing ground surf.

e. _____ Depth of water and Date _____



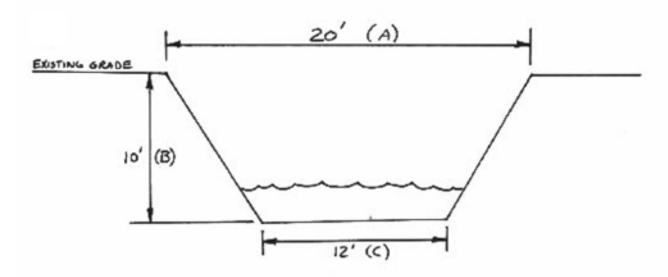
a. _____ Bridge span
b. ____ Bridge width



Bridge Plan View

CHANNEL CROSS SECTIONAL AREA

- PRIMARY CHANNEL WINTH FROM TOP OF BANK TO TOP OF BANK = 20'
- BANK HEIGHT = 10
- BOTTOM OF CHANNEL WINTH = 12'

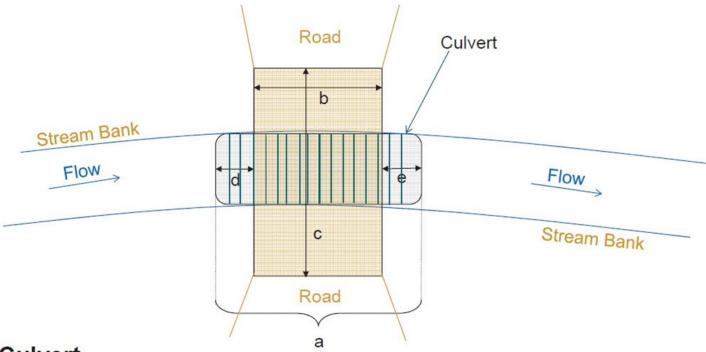


CULVERTS

Plan View

a. _____ Length of culvert
b. ____ Width of fill (distance parallel to stream)
c. ____ Length of fill (distance perpendicular to stream)
d. ____ Distance between edge of fill and end of culvert

e. _____ Distance between edge of fill and other end of culvert

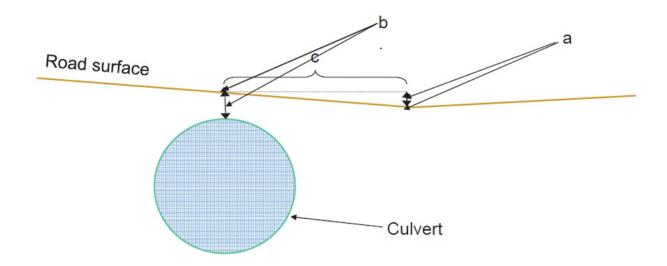


Culvert

CULVERTS

Distance from Low Point in Road

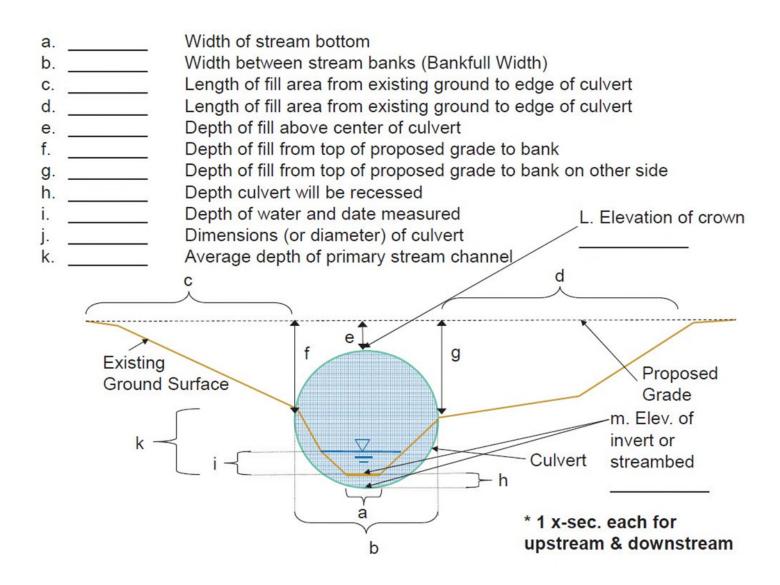
- a. _____ Elevation at low point in road –OR- difference in height from road surface at that location, and above culvert
 b. ____ Elevation at road grade –OR- height
- c. _____ Distance from low point in road to center of crossing



ROAD (Cross-Section) View

CULVERTS

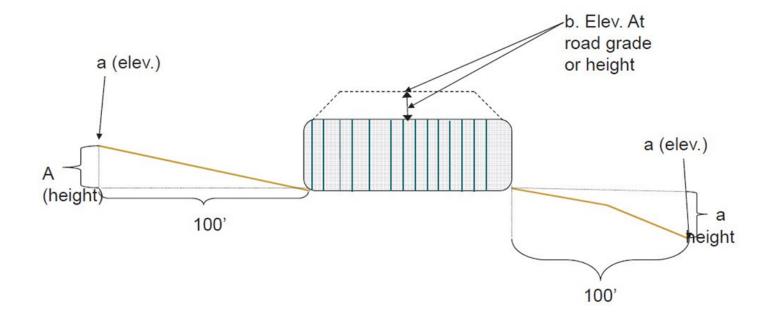
Cross Section

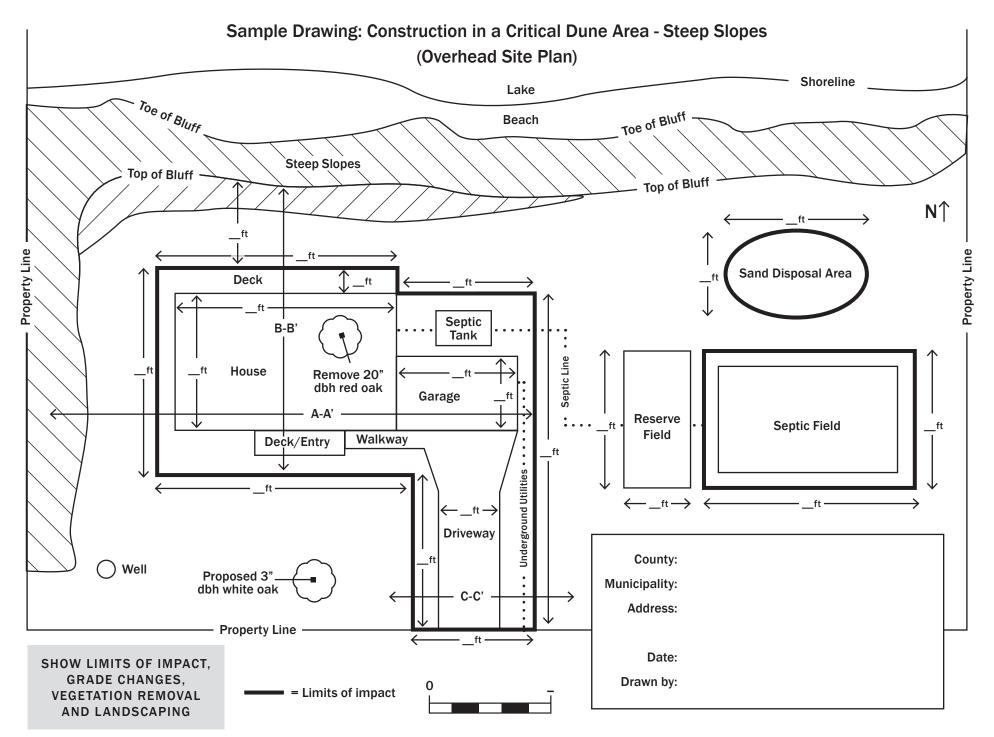


CULVERTS

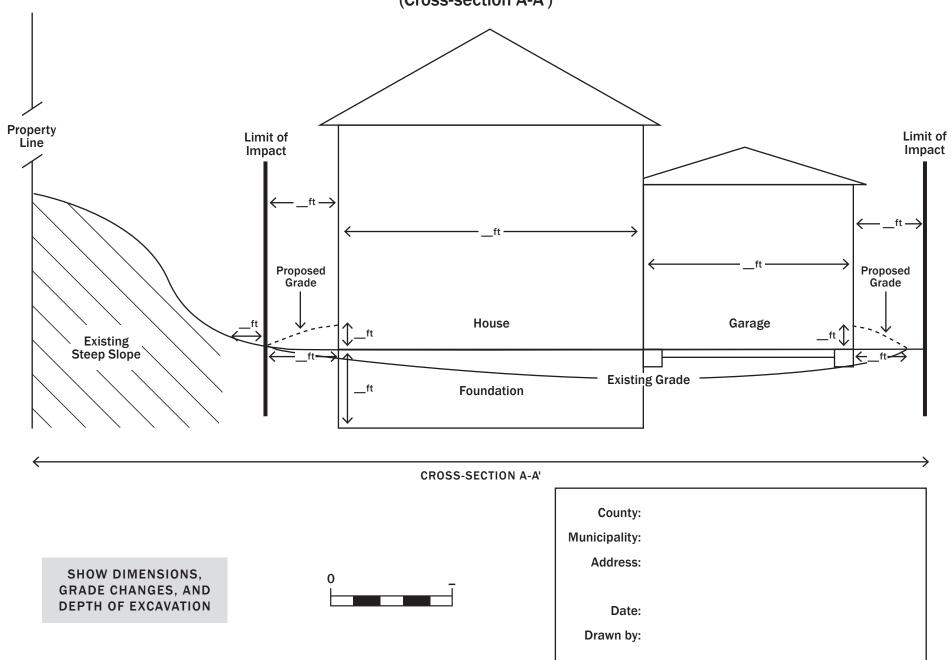
a. _____ Invert (Elev.) of stream 100' from structure **-OR-** height difference between culvert inlet/outlet and 100' from it

b. _____ Elevation at road grade -OR- road height above structure



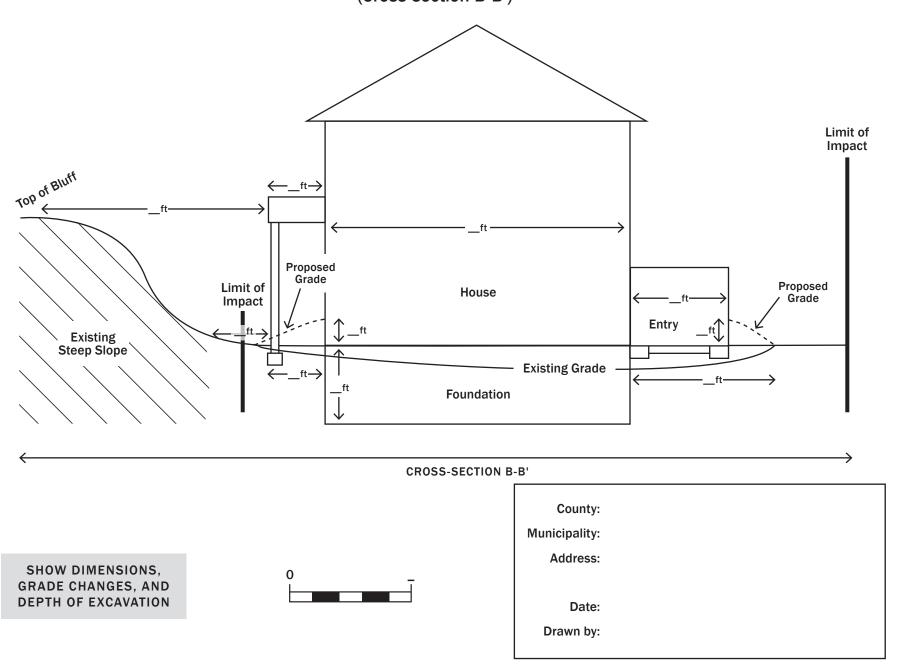


Sample Drawing: Construction in a Critical Dune Area - Steep Slopes (Cross-section A-A')



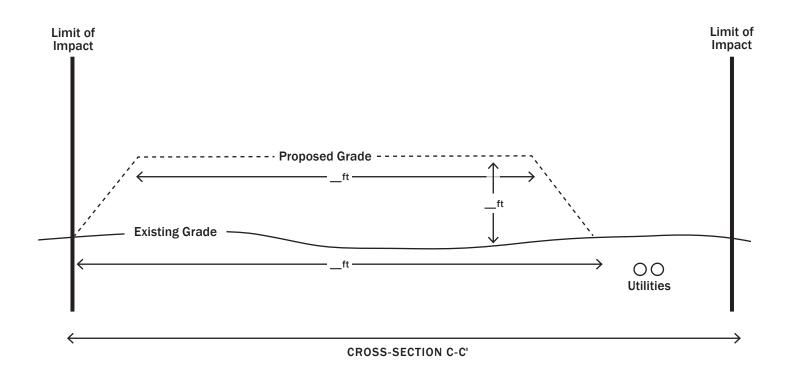


Sample Drawing: Construction in a Critical Dune Area - Steep Slopes (Cross-section B-B')





Sample Drawing: Construction in a Critical Dune Area - Driveway (Cross-section C-C')

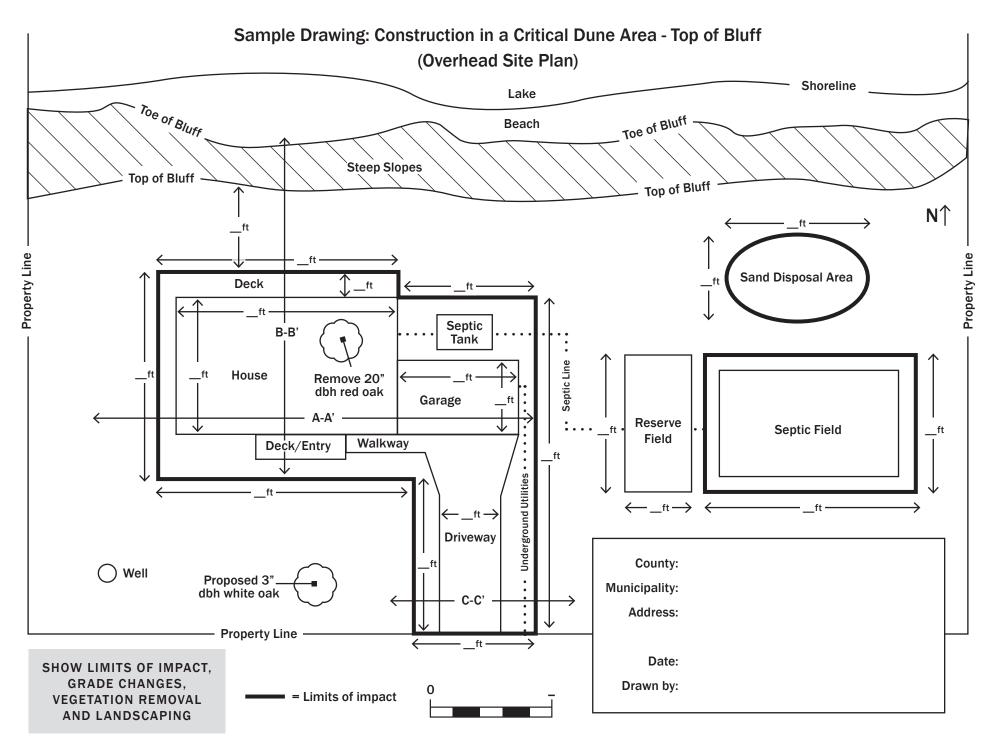


SHOW DIMENSIONS, GRADE CHANGES, AND DEPTH OF EXCAVATION

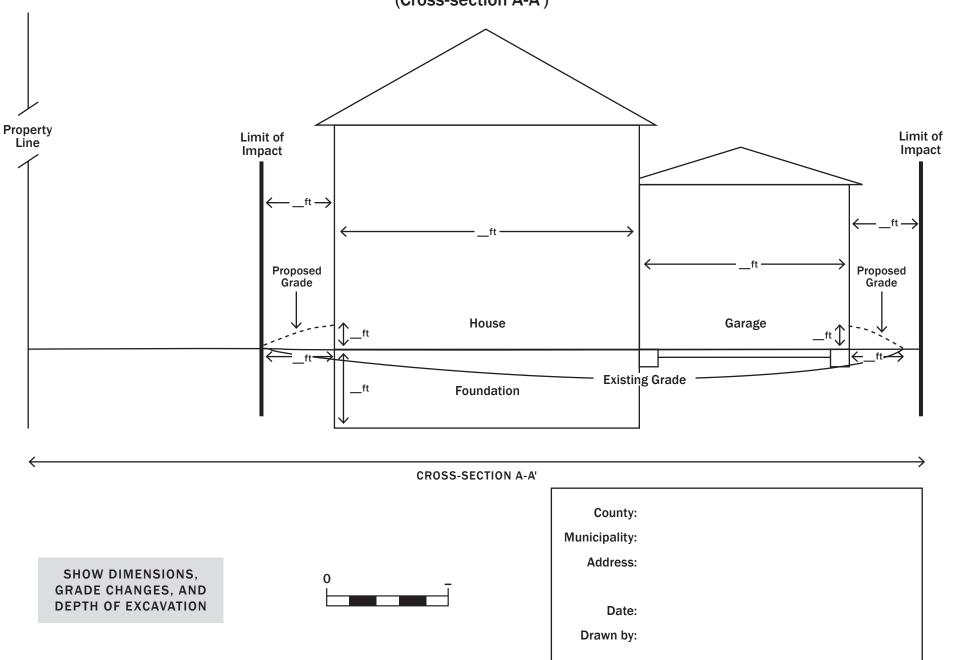






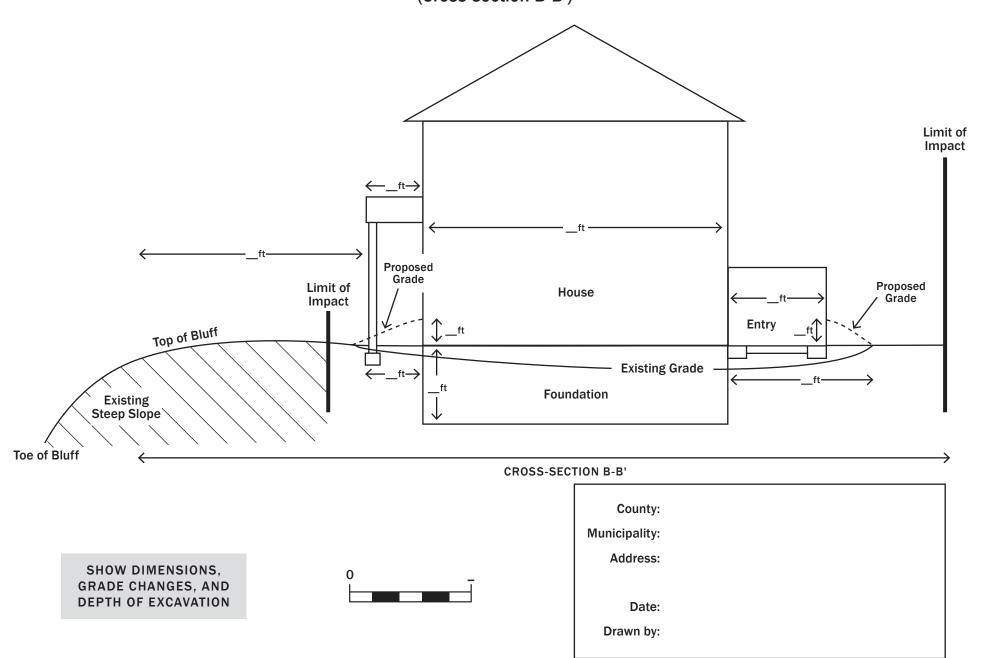


Sample Drawing: Construction in a Critical Dune Area - Top of Bluff (Cross-section A-A')



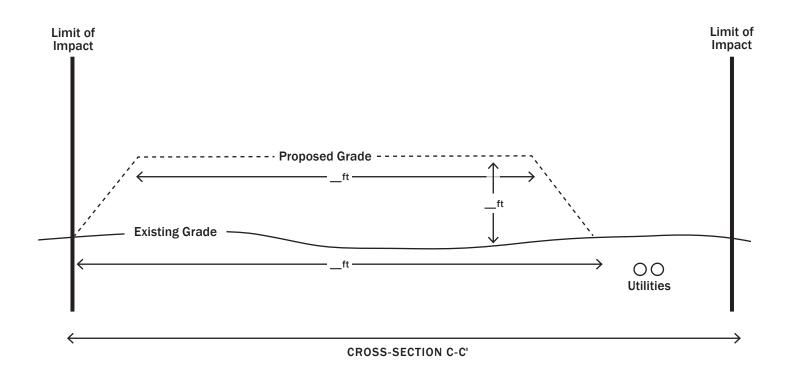


Sample Drawing: Construction in a Critical Dune Area - Top of Bluff (Cross-section B-B')





Sample Drawing: Construction in a Critical Dune Area - Driveway (Cross-section C-C')



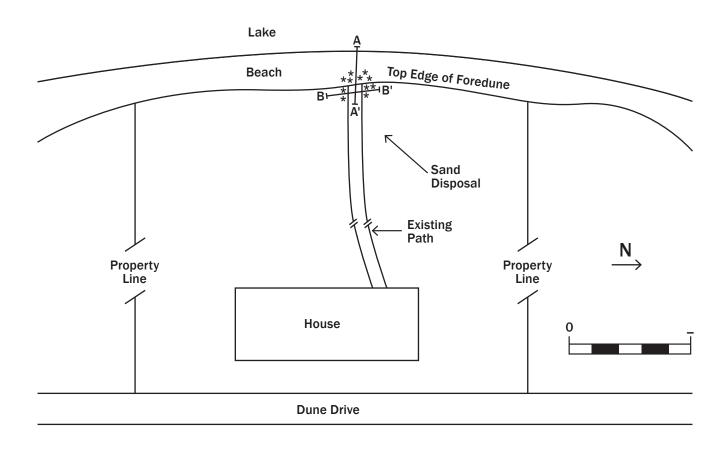
SHOW DIMENSIONS, GRADE CHANGES, AND DEPTH OF EXCAVATION

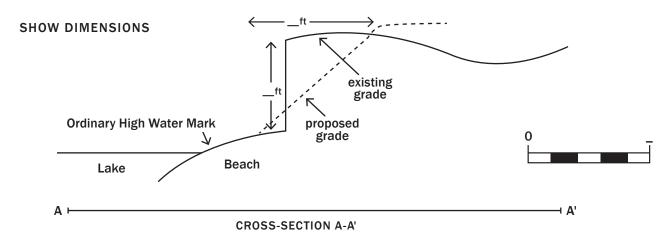


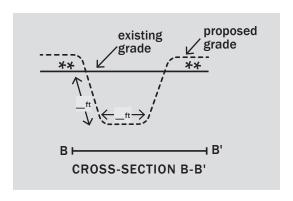




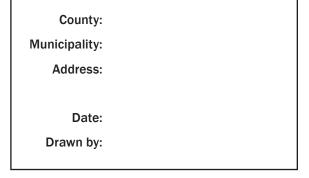
Sample Drawing: Path Maintenance Near the Water's Edge in a Critical Dune Area



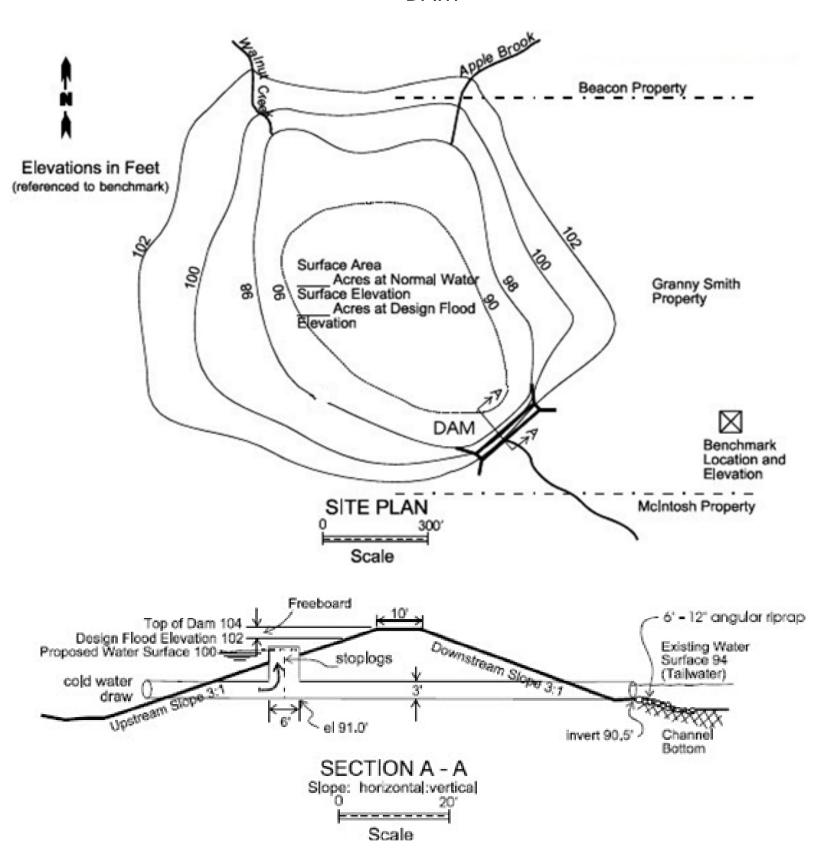




** Sand Disposal
Sand will be spread
out to less than 12
inches thick adjacent
to the cut in an area
10 feet wide or less.
Sand will not be
placed in the water.



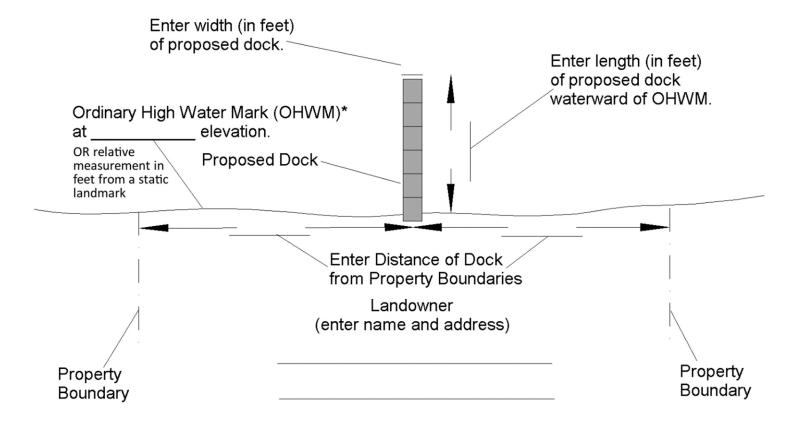
DAM



DOCK

Plan

LAKE

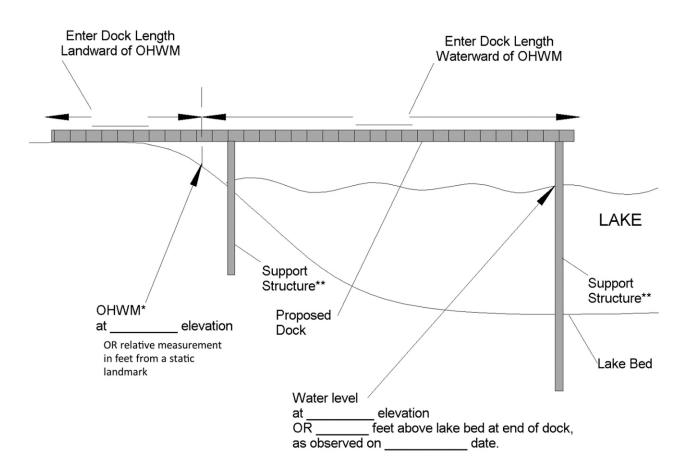


Add additional drawing information, including:

- North arrow
- Edge of Water if different from OHWM*
- Note any existing docks (on or off site) including dimensions and distances from proposed dock.
- Note buildings or other structures, including distances from proposed dock.
- *Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)
- For Great Lakes (Part 325) is an elevation set by the act, and are referenced upon the baseline datum set called International Great Lakes Datum 1955)
 See LINK for further information on Great Lakes OHWM
- For Inland Lakes (Part 301) is the line between upland and bottomland identified by the presence
 of a distinct change in character of the land caused by successive changes in water levels. This
 may be measured by surveyed elevation or by using a relative elevation such as 0.
 Some lakes have a legally established OHWM elevation.

DOCK

Cross Section



Add additional drawing information, including:

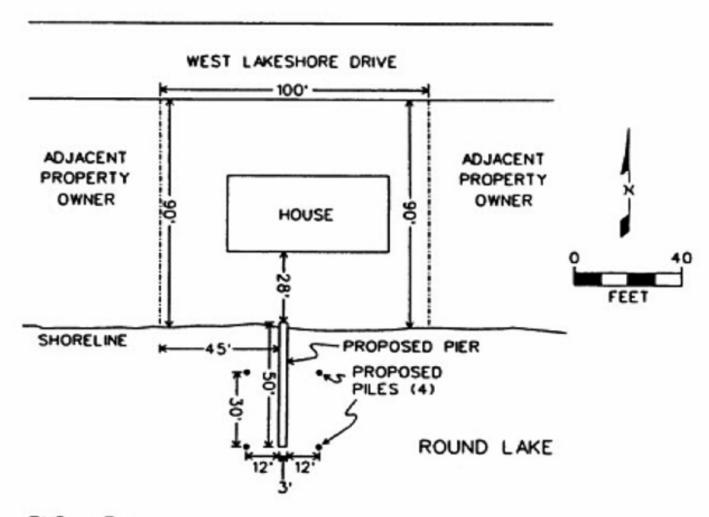
- Different types and or numbers of support structures
- If fill is involved, show area, type, and volume.

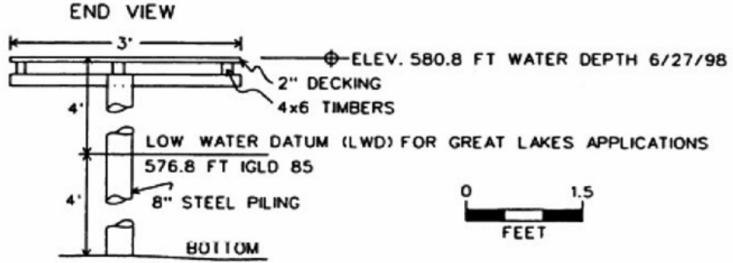
*Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)

- For Great Lakes (Part 325) is an elevation set by the act, and are referenced upon the baseline datum set called International Great Lakes Datum 1955) See LINK for further information on Great Lakes OHWM
- For Inland Lakes (Part 301) is the line between upland and bottomland identified by the presence of a distinct change in character of the land caused by successive changes in water levels. This may be measured by surveyed elevation or by using a relative elevation such as 0. Some lakes have a legally established OHWM elevation.

^{**}Support structure examples are open pile, filled, crib, floating, cantilevered, spring piles, or piling clusters - On the plan above, draw in the correct representation of the proposed support structures.

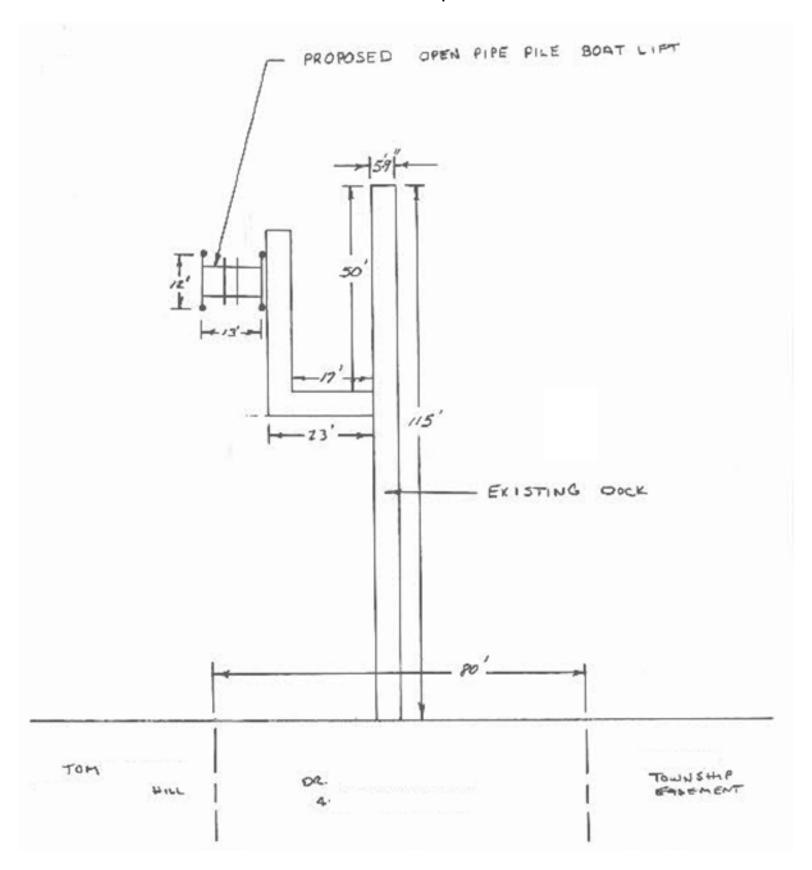
DOCK Piles/Pier



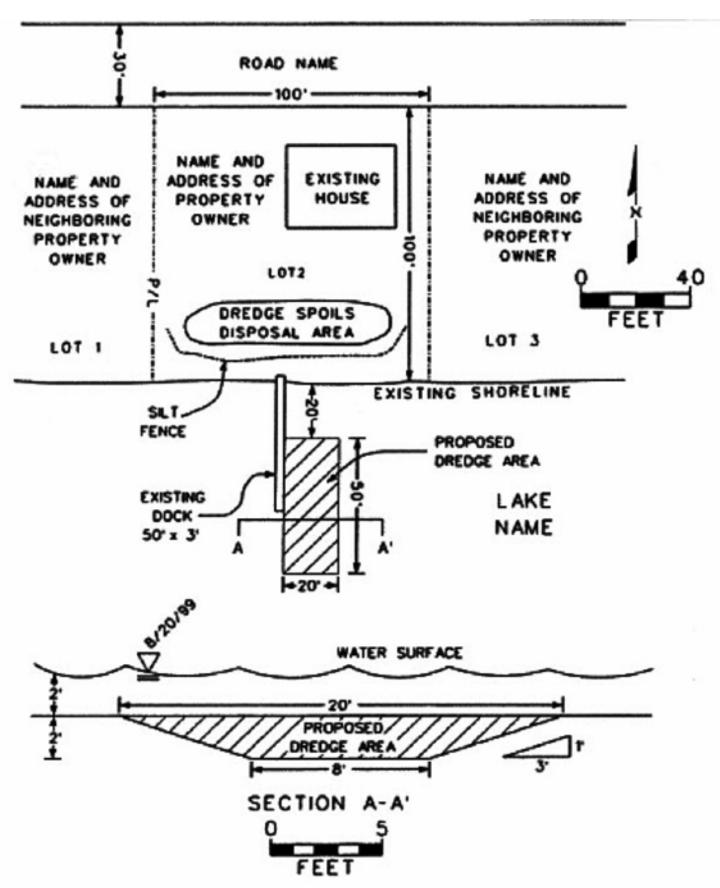


DOCK

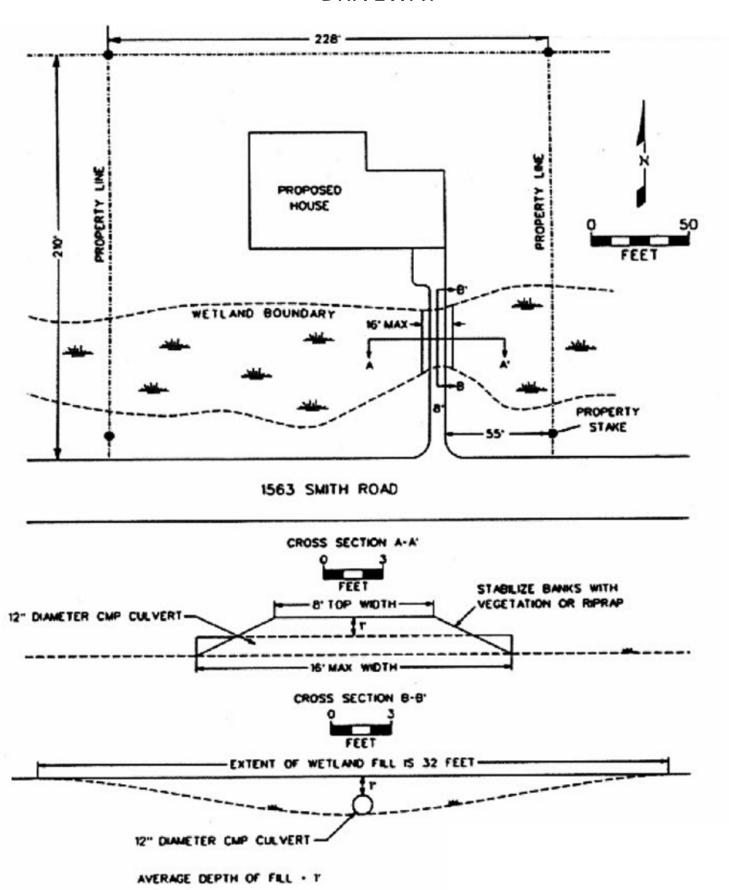
"H-shape"



DREDGING

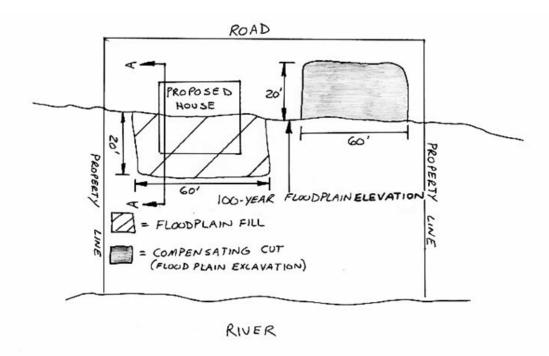


DRIVEWAY



FLOODPLAIN CUT AND FILL

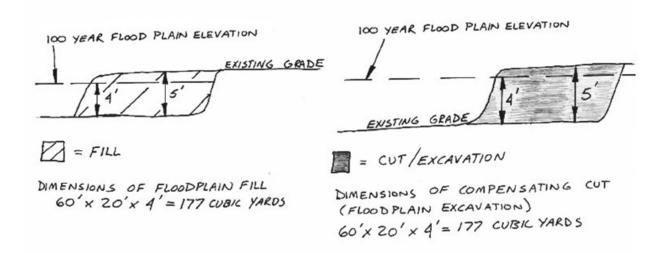
Plan View



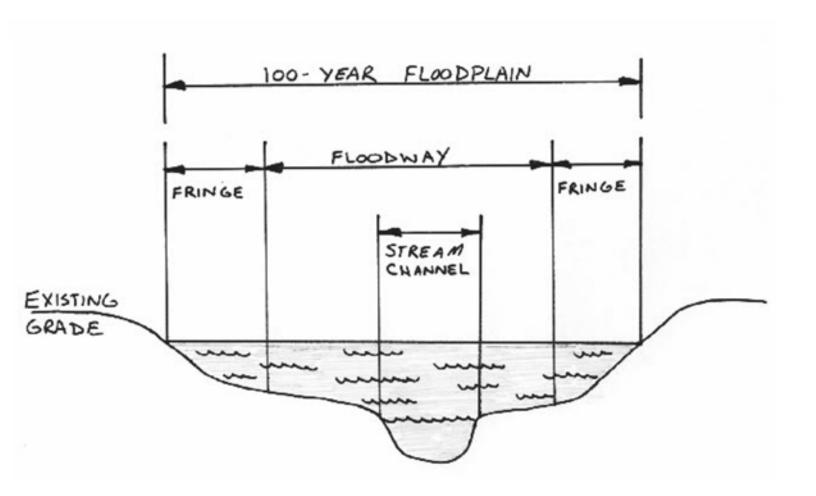
FLOODPLAIN CUT AND FILL

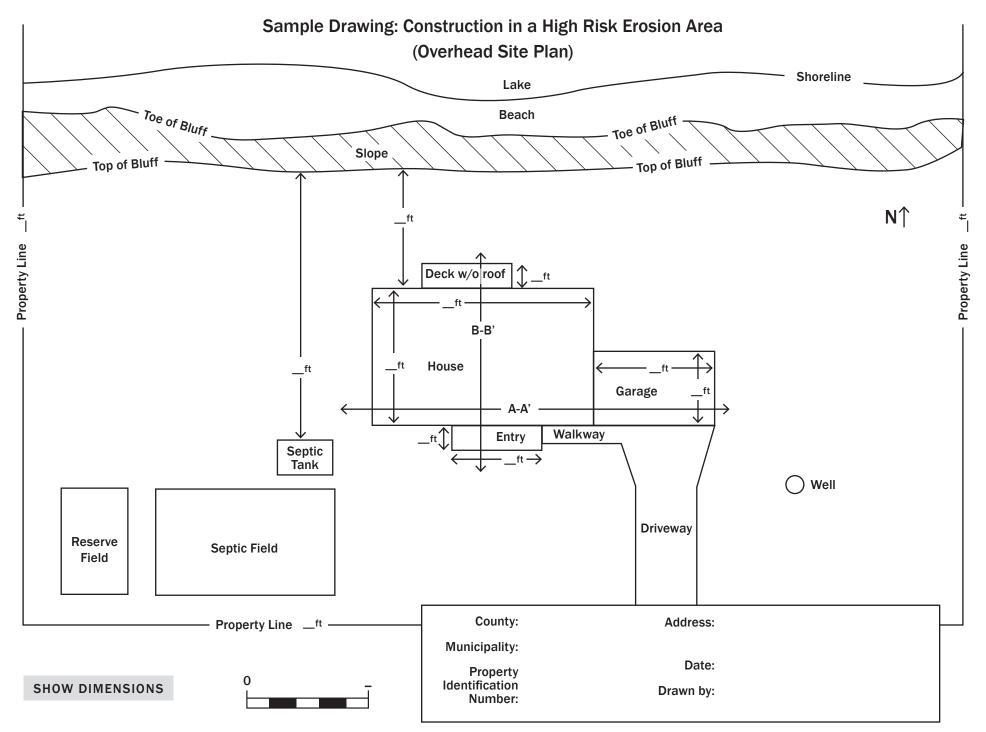
Cross Section

SECTION A-A

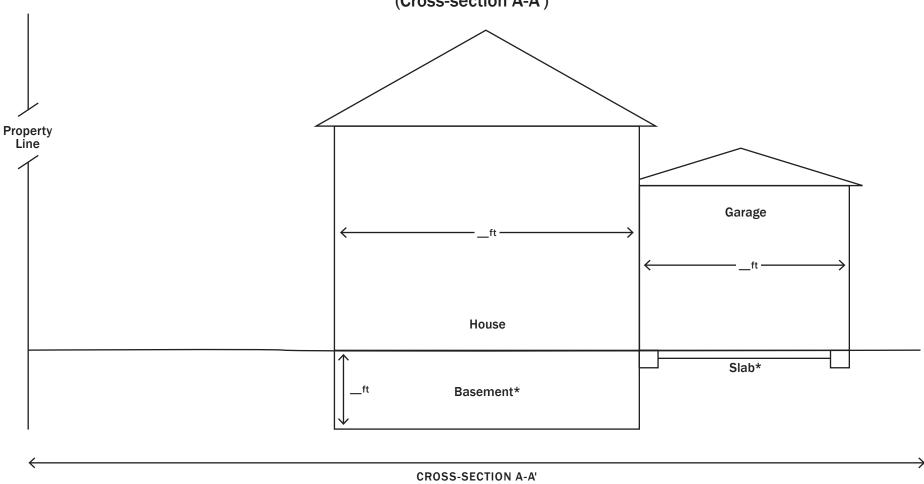


FLOODPLAIN DEMARCATION





Sample Drawing: Construction in a High Risk Erosion Area (Cross-section A-A')



SHOW DIMENSIONS
*LABEL FOUNDATIONS:
BASEMENT, CRAWLSPACE,
PILINGS, SLAB



County: Address:

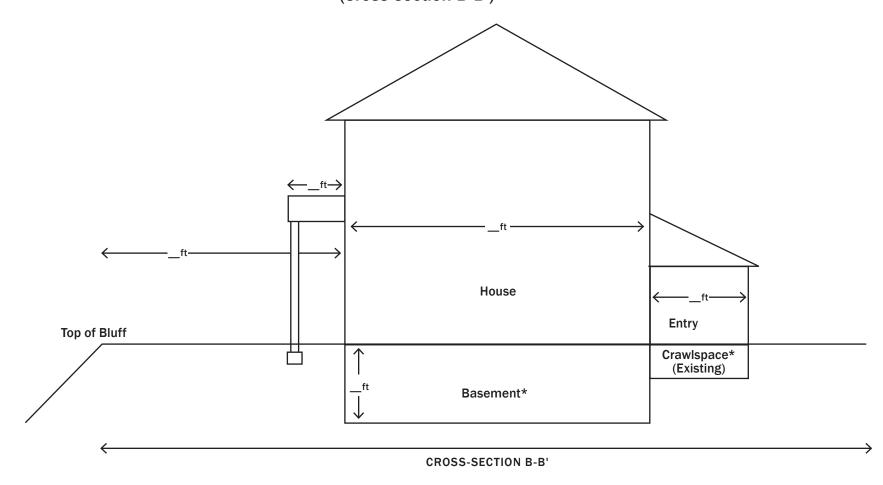
Municipality:

Property
Identification
Number:

Drawn by:



Sample Drawing: Construction in a High Risk Erosion Area (Cross-section B-B')



SHOW DIMENSIONS

*LABEL FOUNDATIONS:
BASEMENT, CRAWLSPACE,
PILINGS, SLAB



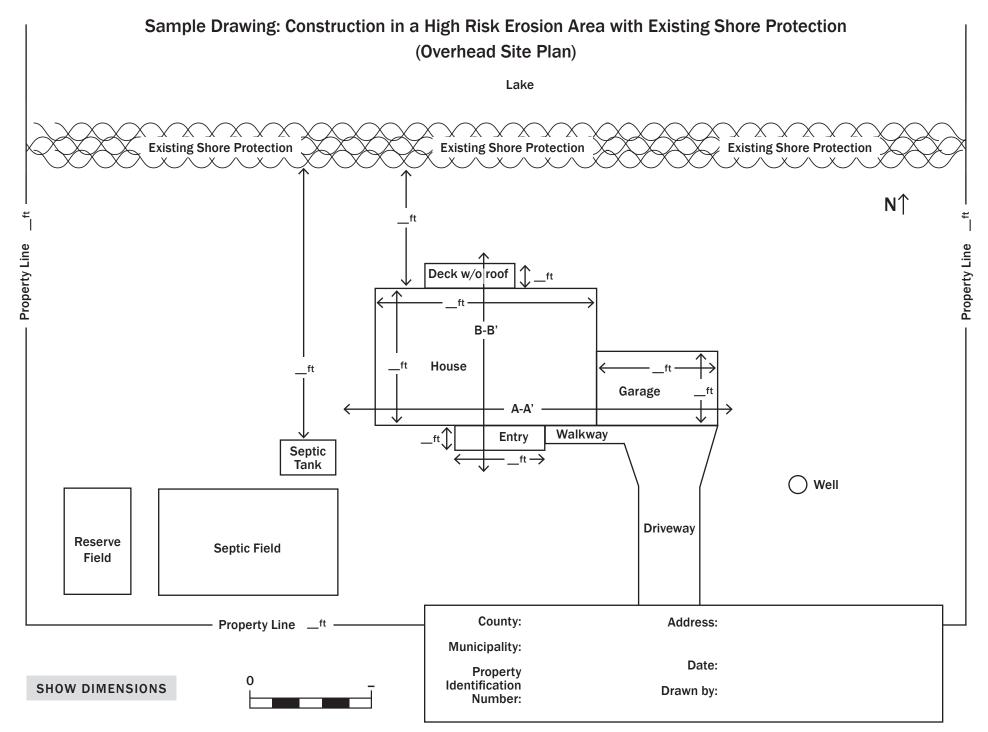
County: Address:

Municipality:

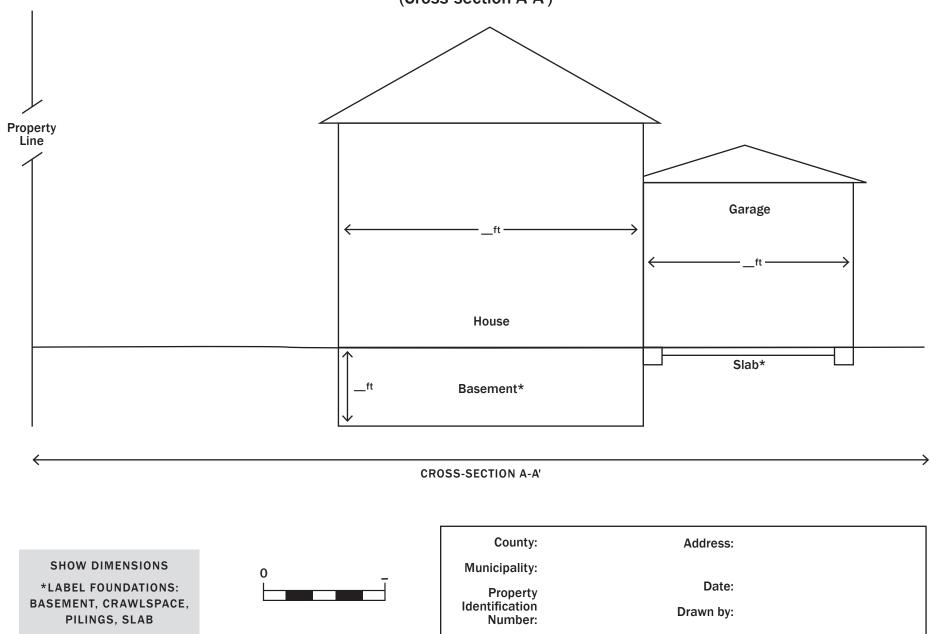
Property
Identification
Number:

Date:

Drawn by:

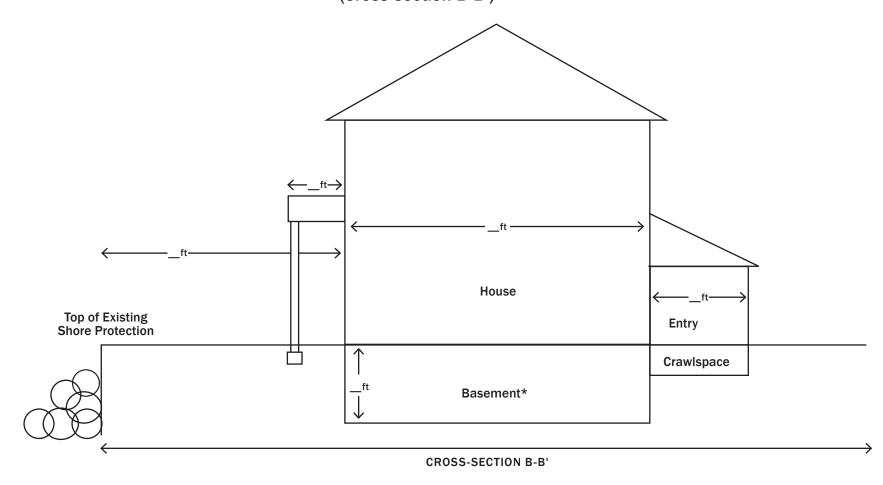


Sample Drawing: Construction in a High Risk Erosion Area with Existing Shore Protection (Cross-section A-A')





Sample Drawing: Construction in a High Risk Erosion Area with Existing Shore Protection (Cross-section B-B')



SHOW DIMENSIONS

*LABEL FOUNDATIONS:
BASEMENT, CRAWLSPACE,
PILINGS, SLAB

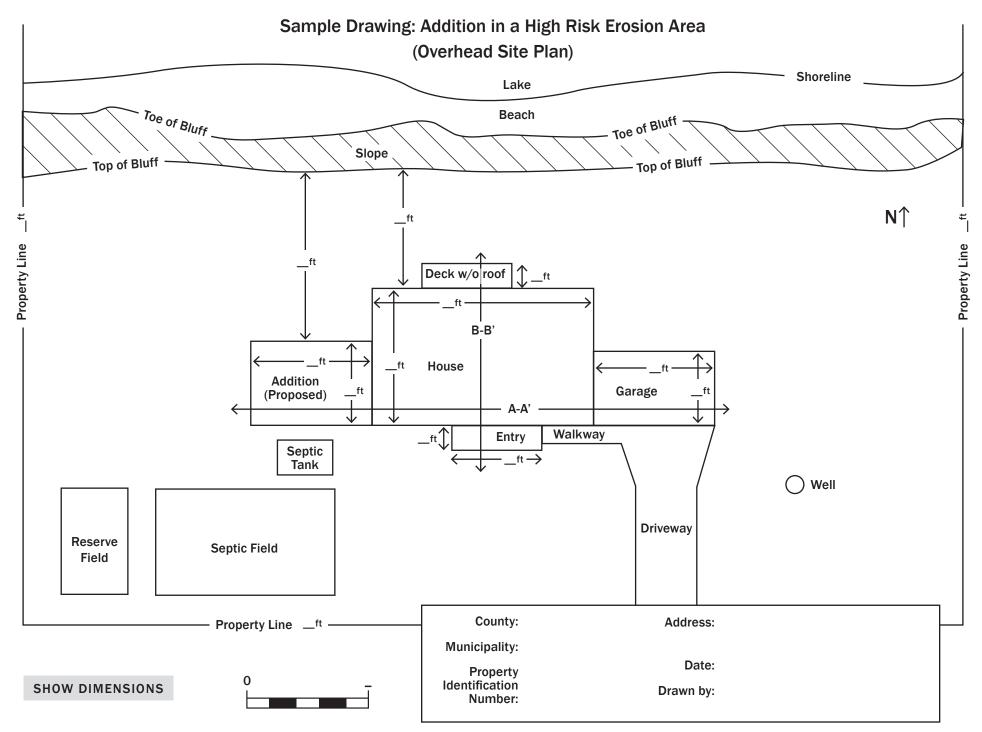


County: Address:

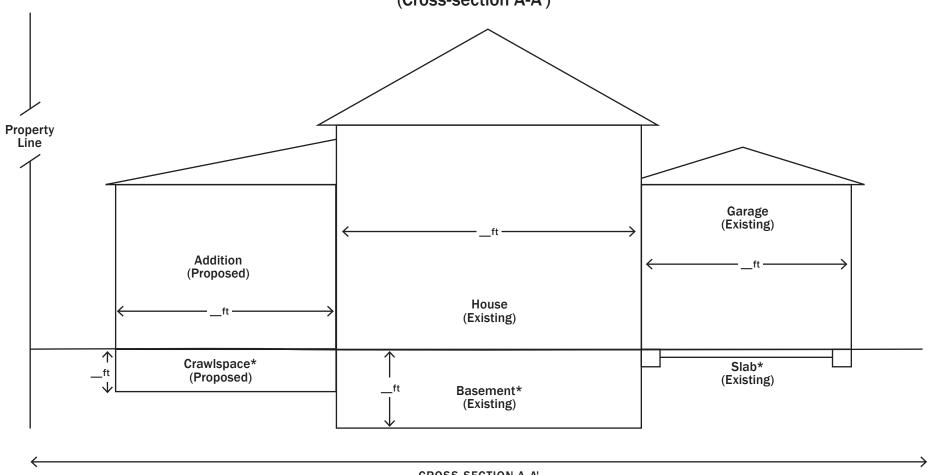
Municipality:

Property
Identification
Number:

Drawn by:



Sample Drawing: Addition in a High Risk Erosion Area (Cross-section A-A')



CROSS-SECTION A-A'

SHOW DIMENSIONS

*LABEL FOUNDATIONS: BASEMENT, CRAWLSPACE, PILINGS, SLAB

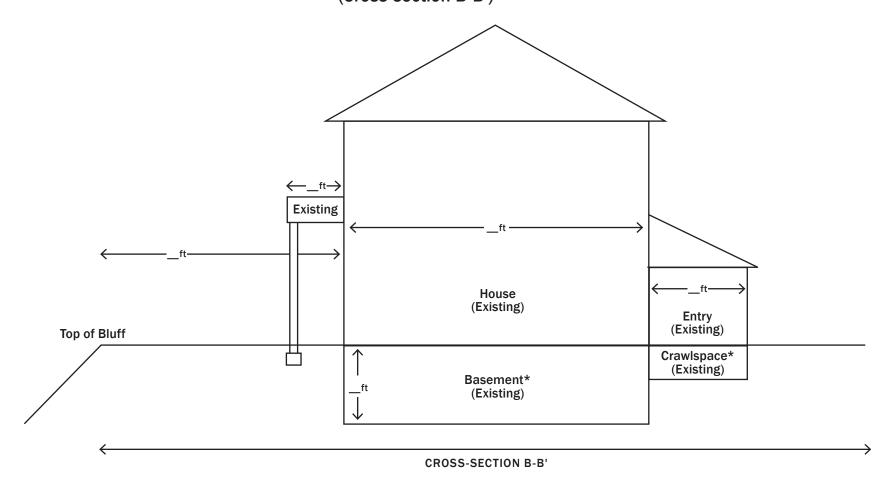
LABEL STRUCTURES. **EXISTING OR PROPOSED**



County: Address: Municipality: Date: Property Identification Drawn by: Number:



Sample Drawing: Addition in a High Risk Erosion Area (Cross-section B-B')



SHOW DIMENSIONS

*LABEL FOUNDATIONS: BASEMENT, CRAWLSPACE, PILINGS, SLAB

LABEL STRUCTURES, EXISTING OR PROPOSED



County: Address:

Municipality:

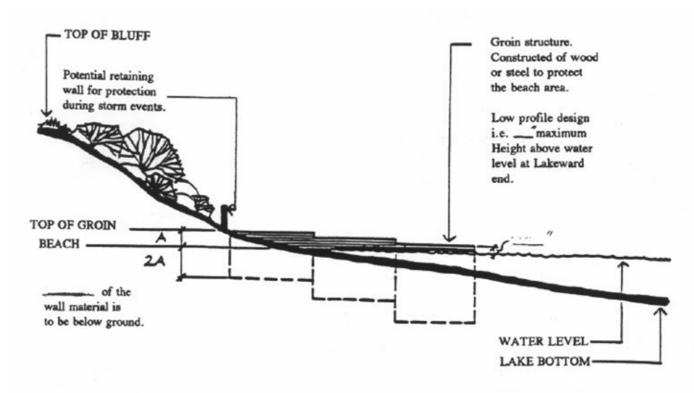
Property
Identification
Number:

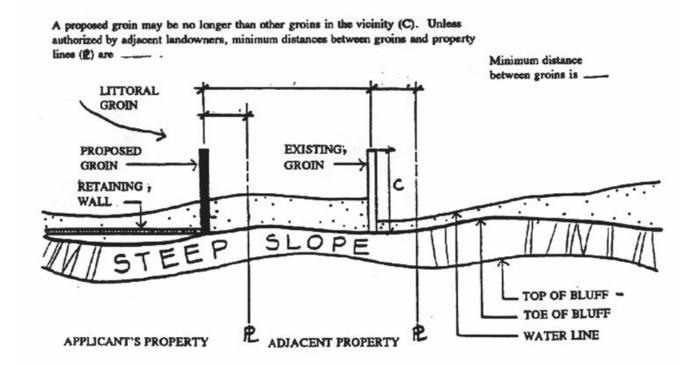
Date:

Drawn by:

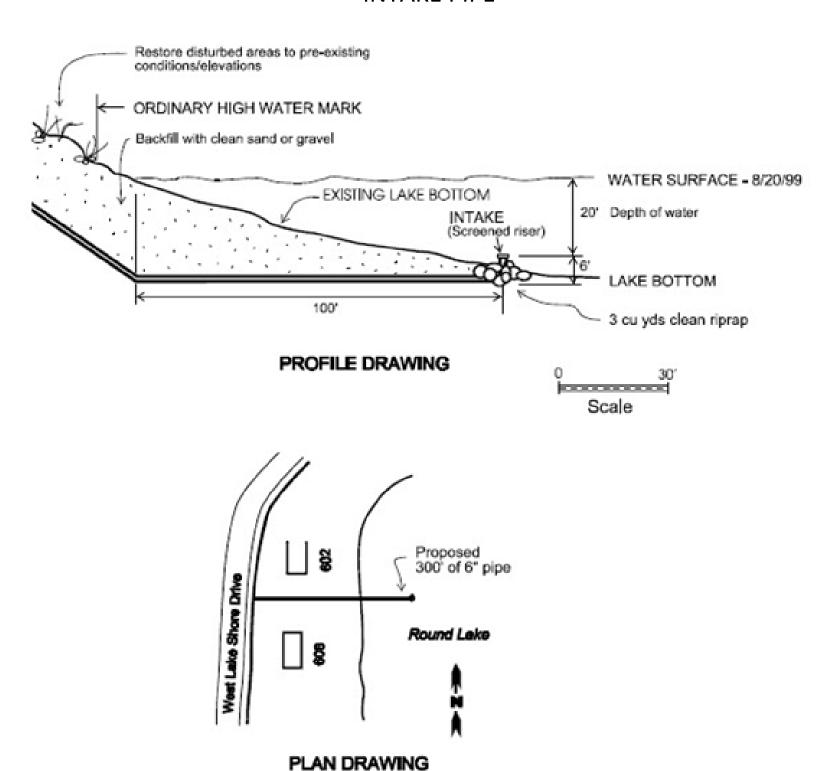


GROIN

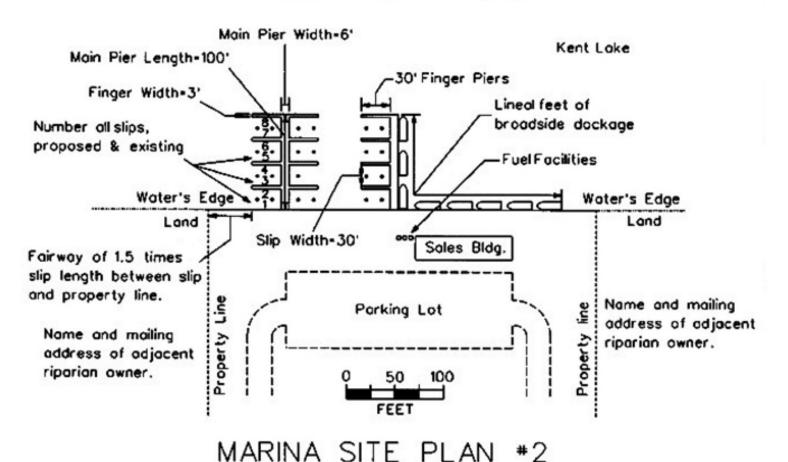


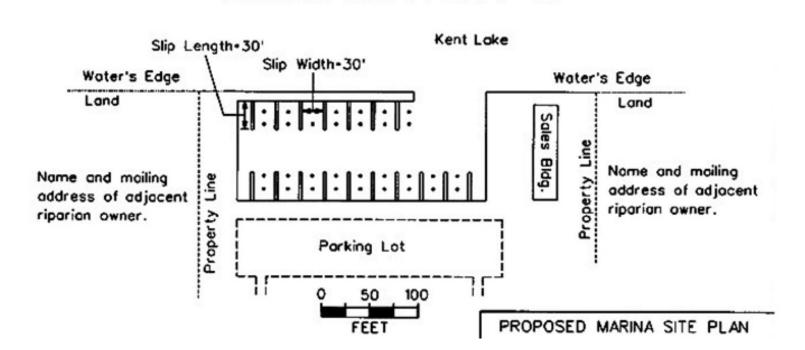


INTAKE PIPE

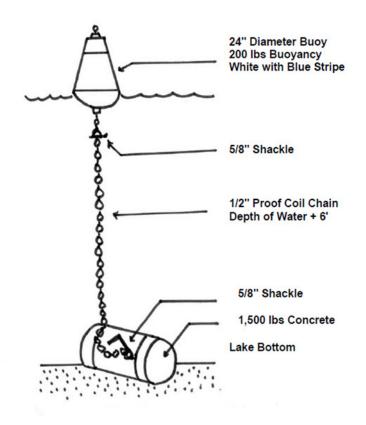


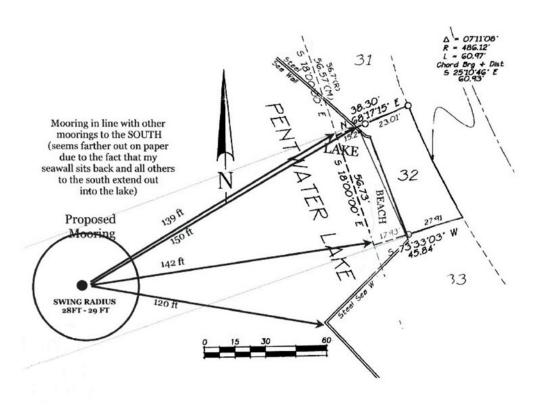
MARINA MARINA SITE PLAN #1





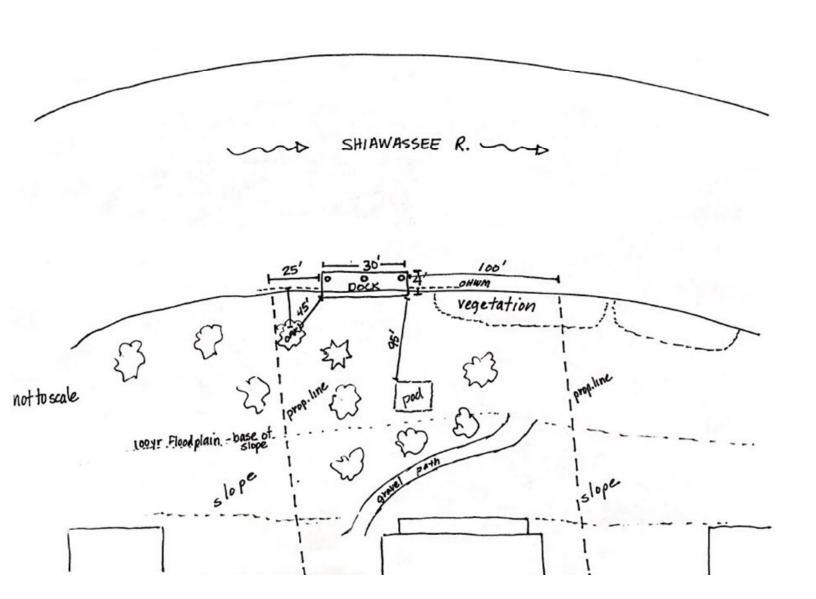
MOORING BUOYS





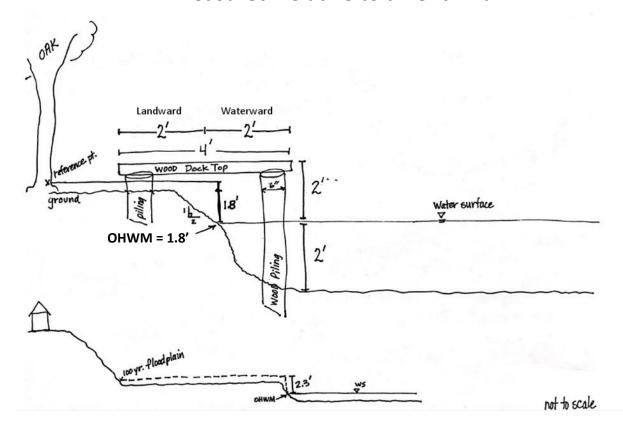
ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK

Plan View



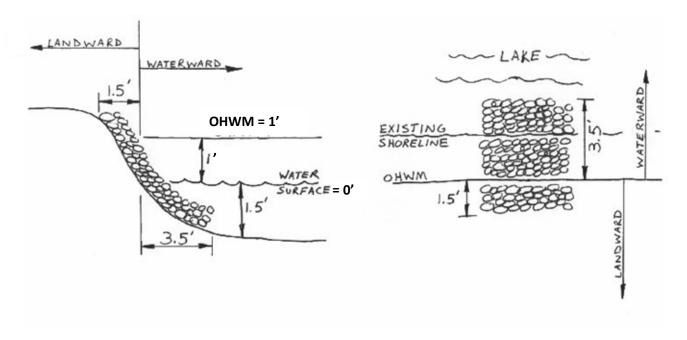
ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK

Measured Relative to a Benchmark

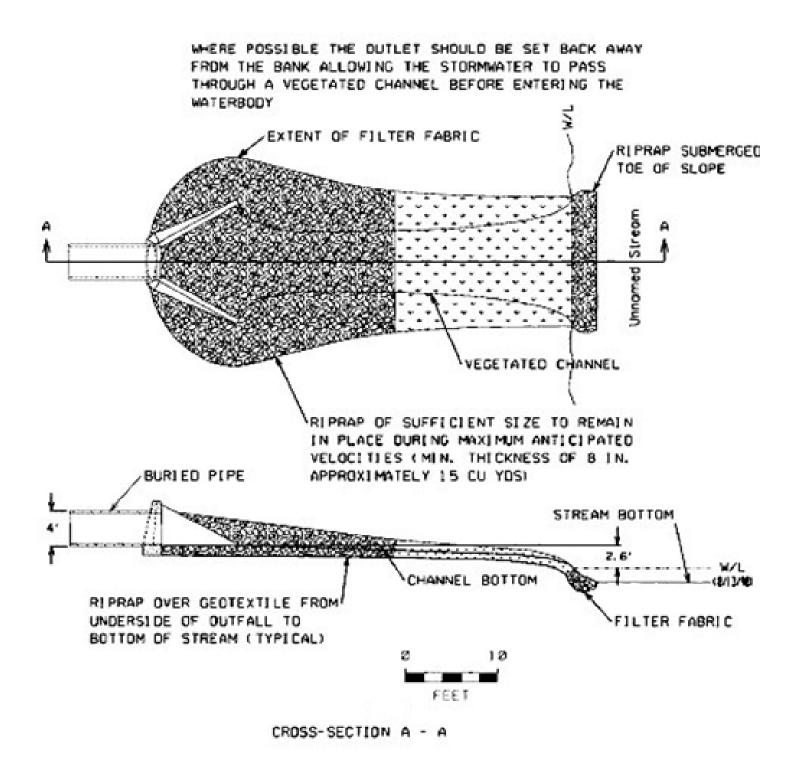


ORDINARY HIGH WATER MARK

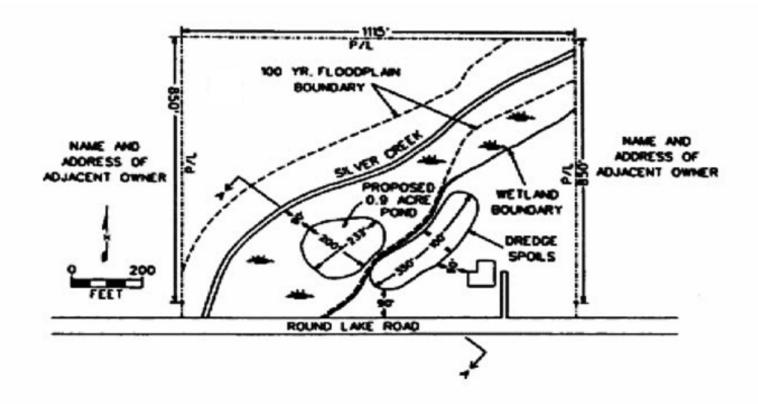
Measured Relative to Standing Water



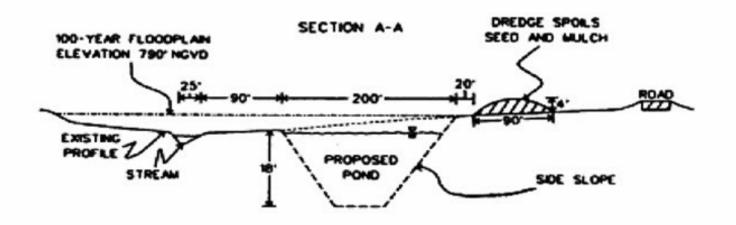
OUTLET



POND CONSTRUCTION

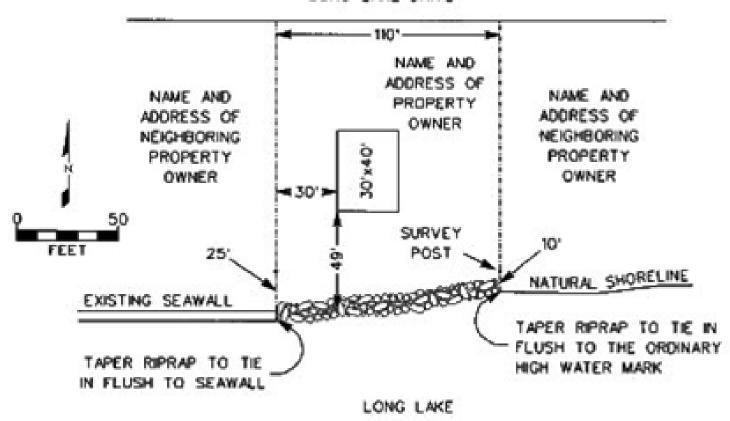


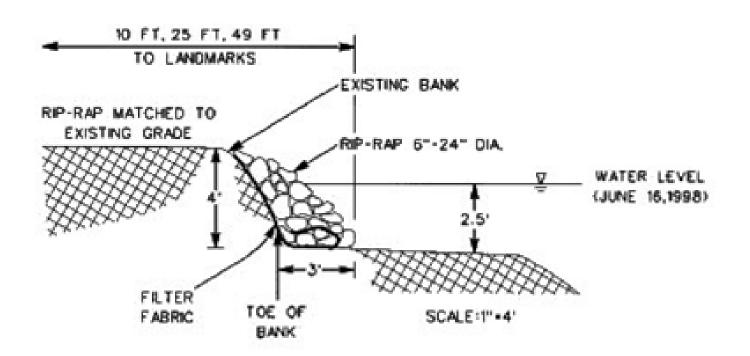
APPROXIMATELY 5000 CU. YD. WILL BE EXCAYATED AND THE DREDGE SPORS WIL BE PLACED ON-SITE ABOVE THE 100 YR. FLOODPLAN ELEVATION AND UPLAND OF REGILATED WETLANDS.



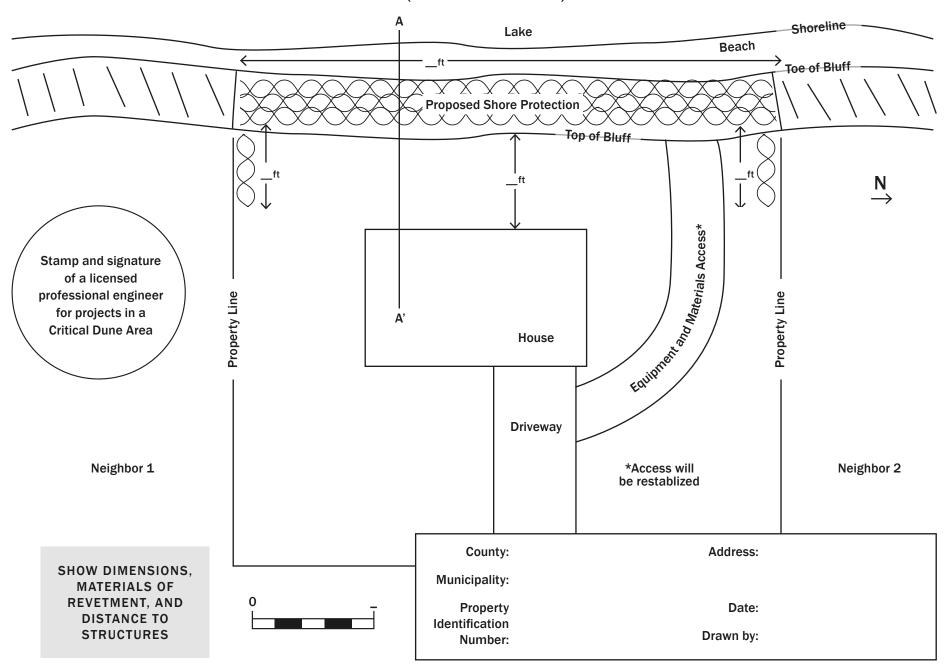
RIPRAP

LONG LAKE DRIVE





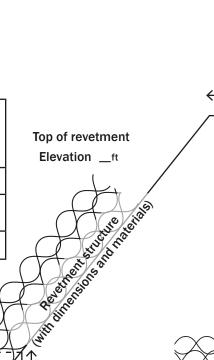
Sample Drawing: Great Lakes Shore Protection During High Water (Overhead Site Plan)



Sample Drawing: Great Lakes Shore Protection During High Water (Cross-section A-A')

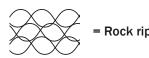
Stamp and signature of a licensed professional engineer for projects in a **Critical Dune Area**

	Below EGLE Ordinary High Water Mark Elev. 580.5*	Below USACE Ordinary High Water Mark Elev. 581.5	Above EGLE Ordinary High Water Mark Elev. 580.5*
Armor stone fill	C.Y.	C.Y.	C.Y.
Excavated sand to be spread over armor stone revetment	C.Y.	C.Y.	C.Y.
Excavation volume	C.Y.	C.Y.	C.Y.



Lake Michigan water levels

581.7 (IGLD85) 10/01/2019 USACE 581.5 (IGLD85) -EGLE 580.5 (IGLD85) -Lake



= Rock riprap, _____ diameter

House

SHOW DIMENSIONS, **MATERIALS OF REVETMENT, AND DISTANCE TO STRUCTURES**



County: Municipality:

Address:

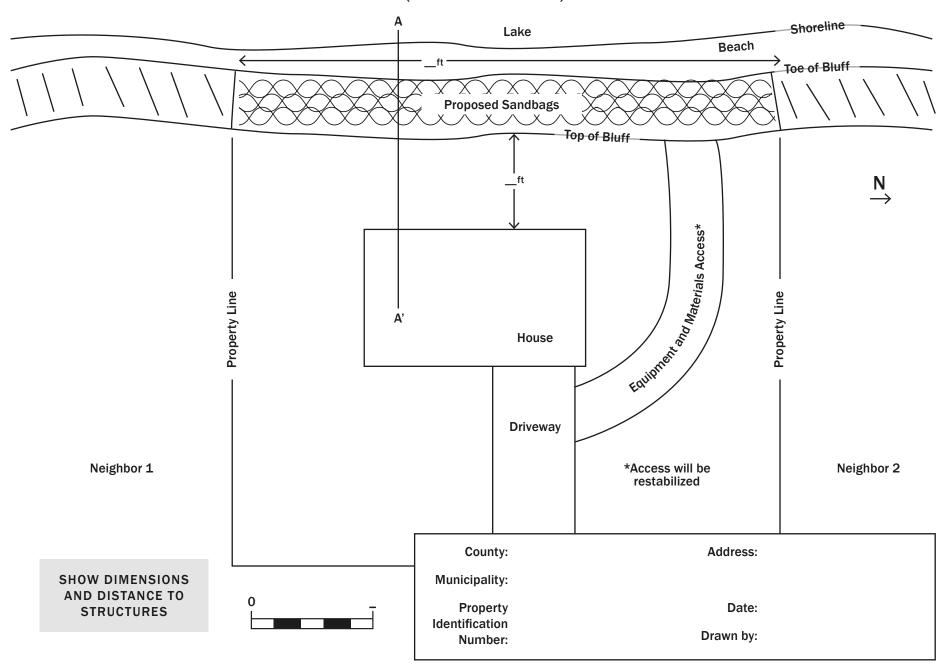
Property Identification

Number:

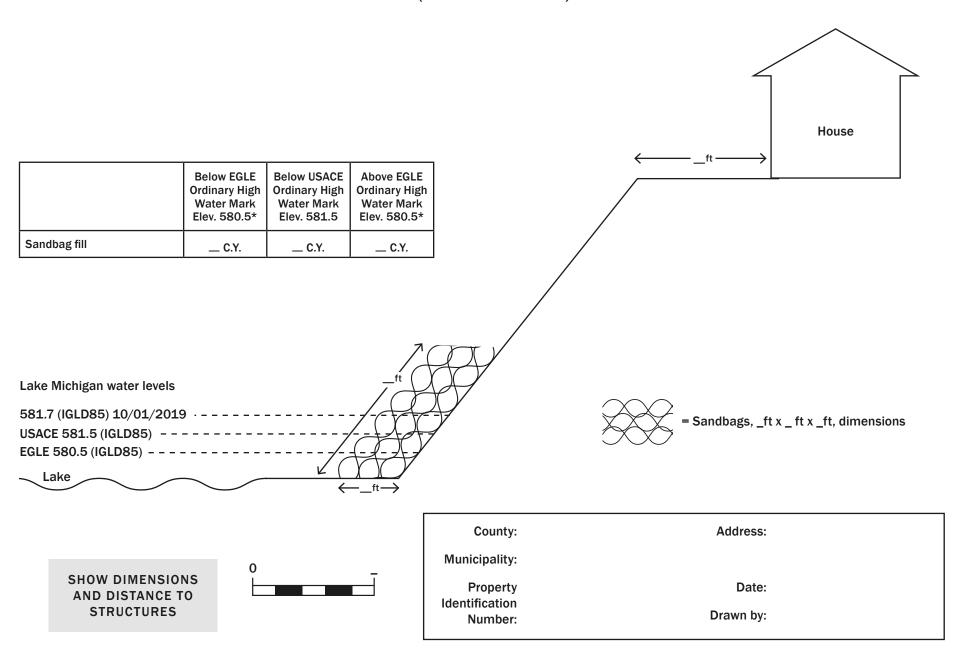
Date:

Drawn by:

Sample Drawing: Sandbags for Temporary Great Lakes Shore Protection During High Water (Overhead Site Plan)

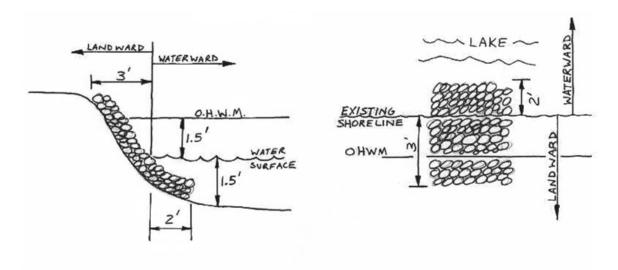


Sample Drawing: Sandbags for Temporary Great Lakes Shore Protection During High Water (Cross-section A-A')

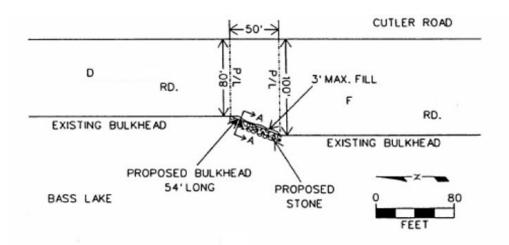


SHORE PROTECTION – MEASUREMENTS

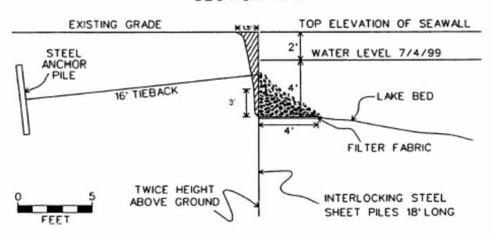
Landward – Waterward



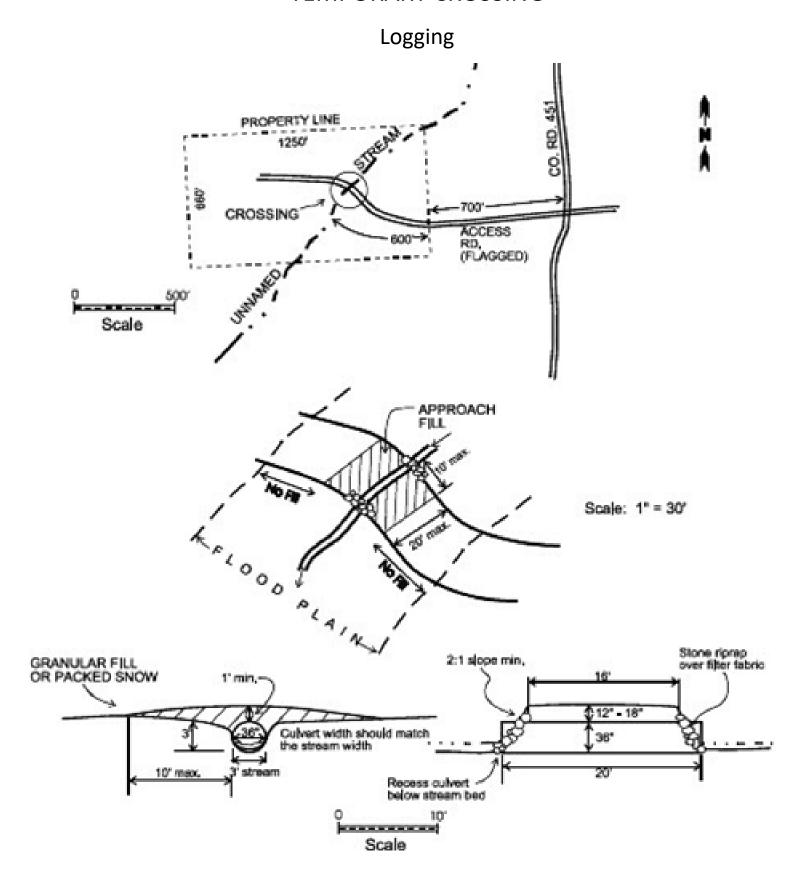
SHORE PROTECTION - SEAWALLS



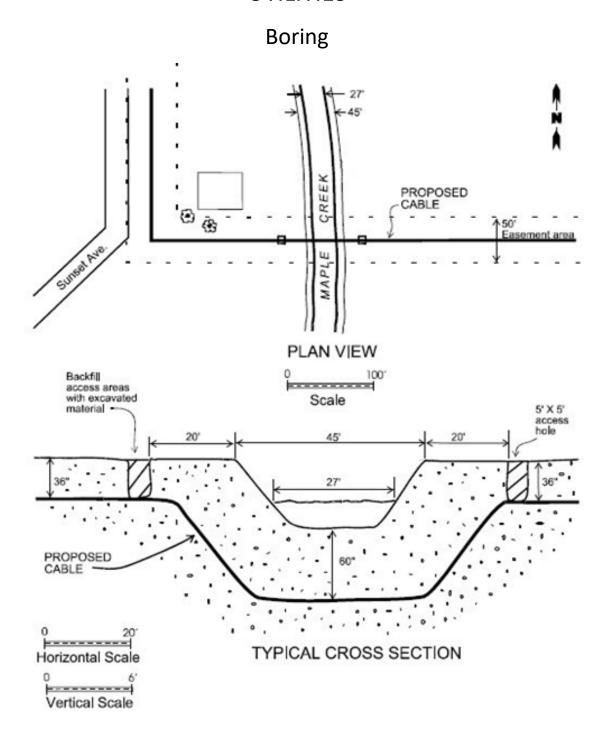
SECTION A-A



TEMPORARY CROSSING

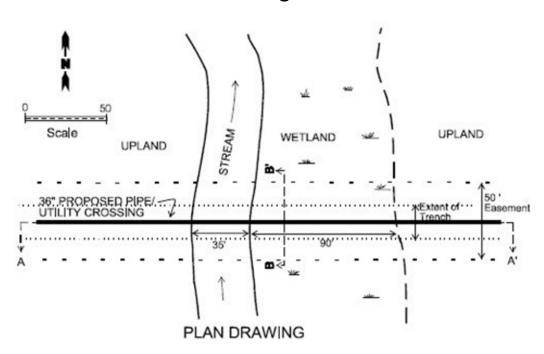


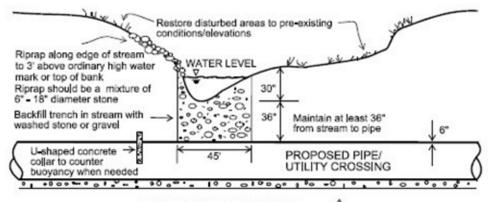
UTILITIES



UTILITIES

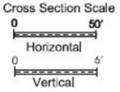
Trenching

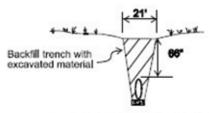




CROSS SECTION A-A'

6* Bed of sand or gravel





CROSS SECTION B-B'

WETLAND FILL

