Lake LeAnn Property Owners Association

P.O. Box 308 • Somerset Center • MI 49282 ~ Phone: 517-688-9704 • Fax: 517-688-424 • Email: lakeleannpoa@gmail.com

Process to Obtain Approval on a Proposed Shoreline Stabilization Plan

The LLPOA, as owners of the bottomlands of Lake LeAnn, will undertake reviews of all proposed shoreline stabilization plans. Please note that, as part of our comprehensive watershed management plan, the Lake LeAnn Property Owners Association (LLPOA) has signed a binding agreement with the state agency EGLE, limiting all future shoreline protection projects to the use of riprap (in conjunction with fabric that retards erosion) and/or natural shoreline methods (e.g. coir logs and plantings). ***We strongly encourage Shoreline Plantings of Native plants, see resources the end of the document***. **The construction or repair of seawalls (steel, concrete, etc.) and steeply-sloped riprap on Lake LeAnn is now expressly prohibited.**

Any member interested in a shoreline project must complete the process below, in order:

1. **Submit the following documents to the LLPOA Office**
   a) A completed one-page Form for Proposed Shoreline Stabilization Plan
   b) A rough drawing on the proposed project, including measurements

   These documents will then be forwarded to the Lake Control Committee Chair for review, a process generally completed within 1-2 business days. Upon LLPOA approval, the Association will provide the resident/their agent with authorization which must be submitted with their Joint Permit Application (JPA) to EGLE.

2. **Submit a JPA (Joint Permit Application) with EGLE - online instructions below**
   (Ctrl + left Click on any link will take you to the webpage or copy and paste the link into your browser)
   a) Create a MiEnviro Portal Account
   https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/water-resources/inland-lakes-and-streams/shoreline-protection
   b) Fill out the JPA permit application and upload the LLPOA Approval Form (Instruction link below)
   https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/water-resources/joint-permit-application

   A Pre-Application Meeting with EGLE Permitting Staff is available upon request.

3. **Submit to the LLPOA Office a copy of the approved EGLE JPA permit once received.**

ADDITIONAL HELPFUL INFORMATION:

- **Shoreline Protection Information**
  https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/water-resources/inland-lakes-and-streams/shoreline-protection
- **Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) elevation:**
  Referenced from Hillsdale County Circuit Court Judgment for Lake LeAnn, dated: July 29, 1975 South Lake: 1046.85 feet above sea level North Lake: 1041.25 feet above sea level
- **EGLE Permit level for any shoreline modification starts at "Minor Project" with a cost of $100**
- **EGLE can take up to 90 days for review.**
  https://www.michigan.gov/egle/-/media/Project/Websites/egle/Documents/Programs/WRD/Wetlands/Joint-Permit-Application-Review-Process.pdf?rev=931612f45c5f4a308e2a66f167e6119e

LLPOA and EGLE reserve the right to inspect the shoreline stabilization project once completed.
https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/water-resources/joint-permit-application/pre-application-meetings-wetlands-lakes-streams

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Form for Approval of Proposed Shoreline Stabilization Plan

Member Name:_____ Date:_____

Signature:_____

Subdivision :_____Lot #: _____

Property Address:_____

Mailing Address:_____

Name of contractor (if applicable):_____

Check One:

☐ This is a new project

☐ This is a modification/replacement of an existing seawall or other shoreline structure

Check all that apply - The proposed project involves use of:

- ☐ erosion-control fabrics or logs
- ☐ native vegetation
- ☐ other plantings
- ☐ riprap (stones, rocks)
- ☐ retaining wall upland of shoreline modifications
- ☐ Other (provide details)_____

Please Note: Seawalls (steel, concrete and wood) are not permitted.

A drawing of the proposed project with measurements must accompany this form.

Sample Info:
https://www.michigan.gov/egle/-/media/Project/Websites/egle/Documents/Programs/WRD/Wetlands/JPA-Sample-Drawings.pdf?rev=8bb82328dd104ce4a0d87373a1ec2921

LLPOA Lake Control Committee Chairman: _____

Signature: _____Date Approved:_____

ID # _____

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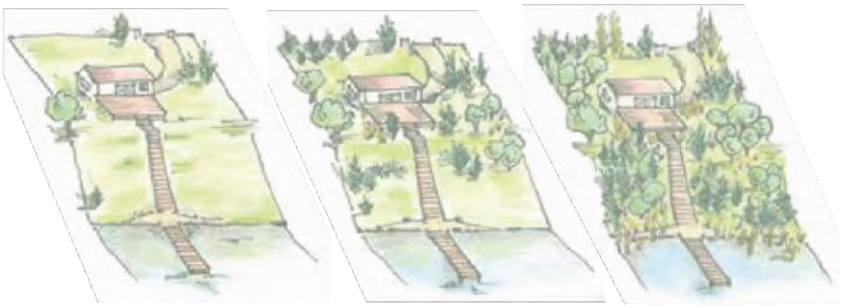
As you are planning your shoreline renovation, we ask you to consider incorporating Shoreline Best Practices into your design to positively impact Water Quality

Plant and maintain a shoreline buffer

RETHINK THE PERFECT LAKE FRONT

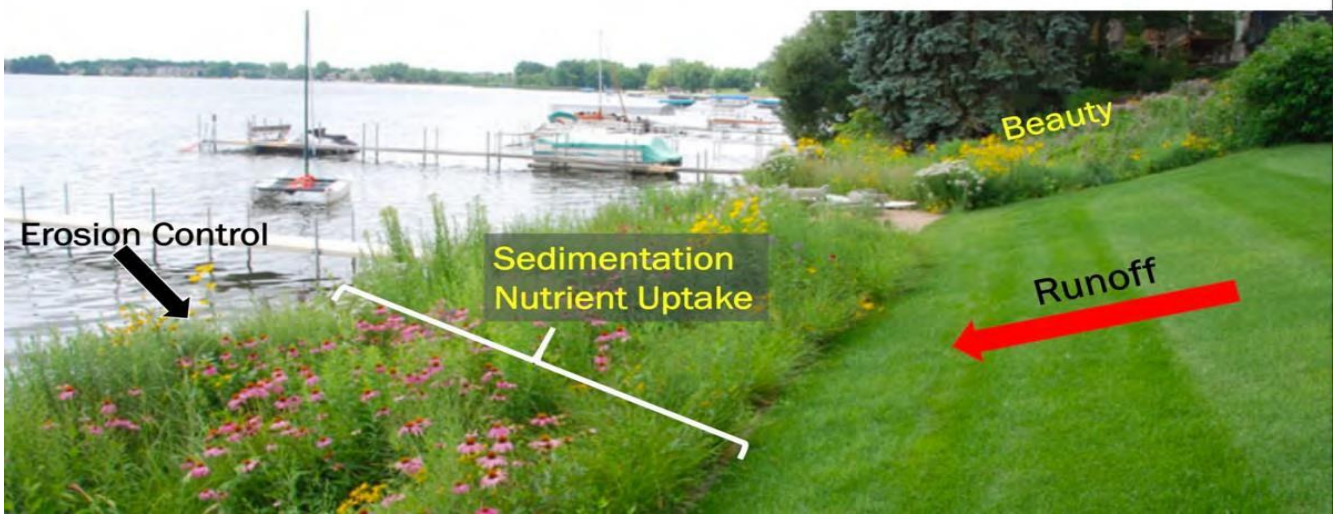
THERE ARE LOTS OF OPTIONS:



BAD BETTER BEST

Share the Shore

Native Plant Buffer Recommend a 35' Buffer in Michigan



Smart Shorelands: Waterfront Plants to Enhance your Shoreline

Erick Elgin, Michigan State University Extension

Living near water offers moments of serenity and beauty inspired by all aspects of the water's edge. Imagine enjoying the dappled sunlight of a lake shoreline with towering aromatic white pine trees above with delicious blueberries and sparse Pennsylvania sedge below. These plants together with the sounds and cool breeze from the lake can bring a breath of relaxation that Michigan lakes offer. But these plants do a whole lot more than just dazzle our senses. They also protect the water and land.

Plants that grow in, along, and just outside water play an important role in protecting water quality and providing habitat for many water loving critters. This is especially true of native plant species. Native plants have extensive root systems that have adapted to living in and around water. The roots and stems minimize erosion and buffer the water from pollutants like phosphorus and nitrogen that may runoff yards. Importantly, they also provide necessary habitat for a variety of animals. For example, common arrowhead, a popular and beautiful shoreline plant, provides a high-energy food for migrating waterfowl and small fish may use big arrowhead beds as shelter.

Native plants along water:

- Hold soil in place with either deep or laterally extensive roots systems
- Absorb and lessen energy from waves created by wind and boats
- Slow down water runoff from sloping landscapes to allow pollutants and sediments to settle out or be absorbed
- Absorb nutrient runoff which helps keep the water clear of algae
- Provide key habitat for fish and wildlife

Planning your waterfront garden

When landscaping around water, it is important to balance your needs with the protection of the waterbody. A well-designed waterfront landscape will maintain access, views and aesthetics along with stabilizing soil, protecting water quality and enhancing habitat for fish and wildlife. When choosing native plants for your waterfront garden consider: (1) how high does it grow, (2) how much will it spread, and (3) when will it bloom.

Mark Bugnaski Photography

It is also critical to plant trees, shrubs, flowers, grasses and sedges in areas where they will have the greatest success. There is often a gradual change in wetness along creek, lake, and pond shorelines. Typically, there is an aquatic zone that is almost always under water, a transition zone with consistently moist soil and an upland zone that is mostly dry. It is very important to plant the right species in the right location so that your plants survive.

Table 1 has a brief list of hardy species that do very well in each zone. When putting the right plant in the right place, you can better assure beautiful blooms and a hardy root mass that slows erosion.

Mark Bugnaski Photography

Table 1. Short list of native plants that have high success on shorelines and are commonly available in native plant nurseries.

Species derived from Vanderbosch and Galatoxitch 2010. For a more extensive plant list, check out the Michigan Natural Shoreline Partnership's website: www.shorelinepartnership.org

Zone	Species
Aquatic	• River bulrush (*Bolboschoenus fluviatilis*) • Blue flag Iris (*Iris versicolor*) • Hardstem bulrush (*Schoenoplectus acutus*) • Common arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*) • Giant Bur reed (*Sparaganium eurycarpum*)
Transition	• Three square bulrush (*Schoenoplectus pungens*) • Porcupine sedge (*Carex hystericina*) • Joe-pye weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*) • Swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnate*) • Blue vervain (*Verbena hastata*)
Upland	• Black-eyed susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*) • Little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) • Native sunflowers (multiple species in the genus *Helianthus*) • Wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*) • Pennsylvania sedge (*Carex pennsylvanica*)

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

Blue flag Iris (*Iris versicolor*)

Rob Routledge, Sault College, Bugwood.org

Common arrowhead (*Sagittaria latifolia*)

Elmer Verhasselt, Bugwood.org

Wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*)

Planting and maintaining a lawn along the water's edge can be uninspiring and more importantly damaging to your lake or stream. The root system of lawn species are not deep or dense enough to protect the soil from the erosive nature of moving water. In addition, fertilizers and pesticides commonly used on lawns may enter the waterbody causing damage to fish and wildlife. Keep in mind, it is important to balance your needs with protecting the waterbody. Replacing lawn along your water's edge with a native plant garden is a great way to accomplish this. Any addition of a native tree, flowering shrub, or a handful of wildflowers can make a difference. Already have some landscaping that isn't native? No need to remove it, just incorporate native species when you can.

For more information on waterfront landscaping design and plant species best suited for each zone of a waterfront, check out the Michigan Natural Shoreline Partnership: www.shorelinepartnership.org

Additional resources

- Michigan Shoreland Stewards Program: www.mishorelandstewards.org/
- Michigan State University Native Plants and Ecosystem Services: www.nativeplants.msu.edu
- Wildflower Association of Michigan: www.wildflowersmich.org
- More Smart Gardening for Shoreland tip sheets: canr.msu.edu/smart-shorelands

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For more information on a wide variety of Smart Gardening topics, visit www.migarden.msu.edu or call MSU's Lawn and Garden hotline at 1-888-678-3464. Additional shoreland resources can be found on the MSU Extension Center for Lakes and Streams website at www.canr.msu.edu/cls.