For office use:

Tracking No. GP/SA/WL/WQC Permit No.

Activity Attachment: Shoreline Stabilization

Questions and Conditions of Approval

This Activity Attachment must accompany the Expedited Shoreland Alteration Permit Application, and projects involving stabilization of eroding shorelines on inland waters including projects:

- On ponds, lakes, and on streams or rivers bordered by a P-SL1 zone
- Where the size of the alteration area below the normal high water mark would be less than 500 square feet.

For projects approved using the Expedited Shoreland Alteration Permit form, the preferred method of shoreline stabilization is by planting trees or shrubs, or nature-based solutions (see Maine Department of Environmental Protection OUR SHORE for Shoreline stabilization options). Riprap that includes plantings may be used where site conditions preclude the use of only nature-based solutions. Retaining walls may only be reconstructed where riprap or plantings are not feasible. This Activity Attachment cannot be used for new retaining walls.

This Activity Attachment may only to be used for shoreline stabilization projects where the affected waterbody is bordered by the following zones:

- P-GP and P-GP2, including where there is a FEMA or Commission-mapped P-FP zone, or a P-AR zone;
- P-SL2 zone associated with a pond smaller than 10 acres, including where there is a FEMA or Commission-mapped P-FP zone, or a P-AR zone;
- P-SL1 zone associated with a river or stream (but not where there is a FEMA or Commission-mapped P-FP zone);
- P-AL zone; and
- All development zones (except D-PD and D-MT).

This Activity Attachment may not be used for shoreline stabilization projects on minor flowing waters (P-SL2 zone) or the Atlantic Ocean (P-SL1 zone). Projects on waterbodies bordered by zones not listed here, or that cannot be reviewed using the expedited form for other reasons may be allowed using the standard application form. Contact the LUPC office serving your area for additional information.

A. PROJECT TYPE (check all that apply)

☐ Stabilization using plantings only (native shrubs or trees)

☐ Riprap with a replanting/revegetation buffer plan

☐ Nature-based solution shoreline stabilization

☐ Reconstruction of a legally existing retaining wall - *Explain on page 3 of the application form why plantings or riprap cannot be used at your site.*

B. LOCATION (check one)

☐ Lake or pond larger than 10 acres

☐ Pond smaller than 10 acres

☐ River or stream bordered by a P-SL1 zone

C. *PROJECT DETAILS*

Answering YES to a question indicates that the statement is correct about your project.

	YES	NO
The total area in square feet of lake, pond, river or stream below the normal high water mark to be impacted by the shoreline stabilization project will be less than 500 square feet.		

If NO, then the expedited shoreland alteration permit form cannot be used; STOP HERE. Contact the LUPC office that serves your area to obtain the standard application form.

If YES, provide the size of the area within the waterbody to be impacted, and continue to Section D.

_____ Sq. ft.

This form continues on the next page…

D. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL FOR SHORELINE STABILIZATION

By law, any proposed development must meet certain conditions of approval. Please read each of the following statements carefully. Check 'YES / CORRECT' if your project will be done as described in each statement. You must complete all questions, including those marked as "[P-FP]". *Checking 'NO/INCORRECT' to any of the statements indicates that your project will not comply with that CONDITION OF APPROVAL, and this form cannot be used for your project.* However, projects not qualifying for the expedited permit may still be allowed using a standard permit. If a statement does not apply to your project, check 'N/A' and if needed, explain why on page 3 of the application form.

D1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NA	Yes / Correct	No / Incorrect
The shoreline stabilization project will involve only the area of the shoreline showing evidence of ***active erosion***, or in the case of a retaining wall, **deterioration**.			
The project will utilize nature-based shoreline stabilization and minimizes the use of riprap.			
The project will extend no farther than 100 ft. along the shoreline.			
The shoreline stabilization project will not involve alteration of any Wetland Protection (P-WL) Subdistrict other than the waterbody that the activity is located on.			
The project will be conducted during a period of low water level.			
Heavy machinery would not be driven in the water or below the normal high water mark to conduct the project (except as provided for on flowed lakes, see Question 6, below).			
For projects on flowed lakes only: Heavy machinery will be driven below the normal high water mark only where necessary, when the work area is above the level of the water, and only on rocky or gravely substrate. Mats or platforms will be used as needed to protect the shoreline and lake bottom from damage.			
For projects on flowing waters only: The shoreline stabilization project will occur between July 15th and October 1st.			
The shoreline stabilization project will not involve the construction of access roads.			
The shoreline stabilization project will not occur within 250 feet of mapped Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species habitat as designated by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW).[1]			
[P-FP] The shoreline stabilization project will not interfere with navigation or recreation.			
[P-FP] The shoreline stabilization project will not interfere with natural flow, will not create an impoundment, and will not block fish passage.			

[1] Use the map tool at https://www.maine.gov/ifw/programs-resources/environmental-review/index.html or submit an Environmental Review Sheet to MDIFW, 353 Water Street, Augusta, ME 04333; IFWEnvironmentalReview@maine.gov.

D2. PROJECT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	NA	Yes / Correct	No / Incorrect
Nature-based Shoreline Stabilization			
Is the eroded slope steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (33%), but no more than 1 horizontal to 1 vertical (45%). NOTE: Vegetation must be used to stabilize slopes shallower than 3:1.			
[P-FP] The project will not extend more than 2 feet above the normal high water mark, or to the elevation of 100-year flood where mapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) where depicted as a FEMA or Commission-mapped P-FP zone on the Commission's zoning maps (if mapped on both, then whichever is higher).			
A layer of clean coarse sand or other suitable material will be used behind the stabilization to prevent fines from washing into the waterbody.			
The project will only extend below the normal high water mark as needed to be keyed in			
Rocks will be sourced from areas other than the water body or other areas of the shoreline.			
For riprap: Riprap design along a stream or brook must be approved by a Maine Registered Professional Engineer, the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service, or the local Soil and Water Conservation District. Evidence of this approval or plans stamped by a professional engineer must be submitted along with the Application Form. Does your project require this?			
[P-FP] The construction practices and methods used will minimize flood damage, and the materials used will be resistant to flood damage. The riprap or retaining wall will not reduce the flood carrying capacity of the watercourse.			

Section D2 continued on the next page…

D2. PROJECT DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONTINTUED	NA	Yes / Correct	No / Incorrect
Nature-based Shoreline Stabilization Continued			
[P-FP] ***For retaining wall reconstruction only***: The reconstructed retaining wall will be adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.			
For retaining wall reconstruction only: The reconstructed retaining wall will fit in the same footprint as the existing retaining wall.			
For retaining wall reconstruction only: The reconstructed retaining wall will not include a walkway unless it is a part of the existing retaining wall.			
Fill material will only be used as needed to backfill behind the riprap or retaining wall.			
For retaining wall reconstruction only: Only untreated wood or pressure-treated wood approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for use on inland waters will be used to reconstruct the retaining wall. CCA pressure-treated wood will only be used if it is dried on land for at least 21 days in such a manner as to expose all surfaces to the air. PCP pressure-treated wood or wood treated with creosote will not be used.			
For retaining wall reconstruction only: The retaining wall reconstruction will not involve the use of concrete.			
Vegetation			
The project will only use shrubs and trees that are not listed as not listed as invasive species in Maine by the Maine Natural Areas Program.[2]			
The shoreline stabilization project will not involve the removal of non-invasive aquatic vegetation from the waterbody			
A revegetation plan is attached and utilizes native plants unless reconstructing a retaining wall.			

[2] Maine Natural Areas Program website: www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap/index.html

D3. SOIL AND VEGETATION DISTUBANCE; SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL	NA	Yes / Correct	No / Incorrect
The shoreline stabilization project will not require clearing of vegetation within 100 feet of the normal high water mark.			
The shoreline stabilization project minimizes fill within 100 feet of the normal high water mark.			
The shoreline stabilization project will not occur when the soil above the normal high water mark is frozen or saturated.			
Within one week, all areas of disturbed mineral soils above the normal high water mark will be stabilized with erosion control mix and replanted accordance with the revegetation plan or if a retaining wall reconstruction in accordance the Commission's Guidelines for Vegetative Stabilization.[3]			
Prior to construction, erosion/sedimentation control measures such as staked straw bales or silt fencing will be placed between the work area and the normal high water mark to prevent sediment from entering the waterbody. Silt fencing will be removed within 30 days of completing the project, if soil stabilization is complete.			
For work to be done in the water, prior to construction, sedimentation control measures such as a floating silt boom will be installed around the work area below the normal high water mark to contain and isolate turbidity. The silt boom will be removed upon completion of construction.			

[3] See www.maine.gov/dacf/lupc/laws_rules/ch10.html, Rules and Regulations, Chapter 10, Appendix B.