

PERMIT
INFORMATION
PACKET

Pelican River Watershed District

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SHORE IMPACT ZONE PERMITS

Use this packet for preparation of an application for a permit to undertake *Shore Impact Zone* alterations, including installation, repair of rip-rap, installation of beach sand blankets, and the repair of ice-ridges. Refer to the back page for definitions.

Complete and sign enclosed applications to the District office for review and approval. Complete applications will include necessary maps, diagrams and any necessary product specifications or calculations. Applications are usually reviewed within 14 days, however the District reserves the right to allow 60 days for approval from receipt of completed application. Once all plans and other permit requirements are met, the Board of Managers or their Designee will approve your permit. You can pick up the signed permit at the District office or we can mail it to you by request. PRWD Staff will inform you within ten (10) days written notice of any deficiencies in your application and ask you to make necessary changes.

In reviewing and approving applications, the following will be taken into consideration:

General Conditions:

Shore impact Zone alterations may not result in increases in stormwater discharge to a lake or stream, or to adjoining properties.

Shore impact zone alterations must utilize standard procedures for controlling runoff rates, nutrients and sediments (references to such standards are listed on the last page of this packet).

Proposed Actions Involving *Ice-Ridges*

Actions involving *ice ridges* are allowed only for purposes of repairing existing shoreline damage; no ice-ridge modifications which result in an increase of runoff to a lake, or natural vegetation disturbance are allowed, except that a four-foot wide walkway may be constructed upon an ice-ridge.

Proposed Actions involving *Rip-Rap or Sand Blankets*

Such materials added along the shoreline must be non-polluting under any foreseeable circumstances.

For rip-rap, under normal conditions no materials should be placed more than six-feet waterward of the shoreline as measured from the Ordinary High Water (OHW) level elevation. The encroachment into the water is the minimum amount necessary to provide protection and may not unduly interfere with the flow of water. Encroachment more than six feet waterward must comply with the standards described in "Slope Protection for Dams and Lakes" available from the District Office.

Rip Rap and Sand Blanket installations must follow DNR permit requirements and construction guidelines.

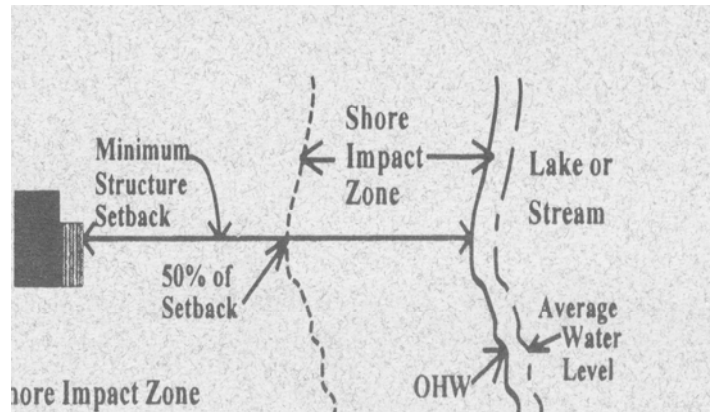
DEFINITIONS

Ice-ridge—means the ridge, comprised of soil, sand and/or gravel, often found in the shore impact zone near the ordinary high water mark of lakes, and caused by wind-drive ice or ice expansion.

Shore Impact Zone—means land located between the ordinary high water level of a public water and a line parallel to and one-half the setback from it. (see below for Shore Impact Zone dimensions for different waterbodies within the District.

Ordinary High Water (OHW). The boundary of public waters and wetlands which is an elevation delineating the highest water level which has been maintained for a sufficient period of time to leave evidence upon the landscape, commonly the point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the ordinary high water is the elevation of the top of the bank of the channel. For many lakes in the District, the DNR has set a defined the OHW as a specific elevation.

Waterbody	Shore Impact Zone
Detroit, Floyd, North Floyd (Mud) Little Floyd, Melissa, Sallie	37.5 Feet
Curfman (Deadshot), Fox, Long, Monson, Muskrat, Pearl	50 Feet
All other lakes	75 Feet
Rivers, streams - UNSEWERED	50 Feet
Rivers, streams - SEWERED	37.5 Feet



Sources of Standard measures for use in controlling runoff and nutrient discharges.

- “Protecting Water Quality in Urban Areas” manual (MPCA , 2000) as revised.
- “BWSR Minnesota Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control Planning Handbook” as revised,
- the NRCS “Slope Protection for Dams and Lakeshores, Minnesota Technical Release 2” (October 1997) as revised,
- “Minnesota Urban Small Sites BMP Manual, Met Council, 2001”
- “Storm Water Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1992”, as revised.

OHW Elevations (mean sea level) for Selected District Lakes

Detroit—1334.30
 Floyd—1354.80
 Long—1351.20
 Melissa—1328.60
 Sallie—1329.30

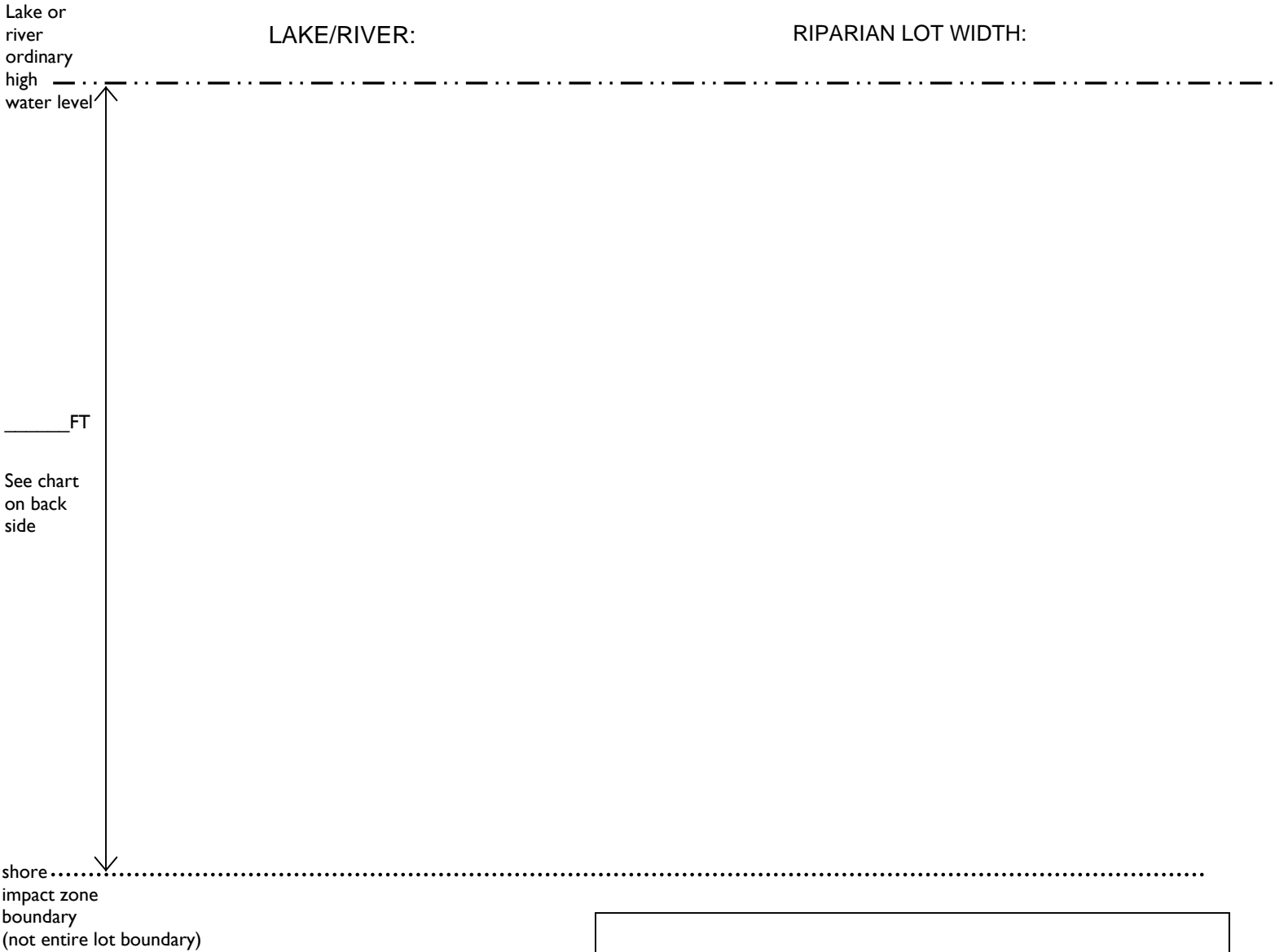


*To protect and enhance the quality of water in the lakes within its jurisdiction and to ensure that wise decisions are made concerning the management of streams, wetlands, lakes, groundwater and related land resources which impact these lakes—
 PRWD Mission Statement*

Do not use this form for retaining walls, impervious surface coverage in excess of 25% of lot coverage, or projects located within bluff impact zones or on steep slopes within the Shoreland District.

Shore Impact Zone Site Plan

For office use only
Permit Application No.



Property Owner:

Project Address:

Prepared By:

Lot Size (sq. feet):

Cubic yards material removed:

Cubic yards material added:

Cubic yards material moved:

List on Site Plan

1. Identify all existing features, including dimensions)—buildings, dock access, boathouses, patios, sandblankets, rip-rap, trees, vegetation, steps, paths, etc.
2. Identify new features, including dimensions
3. Mark locations and dimensions of all construction site temporary erosion control measures—silt fence, rock access drives, temporary seeding (wheat, barley)

-----> Existing water drainage flow lines

—————> Finished water drainage flow lines

⊗ Existing Trees Vegetation

▭ Structures, or other features

..... Location of ice ridge/pressure ridge