



CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

SOIL AND SEDIMENTATION POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT APPLICATION PACKET

The following items **must be filled out completely** in order to submit an application for a Soil and Sedimentation Control Permit:

- Soil and Sedimentation Permit Application
- Part 91, Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Checklist
- Soil Erosion – Additional Earth Change Information & Project Timing
- Erosion Control Plan
- Site Location Drawing (*Map that clearly identifies the project location such as a map from the internet, copy of county plat book map or draw a map*)
- Legal Description (*Provide a copy of a deed, tax bill, survey or other document containing the legal description of the parcel*)
- Application Fee - *Please make check payable to Planning & Zoning Department or call (231)627-8489 to make arrangements to pay with a credit card.*

This **complete application packet (10 pages and attachments)** are to be submitted to the Planning and Zoning Department.

Soil and Sedimentation Pollution Control Permit Fee Schedule

Type	Category	Fee
Residential	Single family residence or up to one acre disturbed area	\$85.00
Residential	Each additional acre or fraction thereof	\$55.00
Residential	Addition/Garage/Pole Barn/Septic System/Shoreline Stabilization	\$60.00
Residential	Permit extension/renewal/change	\$25.00
Commercial	Up to One acre disturbed area	\$160.00
Commercial	Each additional five acres or fraction thereof	\$105.00
Commercial	Minor fee for no increase in impervious surface, less than 5,000sf of disturbed area	\$85.00
Commercial	Permit extension/renewal/change	\$80.00

Email address: _____

CHEBOYGAN COUNTY PLANNING & ZONING DEPARTMENT

PO Box 70
CHEBOYGAN, MI 49721
(231)627-8489 PHONE (231)627-3646 FAX

SOIL & SEDIMENTATION POLLUTION CONTROL PERMIT APPLICATION

Permit Fee:
Payment Type:

Code Administrator's Signature	
Date Issued	Date Expired

This permit does not obviate the need for other federal, state and/or local permits as may be required by law.

1) APPLICANT

<input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Developer <input type="checkbox"/> Other:			
Name:			Mailing Address:
City:	State:	Zip:	Telephone:

2) LOCATION

Township:	Section:	Parcel Identification #:
Street Address:		City/Village:
*** Attach a copy of the legal description for the parcel(s)		

3) PROPOSED EARTH CHANGE

Project Type: Residential Multi-Famil Commercial Industrial Land Balancing

Type of Change:	Size of Earth Change (In Acres):		
Name of Nearest Lake, Stream or Drain:	Distance to Nearest Lake, Stream or Drain:	Date Project To Start:	Date Project To Be Completed:

4) SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

Note: One (1) Set of Complete Plans Must Be Attached (Use blank sheet of paper).

Plan Preparer's Name	Preparer's Company Name
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5) PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR EARTH CHANGE

Name of Property Owner of Record (If Other Than Owner/Applicant From No. 1)			Mailing Address:	
City:	State:	Zip:	Telephone:	
Name Of Individual "On Site" Responsible For Earth Change:			Company Name:	
Mailing Address:	City:	State:	Zip:	Telephone:

I (we) affirm that the above information is accurate and that I (we) will conduct the above described earth change in accordance with Part 91, Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control, of the Natural Resource and Environmental Protection Act, Act 451 of the Public Acts of 1994, its corresponding rules, applicable local ordinance and the agreements accompanying this application.

Owner's Signature:	Print Name:	Date:
Applicant's Signature:	Print Name:	Date:

Permit will not be issued without owner's signature and applicant's signature, if different.

Part 91, Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Checklist

Minimum Requirements

Parcel#: _____

Rule 1703 Requirement	Included in Plan?*		Comments
	Yes	No	
Map with scale: 1" = 200' or less, or indication of exact distances between noted features on site plan, including site location sketch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Include site address & location on waterbody (e.g. North End Burt Lake)
Legal description of property (town, range, section, quarter-quarter section)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proximity of any proposed earth change to lakes and/or streams	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Predominant land features	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Slope description or contour intervals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Soils survey or written description of the soil types of the proposed exposed land area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Description and location of the physical limits of each proposed earth change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Description and location of all existing and proposed on-site drainage and dewatering facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Timing and sequence of each proposed earth change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Location and description for installing and removing all temporary SESC measures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Install all temporary SESC measures according to manufacturer's specifications.
Description and location of all proposed permanent SESC measures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Maintenance program for all permanent SESC measures and designation of person responsible for maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Owner to maintain stabilization.
Owner is responsible for maintaining all permanent stabilization. (If no, please state who is responsible _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	










***If No is checked above, the plan must be revised to include the missing element prior to submittal/approval. Other comments:**

Site Location Drawing

(Map that clearly identifies the project location such as a map from the internet, copy of county plat book map or draw a map)

Erosion Control Plan

Erosion Control Plan Legend

-  Limits of Disturbance
-  Property Line
-  Director of water runoff
- H.P. +  High Point
-  Silt Fence
-  Vegetation specification
-  Stockpiled Soil
-  Tree Preservation
-  Buffer strip of undisturbed existing growth

Parcel #:

Address:

Name:

Slope: _____%

Soil Type: _____

Scale: 1" = _____
(1" = 200' or less)

Soil Erosion – Additional Earth Change Information & Project Timing

Additional Earth Change Information

	Yes	No
Has earth-moving activity started?		
Is the earth-moving activity over 1 acre? <i>If yes, contact MDEQ</i>		
Will work be occurring in a wetland? <i>If yes, contact MDEQ</i>		
Will de-watering occur? <i>If yes, special requirements may apply</i>		
Will work be occurring in a waterway/floodplain? <i>If yes, contact MDEQ</i>		
Will a designated county drain be affected? <i>If yes, contact Drain Commissioner</i>		
Will fill be brought on-site? <i>Amount in cubic yards _____</i>		
Will material be removed from the site? <i>Amount in cubic yards _____</i>		

Approximate Project Timing

Month	Year	For MINOR PROJECTS
		Temporary Erosion Control Measures Installed
		Gravel Drive/Entrance Installed
		Land Cleared or Excavation Started
		Final Grading/Seeding
		Permanent Erosion Control Measures in Place
		Temporary Erosion Control Measures Removed Once Site Is Stabilized

Month	Year	For MAJOR PROJECTS
		Temporary Erosion Control Measures Installed
		Gavel Drive/Entrance Installed
		Land Cleared or Excavation Started
		Detention/Retention/Sediment Ponds Installed
		Road Constructed
		Utilities Installed
		Final Grading/Seeding
		Catch Basins/Ponds Cleaned
		Permanent Erosion Control Measures in Place
		Temporary Erosion Control Measures Removed

SOIL EROSION AND STORMWATER CONTROL FOR CLEAN WATER IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN



Controlling erosion protects water quality.

Soil Erosion Is a Costly Problem

Eroding construction sites are a leading cause of water quality problems in northern Michigan. For every acre under construction, about a dump truck and a half of soil washes into a nearby lake or stream unless the builder uses erosion controls. Problems caused by this sediment include:

- **Local taxes** - Cleaning up sediment in streets, sewers and ditches adds extra costs to local government budgets.
- **Dredging** - The expense of dredging sediment from lakes, harbors and navigation channels is a heavy burden for tax-payers.
- **Lower property values** - Property values are damaged when a lake or stream fills with sediment. Shallow areas encourage weed growth and create boating hazards.
- **Poor fishing** - Silt and sediment smothers gravel beds where fish such as trout find food and lay their eggs.
- **Nuisance growth of weeds and algae** - Sediment carries nutrients (eg.: fertilizers) that fuel algae and weed growth and make water unattractive for swimming.

Controlling Erosion is Easy

Erosion control is important even for home sites of an acre or less. The materials needed are easy to find and relatively inexpensive: silt fence, stakes, plastic tubes, top soil, grass seed and mulch. Putting these materials to use is a straightforward process. Some controls which may be needed include:

- **Preserving** existing trees and grass where possible to prevent erosion;
- **Silt fence** to trap sediment on the downslope sides of the lot;
- **Soil piles** located away from any roads or waterways;
- **Cleanup** of sediment carried off-site by vehicles or storms;
- **Stone drain beds or downspout extenders** to prevent erosion from roof runoff; and
- **Revegetate** as soon as possible, using native plants.

A soil erosion control permit is needed if your project:

- Is within 500 feet of a lake or stream
- Disturbs more than one acre of land

Additionally, a permit may be needed if your site:

- Is a commercial development
- Is within 100 feet of a regulated wetland
- Has a slope of 10% or more
- Has heavy clay and/or hydric soils
- Or if a permit is required by your local unit government

A permit from the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality is required for construction within:

Silt Fence

- Available from construction supply companies.
- Install prior to excavation.
- Install on downslope sides of site parallel to contour of land.
- Extend ends upslope enough to allow water to pond behind fence.
- Bury 8 inches of fabric in trench.
- Leave no gaps. Intertwine sections of silt fence.
- Inspect and repair once a week or after every 1/2 inch rain.
- Remove sediment if deposits reach half the fence height.
- Maintain until vegetation is established.

Drainage Swale And Check Dams

Grassed drainage swales or waterways reduce the runoff velocity of stormwater and allow for infiltration into the soil.

Check dams, made of stone, can be placed on the bottom of drainage swales across the path of stormwater flow to assist with water velocity reduction and infiltration.

- The side slope of the swale should be 3:1 or flatter if the site allows.
- To prevent erosion, the middle of the dam should be lower than the outer edges at natural ground elevation.

Roof Runoff

To manage stormwater runoff from roof tops, install stone drain beds or gutters with downspout extenders. These techniques reduce erosion and protect surrounding vegetation.

Stone Drain Beds

- Place a strip of small stones 4-6 inches deep which will extend at least 6 inches past the drip surrounding your home or structure
- Do not use stone beds, when basements or crawlspaces are located in clay or sandy loam soil.

Gutters with Downspout Extenders

- Use plastic drainage pipe to direct water to a grassed or other appropriate area for infiltration.

Soil Piles

- Locate away from any downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainage way.
- Temporary seed such as annual rye or winter wheat is recommended for topsoil piles.

Wind Erosion

- During high winds, exposed soil may need to be watered down to prevent soil from leaving the site.

Sediment Cleanup

- Immediately sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road.
- Immediately after a storm, clean up the soil washed off-site.

Sewer Inlet Protection

- Protect on-site storm sewer inlets with silt fences.
- Inspect, repair and remove sediment deposits after every storm.

Preserve Existing Vegetation

- Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation.
- Minimize the area of disturbance near lakes, streams, and wetlands.
- To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation.
- Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around trees to protect the area below the branches.

Revegetation

- Seed, sod or mulch bare soil within 5 days at final grade.
- Establish buffer strips of vegetation at least 25 ft. wide adjacent to water bodies for water quality protection.
- Plant native species, if possible (see local Soil Conservation District for suggestions).
- Consider attractive, low maintenance alternatives to traditional lawns such as native ground cover and wildflowers. Plant quick growing annual rye grasses to stabilize soil until other vegetation is established.

Seeding And Mulching

- Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil. Fertilize and lime only if needed according to soil test.
- Seed with an appropriate mix for the site. (For guidance call local Soil Conservation District.)
- Rake lightly to cover seed with 1/4" of soil. Roll lightly.
- Mulch with straw (two-three bales per 1000 sq.ft.).
- On steep slopes, anchor mulch by watering or using netting.
- Water gently every day or two to keep soil moist. Less watering is needed once grass is 2 inches tall.

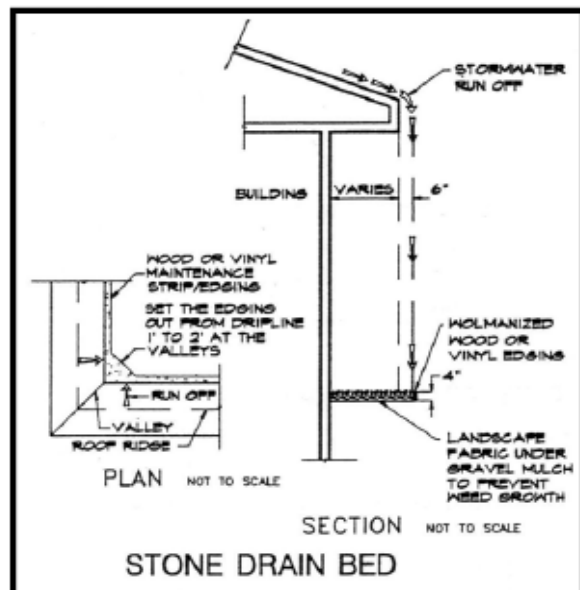
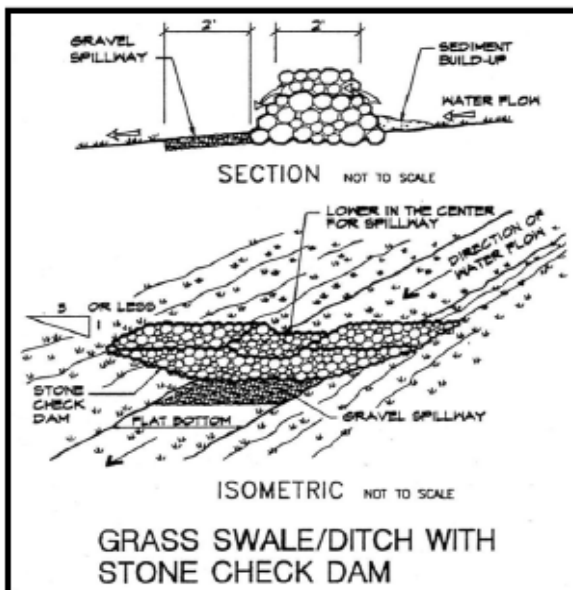
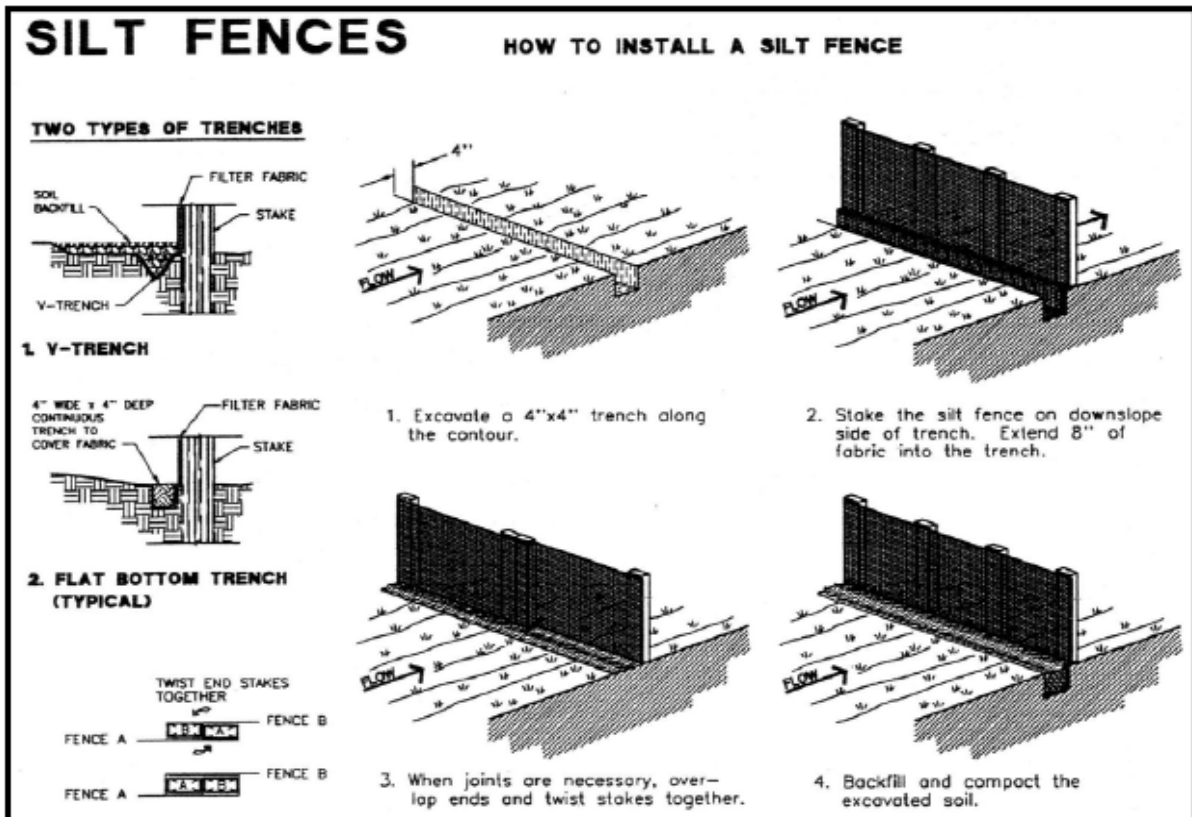
Sodding

- Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil.

- Fertilize and lime only if needed according to soil test.
- Lightly water the soil.
- Lay sod. Tamp or roll lightly.
- On slopes, lay sod starting at the bottom and work toward the top, laying in a brickwork pattern. Peg each piece down in several places.
- Initial watering should wet soil 6 inches deep (or until water stands 1 inch deep in a straight-sided container). Then water lightly every day or two to keep soil moist, but not saturated, for 2 weeks.

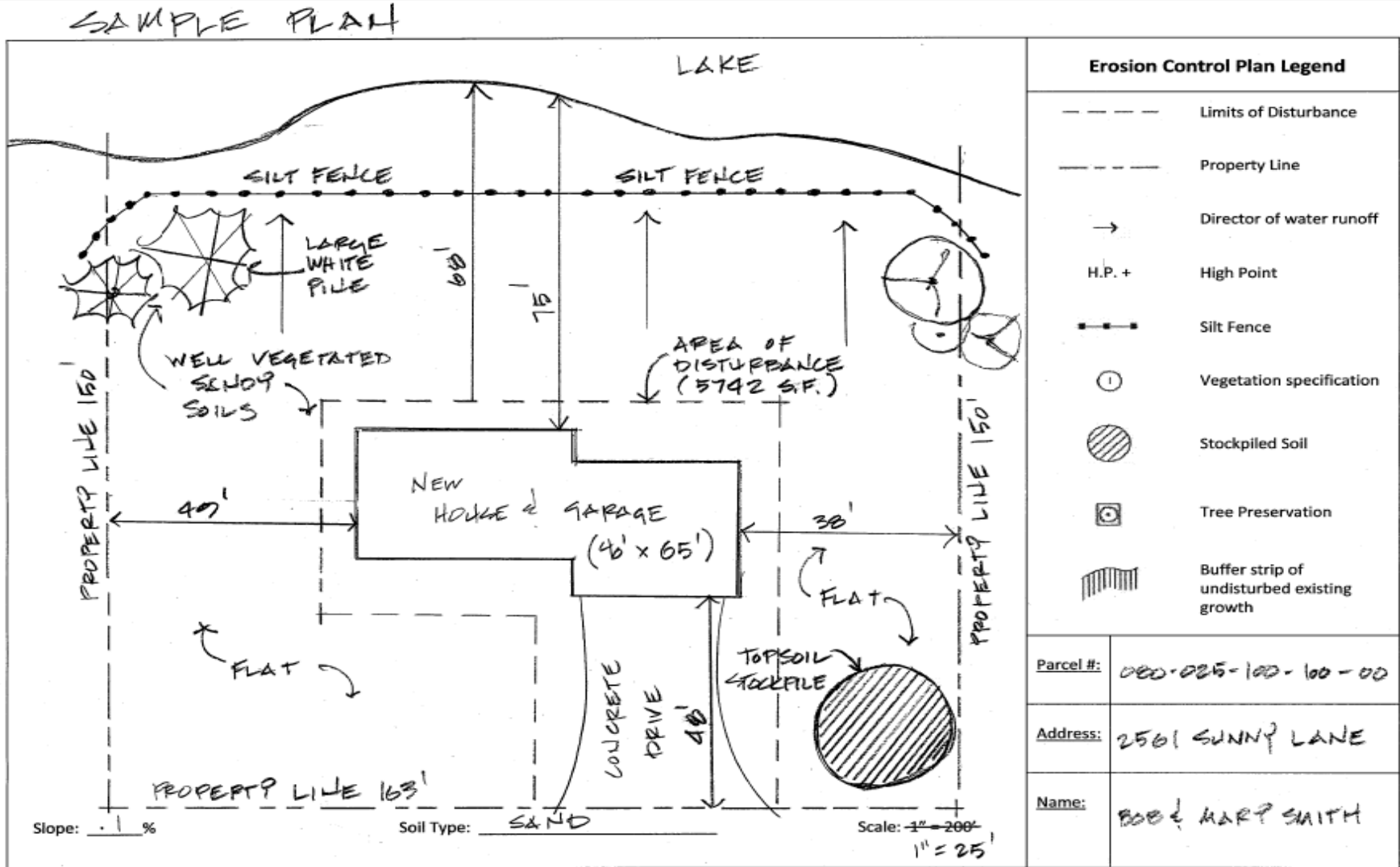
- Generally, the best times to sod or seed are early fall (Aug. 15-Sept. 15) or spring (May).

If construction is completed after September 15, permanent seeding should be delayed. Sod may be laid until November 15. Temporary seed (such as rye or winter wheat) may be planted until October 15. Mulch or matting may be applied after October 15, if weather permits. Silt fences must be maintained until the disturbed area is stabilized with seeding, or sodding or appropriate ground cover.



Soil Erosion and Stormwater Control Practices for Home Sites

Use this sample as a guide for submitting your soil erosion and stormwater control plan.



**Homeowners are required to retain on their property all additional runoff generated by the development of the site.
 Impervious areas which generate additional runoff include: roof tops, sidewalks, driveways and decks.**