

STATE OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

MARQUETTE DISTRICT OFFICE



SETTLEMENT CONFIDENTIAL SUBJECT TO MRE 408

March 7, 2023

VIA EMAIL

City of Marquette Attn: Mikael Kilpela 300 West Baraga Avenue Marquette, Michigan 49855

Dear Mikael:

SUBJECT: Draft Permit for Countersignature

Submission Number: HP7-D88M-9J4GW Project Name: Lakeshore Boulevard Phase 2

The Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), Water Resources Division (WRD), has reviewed the above-referenced application for permit pursuant to Part 325, Great Lakes Submerged Lands, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended. The purpose of the project, as depicted in your application, is to improve deteriorated shoreline protection, decrease the threat of shoreline erosion, and to restore the shoreline and enable public access to the shoreline.

The WRD determined that the originally proposed project would have significant adverse effects on Lake Superior bottomlands, and that feasible and prudent alternatives existed that would minimize those impacts. Your permit application was denied on June 23, 2022, for those reasons. A contested case was subsequently filed, and negotiations ensued thereafter in an effort to find an agreeable compromise. The result of those negotiations is a tentative agreement for a modified project. The WRD has crafted a draft countersignature permit that memorializes this agreement. Enclosed is a draft permit for countersignature that authorizes construction of the living revetment.

Carefully review and fully understand the draft permit and all of its associated terms and conditions. As the permittee, you are responsible for assuring that the project is completed as authorized and in compliance with permit requirements. If you agree to all of the terms and conditions, sign the draft permit in the space provided, initial each of the drawings, and return the entire document to our office within 30 days of the date of this letter.

This permit is not valid until signed by an official of the WRD. Upon return of the signed and initialed document from you, the WRD will issue the permit in a timely manner and return a signed copy to you. Construction activity is not authorized to begin until a valid permit is held at the project site. If you do not return the signed and initialed document by the required date, an application denial letter will be sent to you.

SETTLEMENT CONFIDENTIAL SUBJECT TO MRE 408

City of Marquette; Mikael Kilpela

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March 7, 2023

The activity authorized in the draft permit is an agreed settlement of the pending contested case concerning the initial application. By signing this document and returning it to EGLE for final execution, the applicant acknowledges this permit will require Petitioner to voluntarily dismiss the concurrent contested case, Docket No. 22-0300600.

If you have any questions regarding the specifics of this draft permit, please contact me at 906-250-0588; soucys@michigan.gov; or EGLE, WRD, Marquette District Office, 1504 West Washington Street, Marquette, Michigan 49855. Please include your submission number, HP7-D88M-9J4GW, in your response.

Sincerely,

Sean Soucy

Marquette District Office Water Resources Division

SS:SLS Attachment

cc: Richard Baron, City of Marquette Attorney

Carl Lindquist, Superior Watershed Partnership

Dennis Stachewicz, City of Marquette

Jared Dorvinen, Baird

Peter Truax. Baird

Kate Kasten, USACE

Ryan McCone, EGLE

Chris Antieau, EGLE

Chris Conn, EGLE

Steve Harrington, EGLE

Laura LaMore, MDAG

Echo Aloe, MDAG

Marquette CEA

City of Marquette Clerk



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY WATER RESOURCES DIVISION PERMIT

Issued To:		
City of Marquette		
Attn: Mikael Kilpe	la	
300 W. Baraga Av		
Marquette, MI 498	55	
Permit No:	WRP036643 v.1	
Submission No.:	HP7-D88M-9J4GW	
Site Name:	52-Lakeshore Boulevar	d Relocation
lssued:	DRAFT	
Expires:	X 5 YEARS	
(EGLE), Water Re		an Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy the provisions of the Natural Resources and Environmental (NREPA); specifically:
☐ Part 301, Inland Lakes and Streams		☐ Part 323, Shorelands Protection and Management
☐ Part 303, Wetlands Protection		□ Part 325, Great Lakes Submerged Lands
☐ Part 315, Dam Safety		☐ Part 353, Sand Dunes Protection and Management
🗌 Part 31, Water	Resources Protection (F	loodplain Regulatory Authority)

EGLE certifies that the activities authorized under this permit are in compliance with the State Coastal Zone Management Program and certifies without conditions under the Federal Clean Water Act, Section 401 that the discharge from the activities authorized under this permit will comply with Michigan's water quality requirements in Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of the NREPA and associated administrative rules, where applicable.

Permission is hereby granted, based on permittee assurance of adherence to State of Michigan requirements and permit conditions, to:

Authorized Activity:

Place 43,600 cubic yards of fill material below Lake Superior's Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) of 602.6 feet IGLD 1985 along 3,200 linear feet of shoreline. The width of fill varies with location, but the maximum width of fill will be 96.7 feet waterward of the OHWM. Most of the fill material is 4- to 8-inch-sized cobble stones placed on a 1-on-4 or 1-on-5 slope with sections of larger cobbles or boulders in strategically-placed locations as shown on the attached project plans. Dredge up to 160 cubic yards of bottomlands for site preparation. The projects' total footprint will impact 5.02 acres of Lake Superior bottomlands and permanently convert 2.8 acres of Lake Superior bottomlands to uplands. All work shall be completed in accordance with the attached plans and the terms and conditions of this permit.

Authority granted by this permit does not waive any jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers or the need for a federal permit.

Waterbody Affected: Lake Superior

Property Location: Marquette County, City of Marquette, T48N R25W Section 11

Authority granted by this permit is subject to the following limitations:

- A. Initiation of any work on the permitted project confirms the permittee's acceptance and agreement to comply with all terms and conditions of this permit.
- B. The permittee, in exercising the authority granted by this permit, shall not cause unlawful pollution as defined by Part 31 of the NREPA.
- C. This permit shall be kept at the site of the work and available for inspection at all times during the duration of the project or until its date of expiration.
- D. All work shall be completed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications submitted with the application and/or plans and specifications attached to this permit.
- E. No attempt shall be made by the permittee to forbid the full and free use by the public of public waters at or adjacent to the structure or work approved.
- F. It is made a requirement of this permit that the permittee give notice to public utilities in accordance with 2013 PA 174 (Act 174) and comply with each of the requirements of Act 174.
- G. This permit does not convey property rights in either real estate or material, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of public or private rights, nor does it waive the necessity of seeking federal assent, all local permits, or complying with other state statutes.
- H. This permit does not prejudice or limit the right of a riparian owner or other person to institute proceedings in any circuit court of this state when necessary to protect his rights.
- I. This permit shall not be assigned or transferred without the written approval of EGLE.
- J. Failure to comply with conditions of this permit may subject the permittee to revocation of permit and criminal and/or civil action as cited by the specific state act, federal act, and/or rule under which this permit is granted.
- K. All dredged or excavated materials shall be disposed of in an upland site (outside of floodplains, unless exempt under Part 31 of the NREPA, and wetlands).
- L. In issuing this permit, EGLE has relied on the information and data that the permittee has provided in connection with the submitted application for permit. If, subsequent to the issuance of a permit, such information and data prove to be false, incomplete, or inaccurate, EGLE may modify, revoke, or suspend the permit, in whole or in part, in accordance with the new information.
- M. The permittee shall indemnify and hold harmless the State of Michigan and its departments, agencies, officials, employees, agents, and representatives for any and all claims or causes of action arising from acts or omissions of the permittee, or employees, agents, or representative of the permittee, undertaken in connection with this permit. The permittee's obligation to indemnify the State of Michigan applies only if the state: (1) provides the permittee or its designated representative written notice of the claim or cause of action within 30 days after it is received by the state, and (2) consents to the permittee's participation in the proceeding on the claim or cause of action. It does not apply to contested case proceedings under the Administrative Procedures Act, 1969 PA 306, as amended, challenging the permit. This permit shall not be construed as an indemnity by the State of Michigan for the benefit of the permittee or any other person.
- N. Noncompliance with these terms and conditions and/or the initiation of other regulated activities not specifically authorized shall be cause for the modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit, in whole or in part. Further, EGLE may initiate criminal and/or civil proceedings as may be deemed necessary to correct project deficiencies, protect natural resource values, and secure compliance with statutes.
- O. If any change or deviation from the permitted activity becomes necessary, the permittee shall request, in writing, a revision of the permitted activity from EGLE. Such revision request shall include complete documentation supporting the modification and revised plans detailing the proposed modification. Proposed modifications must be approved, in writing, by EGLE prior to being implemented.
- P. This permit may be transferred to another person upon written approval of EGLE. The permittee must submit a written request to EGLE to transfer the permit to the new owner. The new owner must also submit a written request to EGLE to accept transfer. The new owner must agree, in writing, to accept all conditions of the permit. A single letter signed by both parties that includes all the above information may

- be provided to EGLE. EGLE will review the request and, if approved, will provide written notification to the new owner.
- Q. Prior to initiating permitted construction, the permittee is required to provide a copy of the permit to the contractor(s) for review. The property owner, contractor(s), and any agent involved in exercising the permit are held responsible to ensure that the project is constructed in accordance with all drawings and specifications. The contractor is required to provide a copy of the permit to all subcontractors doing work authorized by the permit.
- R. Authority granted by this permit does not waive permit requirements under Part 91, Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control, of the NREPA, or the need to acquire applicable permits from the County Enforcing Agent (CEA).
- S. The permittee is cautioned that grade changes resulting in increased runoff onto adjacent property is subject to civil damage litigation.
- T. Unless specifically stated in this permit, construction pads, haul roads, temporary structures, or other structural appurtenances to be placed in a wetland or on bottomland of the water body are not authorized and shall not be constructed unless authorized by a separate permit or permit revision granted in accordance with the applicable law.
- U. For projects with potential impacts to fish spawning or migration, no work shall occur within fish spawning or migration timelines (i.e., windows) unless otherwise approved in writing by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Division.
- V. Work to be done under authority of this permit is further subject to the following special instructions and specifications:
 - 1. Authority granted by this permit does not waive permit or program requirements under Part 91 of the NREPA or the need to acquire applicable permits from the CEA. To locate the Soil Erosion Program Administrator for your county, visit https://www.michigan.gov/egle/about/organization/water-resources/soil-erosion/sesc-overview and select "Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Agencies".
 - 2. The authority to conduct the activity as authorized by this permit is granted solely under the provisions of the governing act as identified above. This permit does not convey, provide, or otherwise imply approval of any other governing act, ordinance, or regulation, nor does it waive the permittee's obligation to acquire any local, county, state, or federal approval or authorization necessary to conduct the activity.
 - 3. No fill, excess soil, or other material shall be placed in any wetland, floodplain, or surface water area not specifically authorized by this permit, its plans, and specifications.
 - 4. This permit does not authorize or sanction work that has been completed in violation of applicable federal, state, or local statutes.
 - 5. The permit placard shall be kept posted at the work site in a prominent location at all times for the duration of the project or until permit expiration.
 - 6. This permit is being issued for the maximum time allowed and no extensions of this permit will be granted. Initiation of the construction work authorized by this permit indicates the permittee's acceptance of this condition. The permit, when signed by EGLE, will be for a five-year period beginning on the date of issuance. If the project is not completed by the expiration date, a new permit must be sought.
 - 7. Prior to the initiation of any permitted construction activities, a sedimentation barrier shall be constructed immediately down gradient of the construction site. Sedimentation barriers shall be specifically designed to handle the sediment type, load, water depth, and flow conditions of each construction site throughout the anticipated time of construction and unstable site conditions. The sedimentation barrier shall be maintained in good working order throughout the duration of the project. Upon project completion, the accumulated materials shall be removed and disposed of at an upland (non-wetland, non-floodplain) site and stabilized with seed and mulch. The sedimentation barrier shall then be removed in its entirety and the area restored to its original configuration and cover.
 - 8. All raw areas in uplands resulting from the permitted construction activity shall be effectively stabilized with sod and/or seed and mulch (or other technology specified by this permit or project plans) in a sufficient quantity and manner to prevent erosion and any potential siltation to surface waters or wetlands. Temporary stabilization measures shall be installed before or upon commencement of the

- permitted activity and shall be maintained until permanent measures are in place. Permanent measures shall be in place within five (5) days of achieving final grade.
- 9. All raw earth within 100 feet of a lake, stream, or wetland that is not brought to final stabilization by the end of the active growing season shall be temporarily stabilized with mulch blankets in accordance with the following dates: September 20th for the Upper Peninsula.
- 10. Prior to commencement of any dredging authorized by this permit, the entire dredged area shall be enclosed with a turbidity curtain to prevent off-site siltation. The turbidity curtain shall be installed to extend from the bed of the waterbody to a point above the existing water's surface. The turbidity curtain shall be maintained for the duration of the project and shall be left in place after completion of dredging until all disturbed sediments have settled.
- 11. All fill/backfill shall consist of clean inert material that will not cause siltation nor contain soluble chemicals, organic matter, pollutants, or contaminants. All fill shall be contained in such a manner so as not to erode into any surface water, floodplain, or wetland. All raw areas associated with the permitted activity shall be stabilized with sod and/or seed and mulch, riprap, or other technically effective methods as necessary to prevent erosion.
- 12. All fill shall consist of clean, washed rock or stone that is free of fines, other soil materials, any contaminants, or pollutants.
- 13. Prior to the start of construction, all adjacent non-work wetland areas shall be protected by properly trenched sedimentation barrier to prevent sediment from entering the wetland. Orange construction fencing shall be installed as needed to prohibit construction personnel and equipment from entering or performing work in these areas. Fence shall be maintained daily throughout the construction process. Upon project completion, the accumulated materials shall be removed and disposed of at an upland site. The sedimentation barrier shall then be removed in its entirety and the area restored to its original configuration and cover.
- 14. "As-Built" construction plans of the project shall be submitted to this office within 30 days of project completion. The "as-built" plans shall be sealed and signed by a licensed professional engineer and shall certify the project has been completed in accordance with this permit.
- 15. No excavation is allowed waterward of the ordinary high water mark within the identified contaminated groundwater plume area, as shown on the plans.
- 16. All existing monitoring wells associated with the Cliffs-Dow site will remain in place during construction to the greatest extent possible and will be replaced following construction if removal becomes necessary.
- 17. In the event there is a spill of a hazardous material during operations, or if a potentially hazardous substance is encountered in the sub-surface, or if container(s) (pipes, culverts, box troughs, etc.) with waste residues in them are encountered during earth-working activities, the project work shall be immediately suspended, and site conditions evaluated. Appropriate measures shall be promptly undertaken to prevent the potential release of hazardous materials or substances and/or abate any such release which may have occurred. The permittee is responsible for all liability associated with the occurrence of any unintended release, and is also ultimately responsible for the isolation, containment, restoration, final site cleanup, and proper disposal of any environmental media contaminated by the inadvertent fluid losses or the spread of hazardous or foreign materials. In the event of such occurrence(s), the permittee, agent, or contractor shall immediately notify EGLE via the PEAS hotline (800-292-4706) as well as through the National Response Center hotline (800-424-8802). The notification shall include:
 - a. The time and magnitude of the spill or discovery of foreign materials.
 - b. A description of the steps that are being taken to prevent, eliminate, or otherwise control the release and spread of hazardous fluids or foreign materials.
 - c. A time for the next notification to EGLE with the time not to exceed eight (8) hours.
 - d. The name and telephone number of the person reporting the incident or of the person overseeing the construction efforts to prevent, halt, or otherwise control the release and spread of hazardous fluids or foreign materials.
- 18. No foreign/non-native materials (slag, cinders, etc.) from upland areas of the site shall be allowed to be placed into the lake during earth-working activities.

- 19. Occasional maintenance may be performed on the revetment to re-establish the design profile and overall shoreline position, which includes replacing material that has migrated out of the project area or adding new material. Permittee shall contact EGLE WRD prior to start of maintenance work.
- 20. The permittee shall monitor the revetment for at least five (5) years following construction. A monitoring report, which compiles and summarizes all data collected during the monitoring period, shall be submitted annually by the permittee. Monitoring reports shall cover the period of January 1 through December 31 and be submitted to EGLE prior to January 31 of the following year.
- 21. The annual monitoring reports shall follow plans that are outlined in, "Appendix G: Monitoring and Maintenance Plan". The monitoring plans that are required by this permit shall be conducted and reported on annually, which include: cobble movement study, shoreline profile transects, and ecological monitoring for underwater plankton colonization. The dune restoration and trails/boardwalks maintenance plans and reporting will not be required by this permit.
- 22. The annual reports shall provide a written summary of data from previous monitoring periods and a discussion of changes or trends based on all monitoring results.
- 23. Monitoring and annual reporting to EGLE shall continue until at least 5 continuous years of proper project performance has been documented.
- 24. Should the revetment fail to maintain its design specifications throughout the initial 5-year monitoring period, and is determined by EGLE to be in non-compliance, the permittee shall:
 - a. Assess the problem and its probable causes;
 - b. Develop a reasonable corrective action plan, as a revision to original plans;
 - c. Submit proposed corrective measures to EGLE for confirmation and approval within 60 days of identification of the problem;
 - d. Upon EGLE approval, implement corrective measures; and
 - e. If the proposed corrective action plan is not acceptable, EGLE will notify the City of this disapproval.
- 25. If the construction of the revetment has not been completed since the activities authorized by this permit have not been initiated, then the permittee shall provide a written status report by January 31 each year until the construction is complete. The written status report shall document the anticipated start date and completion date of the permitted activities. The status report shall not be considered in lieu of or as a substitution for any of the annual monitoring reports required by this permit.
- 26. Permittee shall provide the name, address, and telephone number of the person that EGLE can contact if necessary and who has the authority to stop work on the project, as part of the counter-signed permit:

Name: Mikael Kilpela
Print: Mikael Kilpela
Sign: Mikael Kilpela
Date: March 10, 2023
Address: 1100 Wright Street
Marquette, MI 49855
Telephone Number: 906-225-8995
Email: mkilpela@marquettemi.gov

- 27. The activity authorized in this draft permit is an agreed settlement of the pending contested case concerning the initial application. By signing this document and returning it to EGLE for final execution, the applicant acknowledges this permit will result in the Petitioner's voluntary dismissal of the pending contested case, Docket No. 22-0300600.
- 28. Upon signing by the permittee named herein, this permit must be returned to EGLE's Water Resources Division, Marquette District Office for final execution. This permit shall become effective on the date of EGLE representative's signature.

Permittee hereby accepts and agrees to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

X Mikael Kilpela March 10, 2023

Permittee Date

X Mikael Kilpela, City Engineer - City of Marquette

Printed Name and Title of Permittee

Issued By:

Sean Soucy
Marquette District Office

Water Resources Division

906-250-0588

cc: Dennis Stachewicz, City of Marquette
Richard Baron, City of Marquette Attorney
Carl Lindquist, Superior Watershed Partnership
Peter Truax, Baird
Jared Dorvinen, Baird
Kate Kasten, USACE
Laura LaMore, MDAG
Echo Aloe, MDAG
Chris Conn, EGLE
Chris Antieau, EGLE
Ryan McCone, EGLE
Steve Harrington, EGLE

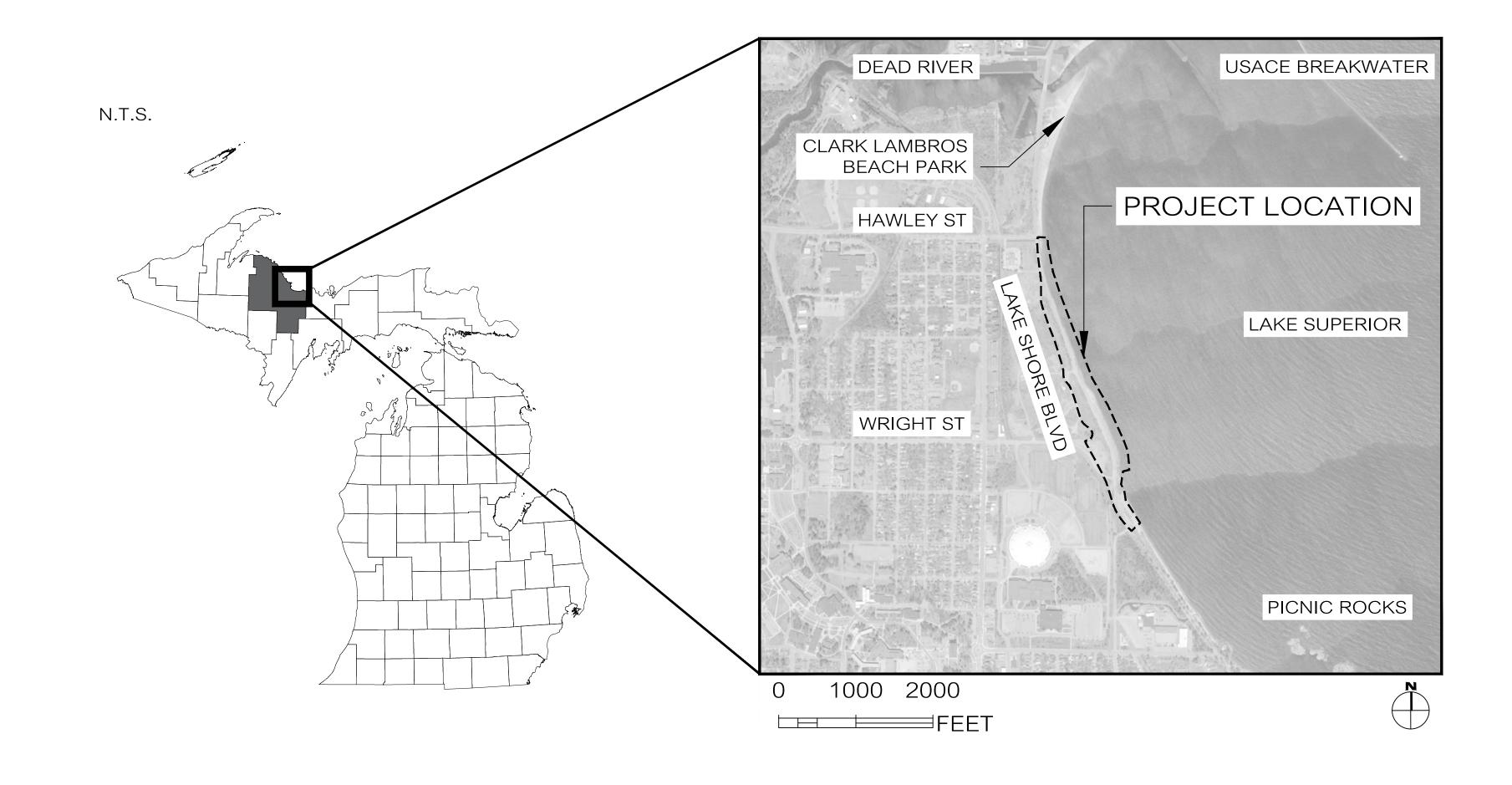
Marquette County Drain Commissioner

Marquette CEA

City of Marquette Clerk

MARQUETTE, MI LAKE SUPERIOR SHORELINE RESTORATION

PERMIT DRAWINGS



SHEET LIST			
SHEET NO.	SHEET TITLE		
G-001	TITLE SHEET		
01 - 05	PLAN DRAWINGS		
XS01 - XS24	SECTION DRAWINGS		

PREPARED BY:

IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

PREPARED FOR:



W.F. BAIRD & ASSOCIATES LTD.

2924 MARKETPLACE DR SUITE 200 MADISON, WI 53719



RESOURCE ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.

17921 W SMITH ROAD BRODHEAD, WI 53520



FOTH INFRASTRUCTURE & ENVIRONMENT, LLC

2121 INNOVATION COURT P.O. BOX 5095 DE PERE, WI 54115-5095



CITY OF MARQUETTE, MI 300 W BARAGA AVE MARQUETTE, MI 49855

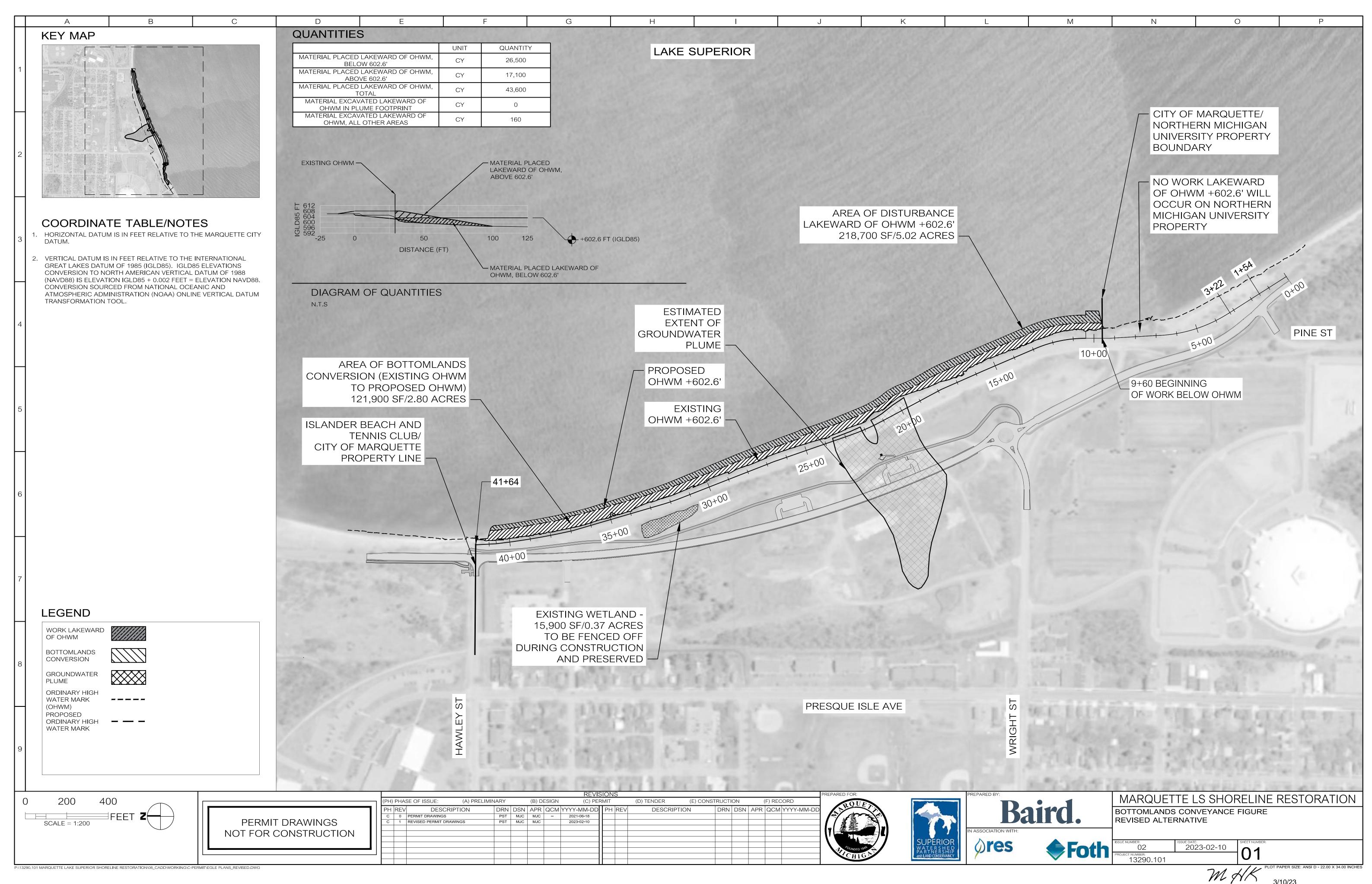
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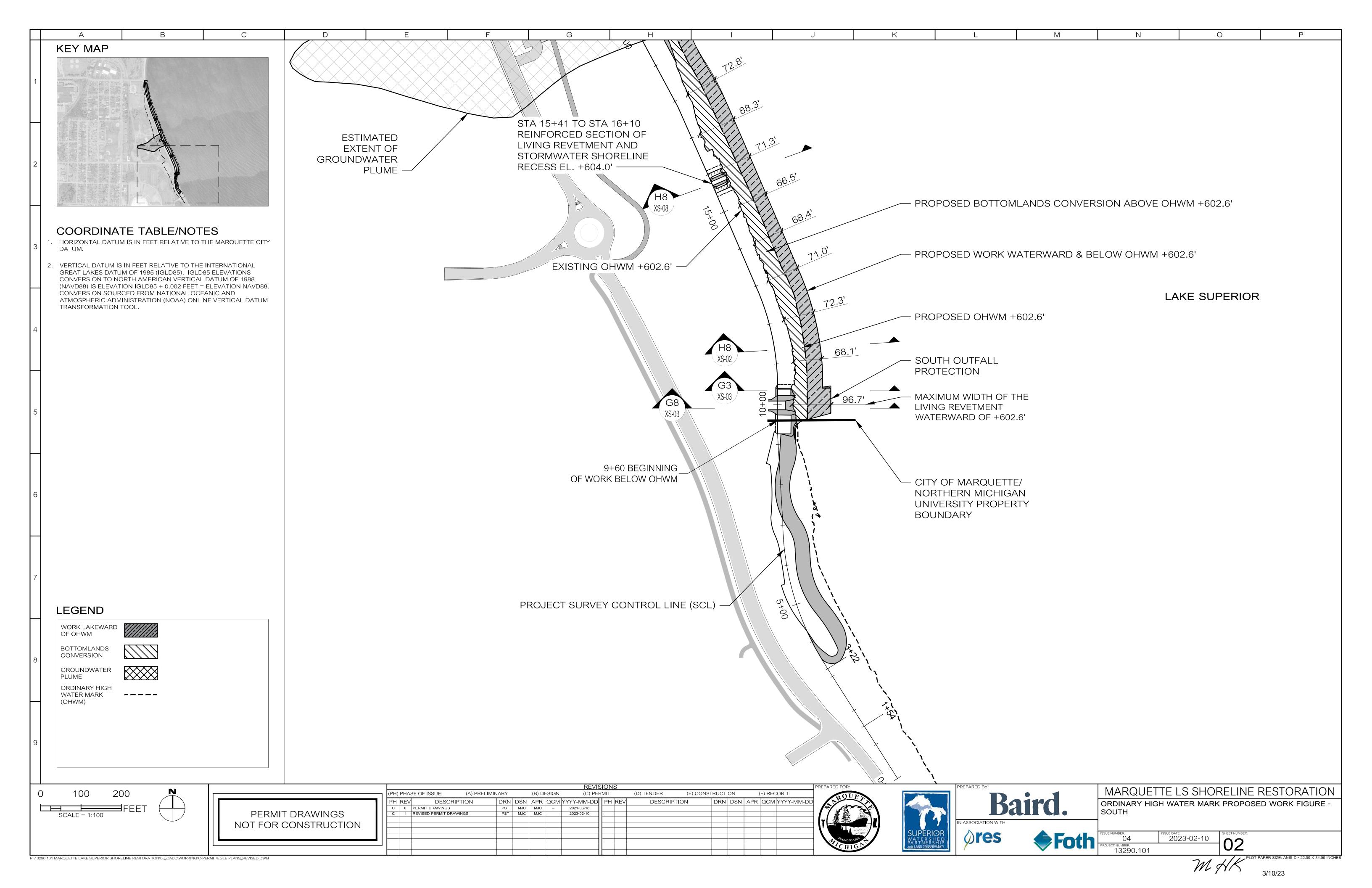
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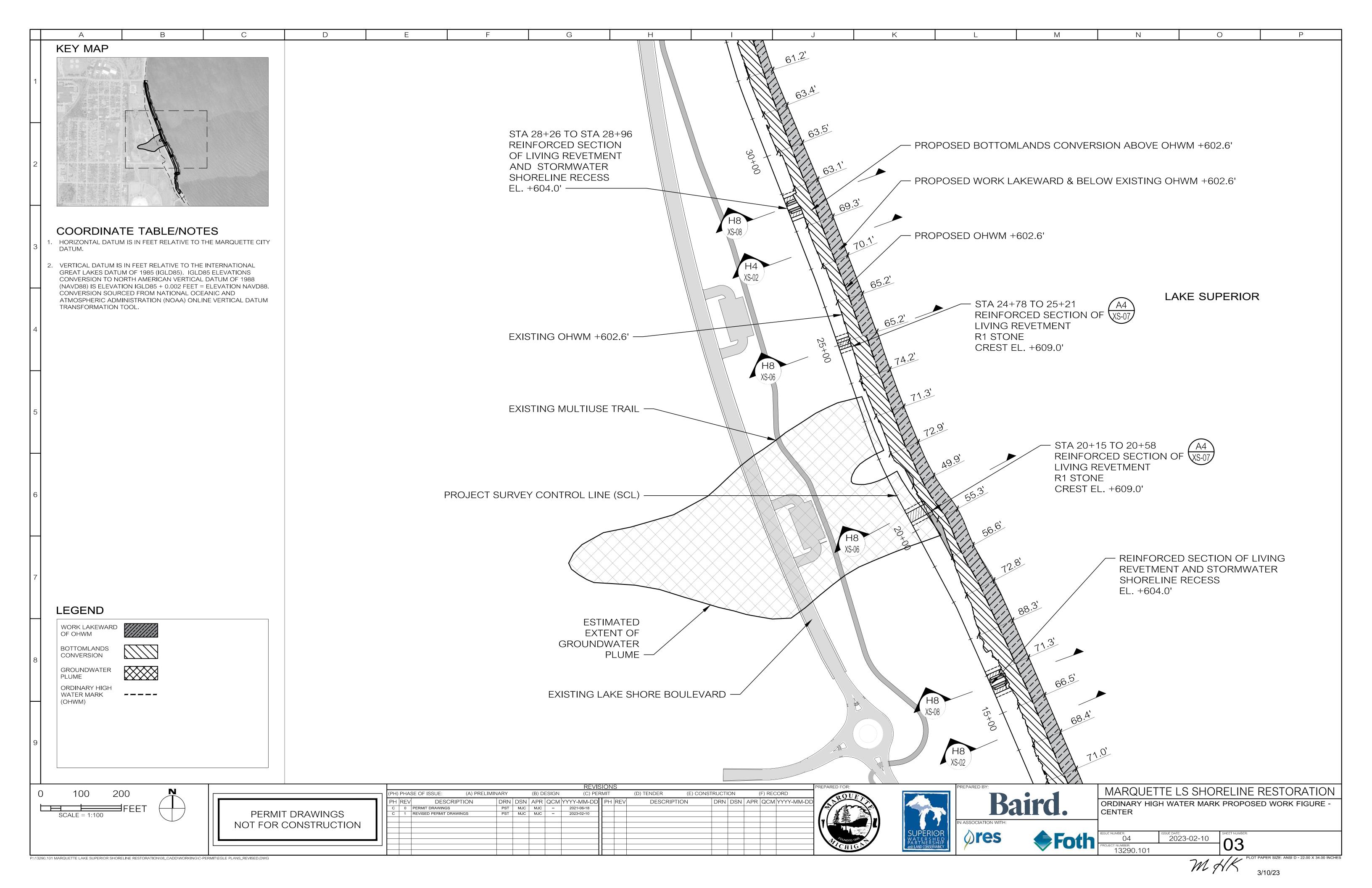
PERMIT DOCUMENTS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

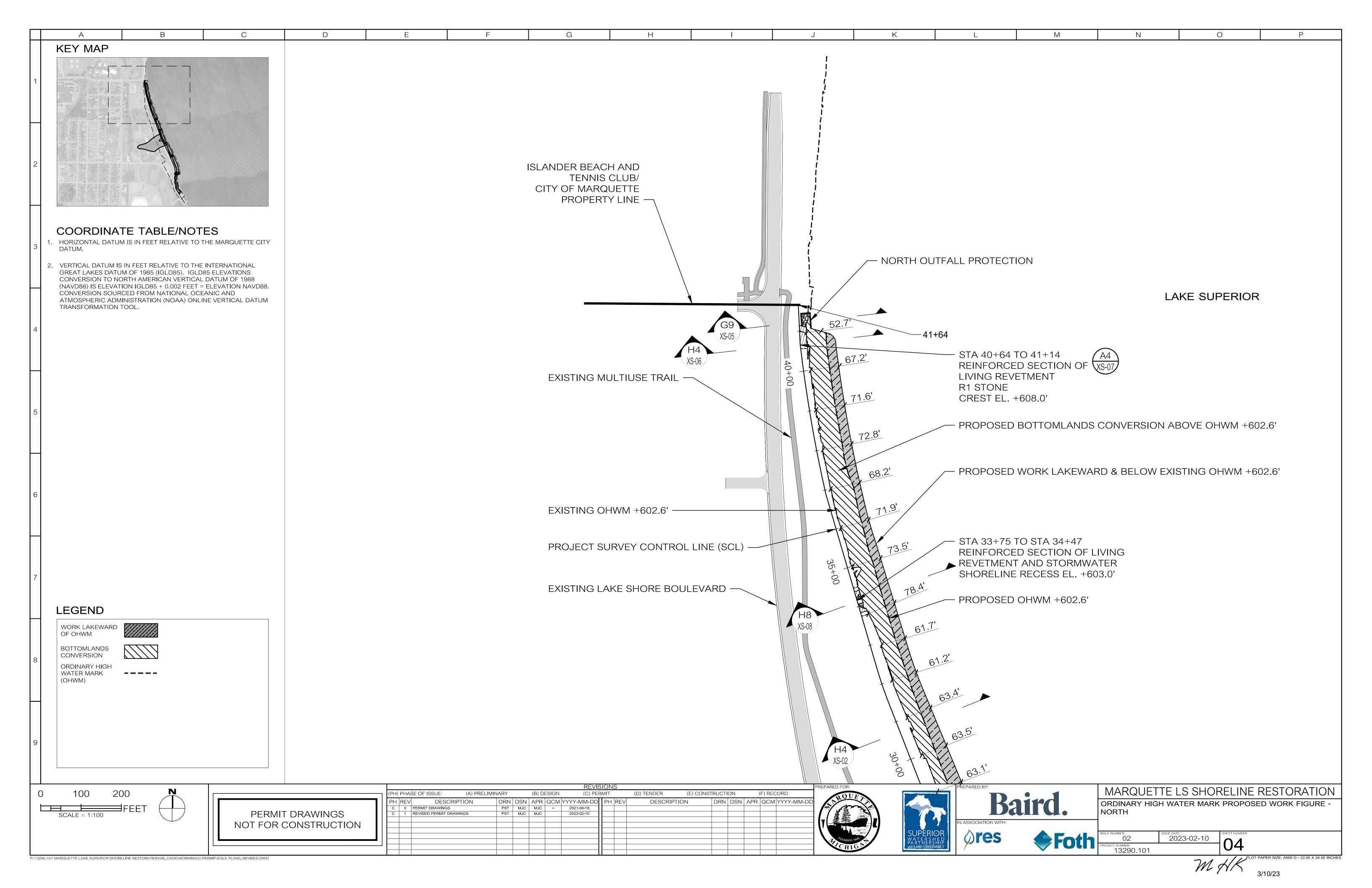
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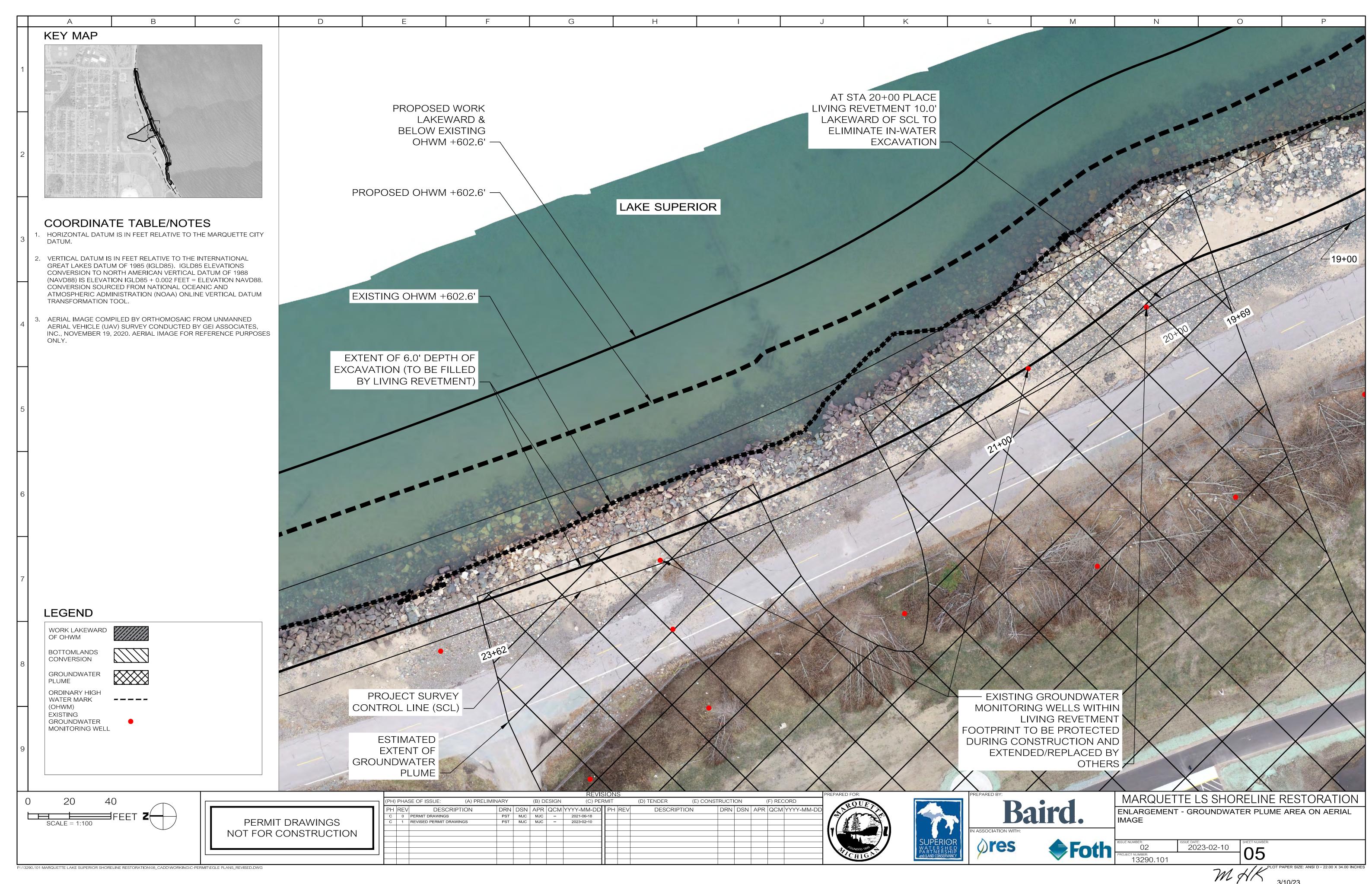
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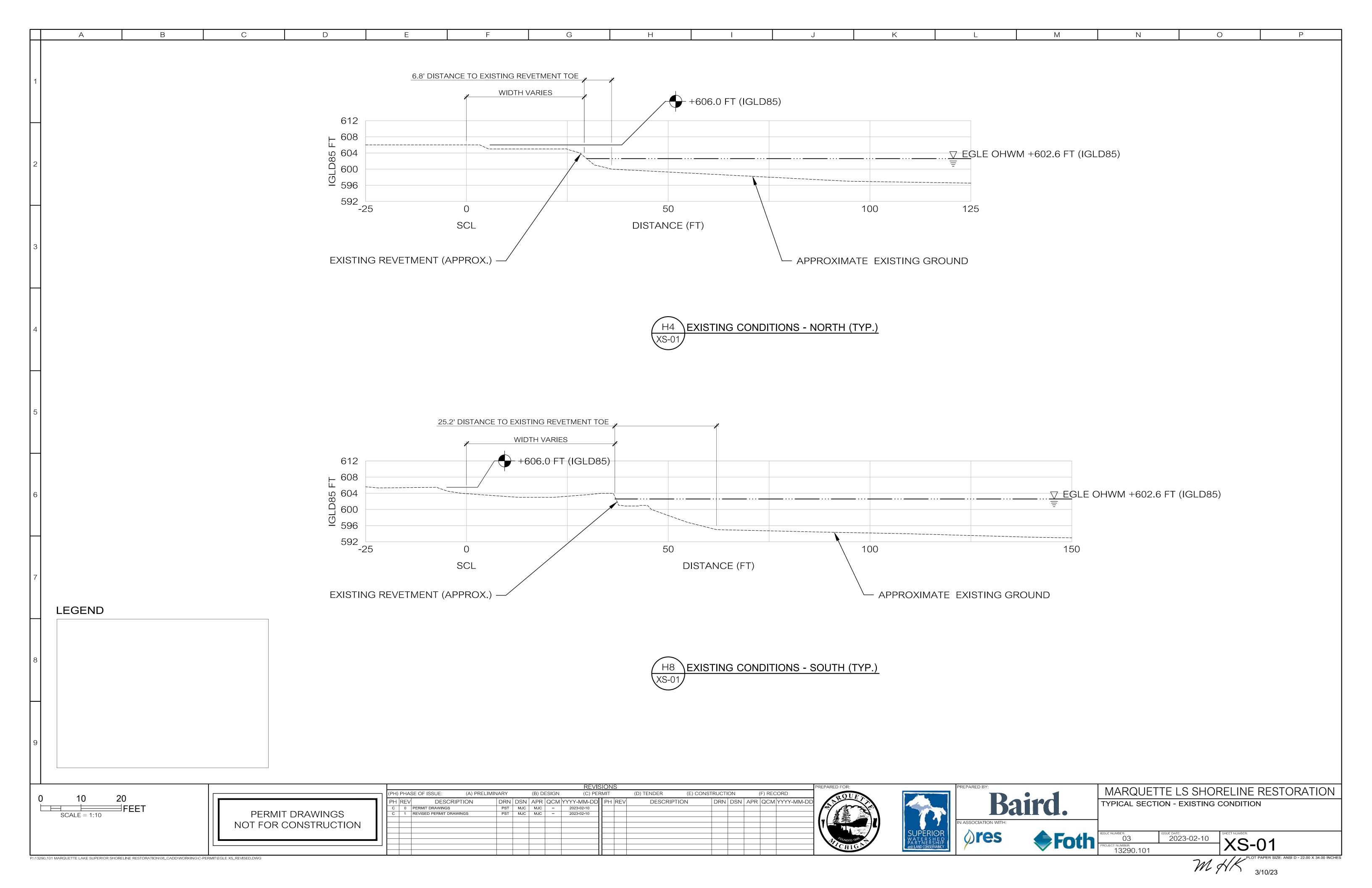


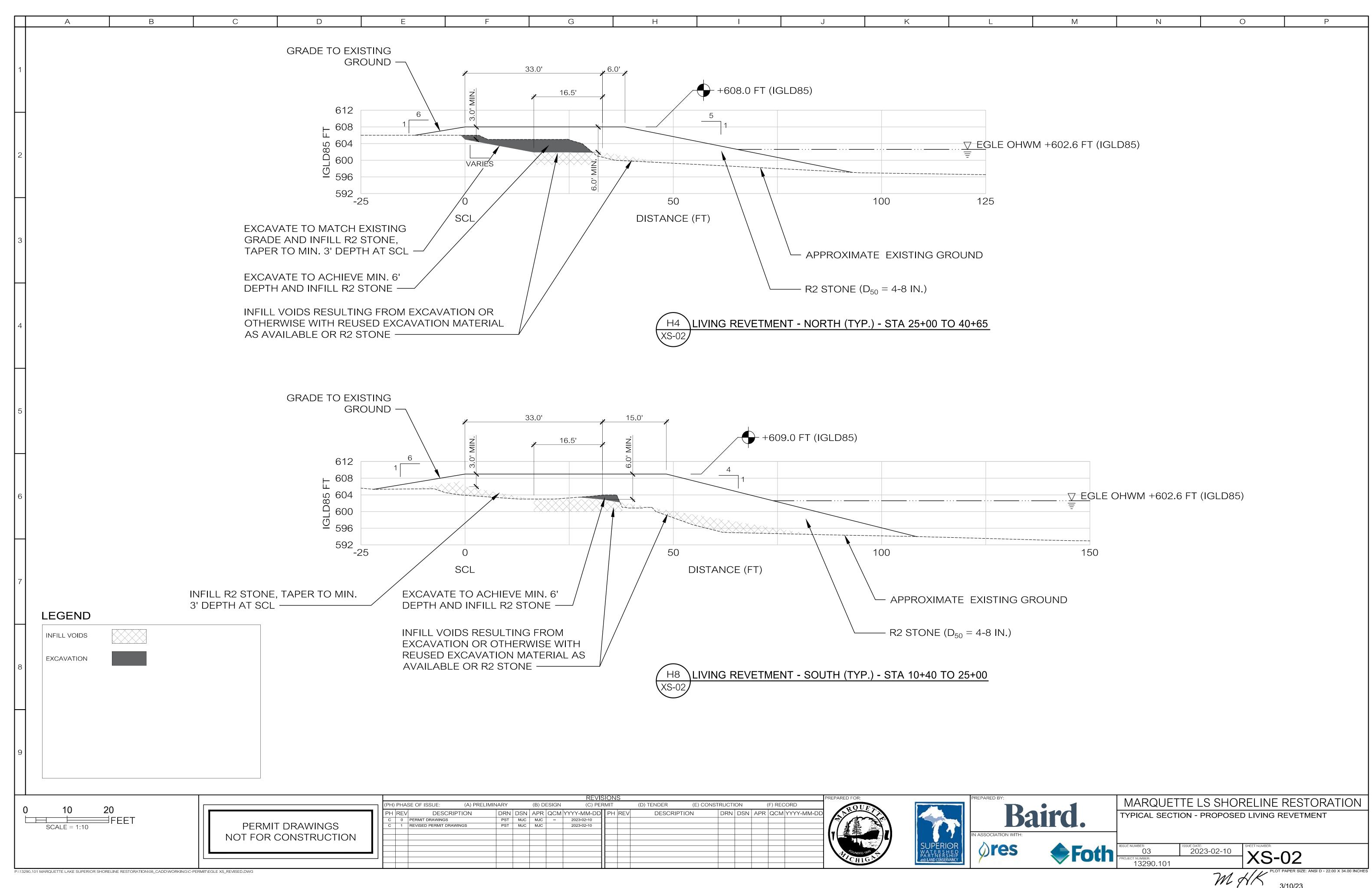


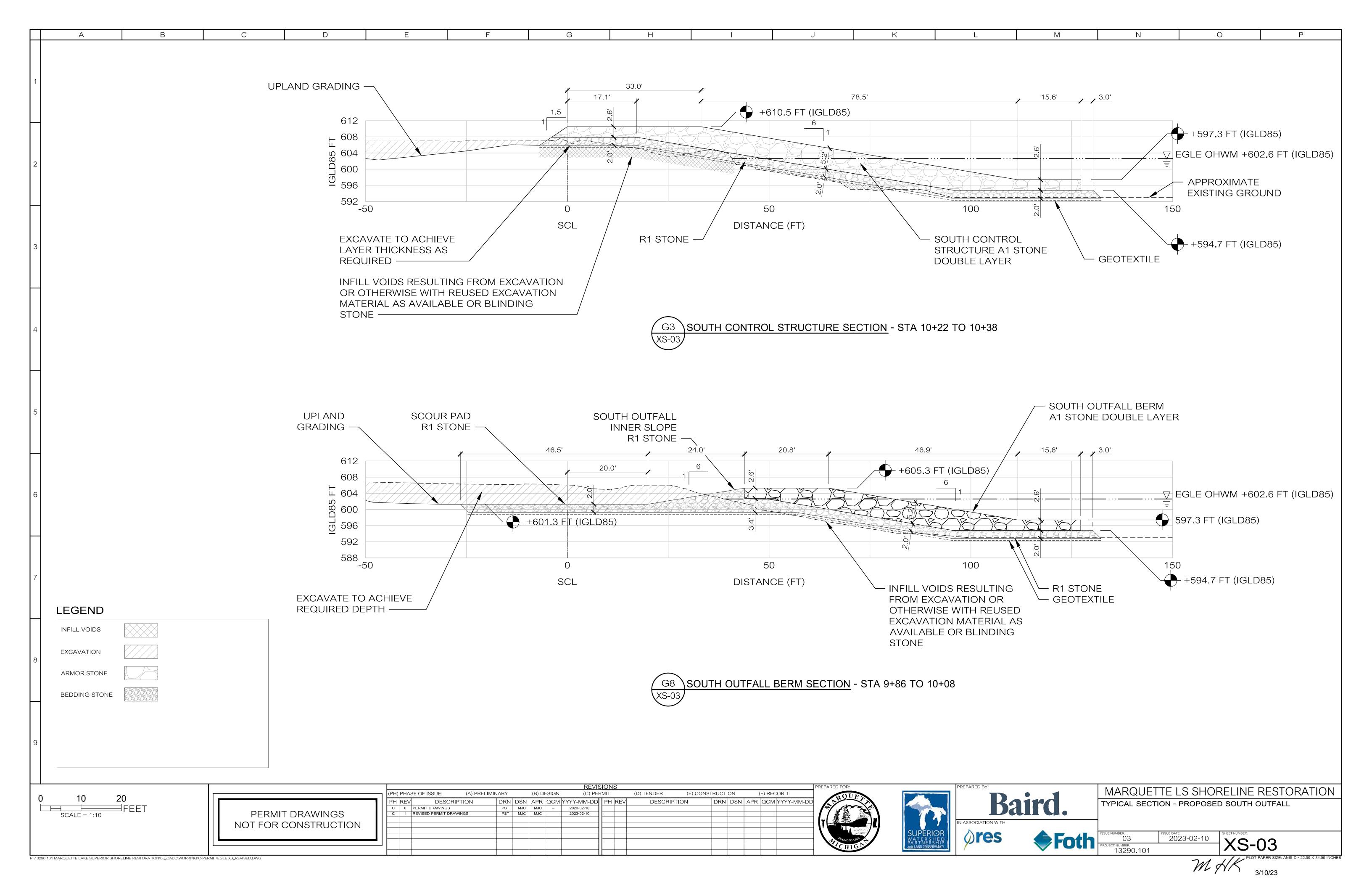


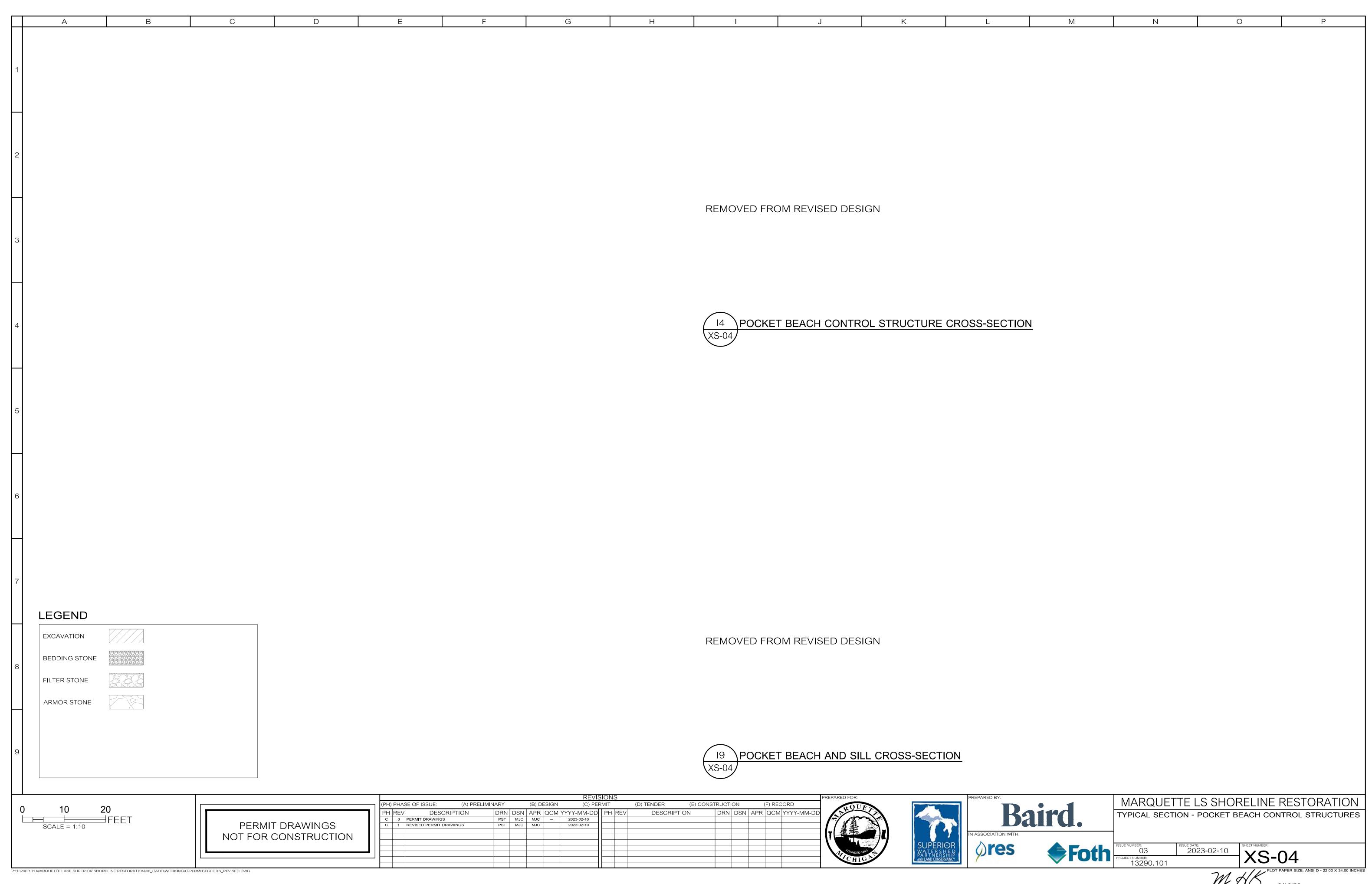


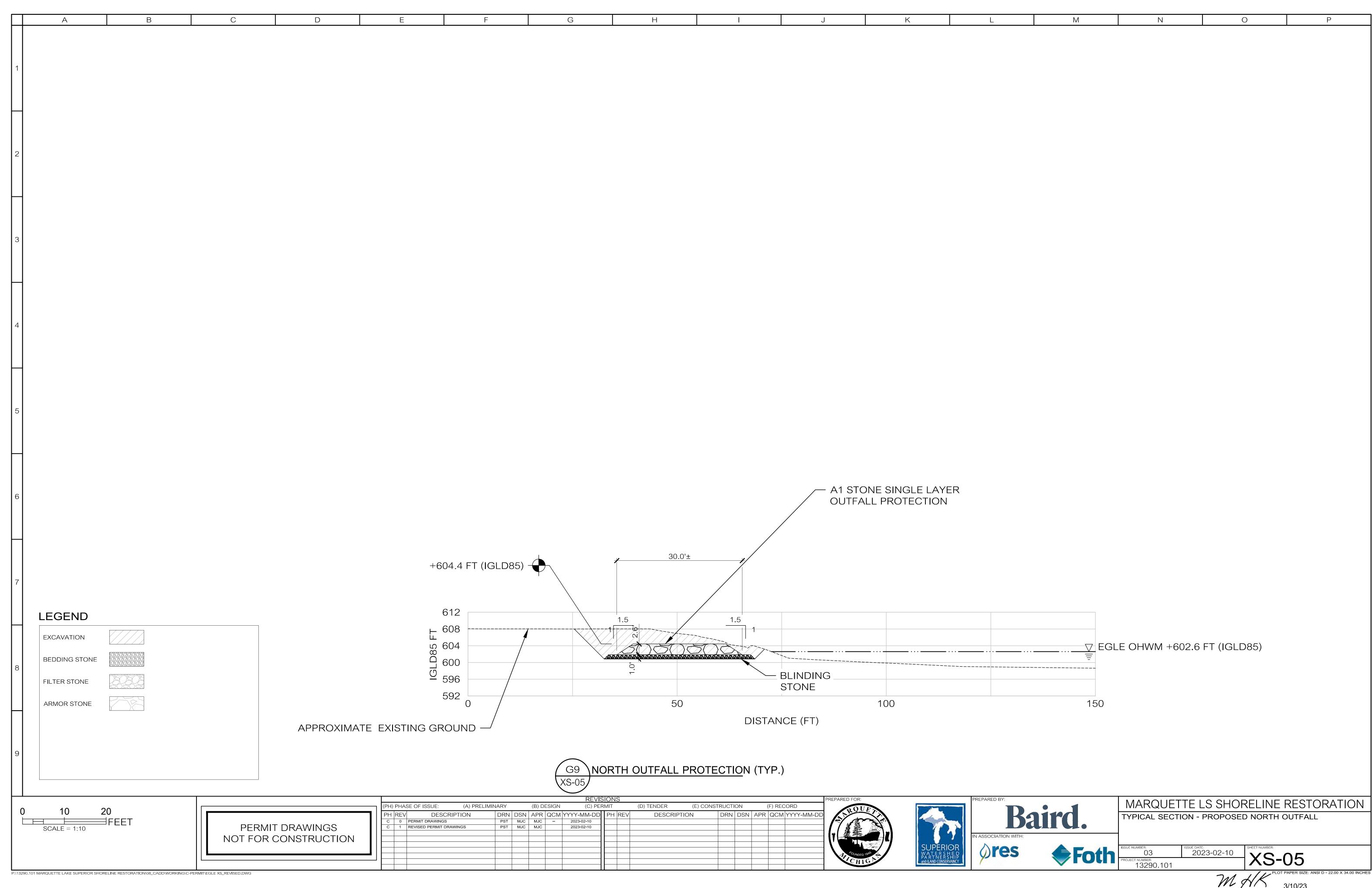


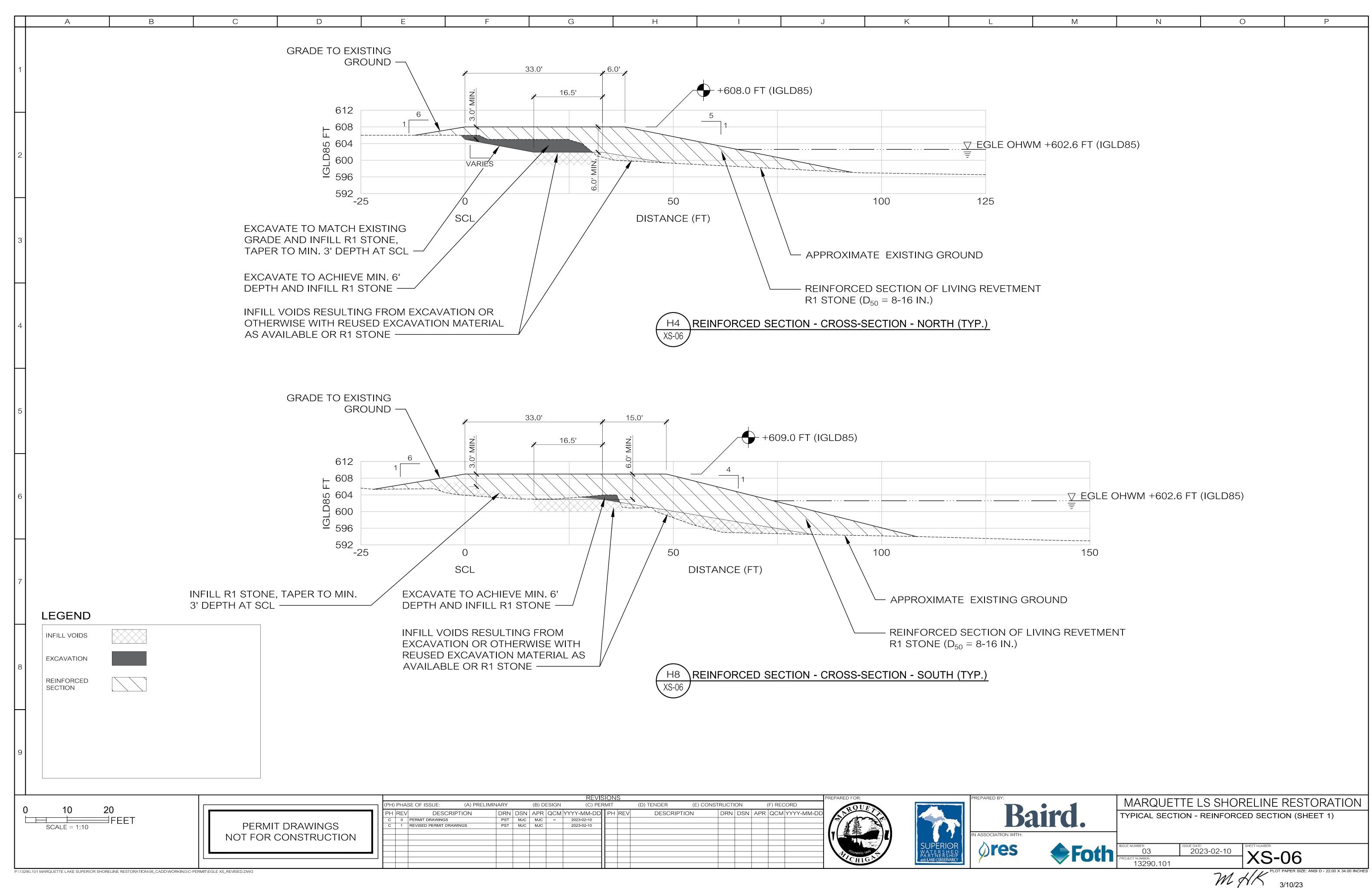


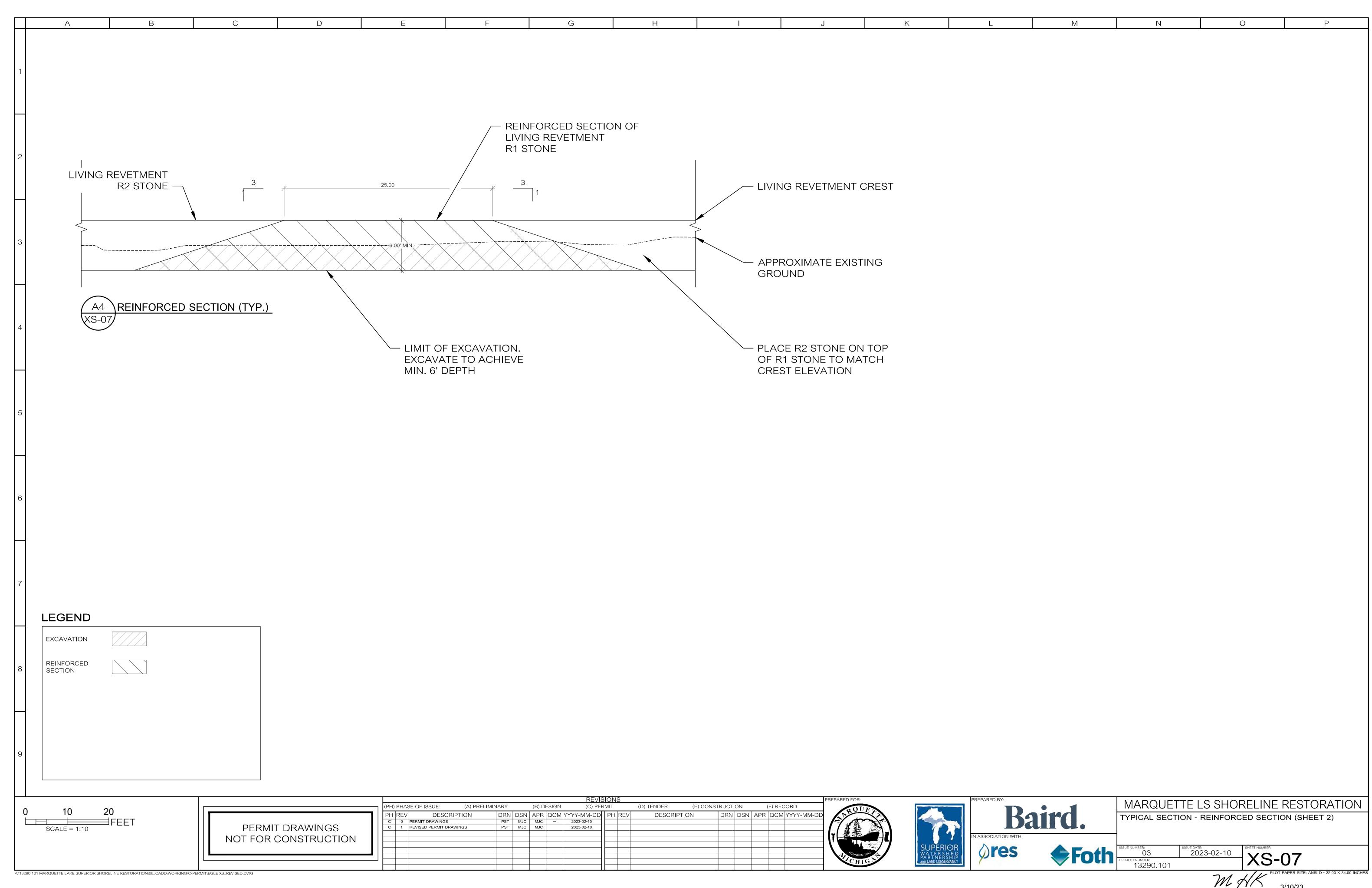


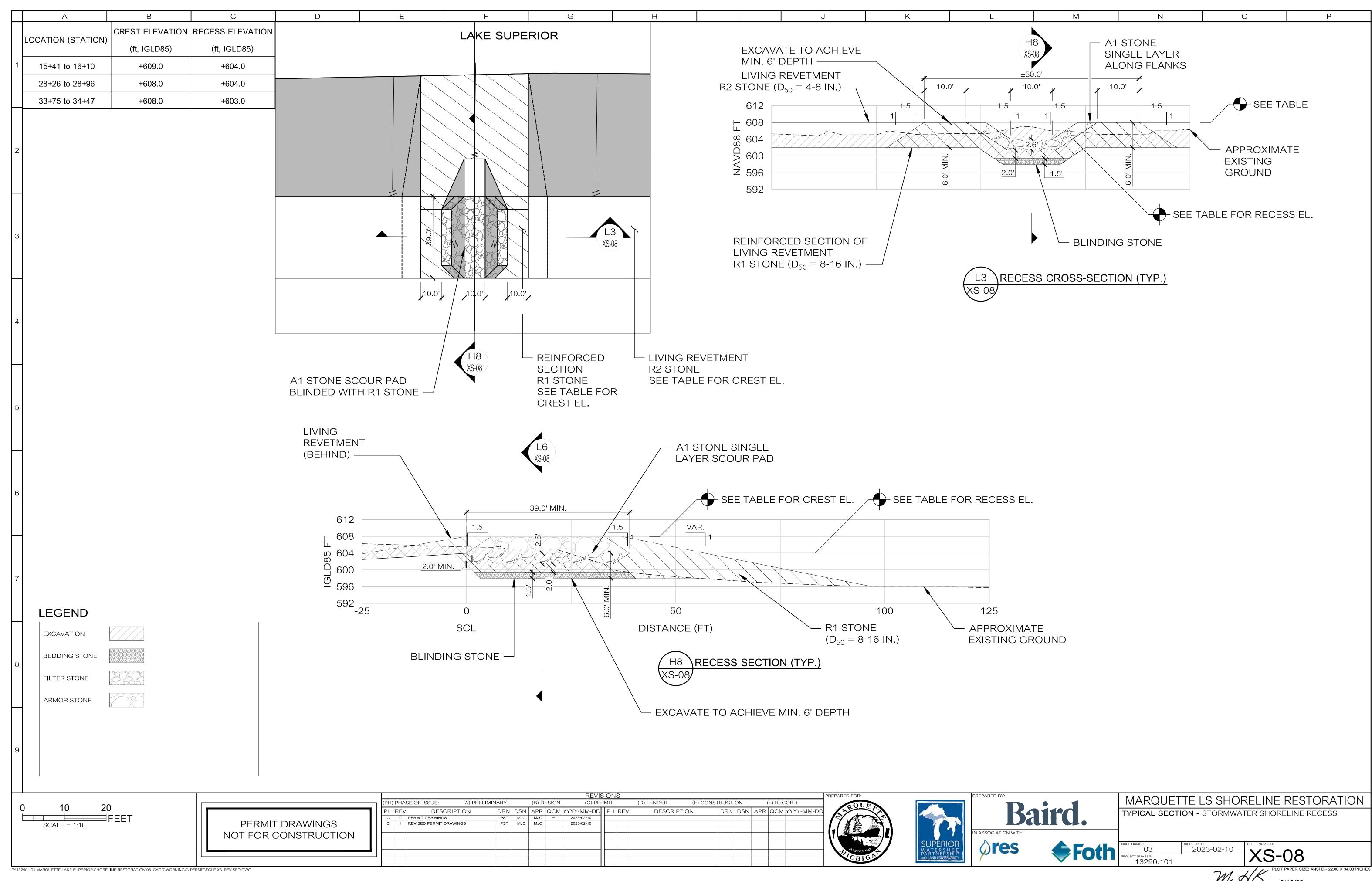


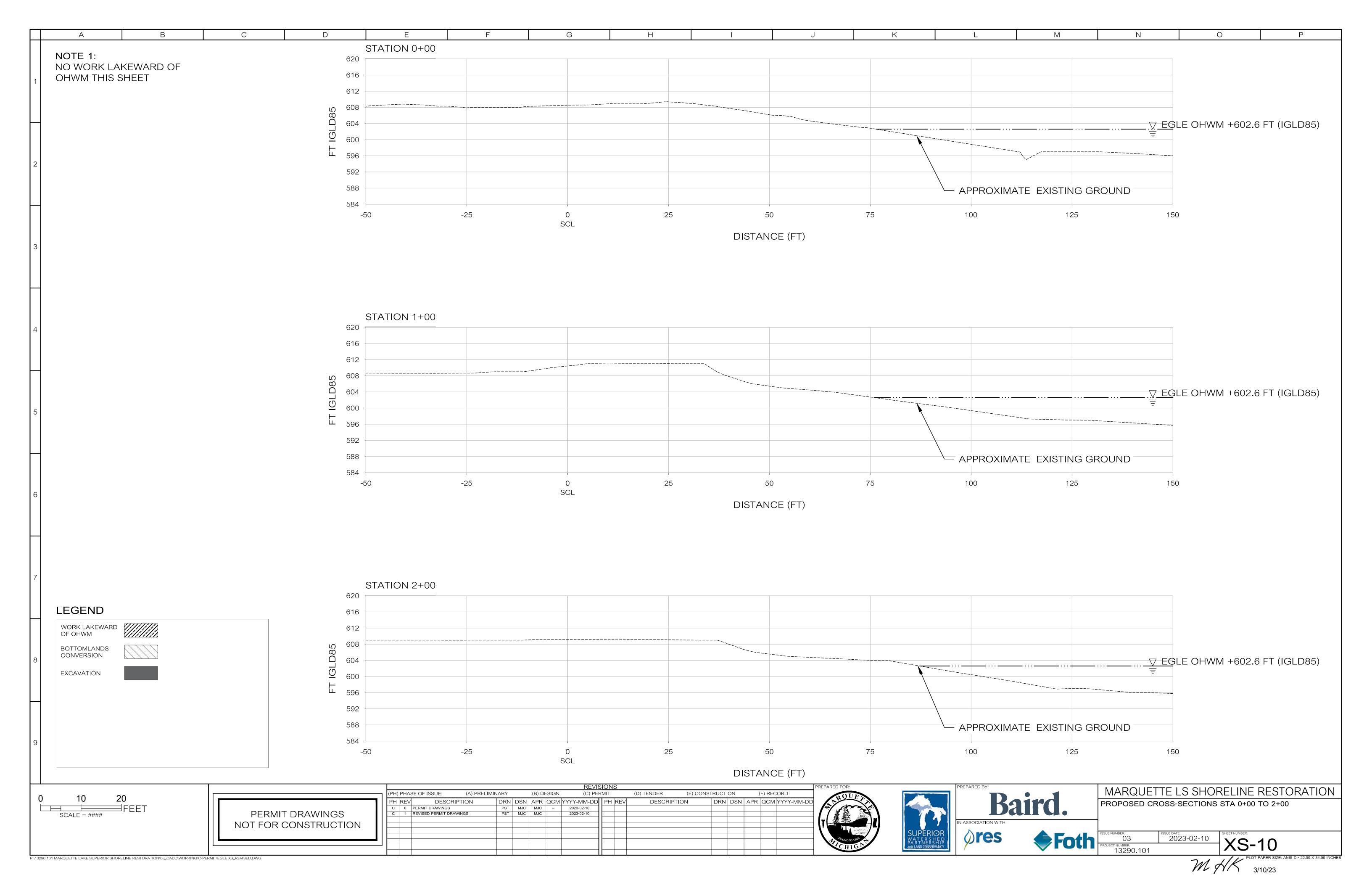


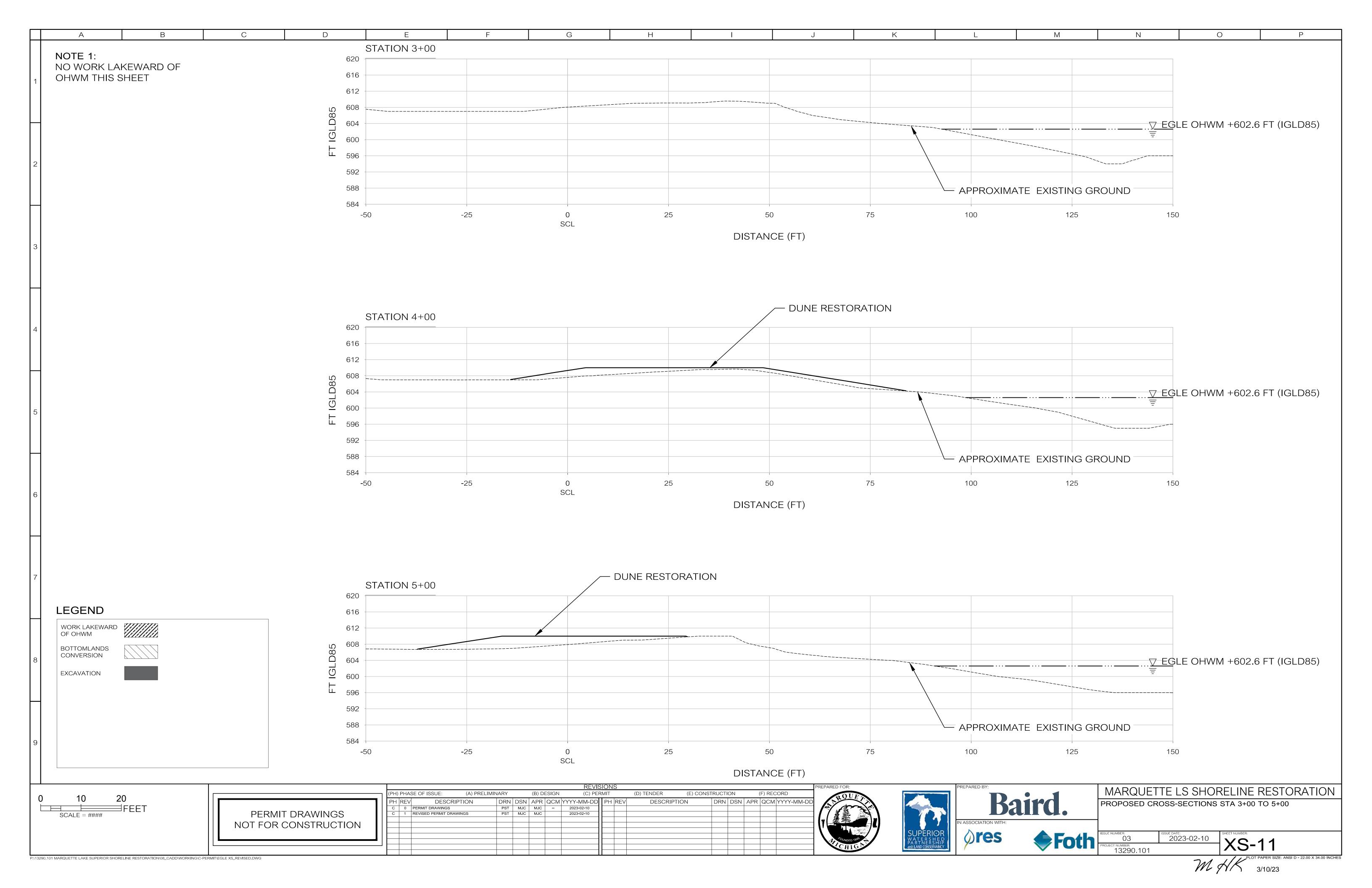


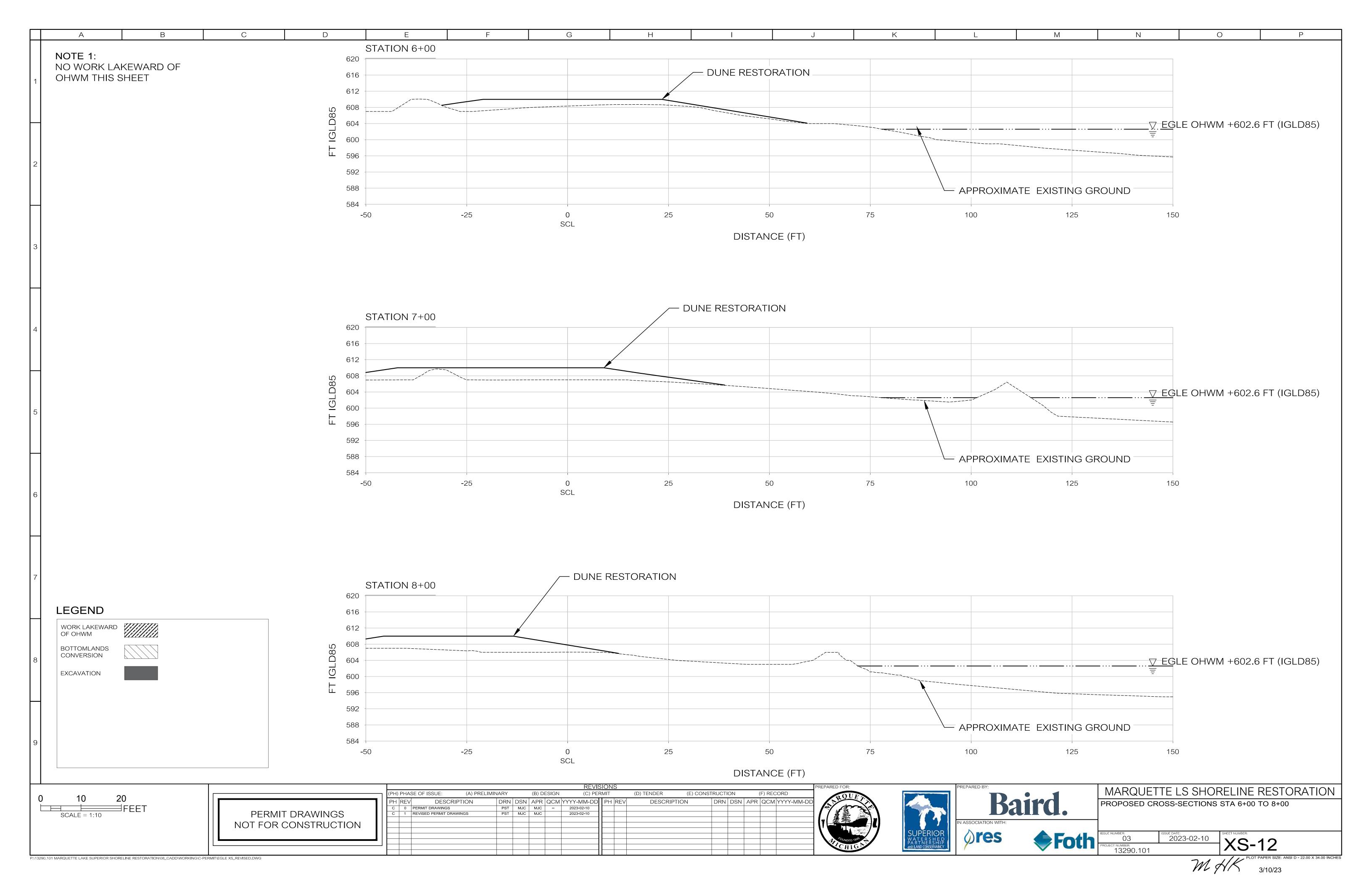


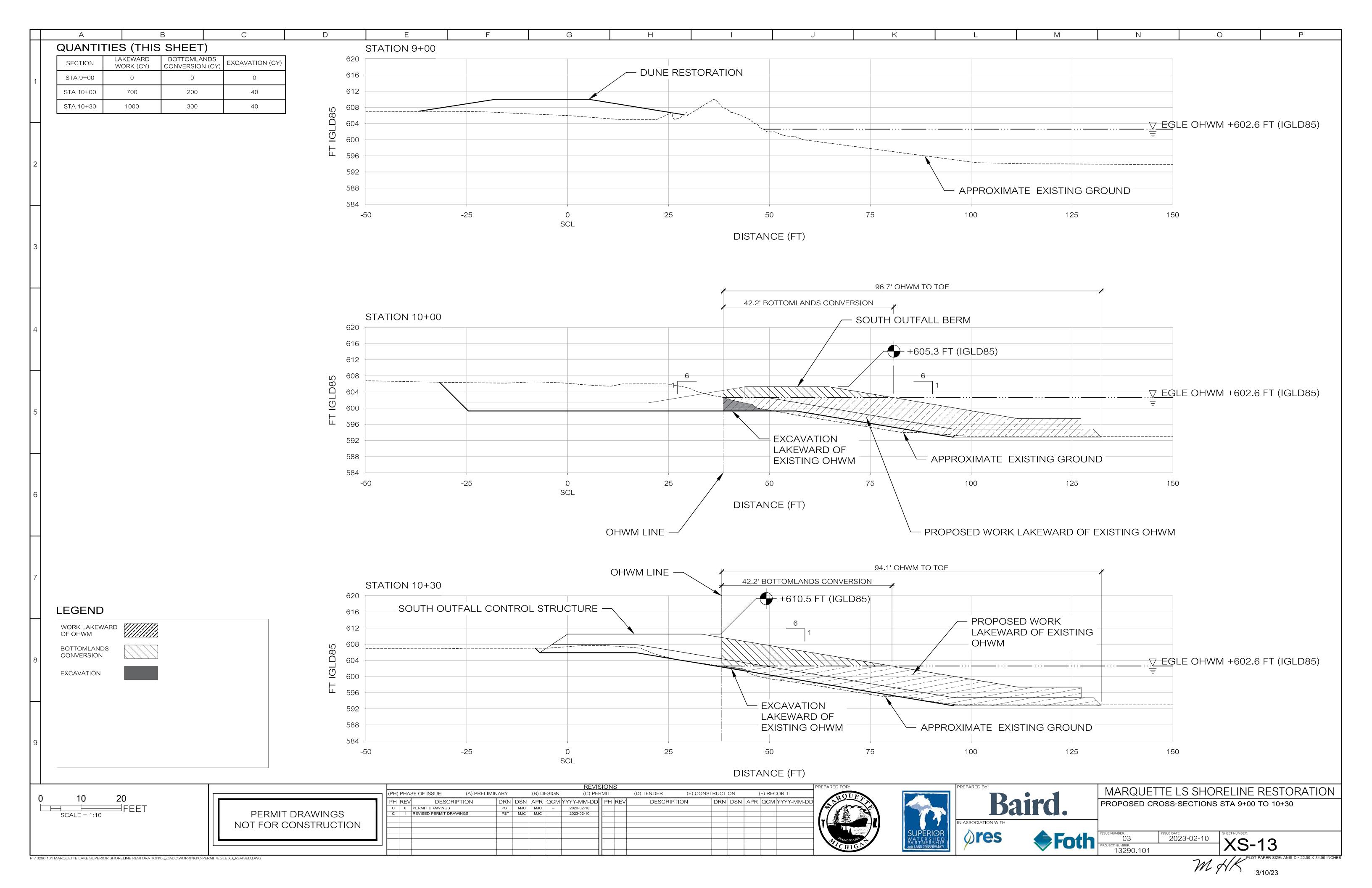


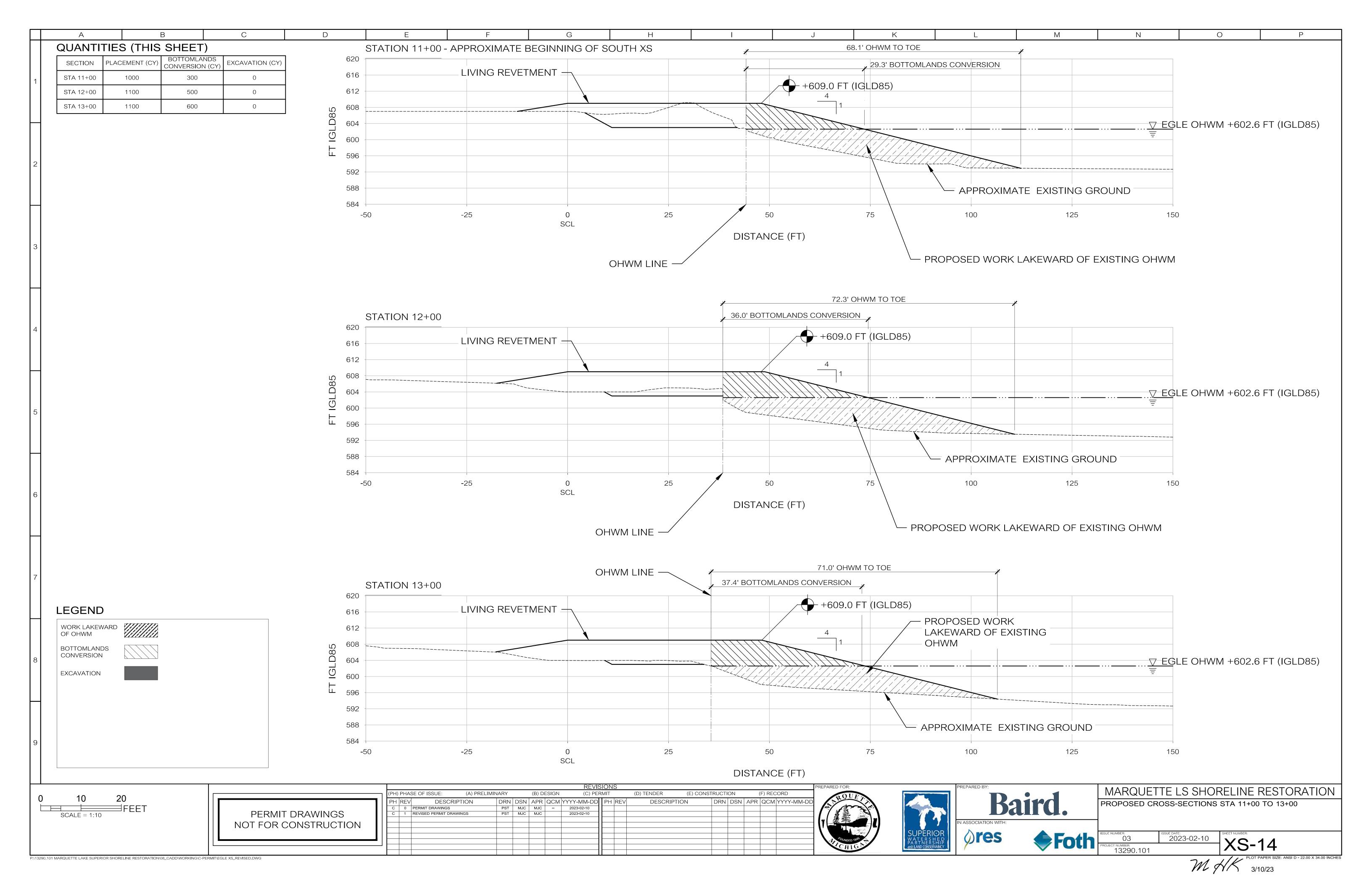


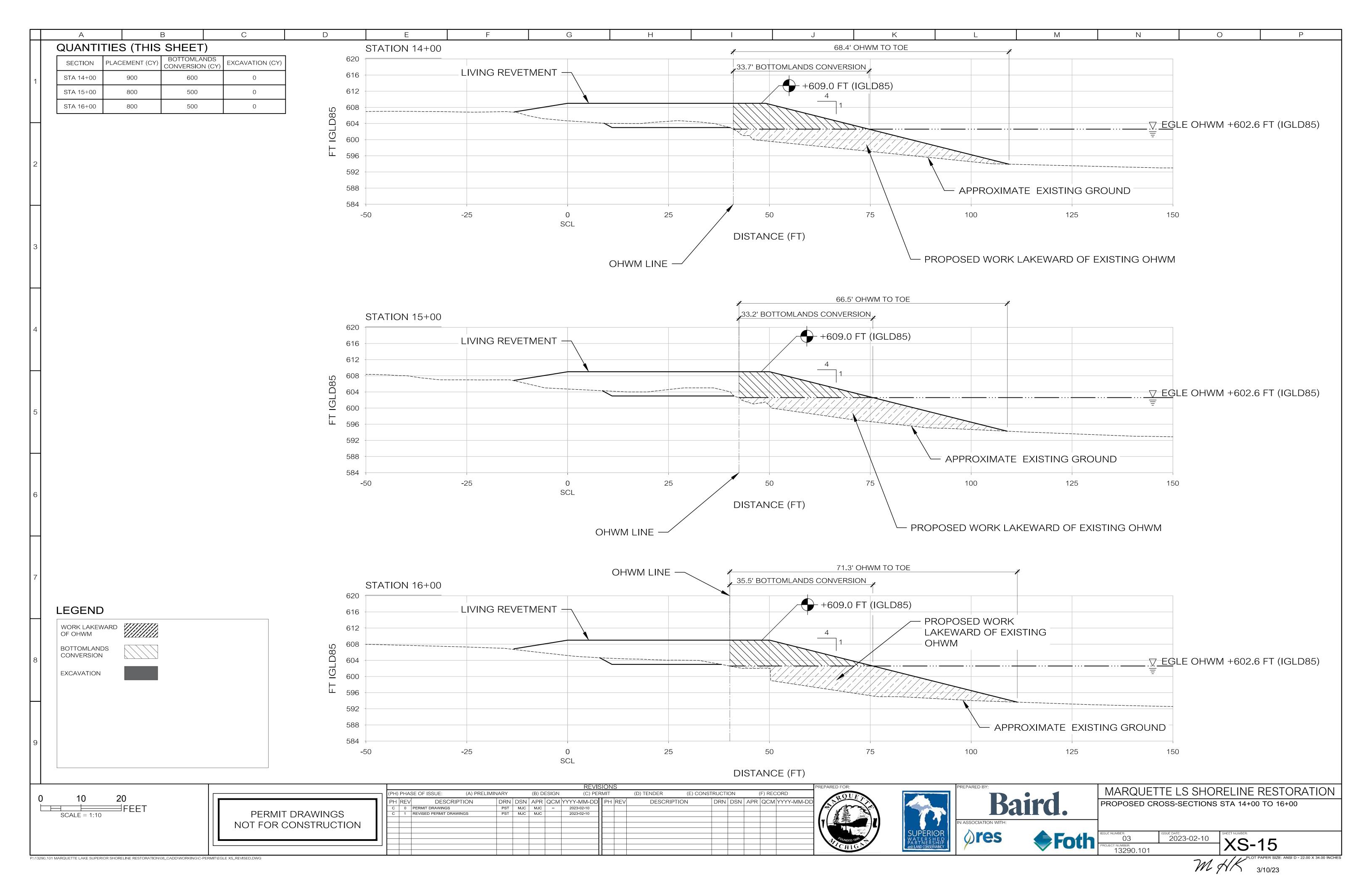


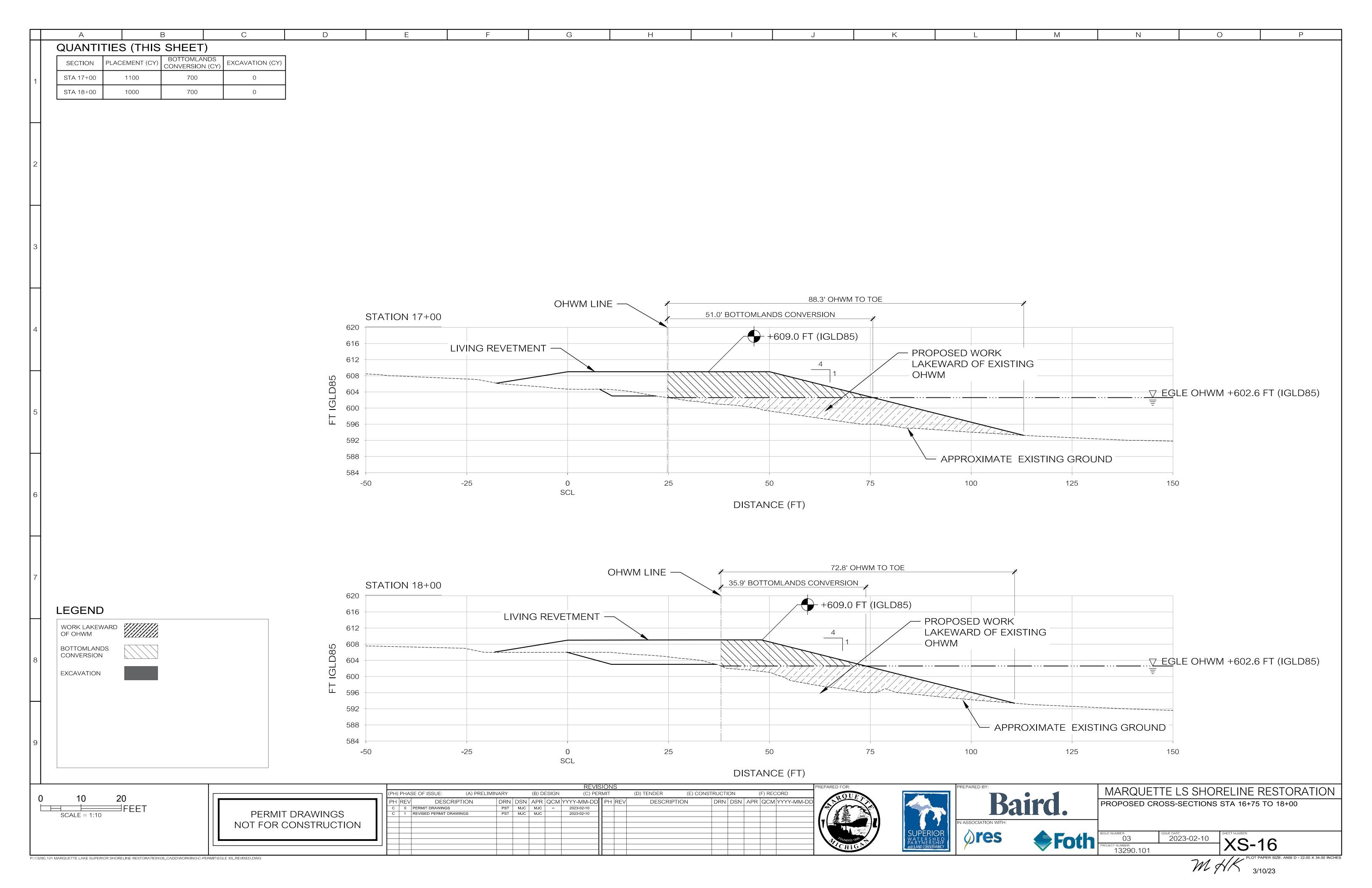


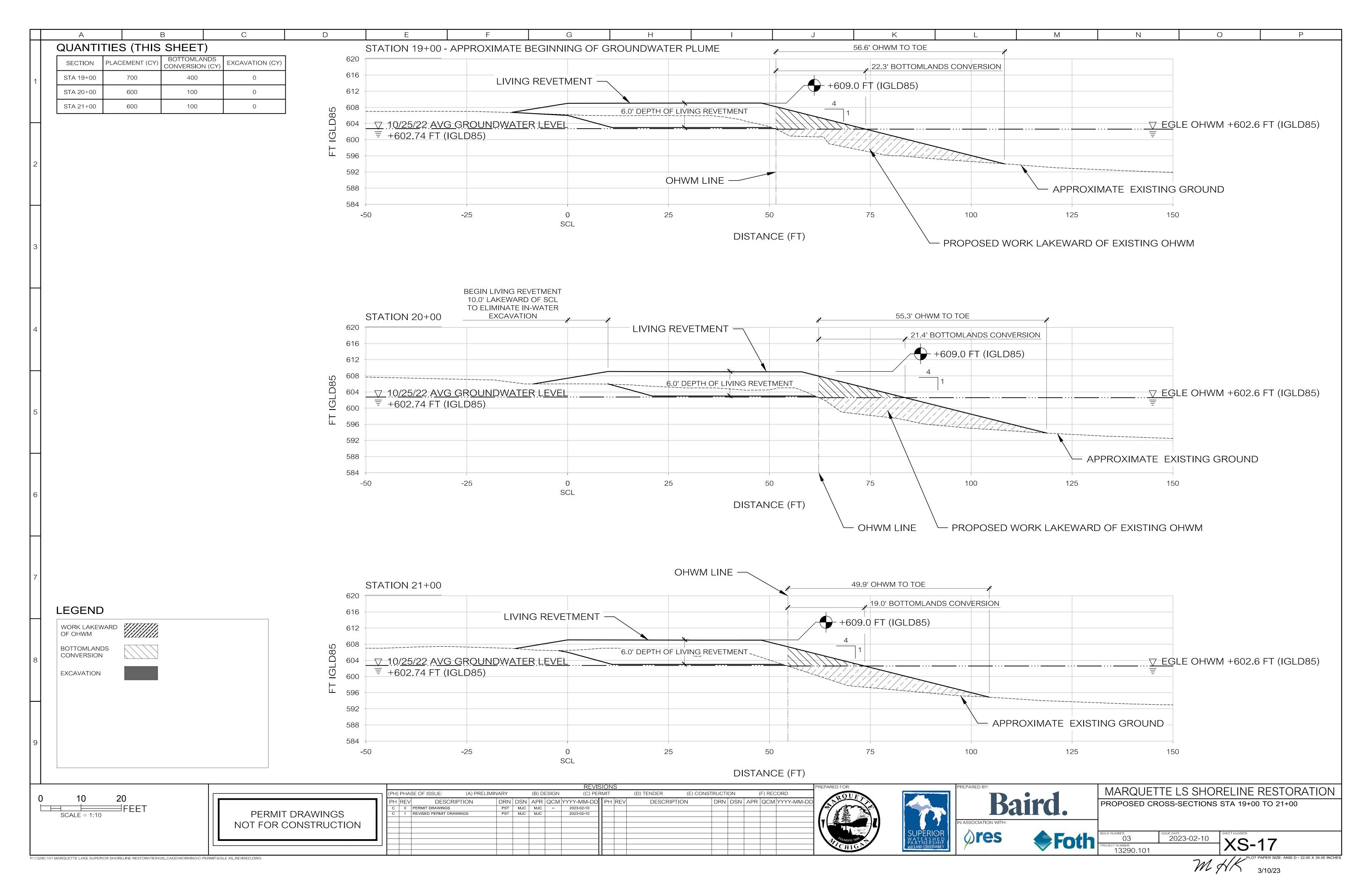


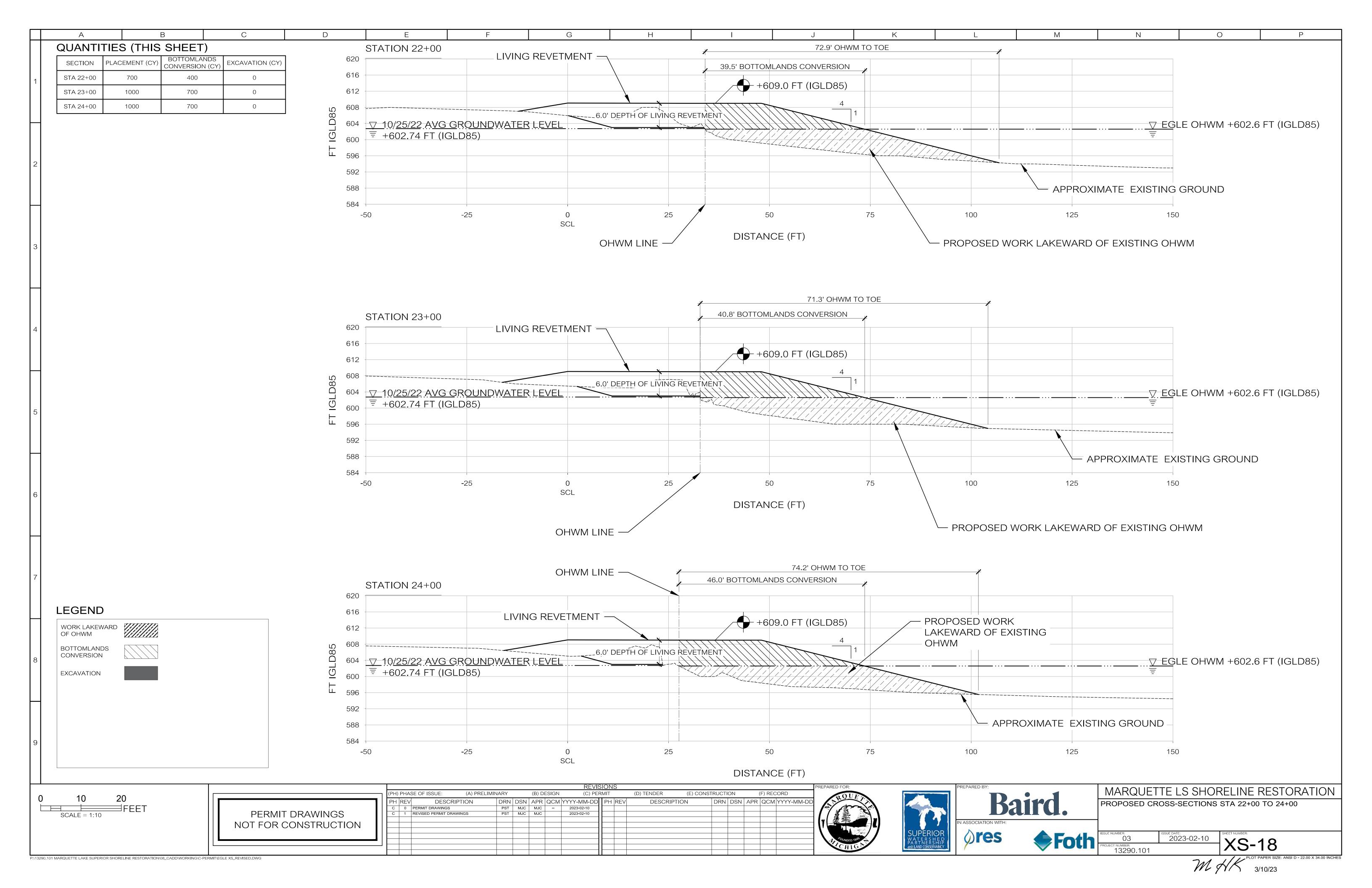


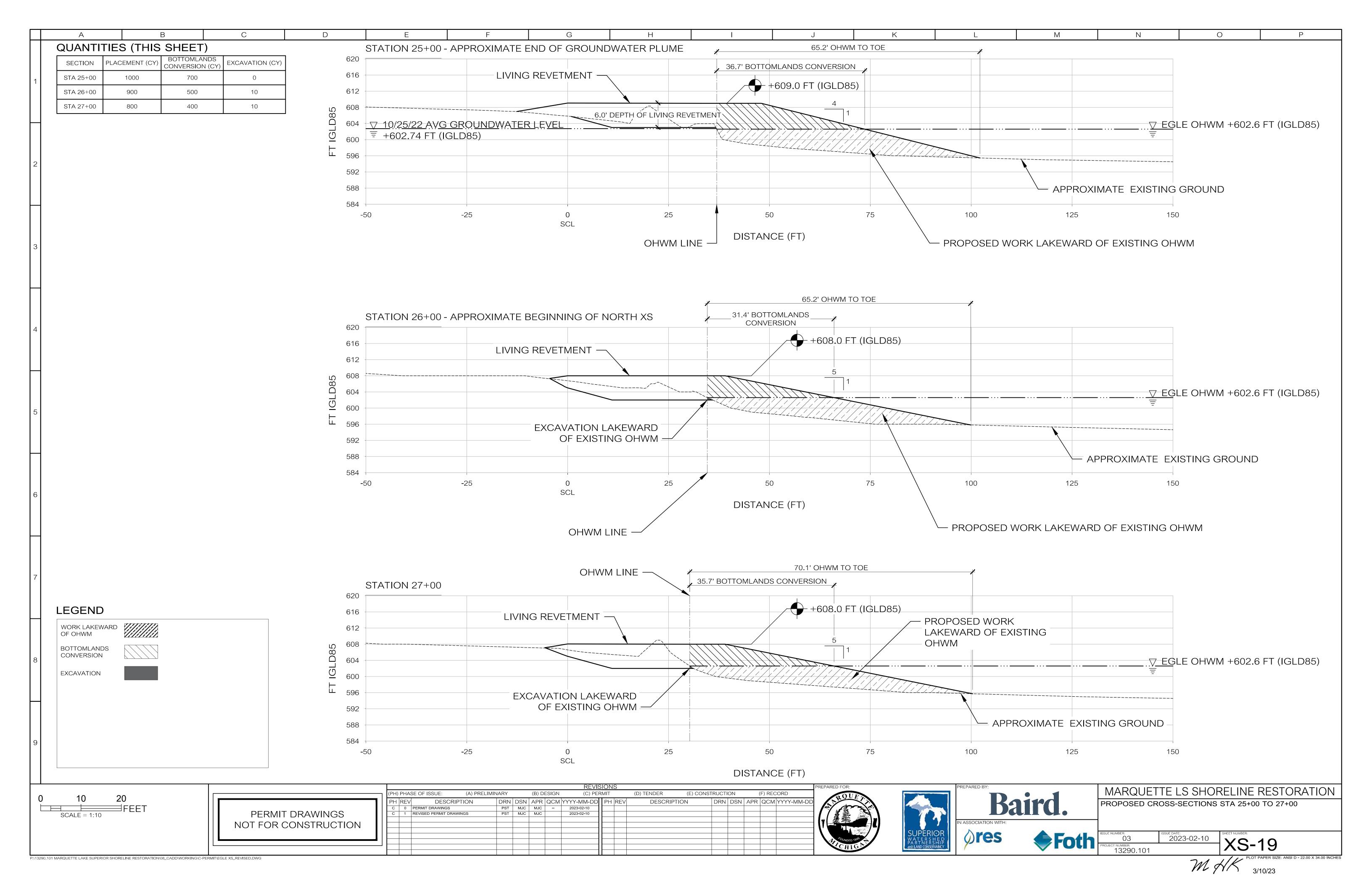


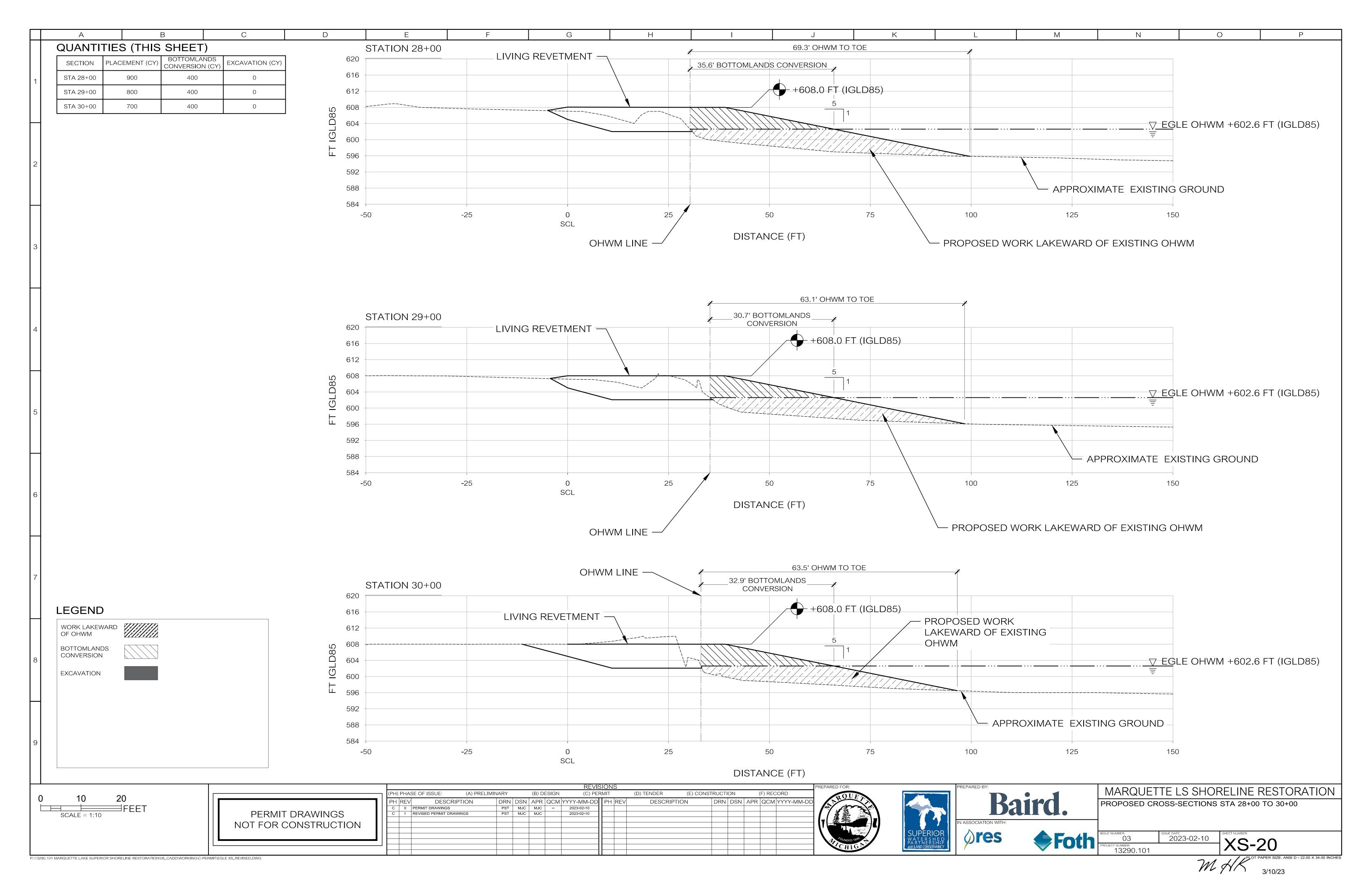


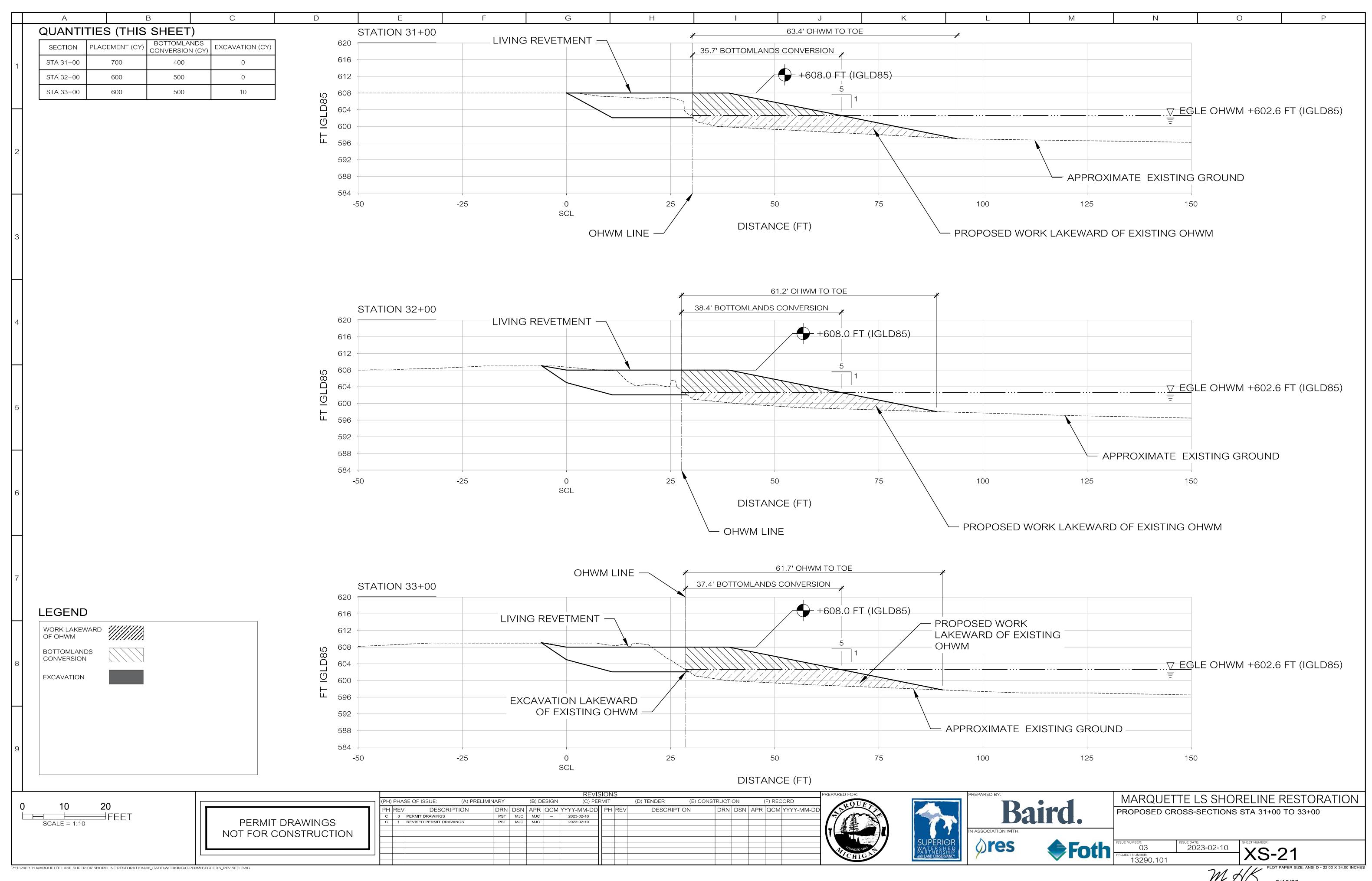


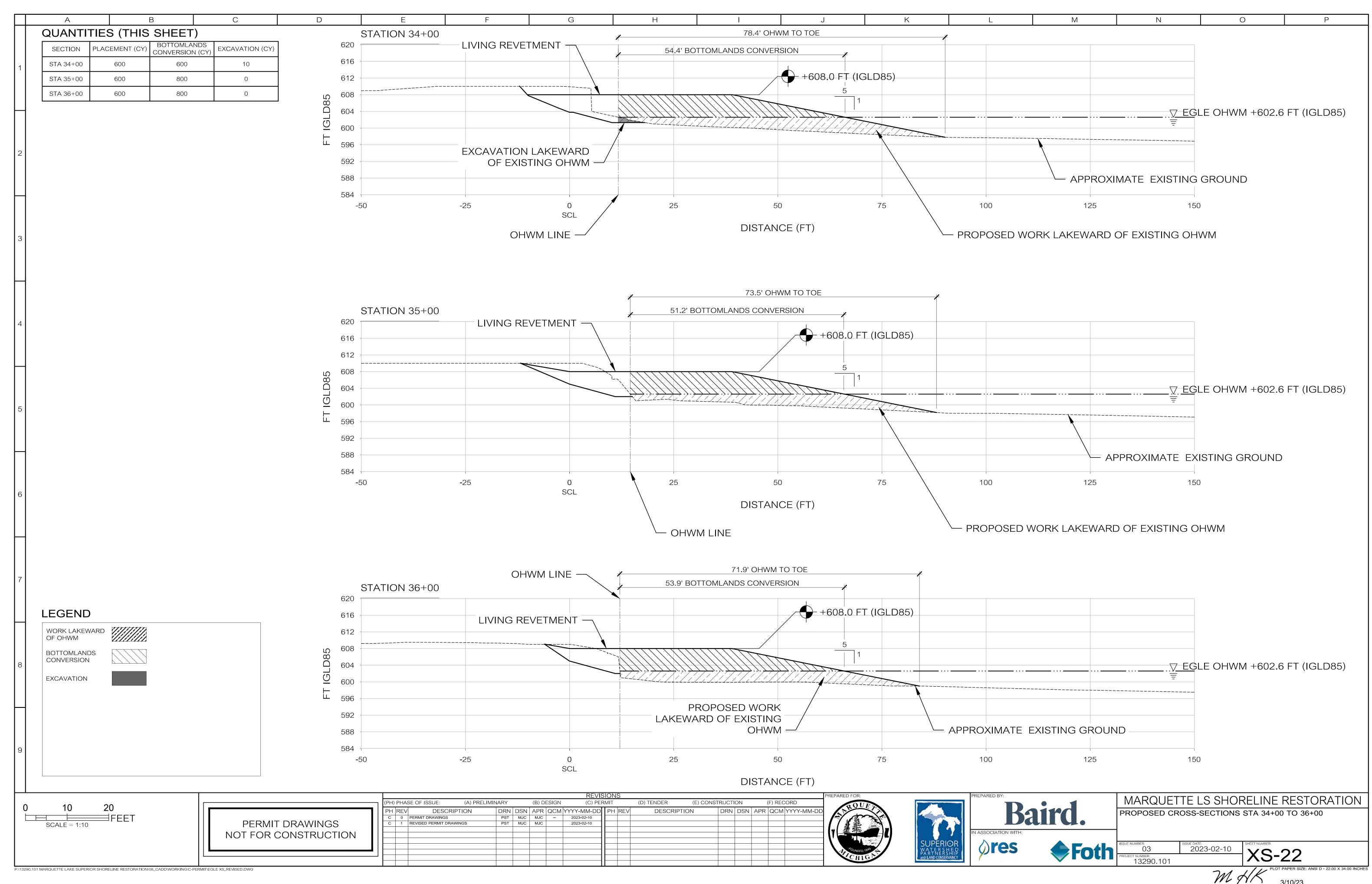


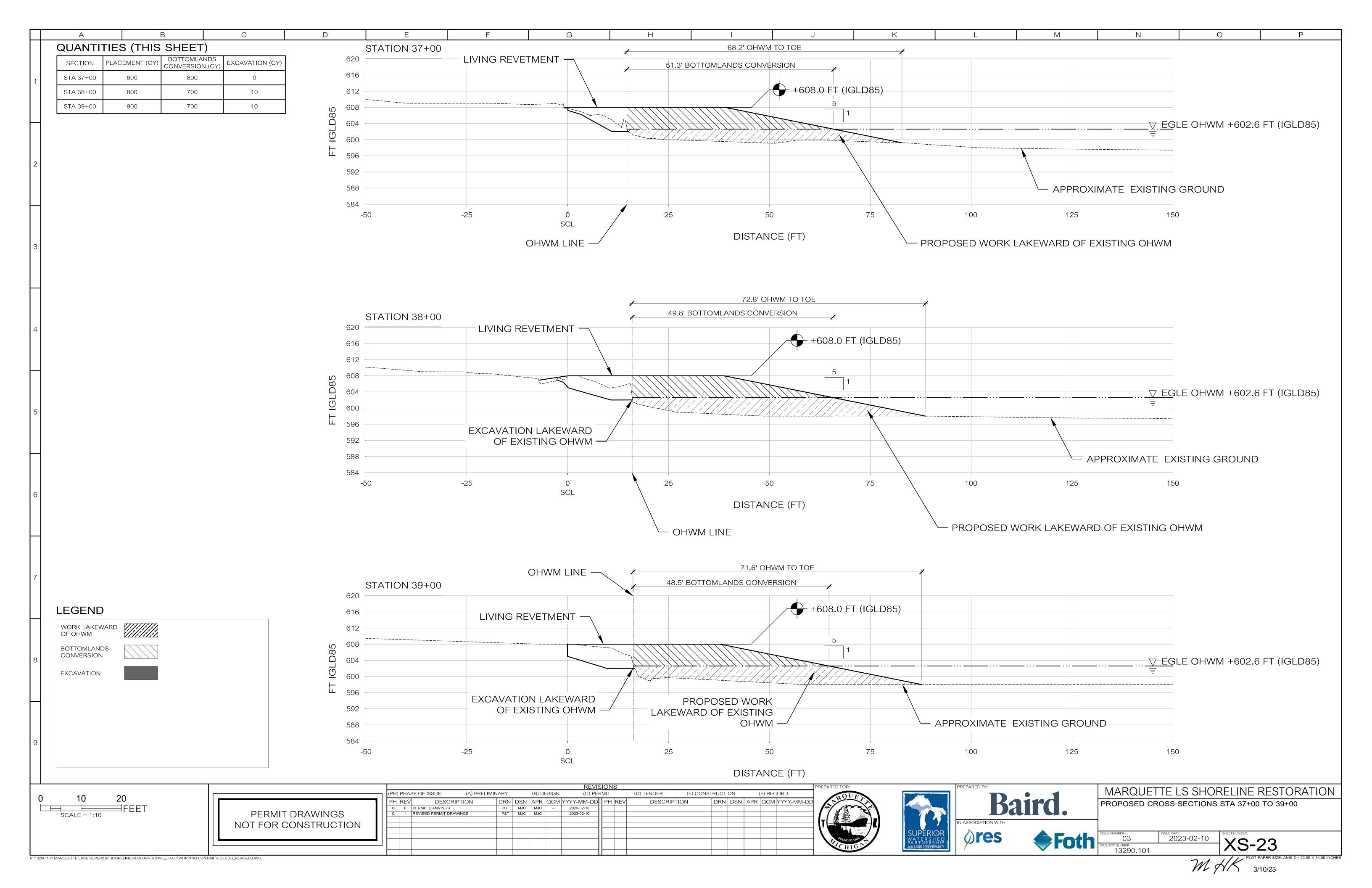


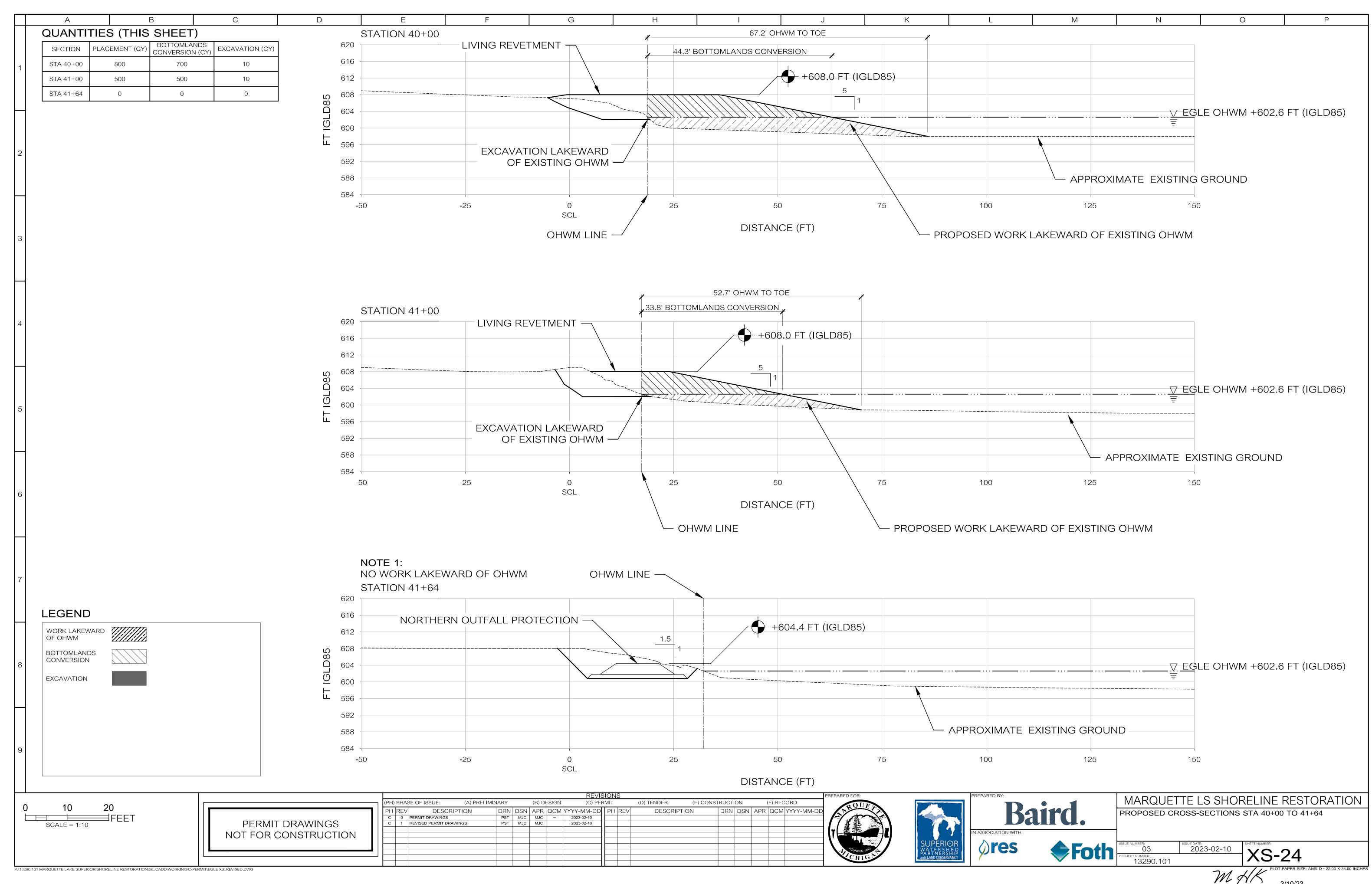


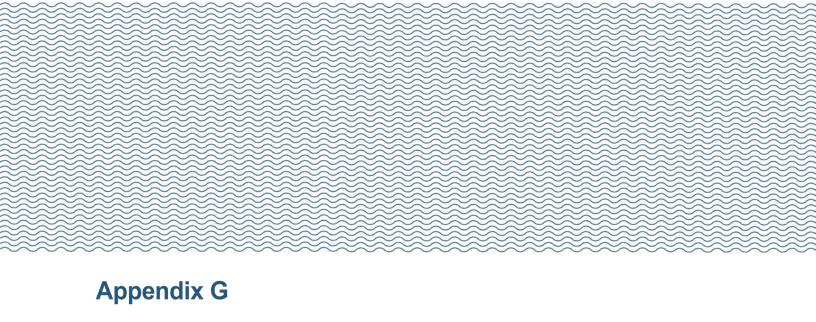












Monitoring and Maintenance Plan

Baird.

Working Note



Project/Proposal Number :	13290.103	Date	30 June 2021
Staff Member :	Peter Truax		
Title :	LS Shoreline Restoration Monitoring and Maintenance Plan		
Summary / Description :			
File Reference :	File Reference : 13290.103.W.PST.Rev0_Marquette Monitoring and Maintenance Plan		Maintenance Plan

Summary

Implementation of the ~4,000-ft shoreline protection project will result in an improved level of erosion protection and flood risk reduction. As the improvements will be comprised of new construction and upgrades to existing natural features, it is important to establish a record of performance. Therefore, it is recommended that regular monitoring and maintenance is performed, as follows:

Monitoring

Monitoring Adjacent Properties

Benchmark locations will be surveyed and 6-ft benchmark rods with protective concrete-filled collars will be installed in the ground at 400-800' spacing along the back of the living revetment and 1000' north and south of the project area (to monitor impact on adjacent properties), parallel to the shoreline. Shoreline profiles will be developed along transects from these benchmarks running perpendicular to the shoreline and will record the elevation at a minimum of 20' intervals at least to the ordinary high water mark or the waterline, whichever is lower. Additionally, aerial orthoimagery will be collected by unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and topographic data will be compiled from this using photogrammetry or other survey techniques (e.g., lidar). Surveys will be undertaken along the entire project area as well as NMU shoreline every three months for the first year of the post-construction period.

At the end of each survey, data from all available surveys, including the post-construction as-built survey, should be compared to determine trends and understand overall performance of the shoreline protection, as well as to determine littoral drift of living revetment material. Additional surveys will be collected at 5- and 10-years post-construction in the same season each year.

Monitoring Cobble Movement

At the time of construction, a select group of stones from the Living Revetment should be painted and have a number chiseled into one side. This should occur every 500 ft along the living revetment. At the beginning and each 500 ft increment, a total of 75 stones should be painted with marine grade paint and numbered (total of about 525 stones), and position noted in GPS coordinates. At 12-month intervals, each stone should be



located, GPS position noted, and then compared with the previous position to determine the amount of movement. The same stones should then be repainted for the next inspection, 12 months later.

Trails/Overlook/Boardwalk Monitoring

Twice-annual site visits will be performed by the City Engineer or staff to assess the condition of trails, overlook areas and boardwalks in the project area. The annual conditions will be compared with post-construction photographs and other records. Visits will be conducted in the same seasons each year.

Ecological Monitoring

Site visits will be performed three times each year for the first two years following planting installation. Plants will be inspected for biomass, growth compared to post-construction condition, and weed monitoring will be conducted throughout the project area. Areas for weed monitoring will be determined following construction but shall be representative of each plant habitat installed. Visits will be conducted in the same seasons each year.

Overall plant coverage, shoreline position, and dune positions will be assessed using the aerial orthoimagery collected as part of the living revetment/dune restoration monitoring, and will be assessed at 1-, 5-, and 10-years post-construction.

Underwater plankton colonization will be assessed by measuring coverage on submerged stones, and will be assessed after 1, 2, and 5 years post-construction as part of stone tracking.

Water levels will be recorded triennially using the NOAA gauge # 9099018 in Marquette, MI. If this gauge is decommissioned during the monitoring period, the next nearest gauge will be used.

Maintenance

Dune Restoration

Where erosion has been identified during the annual trails/overlook/boardwalk site visits be the City, or as identified in ad-hoc inspections, sand will be added to the dune restoration area on the lakeward face of the dune and elsewhere as needed. This maintenance will be undertaken by the City and will occur at least annually.

Living Revetment

Occasional grooming will be performed on the living revetment to re-establish the design profile and overall shoreline position, including re-placing material which has migrated out of the project area and/or adding new material. This maintenance will be undertaken by the City and will occur biennially.

Trails/Overlook/Boardwalk

Gravel paths will be regrading and stone will be added as needed. This maintenance will be undertaken by the City and will occur at least twice annually.

Composite decking will be repaired or replaced as needed. This maintenance will be undertaken by the City and will occur every five years.





Ecological Maintenance

Plantings will be replenished at select locations in the third, sixth and tenth years post-construction. This maintenance will be undertaken by Superior Watershed Partnership.

Weeding will be performed three times each year for the first two years following planting installation, during site visits or shortly thereafter. Following the third year post-construction until ten years post-construction, weeding will occur twice per year.

ADDENDUM No. 6 USACE PERMIT Permit No. LRE-2018-01031-38-S23

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY



U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DETROIT DISTRICT
477 MICHIGAN AVENUE
DETROIT. MI 48226-2550

November 20, 2023

Regulatory Branch File No. LRE-2018-01031-38-S23

Mikael Kilpela City of Marquette 1100 Wright Street Marquette, Michigan 49855

Dear Mr. Kilpela:

We are enclosing Department of the Army Permit No. LRE-2018-01031-38-S23. We invite your special attention to Paragraph 2.a. under Further Information, which states that "This permit does not obviate the need to obtain Federal, state, or local authorizations required by law." We suggest that you contact the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy in Marquette, at 906-250-0588, to determine if state approval is required. You should not begin work until State approval is obtained.

We require that you inform this office immediately when you begin construction. When you have completed work, fill in and return the enclosed COMPLETION REPORT.

Any material changes in the location or plans of the work authorized herein must be submitted to the District Engineer prior to commencement of work. As required by law, the revised plans must have written approval of the Department of the Army.

You are responsible for assuring that your contractor abides by the conditions of this permit. Should you have any questions on this matter, please contact Rachel Nys at the above address, by E-Mail at Rachel.T.Nys@usace.army.mil, or by telephone at (313) 226-1329. In all communications, please refer to File Number LRE-2018-01031-38-S23.

We are interested in your thoughts and opinions concerning your experience with the Detroit District, Corps of Engineers Regulatory Program. If you are interested in letting us know how we are doing, you can complete an electronic Customer Service Survey from our web site at: https://regulatory.ops.usace.army.mil/customer-service-survey/. Or, you may contact us and request a paper copy of the survey that you may complete and return to us by mail or fax. Thank you for taking the time to complete the survey, we appreciate your feedback.

Sincerely,

Kerrie Kuhne

Chief, Western Section Regulatory Branch

Enclosures

Copy Furnished

EGLE, Soucy; 52-Lakeshore Boulevard Relocation

Enforcement

NOAA (via e-mail ocs.ndb@noaa.gov)

STANDARD PERMIT COMPLETION REPORT

CELRE-OPR-W

Chief, Compliance and Enforcement Section Regulatory Branch U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 477 Michigan Avenue Room 603 Detroit, MI 48226-2550

Dear Sir:

You are hereby notified that work under Department of the Army Permit No. LRE-2018-01031-38-S23 to construct a living revetment at Lakeshore Drive, Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan, issued to the City of Marquette was completed in accordance with the permit on:

(Date wo	k completed)	
_	(Damaitta da Cimpatura)	
	(Permittee's Signature)	

IMPORTANT

- 1. This <u>COMPLETION REPORT MUST BE MAILED</u> to the above addressee within <u>10</u> <u>days after completion of work</u> covered by the FEDERAL PERMIT to ensure an accurate Government record of data affecting navigation.
- 2. Where dredging soundings are made of projects which include dredging, a copy of the soundings should accompany this report. If the soundings are measured from the water surface and have not been corrected to International Great Lakes Datum plane, the hour and date soundings was made should be noted on sounding reports.

NOTE: Although permits authorizing structures carry an expiration date, REPAIRS that conform to the permit plans are also within the scope of the authorization. Therefore, it is recommended that expired permits NOT be destroyed, but retained as proof that the work to be repaired has received the Corps of Engineers' approval.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PERMIT

Permittee City of Marquette (Mikael Kilpela)

Permit No. LRE-2018-01031-38-S23

Issuing Office U.S. Army Engineer District, Detroit

NOTE: The term "you" and its derivatives, as used in this permit, means the permittee or any future transferee. The term "this office" refers to the appropriate district or division office of the Corps of Engineers having jurisdiction over the permitted activity or the appropriate official of that office acting under the authority of the commanding officer.

You are authorized to perform work in accordance with the terms and conditions specified below.

Project Description:

- Place approximately 44,800 cubic yards of stone in a 3,200 foot long shoreline area.
 The width of the proposed fill area would vary from 54 feet to a maximum of 96.7 feet
 waterward of the Ordinary High Water Mark elevation of 603.1' (IGLD 85). The
 proposed work would convert approximately 2.71 acres of Lake Superior from shallow
 open water to uplands.
- Mechanically dredge approximately 210 cubic yards of material from a 35 x 41 foot area to a bottom elevation of 599' (IGLD 85).

Project Location:

in Lake Superior, offshore property in Lakeshore Boulevard, Marquette, Michigan.

Permit Conditions:

General Conditions:

- 1. The time limit for completing the work authorized ends on **December 31, 2026**. If you find that you need more time to complete the authorized activity, submit your request for a time extension to this office for consideration at least one month before the above date is reached.
- 2. You must maintain the activity authorized by this permit in good condition and in conformance with the terms and conditions of this permit. You are not relieved of this requirement if you abandon the permitted activity, although you may make a good faith transfer to a third party in compliance with General Condition 4 below. Should you wish to cease to maintain the authorized activity or should you desire to abandon it without a good faith transfer, you must obtain a modification of this permit from this office, which may require restoration of the area.
- 3. If you discover any unknown historic or archeological remains while accomplishing the activity authorized by this permit, you must immediately stop work in that area and notify this office of what you have found. We will initiate the Federal and state coordination required to determine if the remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.
- 4. If you sell the property associated with this permit, you must obtain the signature of the new owner in the space provided and forward a copy of the permit to this office to validate the transfer of this authorization.

- 5. If a conditioned water quality certification has been issued for your project, you must comply with the conditions specified in the certification as special conditions to this permit. For your convenience, a copy of the certification is attached if it contains such conditions.
- 6. You must allow representatives from this office to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of your permit.

Special Conditions:

- 1. Your signature, as permittee, indicates that, as consideration for the issuance of this permit, you voluntarily accept and agree to comply with all of the terms and conditions of this permit.
- 2. The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.
- 3. Temporary and/or permanent sidecasting of dredged material and/or placement of fill material into the waterway or wetland for any purpose, including operating and/or placing equipment, is not authorized.
- 4. All dredged and/or excavated materials will be disposed of in upland location(s) landward of the Ordinary High Water Mark with no placement in, or return to, any waterway or wetland.
- 5. All fill shall consist of clean, inert materials from an upland source. The fill material must be free from toxic substances, fines, oil and grease, debris, wood, general refuse, plaster, and other pollutants, and shall contain no broken asphalt, oil-based material, or metal.
- 6. You agree to successfully create 19.29 acres of a variety of habitats, as listed in Table 6.1 of the attached mitigation plan, dated November 1, 2023. The construction of the mitigation area must be completed within one year of the date of issuance of this permit. Notification of completion of construction must include as-built plans as provided in the mitigation plan. The determination of success rests solely with this office, and will be made in writing by December 31, 2028, unless the monitoring period is extended as detailed below. The criteria for success will be as stated in the final mitigation plan. Monitoring reports shall cover the period of January 1 through December 31 and be submitted to the Corps and EGLE prior to January 31 of the following year. Monitoring reports must include photographs with a 360-degree panorama taken from at least one fixed point in each of the habitat types listed in Table 6.1. The report must include drawings (drawn to scale) of the mitigation site, including the boundaries of wetlands, the sample points and photograph locations, and the land/water boundaries at the time of each monitoring visit. Each monitoring effort and report will be based on the sampling technique summarized in the plan. This office reserves the right to determine success based on our interpretation of success criteria, the information in the reports, and/or site visit(s). Should we determine that a deficiency exists during or at the conclusion of the

monitoring period, we reserve the right to compel you to take whatever measures are necessary, including starting over, to achieve success within an additional monitoring period to be established at that time. Specific remedial measures to be taken will be designed and executed by you and you will be responsible for unsuccessful remedial measures. Should we determine that the mitigation effort is successful, we will release you from this condition. You agree to allow access to the mitigation site by Corps employees in the future for study and long term evaluation. After achieving a determination of success by this office, the permittee shall notify and receive prior approval from this office for any proposed modification within the mitigation area.

7. Prior to beginning any dredging, the permittee shall install commercial-grade silt curtains that extend from a floating boom on the lake surface down to the bed of the waterway. The silt curtain shall continuously and completely enclose the dredge area. The silt curtain shall be properly anchored onshore, and anchored offshore at 25-foot intervals to provide a stable and functional barrier. The silt curtain shall be maintained in effective working condition until all dredging is completed and turbidity has returned to background levels. In the event that the silt curtain remains in place overnight, the applicant will coordinate proper marking of the silt curtain with the USCG and their requirements (e.g. lighting, reflective paints, etc.) will become special conditions under this permit.

Further Information:

1. Congressional Authorities: You have been so authorized to undertake the activity described above pursuant to:

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

- 2. Limits of this authorization.
 - a. This permit does not obviate the need to obtain Federal, state, or local authorizations required by law.
 - b. This permit does not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.
 - c. This permit does not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.
 - d. This permit does not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project.
- 3. Limits of Federal Liability. In issuing this permit, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:
 - a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes.
 - b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the United States in the public interest.
 - c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit.
 - d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work.
 - e. Damage claims associated with any future modifications, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

- 4. Reliance on Applicant's Data: The determination of this office that issuance of this permit is not contrary to the public interest was made in reliance of the information you provided.
- 5. Reevaluation of Permit Decision. This office may reevaluate its decision on this permit at any time the circumstances warrant. Circumstances that could require a reevaluation include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. You fail to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.
 - b. The information provided by you in support of your permit application proves to have been false, incomplete, or inaccurate (See 4 above).
 - c. Significant new information surfaces which this office did not consider in reaching the original public interest decision.

Such a reevaluation may result in a determination that it is appropriate to use the suspension, modification, and revocation procedures contained in 33 CFR 325.7 or enforcement procedures such as those contained in 33 CFR 326.4 and 326.5. The referenced enforcement procedures provide for the issuance of an administrative order requiring you to comply with the terms and conditions of your permit and for the initiation of legal action where appropriate. You will be required to pay for any corrective measures ordered by this office, and if you fail to comply with such directive, this office may in certain situations (such as those specified in 33 CFR 209.170) accomplish the corrective measures by contract or otherwise and bill you for the cost.

6. Extensions. General condition 1 establishes a time limit for the completion of the activity authorized by this permit. Unless there are circumstances requiring either a prompt completion of the authorized activity or a reevaluation of the public interest decision, the Corps will normally give favorable consideration to a request for an extension of this time limit.

Your signature below, as permittee, indicates that you accept and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of this permit.

Mikael Kilpela	11/20/2023
(PERMITTEE)	(DATE)
This permit becomes effective when the Federal official, designated to act for the Secret	ary of the Army, has signed below.
Kerrie Kuhne for: (DISTRICT ENGINEER) Brett M. Boyle Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Army	20 Nov 2023(DATE)
When the structures or work authorized by this permit are still in existence at the time th and conditions of this permit will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the propermit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditionable below.	erty. To validate the transfer of this
(TRANSFEREE)	(DATE

(33 CFR 325 (Appendix A))

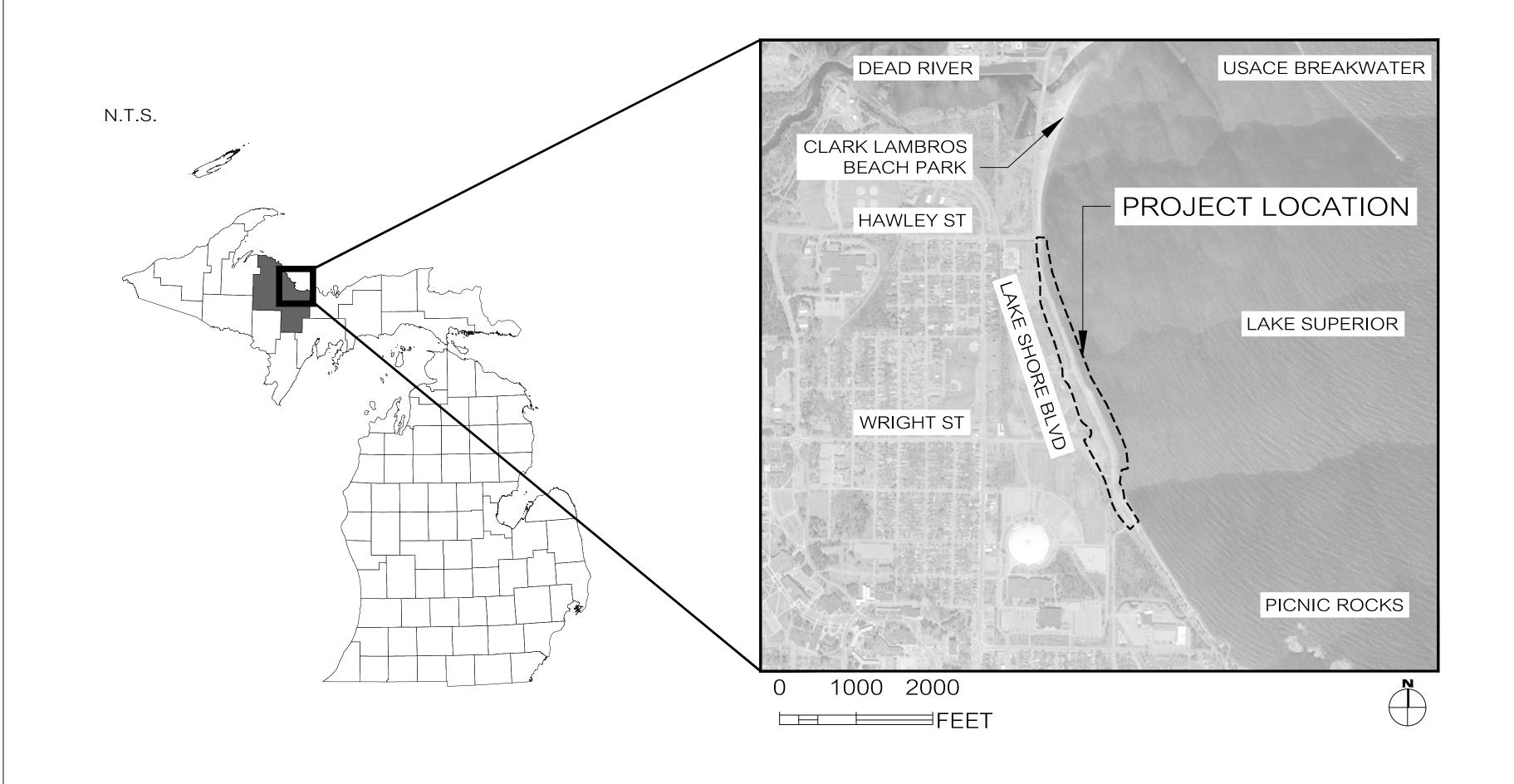
(Proponent CECW-OR)

EDITION OF SEP 82 IS OBSOLETE.

ENG FORM 1721, NOV 86

MARQUETTE, MI LAKE SUPERIOR SHORELINE RESTORATION

USACE PERMIT DRAWINGS



SHEET LIST		
SHEET NO.	SHEET TITLE	
G-001	TITLE SHEET	
01 - 05	PLAN DRAWINGS	
XS01 - XS24	SECTION DRAWINGS	

FILE NUMBER: LRE-2018-01031-38-S23(52-Lakeshore Boulevard Revetment)
City of Marquette - Lake Superior Shoreline Restoration
BY: City of Marquette
Lake Superior
Marquette, Marquette County, Michigan
SHEET 1 OF 29

PREPARED BY:

IN ASSOCIATION WITH:

PREPARED FOR:



W.F. BAIRD & ASSOCIATES LTD.

2924 MARKETPLACE DR SUITE 200 MADISON, WI 53719



RESOURCE ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.

17921 W SMITH ROAD BRODHEAD, WI 53520



FOTH INFRASTRUCTURE & ENVIRONMENT, LLC

2121 INNOVATION COURT P.O. BOX 5095 DE PERE, WI 54115-5095

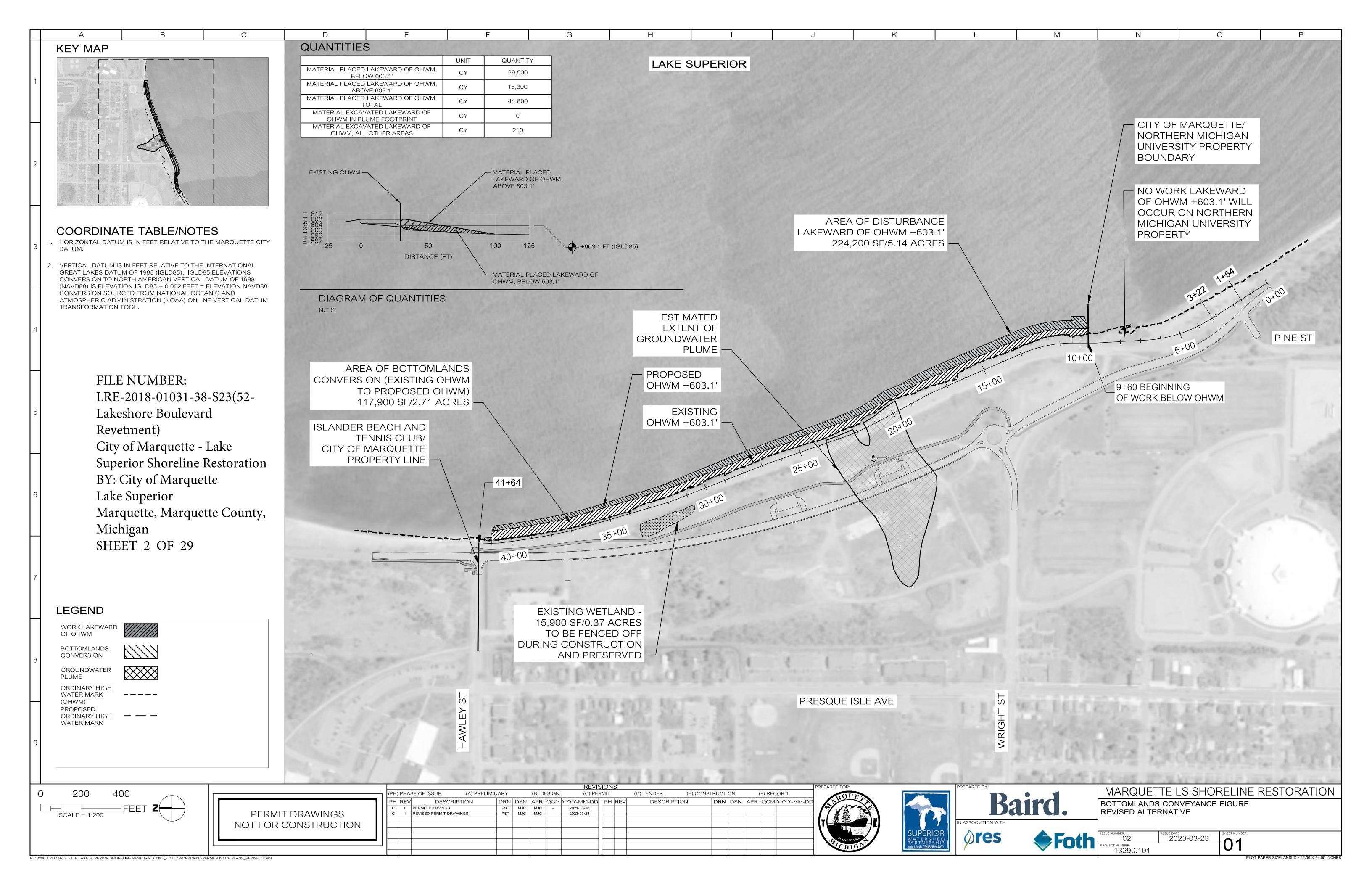


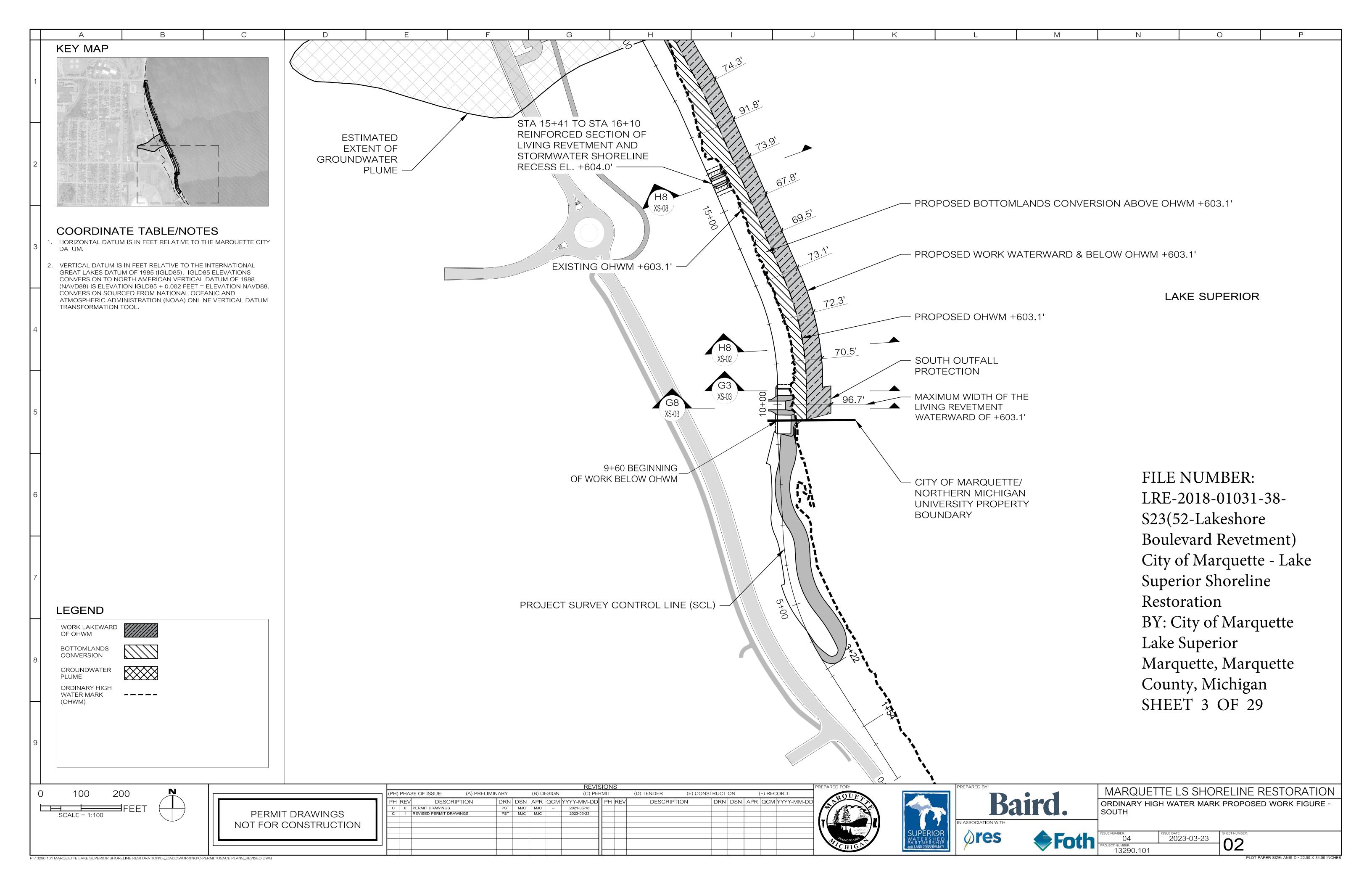
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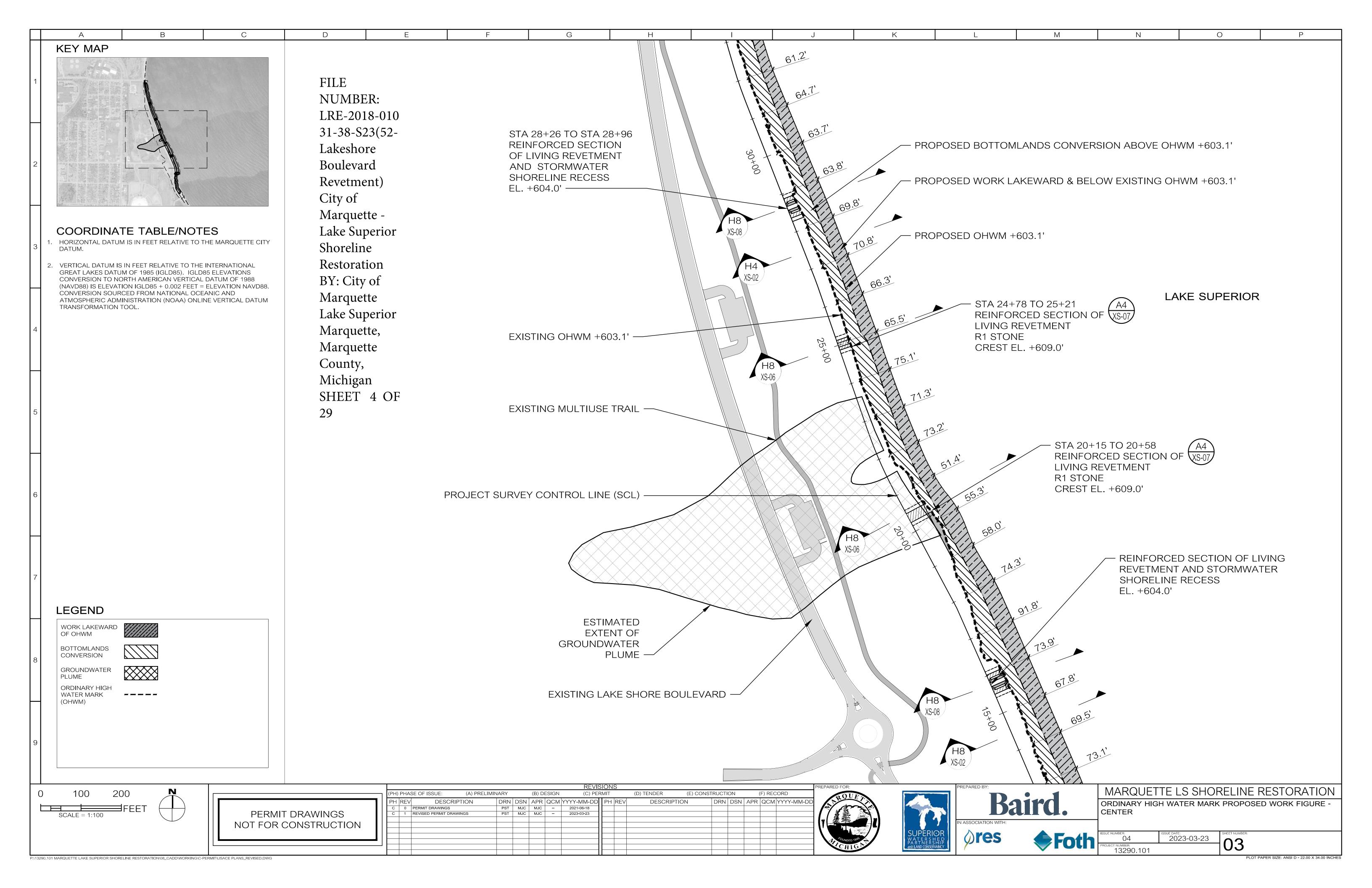
SUPERIOR WATERSHED PARTNERSHIP 2 PETER WHITE DRIVE MARQUETTE, MI 49855 PERMIT DOCUMENTS
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

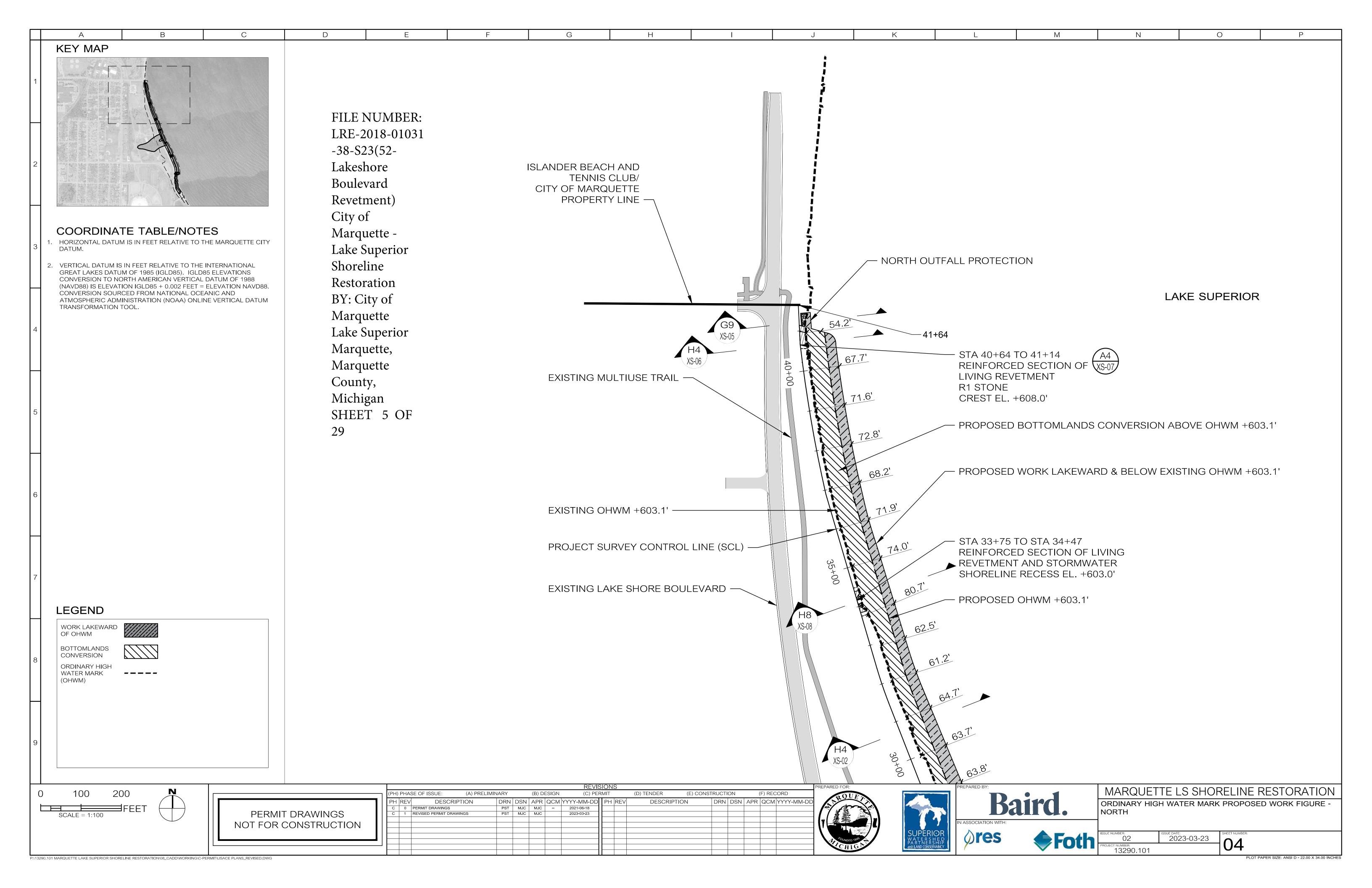
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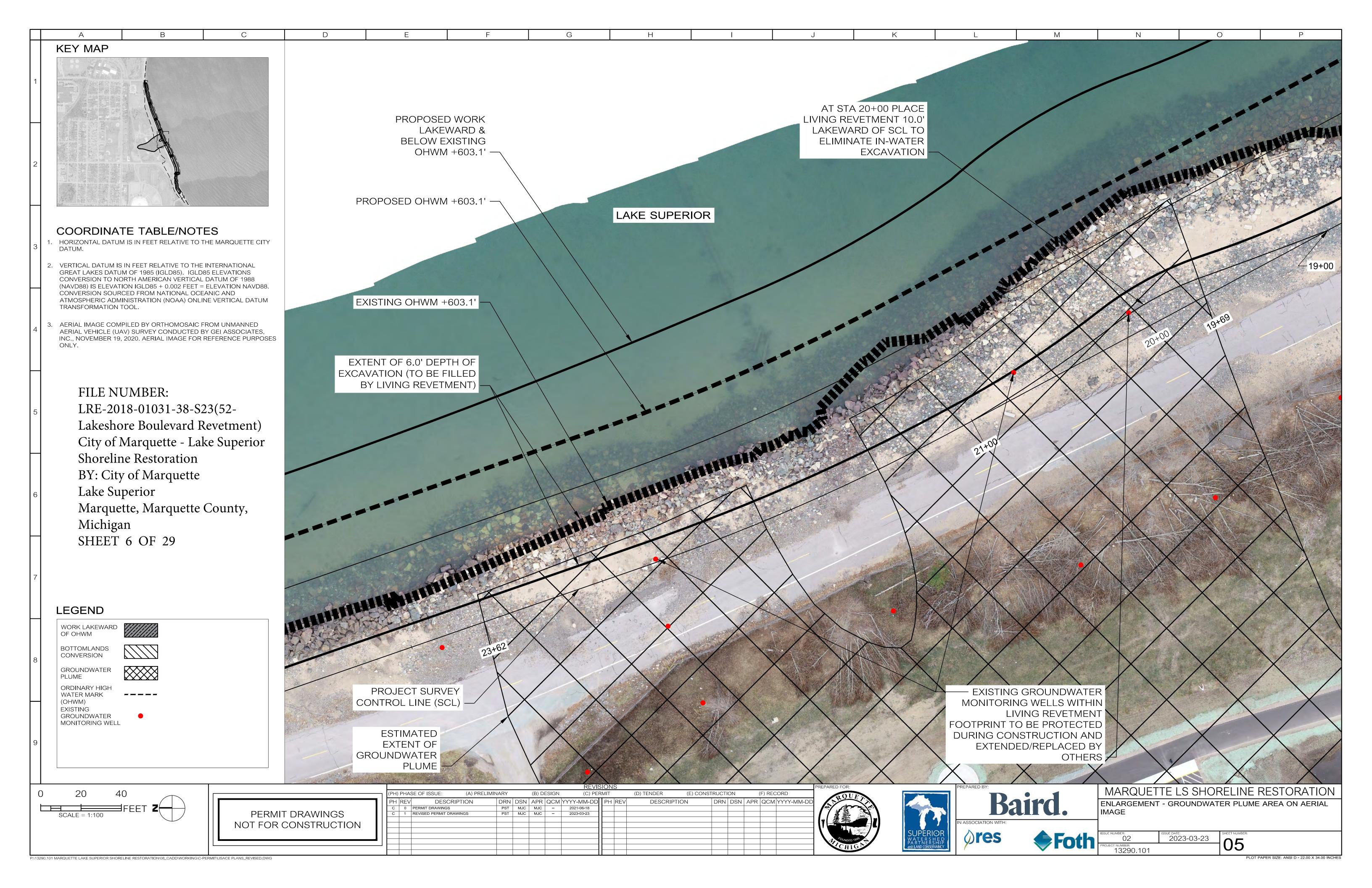
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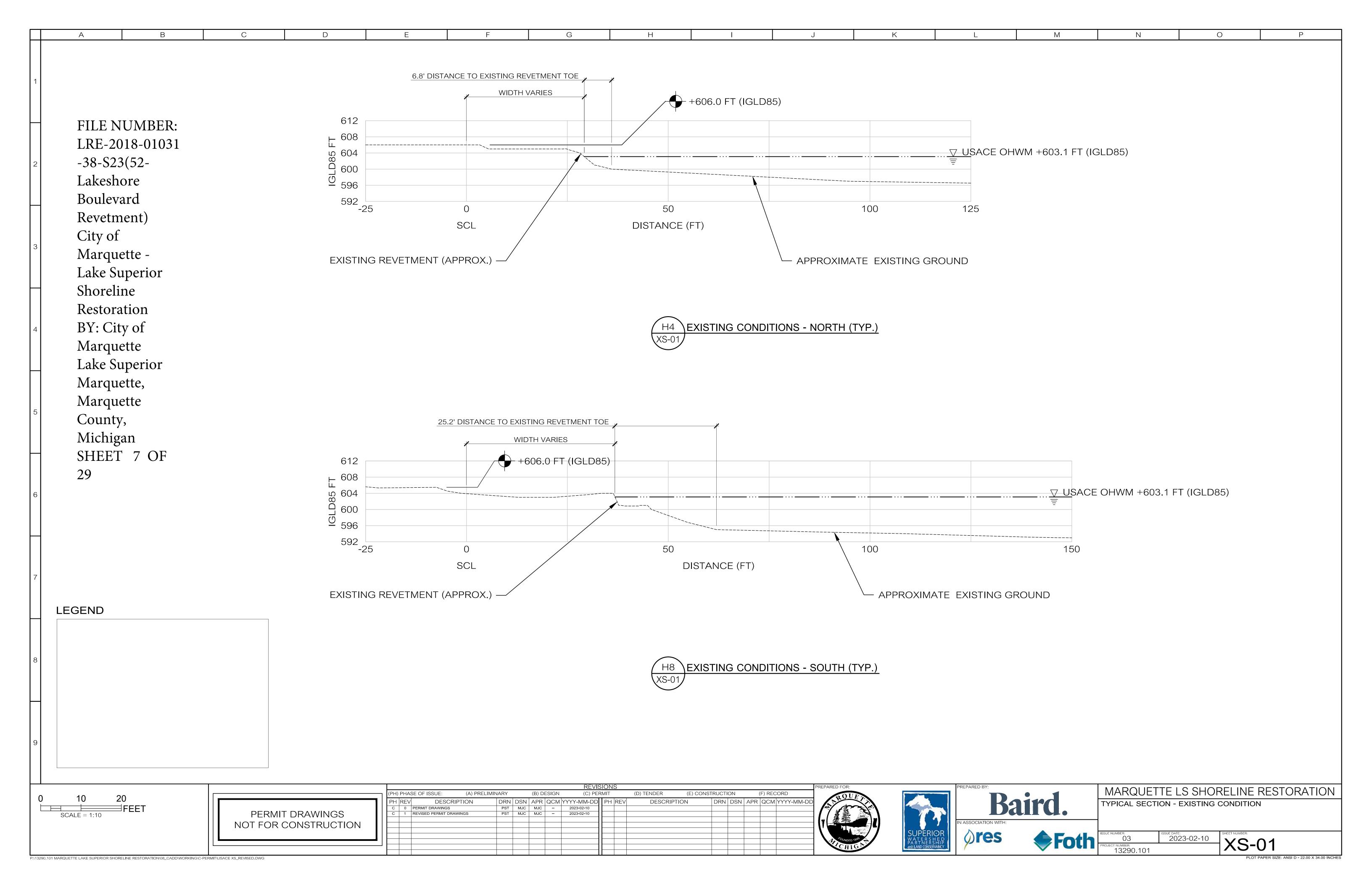


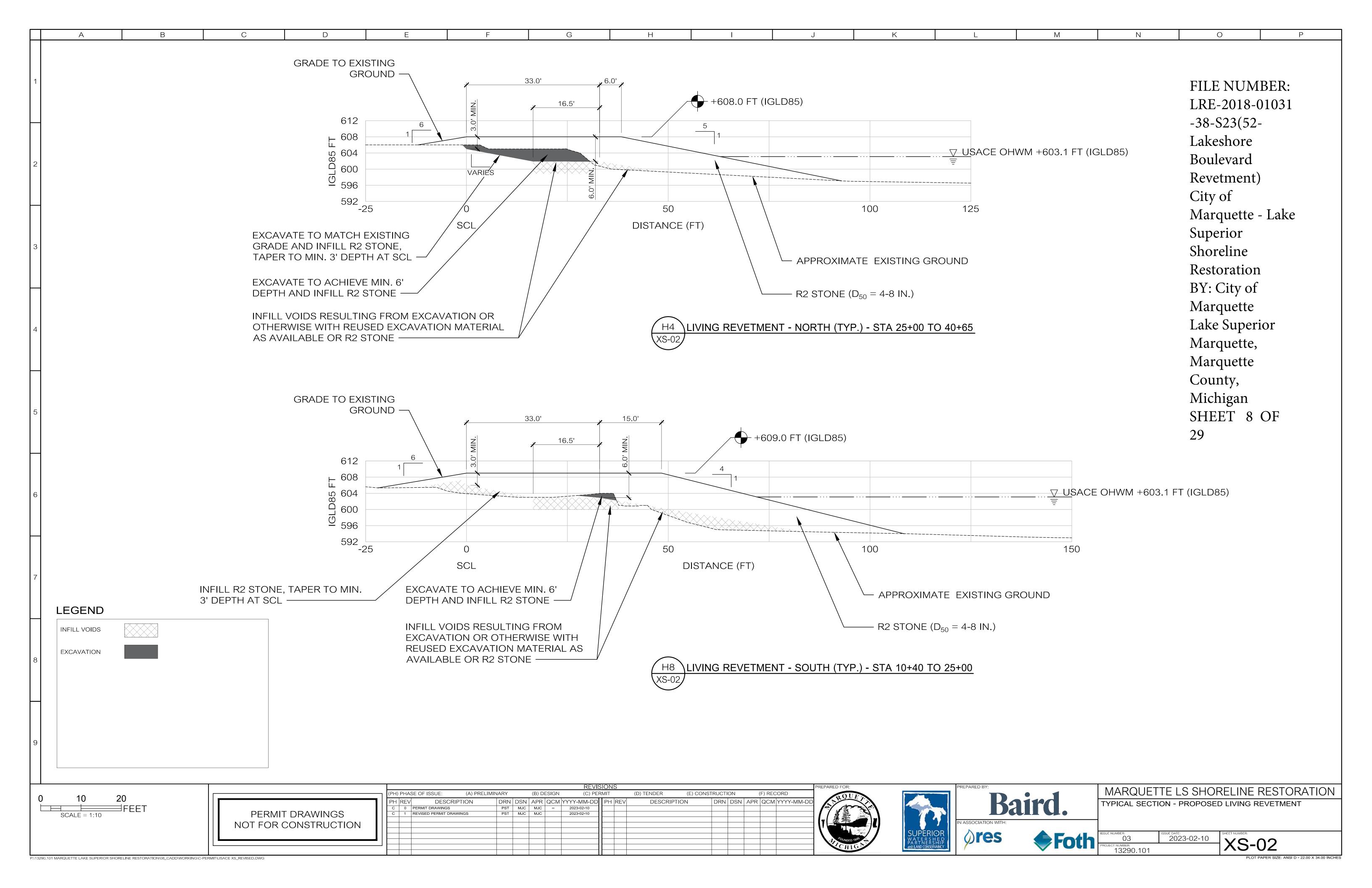


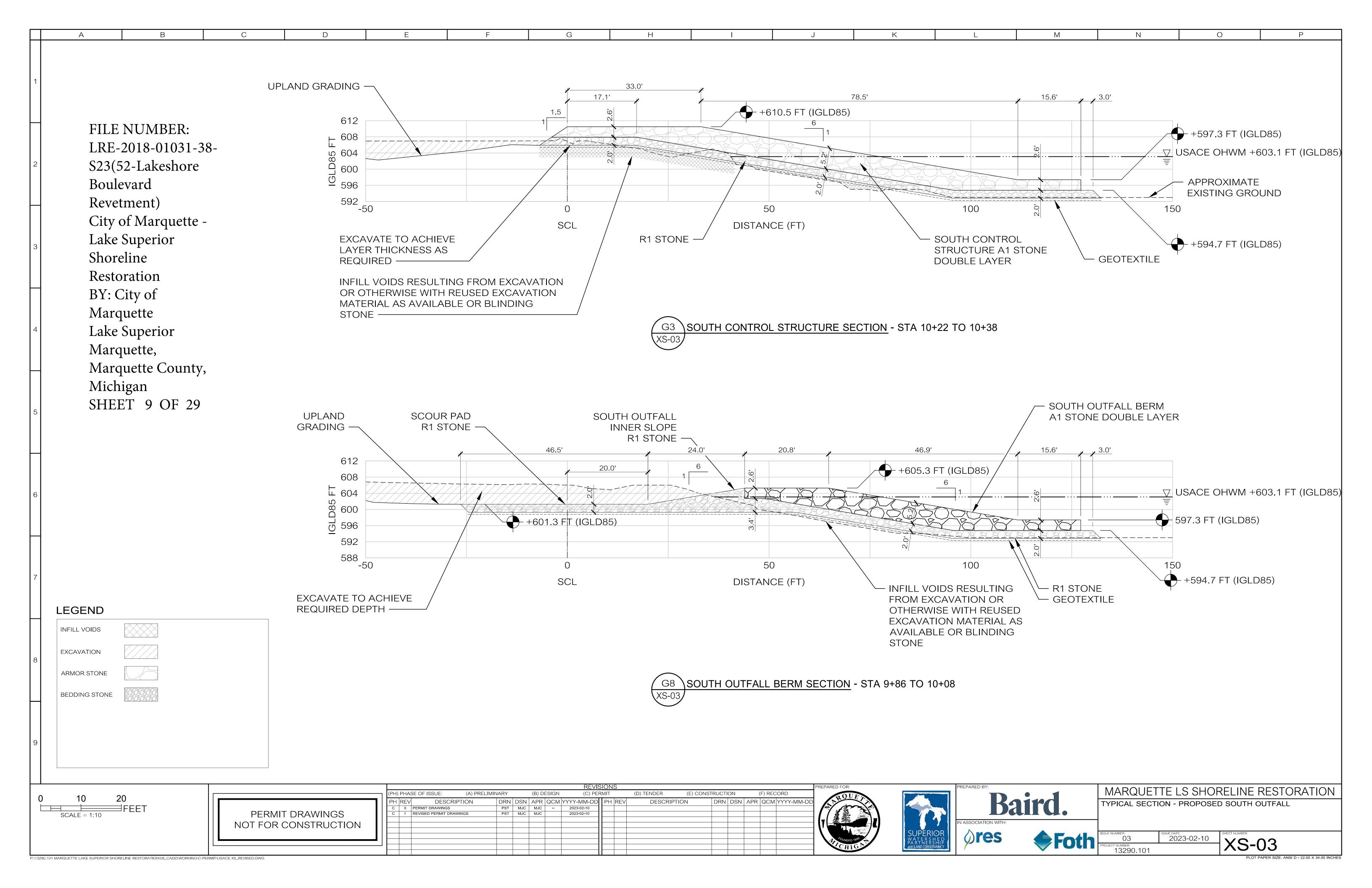


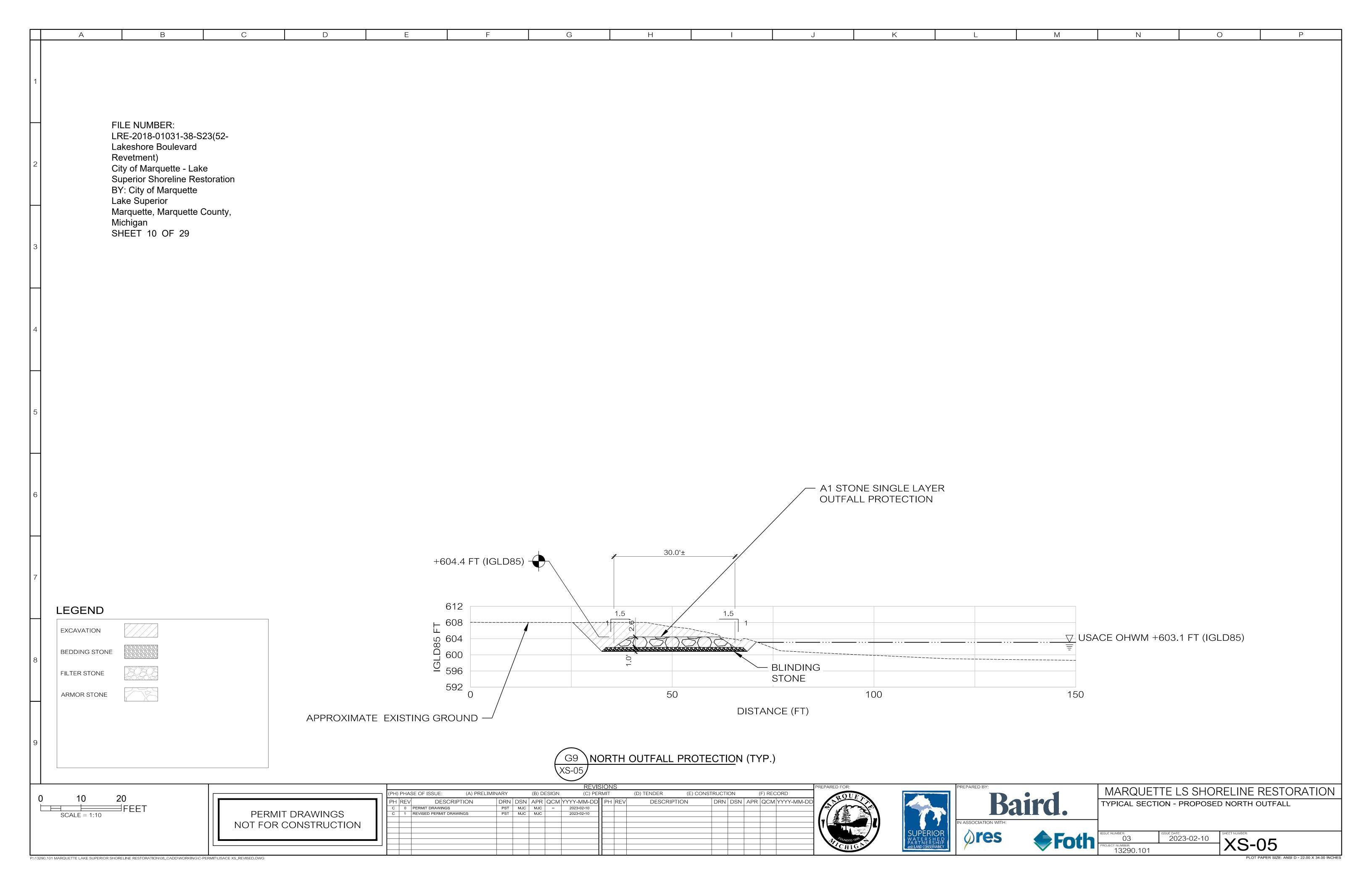


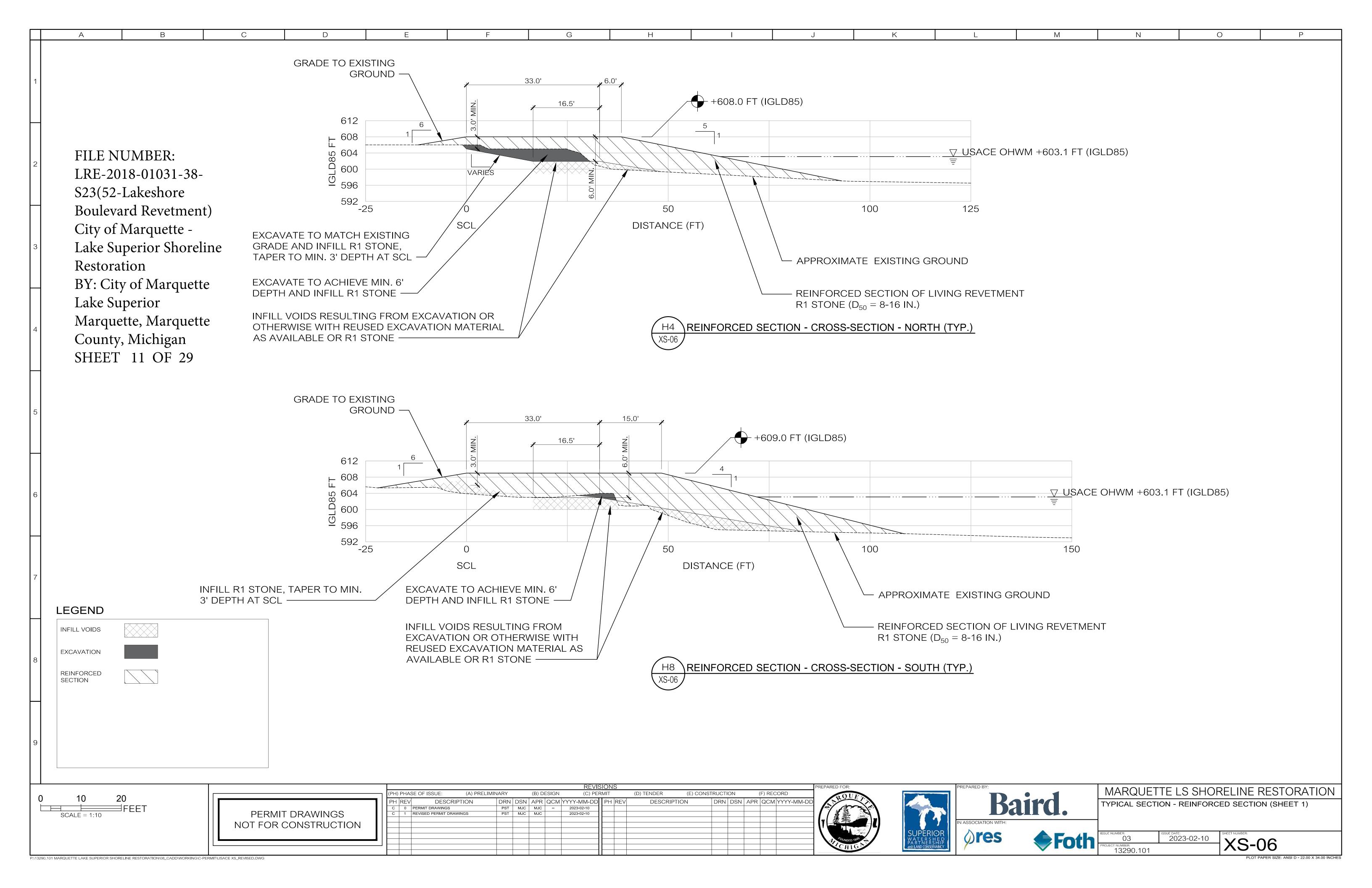


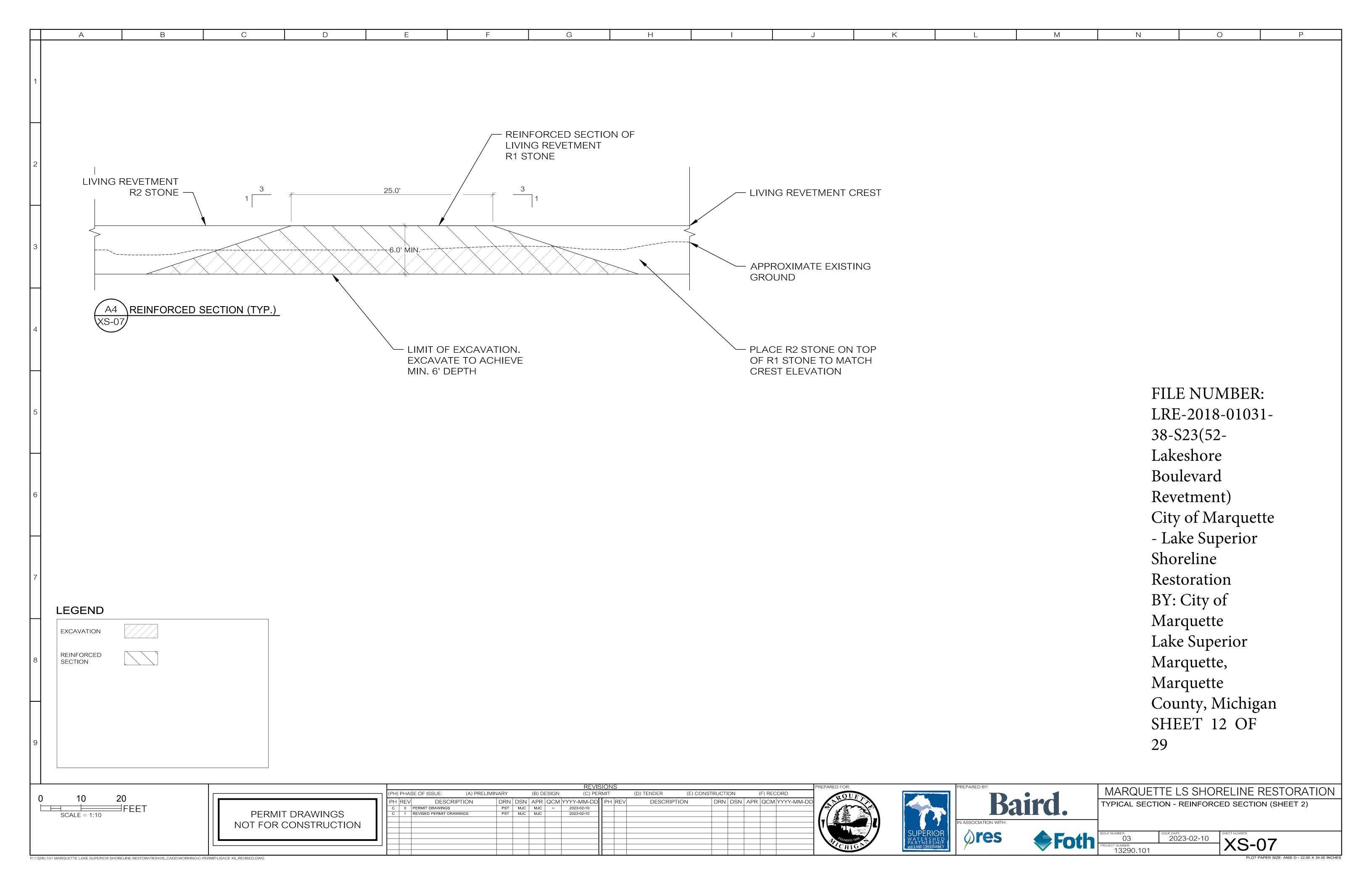


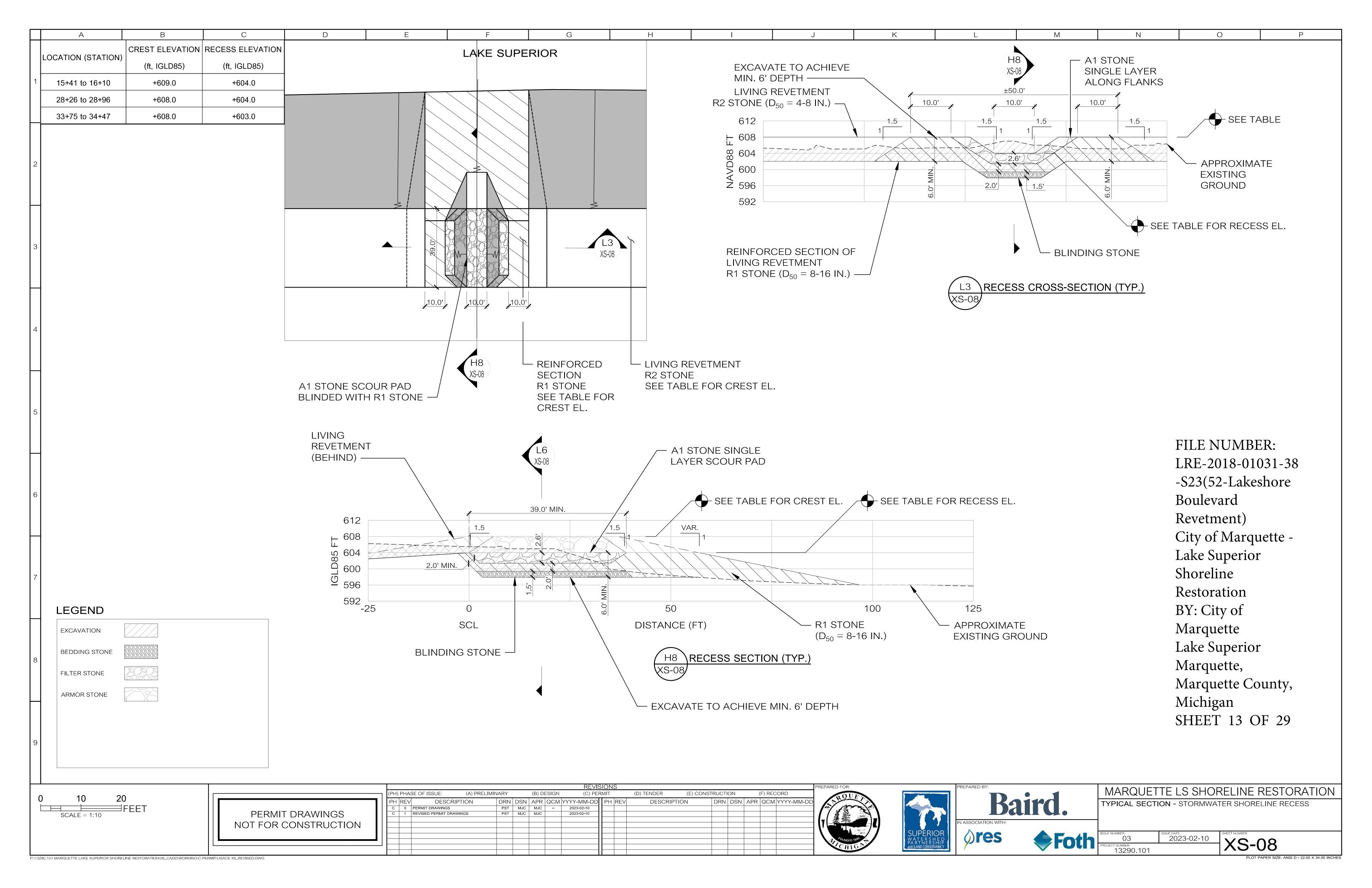


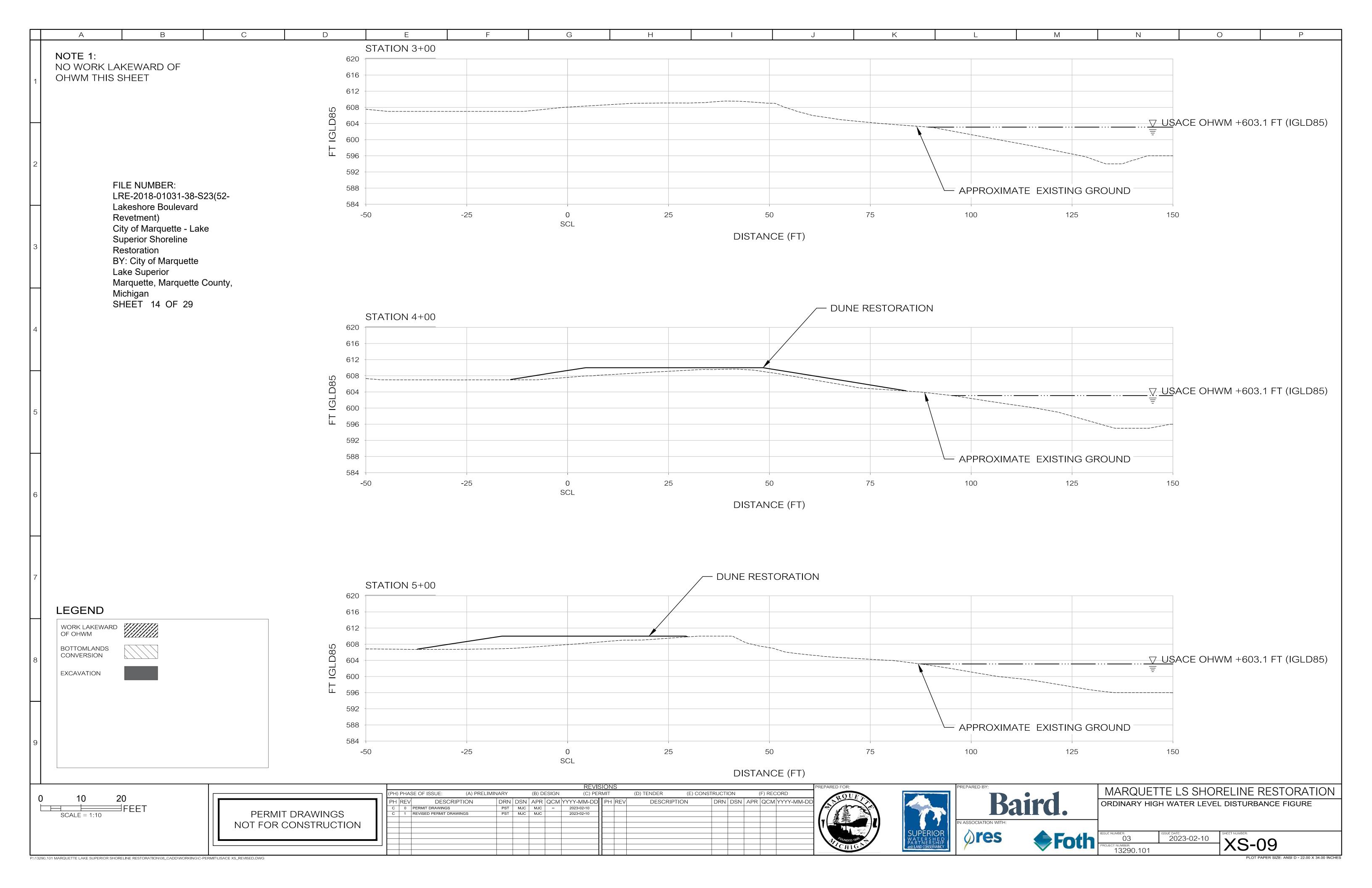


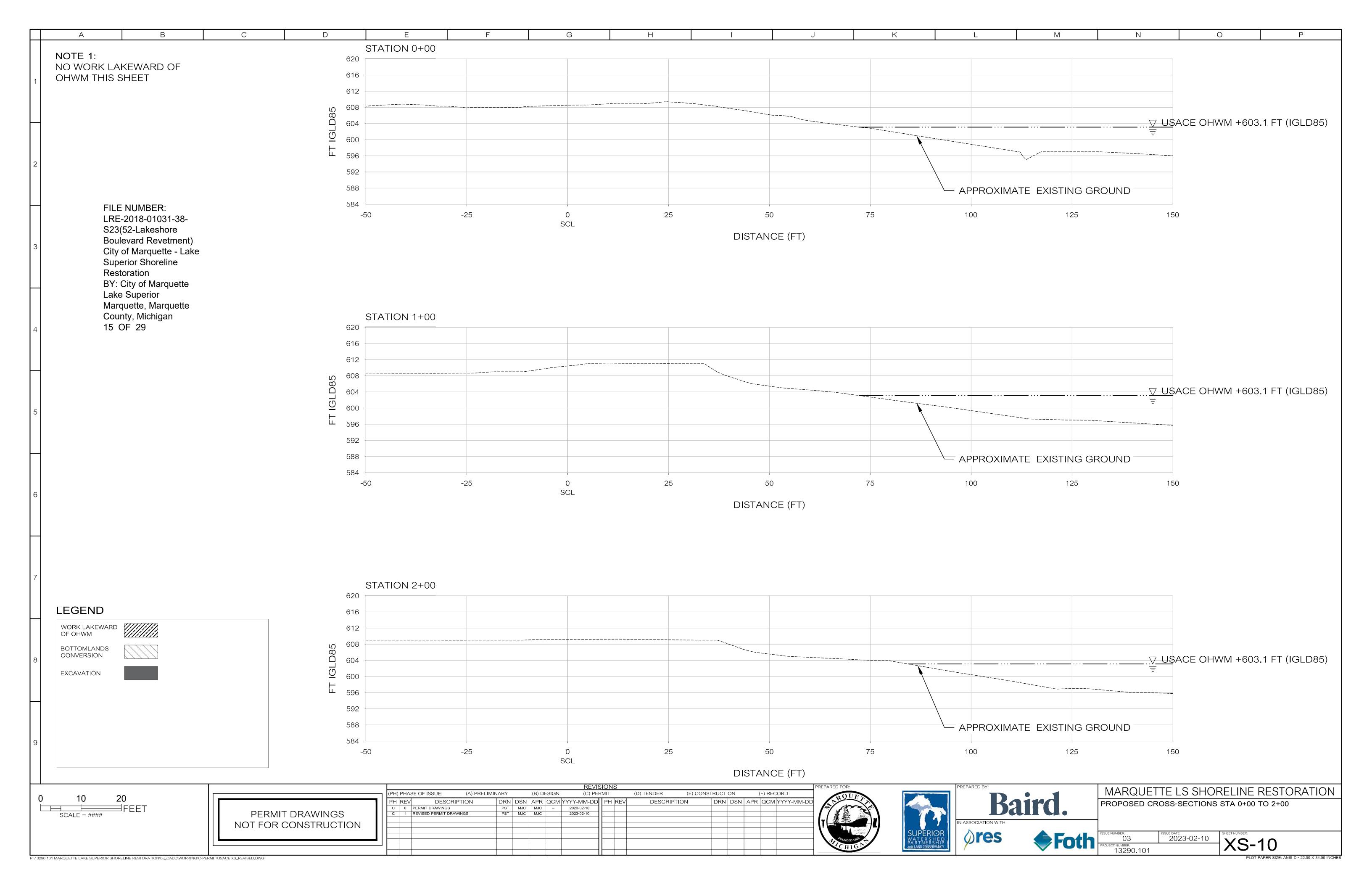


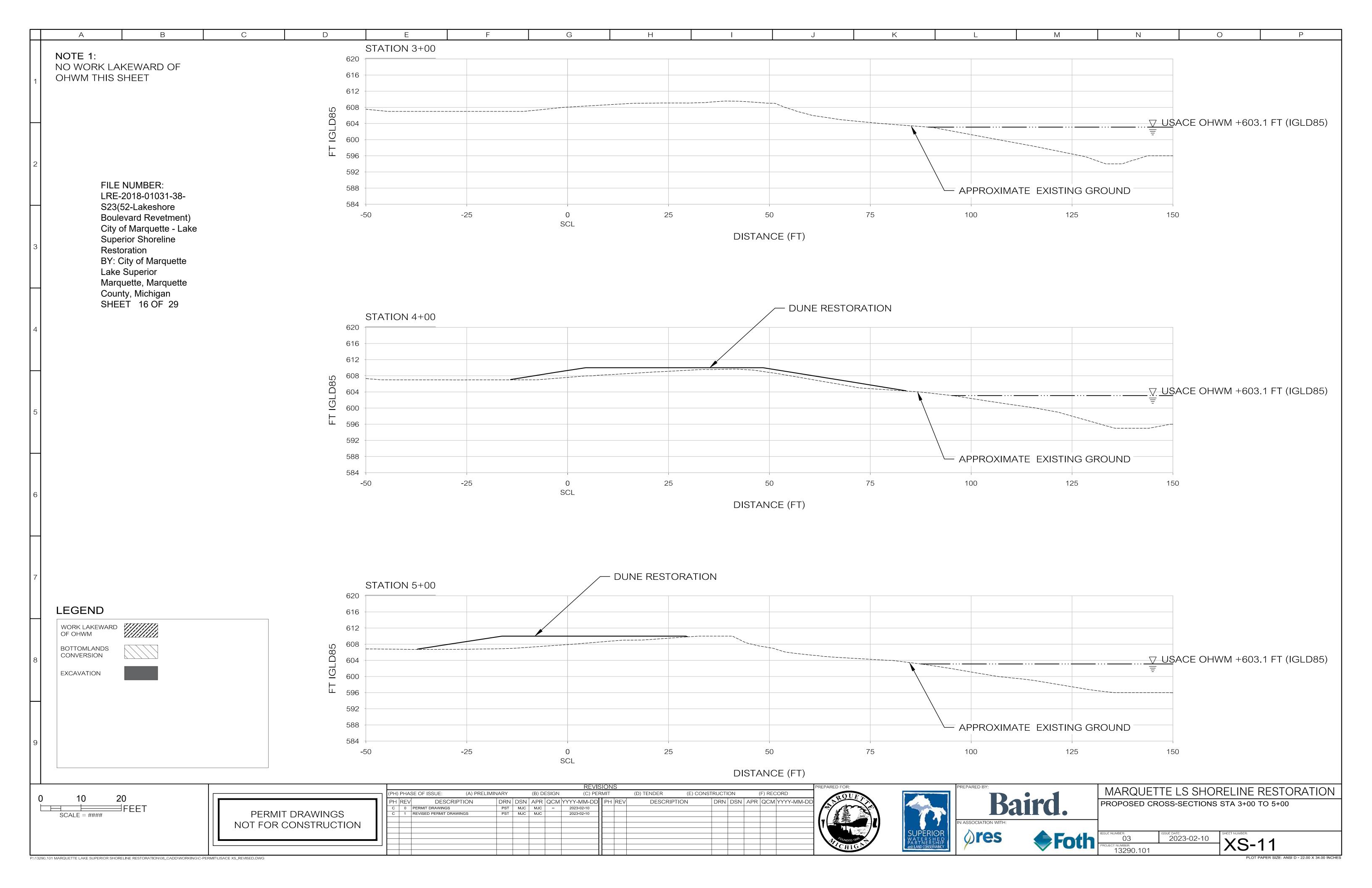


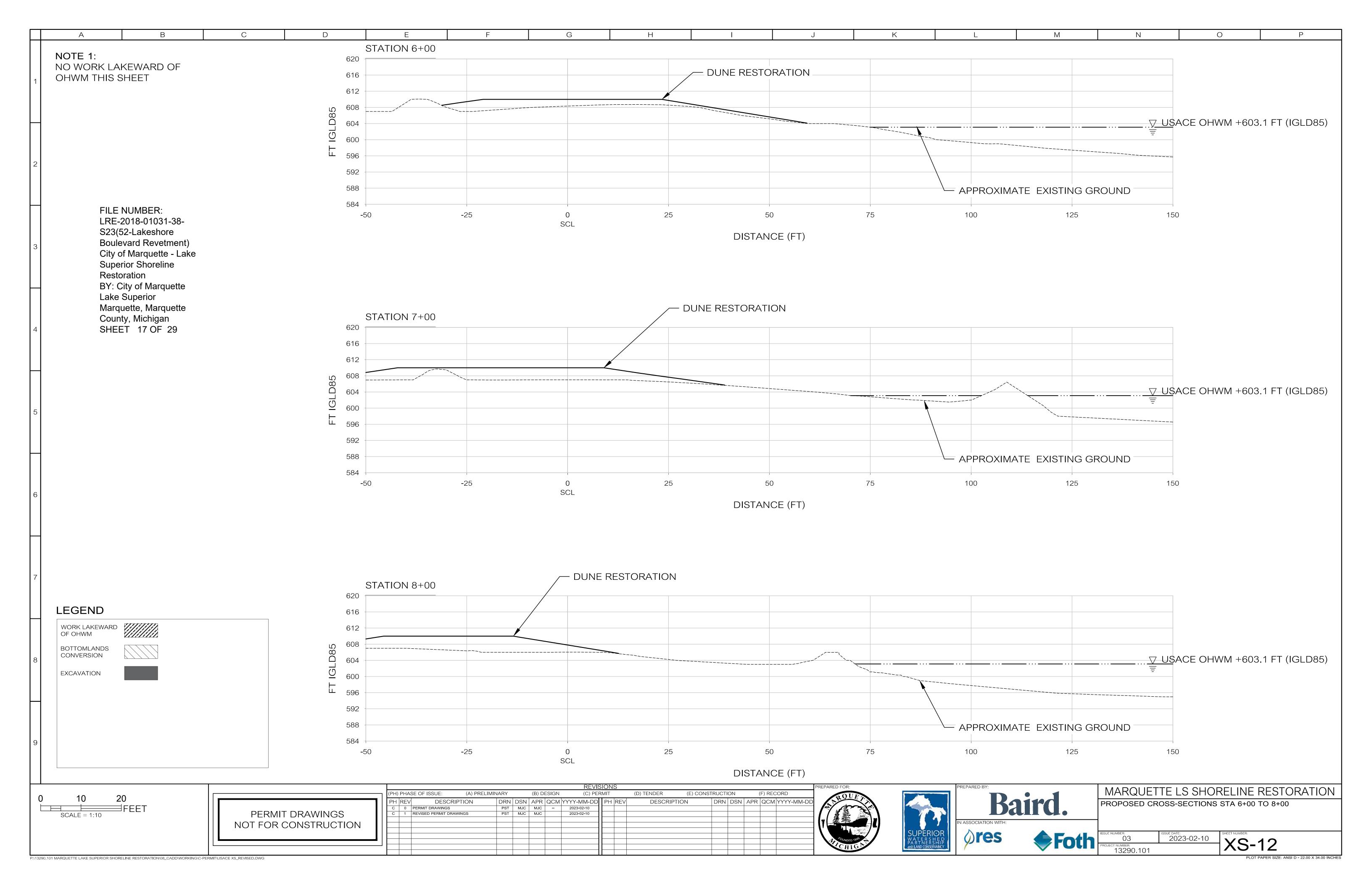


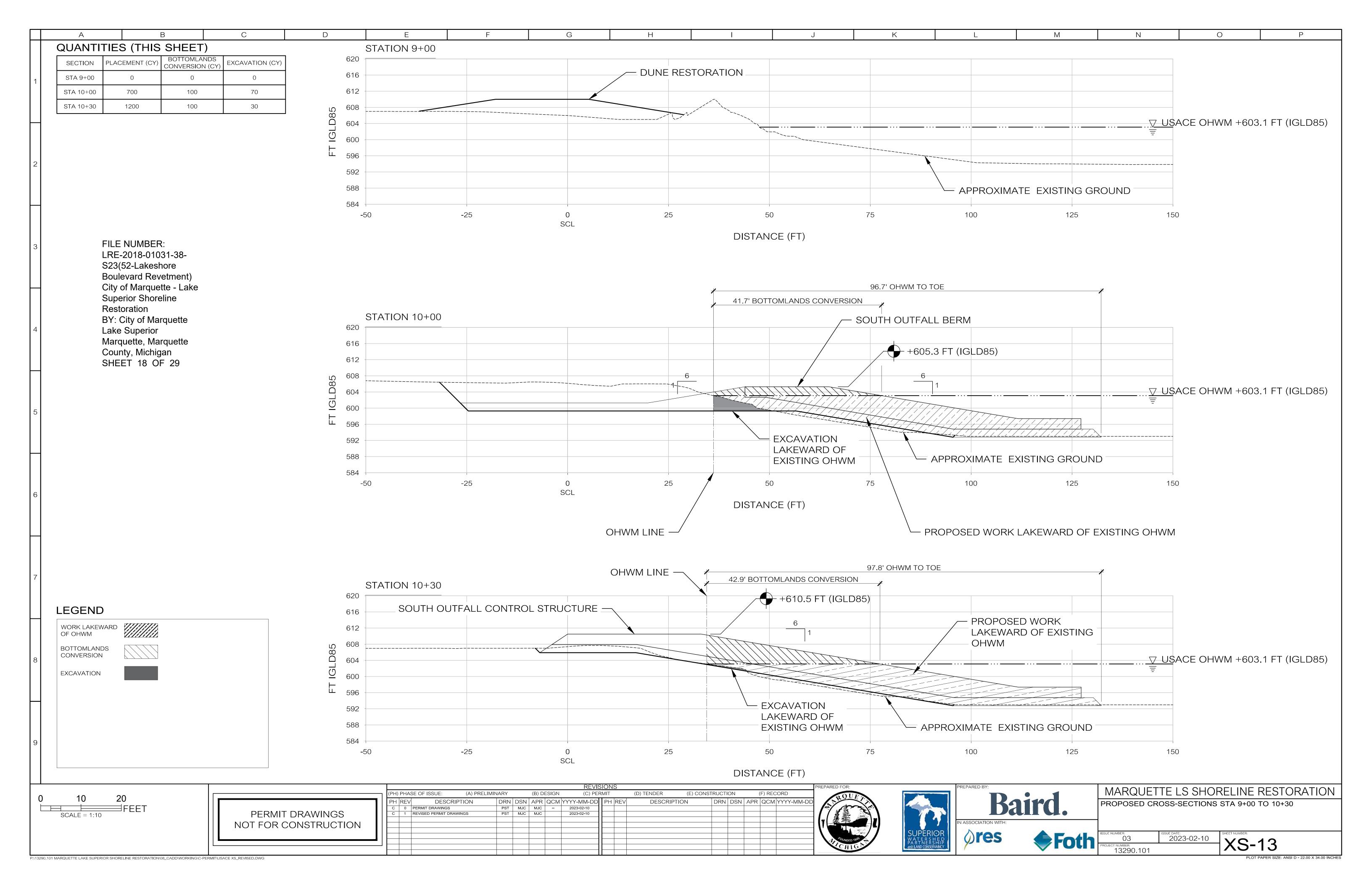


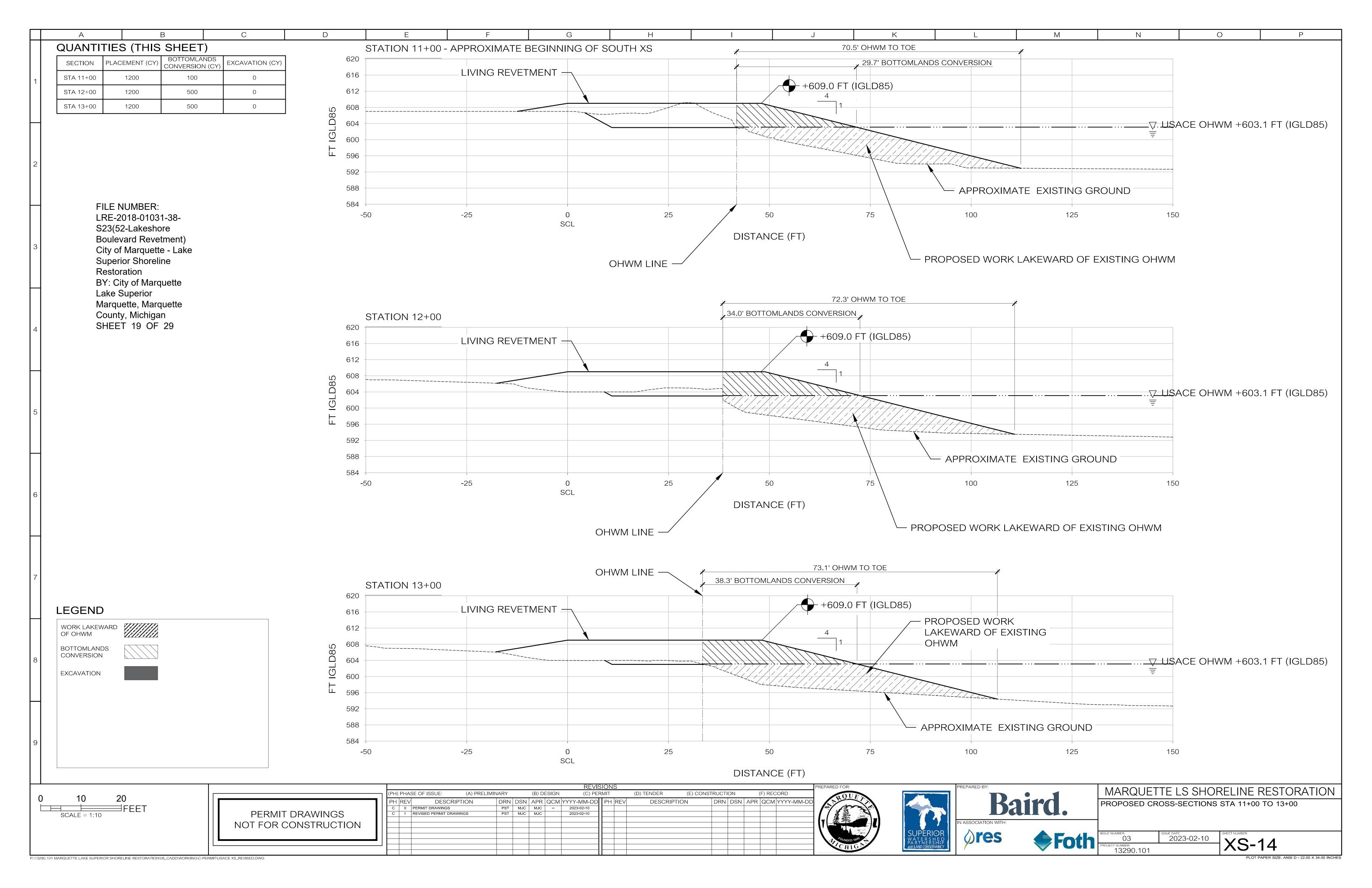


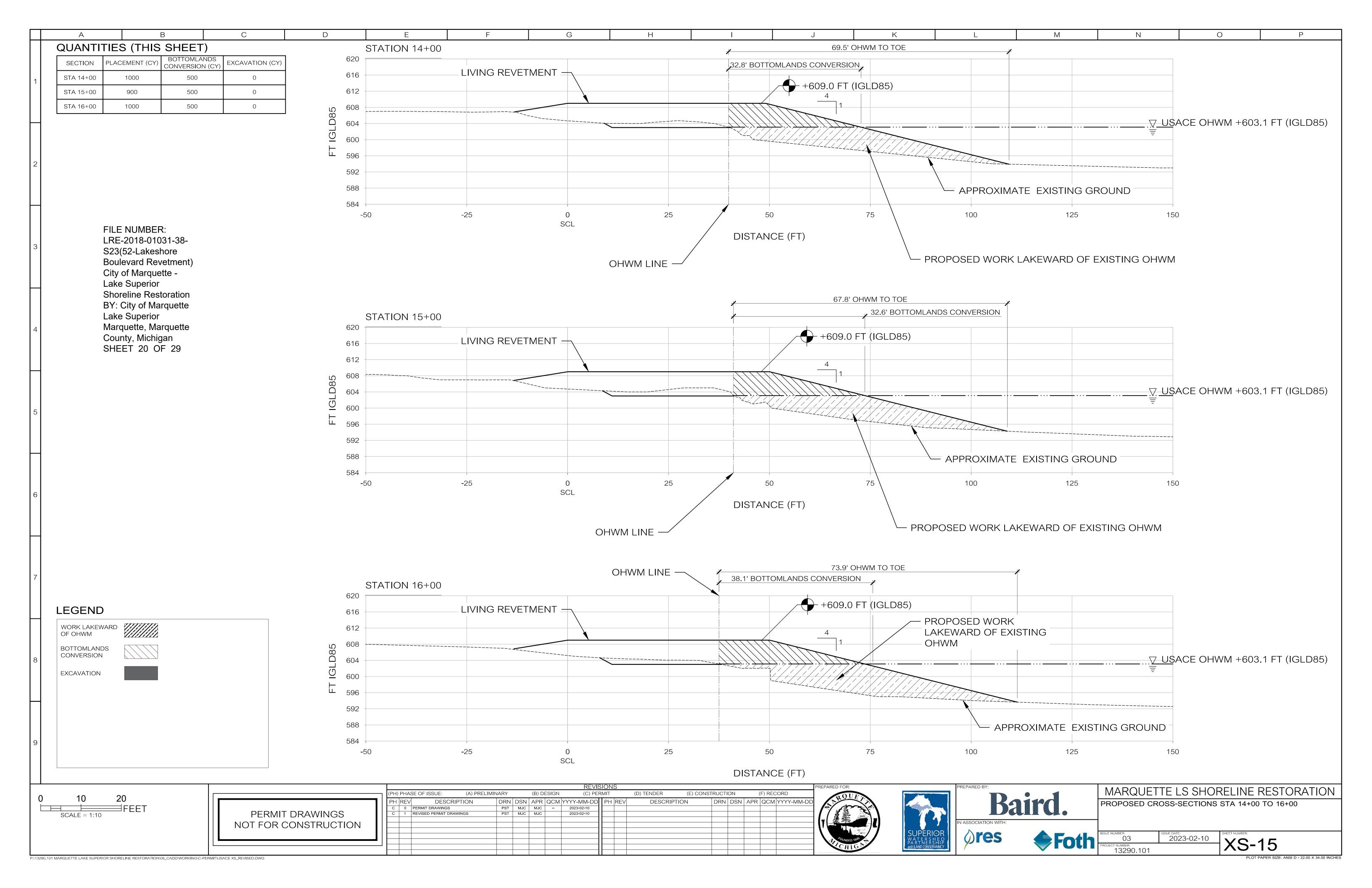


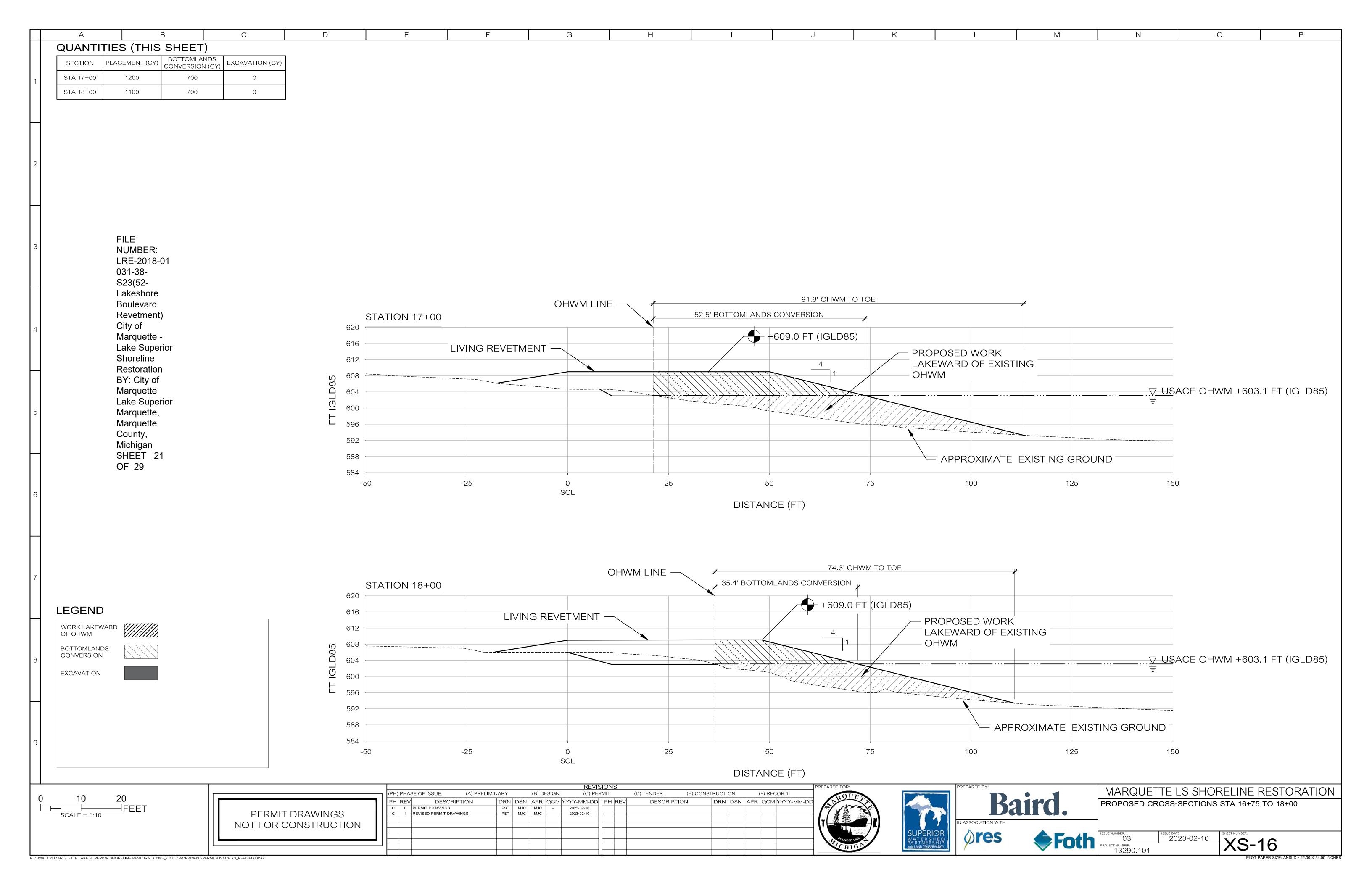


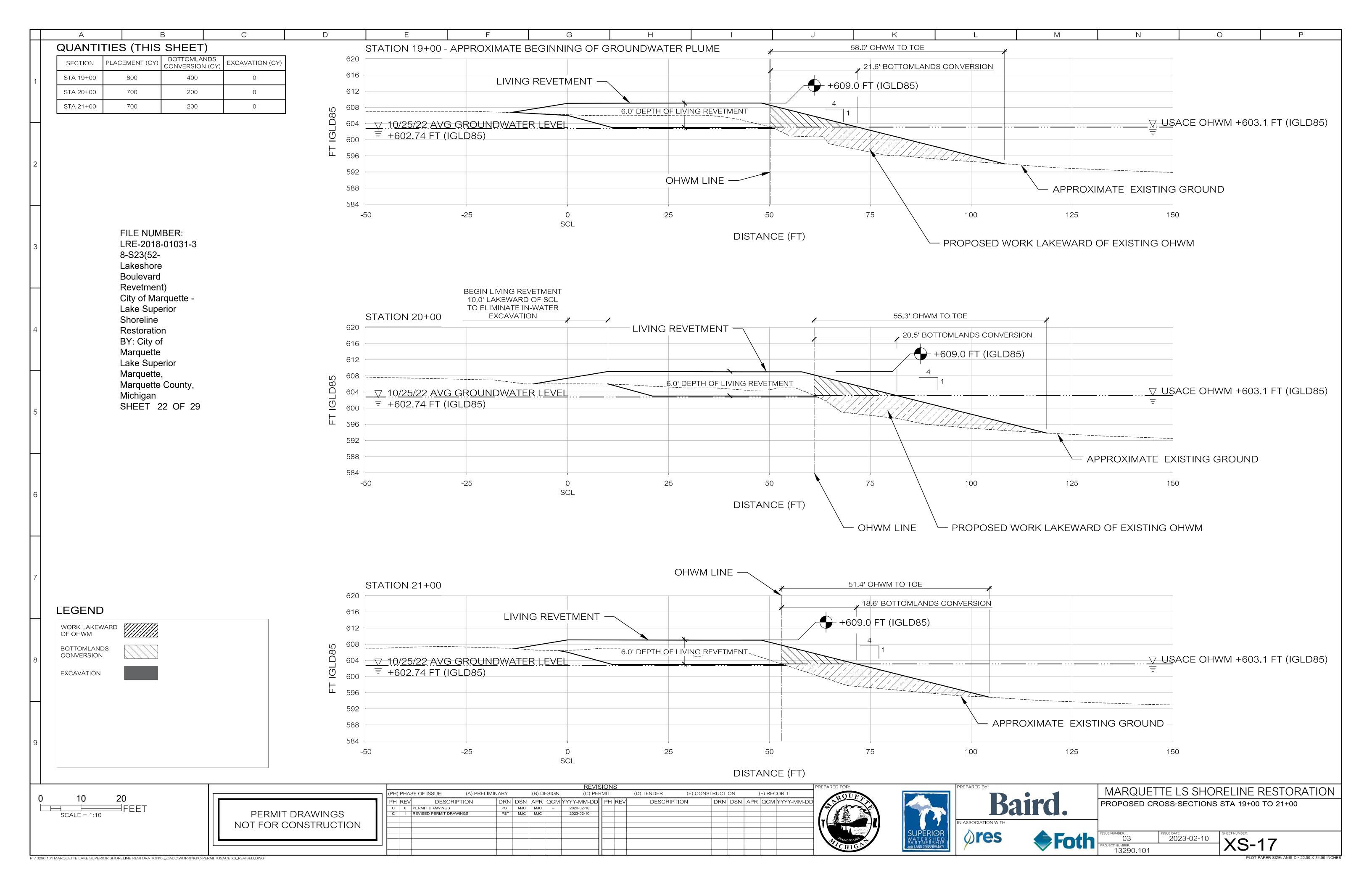


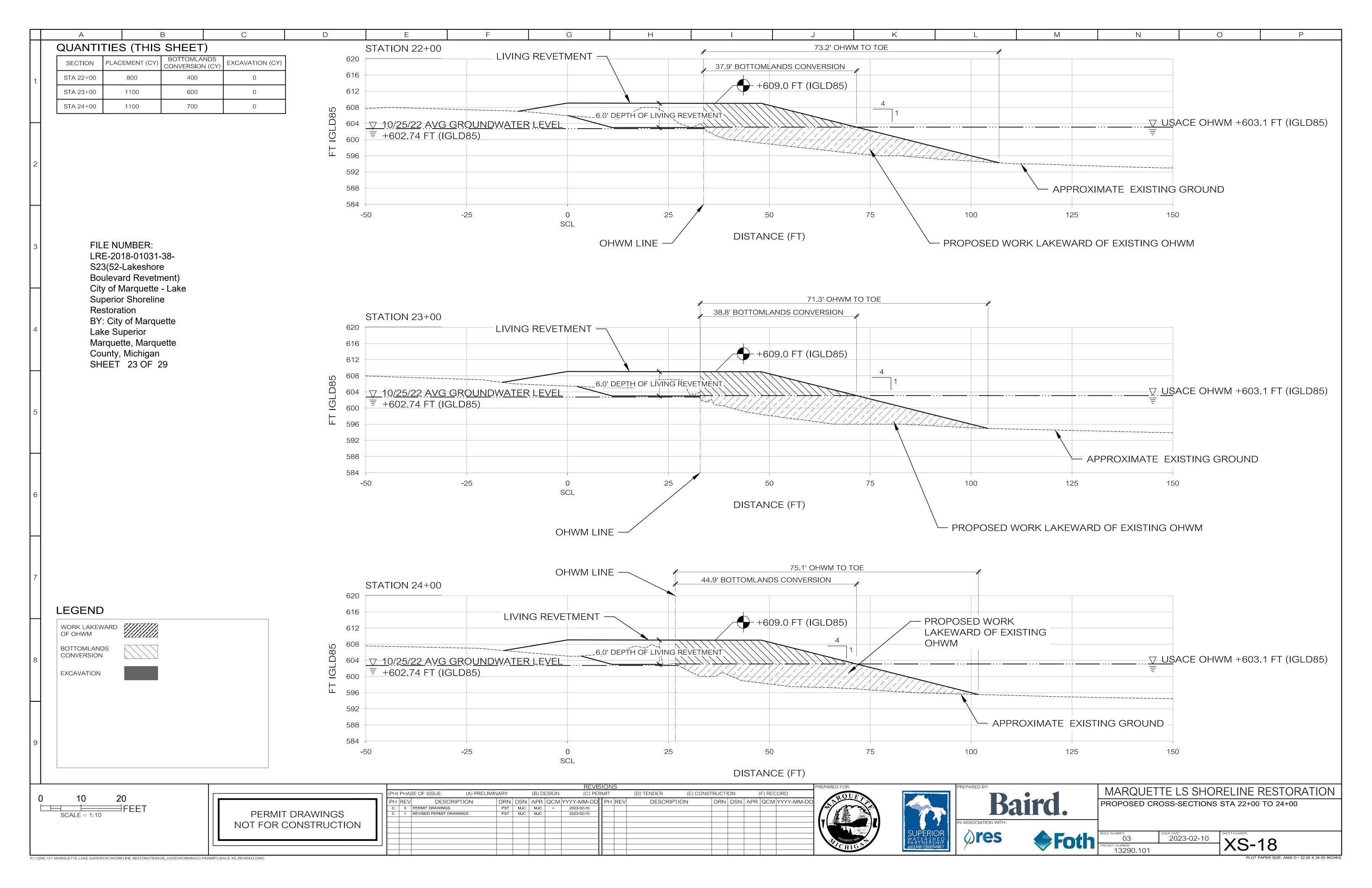


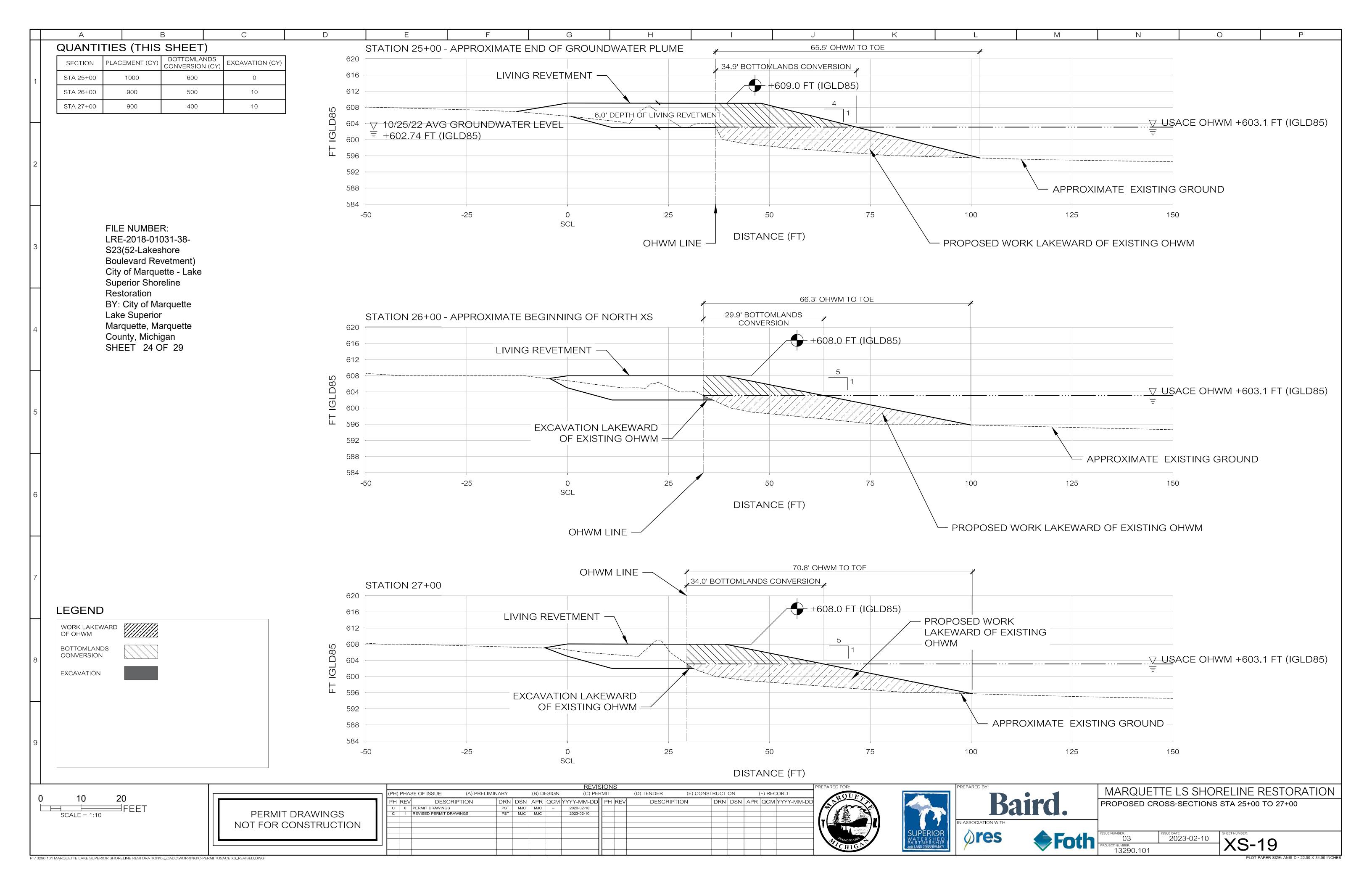


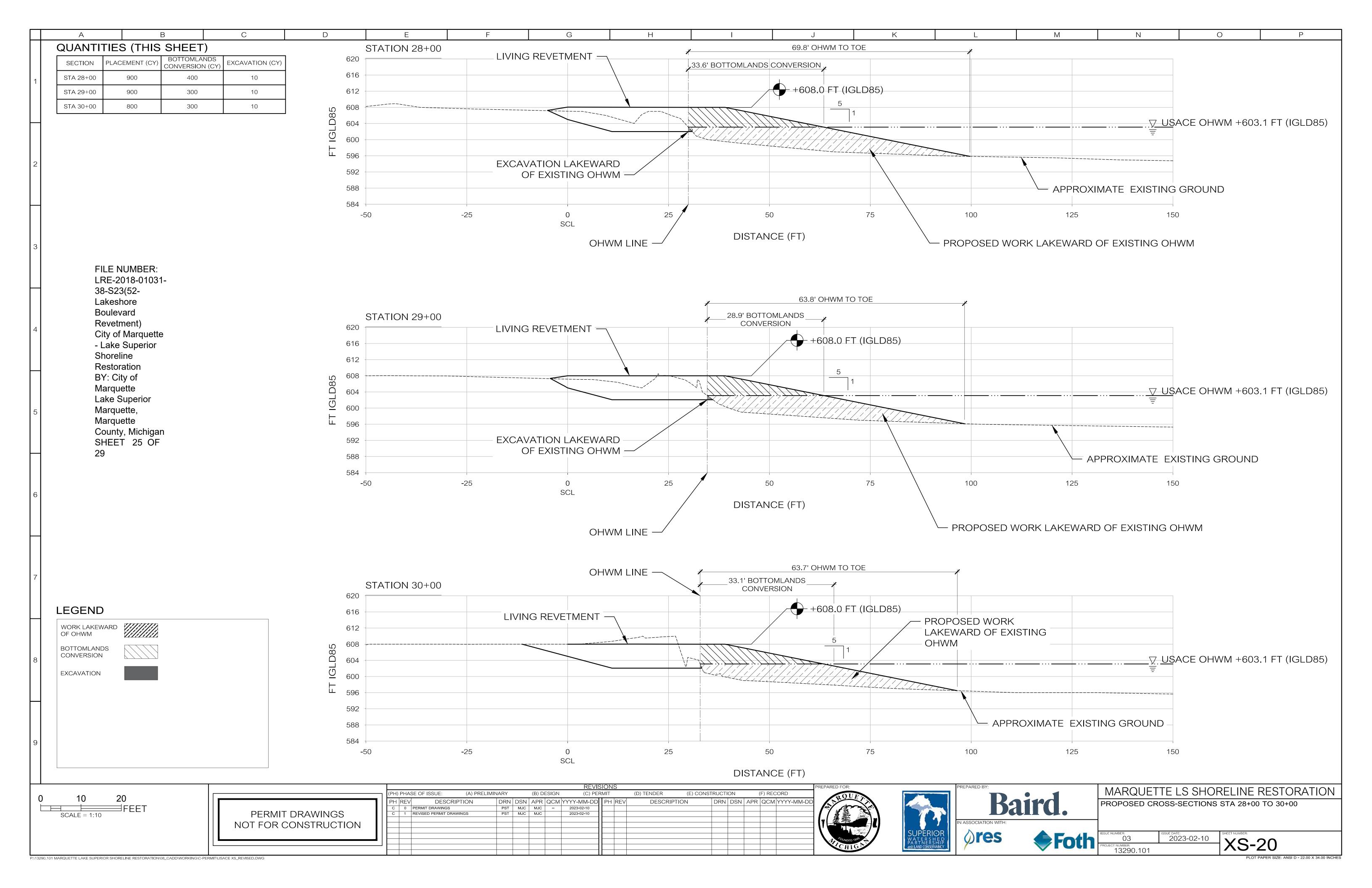


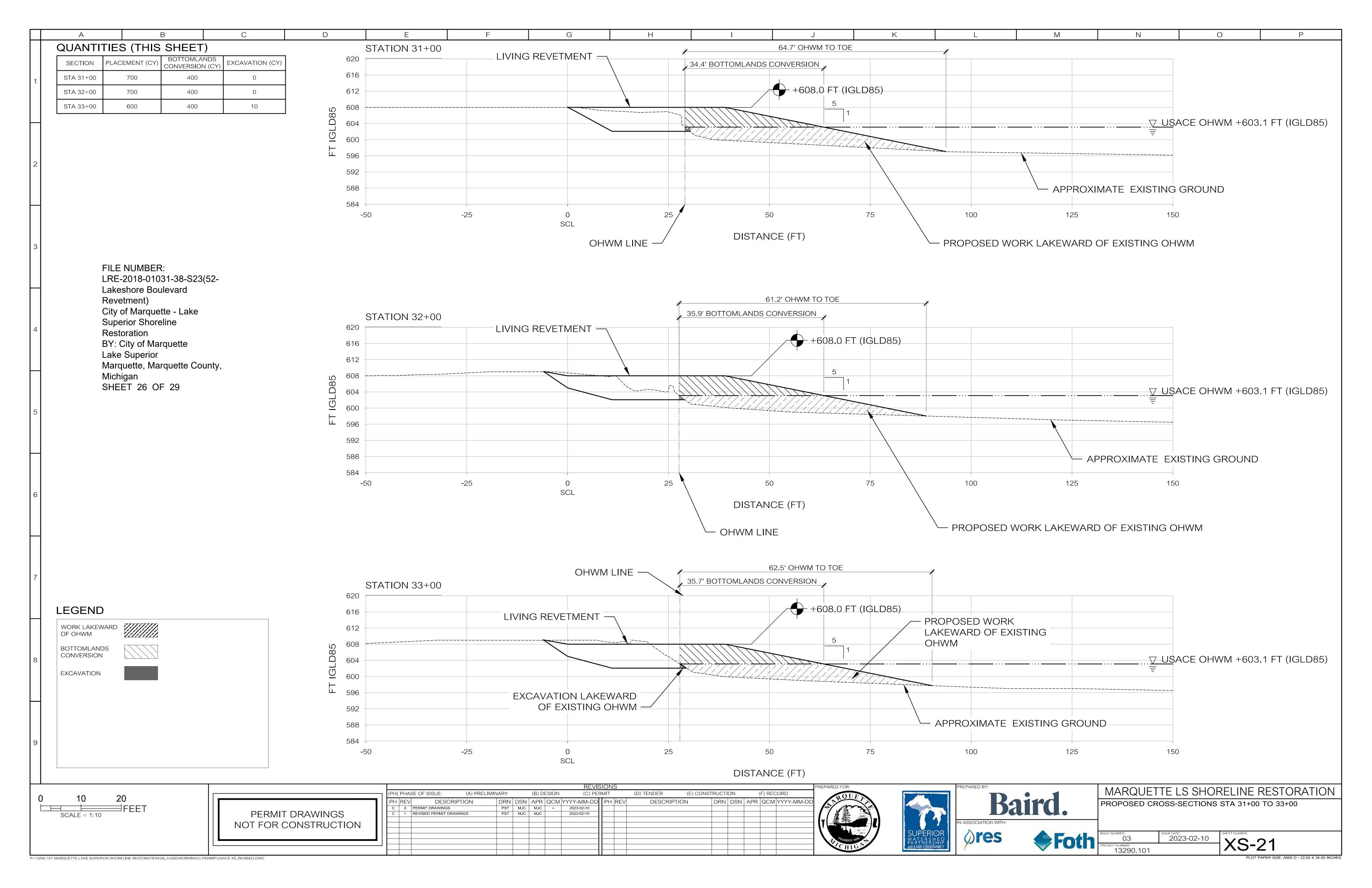


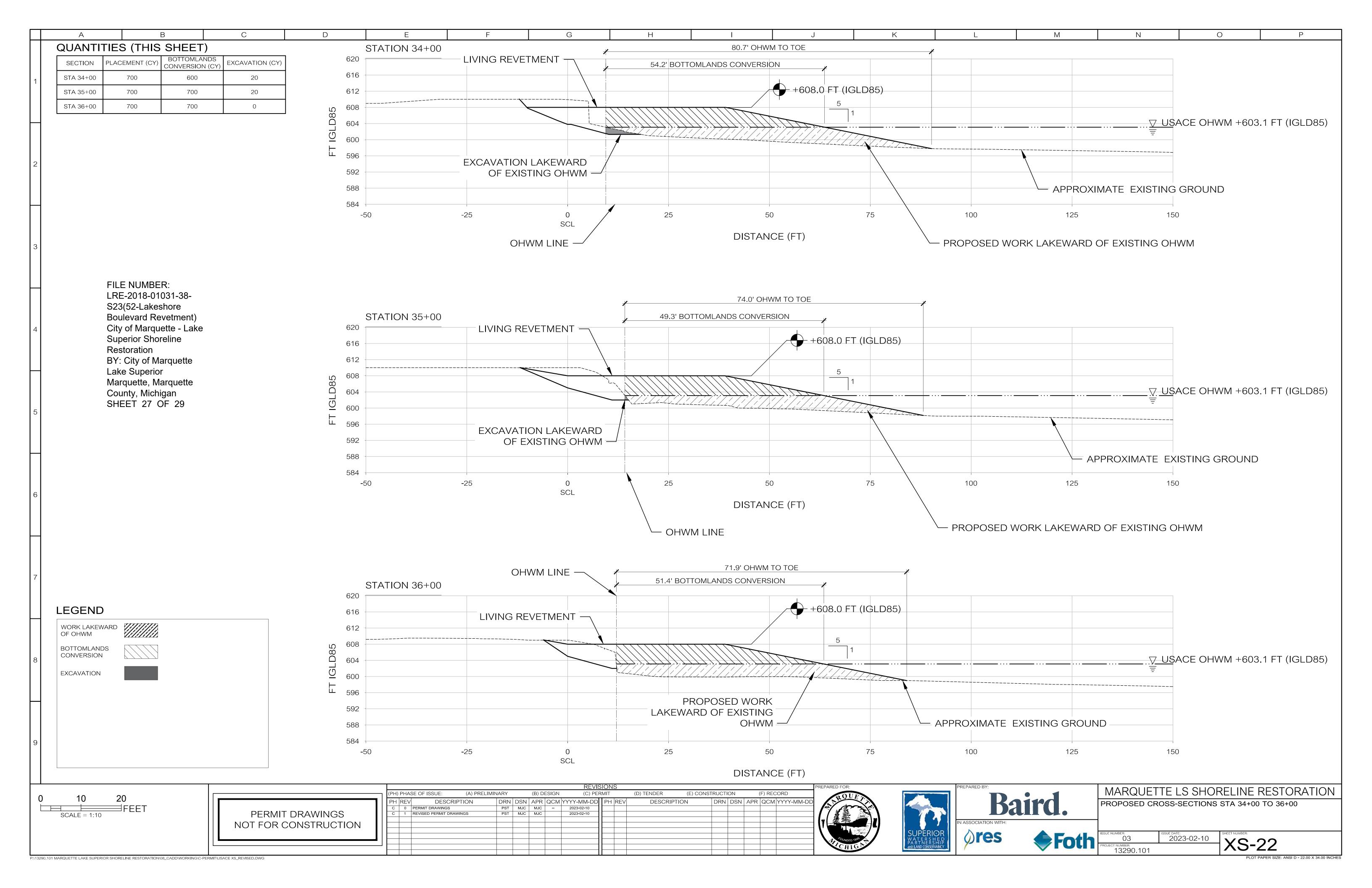


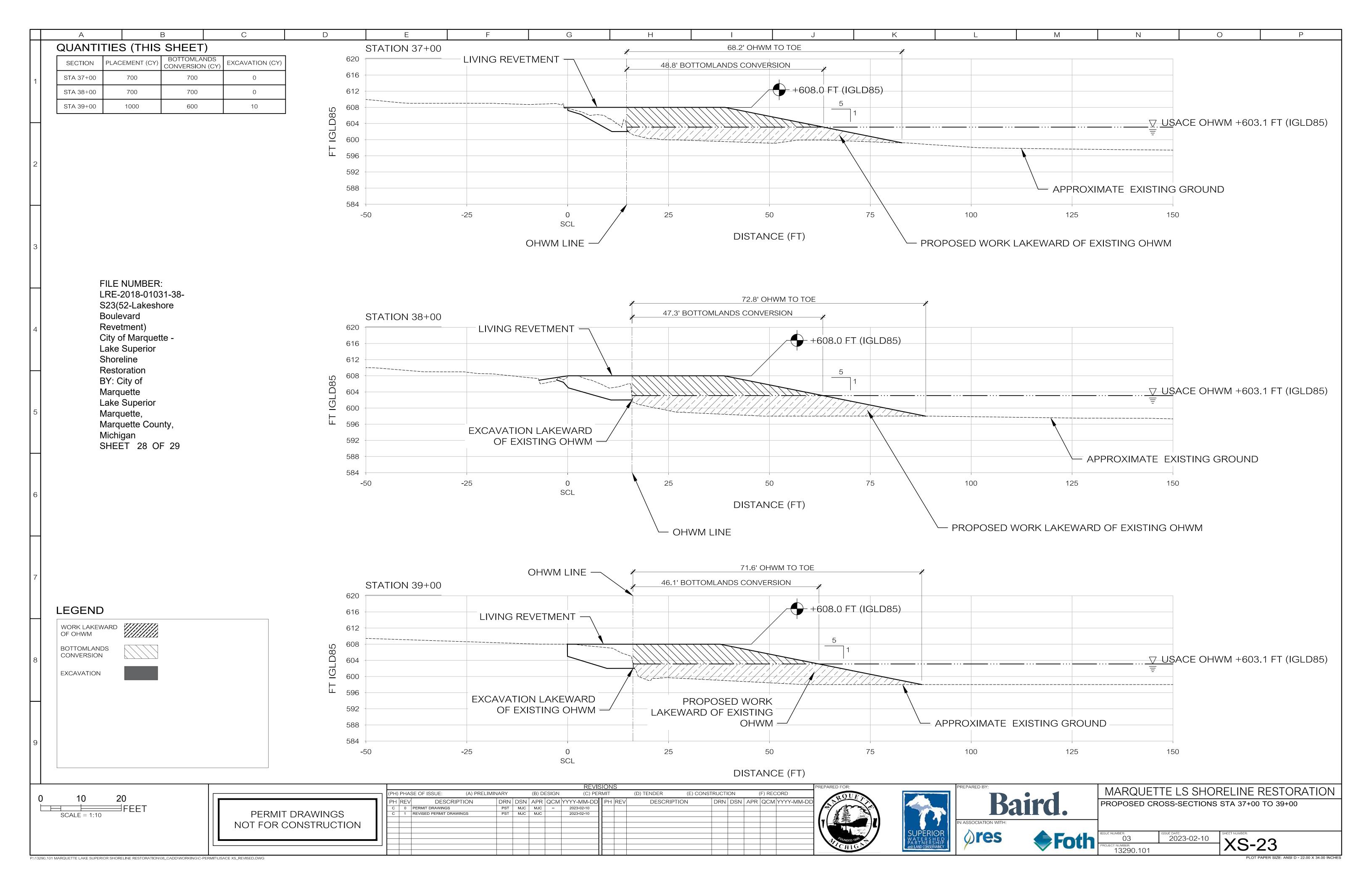


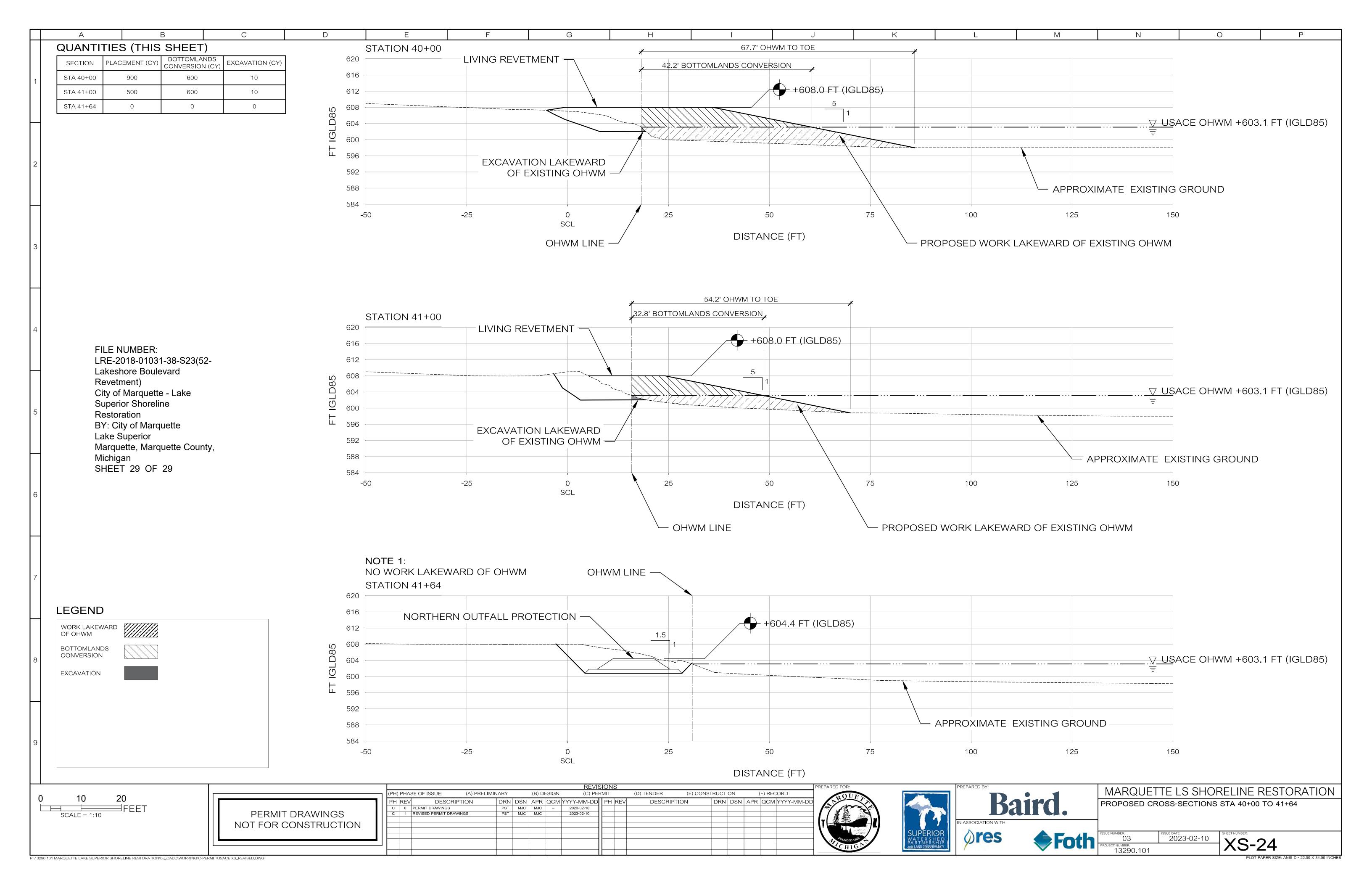














Compensatory Mitigation Plan

Lake Superior Shoreline Restoration

October 31, 2023 | 13290.105.R2.Rev1

Baird.

Innovation Engineered.

baird.com

Compensatory Mitigation Plan

Lake Superior Shoreline Restoration

Prepared for:

Prepared by:





Superior Watershed Partnership / City of Marquette 2 Peter White Drive Marquette, MI 49855



W.F. Baird & Associates Ltd.

For further information, please contact Matthew Clark, PE, PMP at +1 608 273 0592 mclark@baird.com www.baird.com

13290.105.R2.Rev1

Z:\Shared With Me\QMS\2023\Reports 2023\13290.105.R2.Rev1 Final Compensatory Mitigation and Monitoring Plan 10.31.docx

Revision	Date	Status	Comments	Prepared	Reviewed	Approved
1	20231031	Final		JID/MJC	MJC	MJC

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Compensatory Mitigation Plan Lake Superior Shoreline Restoration



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1. Objectives

As part of the Marquette Lake Superior Shoreline Restoration Project, USACE identification number LRE-2018-01031-38-S23, the City of Marquette (City) proposes to discharge fill material into Lake Superior that will convert 2.6 acres of industrially impacted and marginal quality Great Lakes Open Water habitat to uplands as part of a larger restoration project along the shoreline on the north side of the City. To comply with the requirements of the 1977 Clean Water Act this discharge of fill material into Lake Superior must be evaluated under criteria known as the 404(b)(1) Guidelines, which were developed to implement Section 404 of the 1977 Clean Water Act.

The Guidelines require compensatory mitigation to "...offset environmental losses resulting from unavoidable impacts to waters of the United States." This Mitigation Plan aims to address this requirement by specifically laying out how the habitat restoration measures proposed by our project will in fact provide positive environmental benefits in excess of the potential negative impacts caused by the 2.6 acres of proposed lake fill, Figure 1.1.

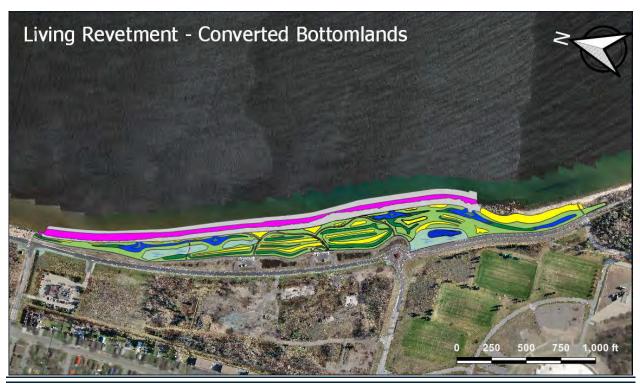


Figure 1.1: The area of impacted bottomlands is shown in magenta.

1.1 Conversion of Lake Superior Bottomlands

The existing condition of the nearshore area at the project site is industrially impacted and of moderate to low ecological value. The lake bottom in this area is currently occupied by the remains of an existing failed revetment (armor stone and timber) and industrial waste (slag, cinders, tar, splash iron, etc.). Due to the presence of the failed revetment and other waste, the shoreline in this area is inaccessible to both humans and other animals from the uplands. The steep nature of the shoreline caused by the failed revetment also

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increases the nearshore wave energy environment when compared to adjacent shorelines, making it less hospitable to aquatic invertebrates and by extension their predators. Due to the physically, chemically, and ecologically degraded nature of the nearshore environment, the loss of this 2.6 acres of Great Lakes Bottomlands is expected to have minimal adverse ecological impacts.

2. Site Selection

The mitigation areas were selected based on their proximity to the site and the historical functions. Offsite alternatives were not considered due to the quality and proximity of onsite measures. The proximity to Lake Superior and shallow depth of groundwater makes this site suitable for self-sustaining mitigation measures. The land within the mitigation area is planned to be a natural area with no development.

3. Site Protection Instrument

The City of Marquette owns the mitigation site and is solely responsible for it. A conservation easement or deed restriction will be utilized to ensure that the mitigation site continues in its intended purpose.

4. Baseline Information

The proposed shoreline and upland habitat restoration activities are planned for a portion of the original Cliffs-Dow site that is bounded to the north by Hawley Street, to the west by the newly re-aligned Lakeshore Boulevard, to the south by Pine Street, and to the east by Lake Superior, see Figure 4.1. The photographs in Figure 4.2 show the current shoreline and nearshore upland conditions, reflecting recent and ongoing storm damage. A summary of the existing land uses within the project extent is given in Table 4.1. This site currently sits vacant awaiting the planned restoration measures and the permanent conversion to public green space.



Figure 4.1: Orthomosaic from November 20, 2020, showing the current site conditions following realignment of the old roadway and bike path, the white hatch represents the limit of the proposed improvements.

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Figure 4.2: Photographs from October 17th, 2022, looking to the North and South on the left and right, respectively.

Table 4.1: Summary of existing resources and land use types within the project extents.

Resource Type	Amount (Acres)
Great Lakes Open Water – Sandy Bottom	3.10
Great Lakes Open Water – Existing Revetment	1.88
Existing Revetment – Upland Area	1.78
Old Right of Way, Site Access, and Over-wash Area	7.75
Wooded	2.56
Grassy	3.63
Dune	0.78
Wetlands – Wooded	0.37
Wetlands – Stormwater detention pond	0.43
Total	22.28

4.1 Existing Condition of Impacted Bottomlands

The Lake Superior bottomlands in the project area have been highly degraded due to human disturbance including extensive riprap, dumping of metal, concrete and other debris, and nearly a century of industrial pollution impacts from the adjacent Cliff's Dow site (1902-1968). Substrate composition includes boulders, cobble, and sand with pockets of tar/industrial pollution and little organic matter (see attached photos). In 2016, 2017, and 2018, Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes & Energy (EGLE) conducted sediment borings to identify pollution impacts within the upper layers of the sediment. These investigations found evidence of wastes from the historical industrial activities, including coal fragments and "campfire like" odors. In addition, a nearshore sediment coring investigation was undertaken by Foth Engineering during 2020 to further identify the extent of impacted materials within the near shore sediments. The sediment coring investigation was completed in May 2020 and observed coal-like material and the presence of odors within the sediments. Scrap pig iron and slag deposits were consistent across the majority of the nearshore area; this suggests the materials may have been placed there as fill. In addition, a wooden pile wall was observed, which appeared to extend along the entire length from Wright Street to Hawley Street. Recent erosion in this area has exposed the piles, the steel tieback wires, and anchors. The findings were consistent with the known field observations

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previously presented by EGLE. Valuable information related to site contamination and other existing project constraints is shown in Figure 4.3 below. Results of these investigations were used in developing the shoreline restoration designs.



Figure 4.3: Map of industrial impacts on and near the proposed project site.

4.2 Habitat Functions and Values

In its current state, the Lake Superior bottomlands in the project area provide marginal habitat for fish and aquatic life due to the scattered debris and pollution. Data from previous larvae and juvenile fish surveys conducted by the Superior Watershed Partnership identified 18 fish species in the nearshore waters adjacent to the proposed project. The most prevalent species included *Coregonids* (lake whitefish, lake herring, and chubs), burbot, and three-spined stickleback (Great Lakes invasive species) (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Larval and juvenile fish species collected from Presque Isle Harbor (2006-2007)

			Preso	ue Isle H	larbor (Int	ake - Sur	face) N	umber of	Larvae a	nd Entrai	nable Ju	eniles C	ollected		
Species	Apr-06	May-06	Jun-06	Jul-06	Aug-06	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	Total	% of Total
Coregonid	13	21	6										6	46	33.6%
Burbot	2	23	4											29	21.2%
Threespine stickleback					10	1								11	8.0%
Gasterosteidae				7	3									10	7.3%
Rainbow smelt		8	1											9	6.6%
Catostomid		2	3											5	3.6%
Cyprinid			4	1										5	3.6%
Alewife					3	1								4	2.9%
Johnny darter	1	1		1										3	2.2%
Lake herring													3	3	2.2%
Yellow perch		1	1		1									3	2.2%
Ninespine stickleback					2									2	1.5%
Percid		2												2	1.5%
Mottled sculpin			1											1	0.7%
Notropis spp.						1								1	0.7%
Smallmouth bass					1									1	0.7%
Spoonhead sculpin													1	1	0.7%
Walleye		1												1	0.7%
TOTAL	16	59	20	9	20	3							10	137	100.0%

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4.3 Littoral Context

As a shoreline restoration project on Lake Superior, it is important to understand the sediment transport context in which the project will be constructed.

As previously stated, before European settlement, the project site was part of a larger dune and swale wetland complex along the shoreline of Presque Isle Harbor. This shoreline was likely in a state of near equilibrium, with sediment supply to the littoral system approximately equal to the quantity of sediment leaving the system due to long-shore and offshore transport. This condition is still present at several locations in Marquette County, where dynamically stable shorelines front wooded dune and swale complexes, e.g., Big Bay, the mouth of the Pine River, etc.

To establish the iron ore export port in Presque Isle Harbor, a breakwater and series of extensions were constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers starting in 1896 and finally being completed in 1939. Within a similar timeframe a series of dams were erected for power generation and other industrial purposes on the Dead River. Dredging of the harbor area, with offshore and upland sediment disposal, would have begun at this time as well, although we only have dredge records extending back to 1935.

This combination of industrial activities has resulted in significant and ongoing impacts to the hydrodynamics and sediment dynamics of Presque Isle Harbor. These impacts were first quantified by the USACE in 1976 in a Section 111 report and later verified through work done by Baird as part of this and a previous project. These impacts are summarized visually in Figure 4.4 and explained in further detail here.

First, the Presque Isle breakwater's construction has significantly changed the hydrodynamics of the harbor area by creating a sheltered low wave energy area in the northern portion of the harbor basin. In turn this change to the hydrodynamic environment has resulted in changes to the sediment transport patterns. Prior to construction of the breakwater, sediment entering the harbor basin from the Dead River would be transported to the south along the shoreline and eventually lost to the offshore around Picnic Rocks which is net sediment transport from the north to the south along the entire shoreline of the littoral cell. After construction of the breakwater, the net sediment transport pattern has now diverged as can be seen in Figure 4.4.

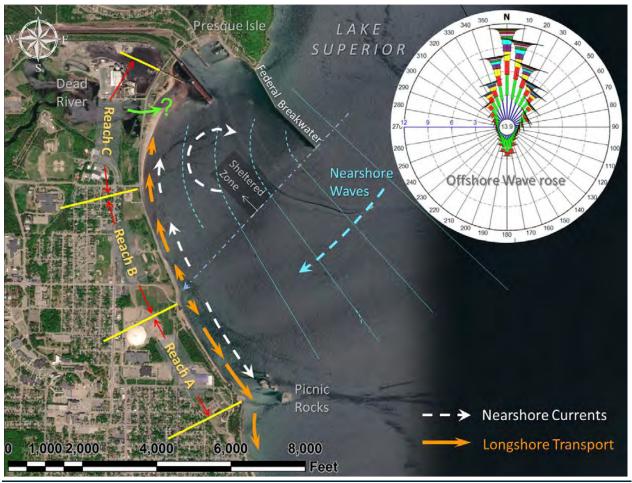


Figure 4.4: Conceptual figure showing the existing longshore transport, wave diffraction, and nearshore current patterns following construction of the Presque Isle Harbor breakwater.

Second, the damming of the Dead River has significantly reduced the quantity of sediment entering the littoral system. While the magnitude of this reduction is unknown, it is evidenced by ongoing sedimentation in the various dam basins along the river.

Third, ongoing maintenance dredging at the Port has further reduced the quantity of sediment entering the Presque Isle Harbor littoral system.

The combined effects of these three actions on sediment transport in the Presque Isle Harbor littoral cell have resulted in the creation of three distinct zones along the shoreline of the Harbor basin between the mouth of the Dead River and Picnic rocks. The 1976 USACE Section 111 report labeled these areas as Reaches A, B, and C, see Figure 4.4. In Reach C net sediment transport is to the north and the shoreline is accreting, in Reach A net sediment transport is to the south and the shoreline is eroding. Our project location is in Reach B, which has had a hardened shoreline since prior to 1929, as evidenced by the revetment visible in Figure 4.1 and Figure 4.2. Sediment transport in this Reach is to the north and south, with a divergence point near Pine Street. The shoreline position has been relatively stable due to this revetment. However, with net sediment transport out of Reach B and recent high lake levels, storms have severely damaged the revetment and the

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nearshore uplands are now experiencing erosion under storm conditions. Figure 4.5 shows the progression of shoreline change at the project site since 1902.

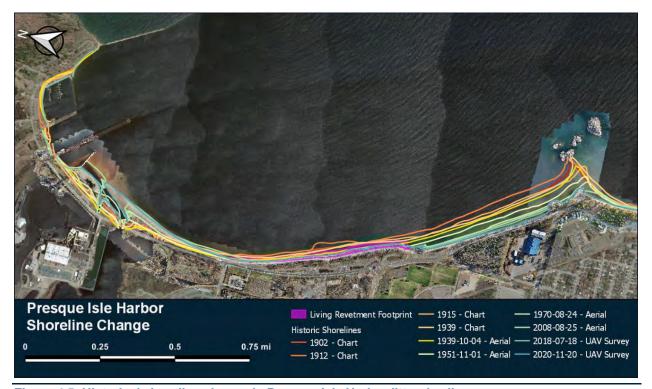


Figure 4.5: Historical shoreline change in Presque Isle Harbor littoral cell.

4.4 Hydrological Context

Establishing whether the proposed mitigation site is suitable for the planned wetland and habitat restoration measures requires an understanding of the local hydrology at the site and the surrounding watershed's hydrology.

4.5 Watershed

The project site is located in the Compeau Creek-Frontal Lake Superior watershed (USGS HUC: 040201050106), a sub-basin of the larger Dead-Kelsey Watershed (HUC: 04020105) and is bordered to the northwest by the Raney Creek Dead River Watershed (040201050205) and to the South by the Carp River Watershed (040201050102), also sub-basins of the Dead-Kelsey Watershed, see Figure 4.6.

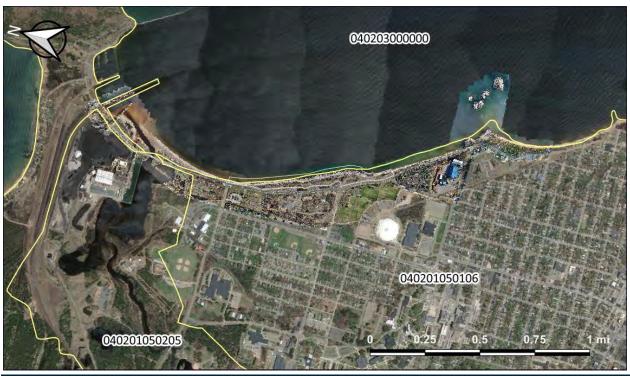


Figure 4.6: Project vicinity map showing HUC-12 watersheds.

4.6 Hydric Soils

Publicly available data from Michigan's EGLE do not show hydric soils occurring within the project site. However, as noted, the entire site was part of a larger dune and swale wetland complex. Additionally, recent delineation work has identified two small patches of wooded wetlands within the proposed project footprint, see Figure 4.7.

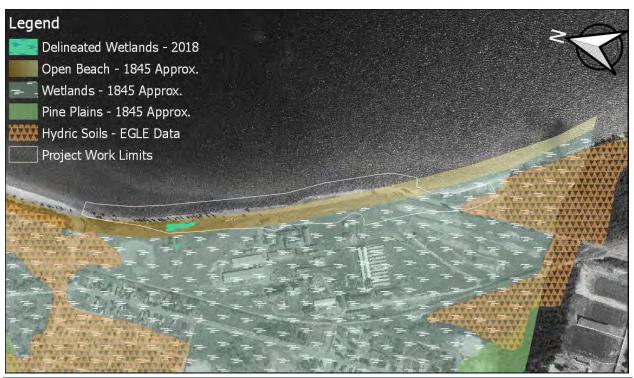


Figure 4.7: Map showing hydric soils, delineated wetlands, and historic wetlands at and near the project site.

4.7 Surface Water

North of Wright Street, precipitation and surface water occurring in the uplands west of the realigned Lakeshore Boulevard is diverted north away from the project site by the Hawley Street Ditch which empties into Lake Superior. South of Wright Street, surface water is diverted through a remnant wooded dune and swale wetland and reaches Lake Superior just north of East Fair Avenue. Precipitation falling on the project site and realigned roadway either flows through a new stormwater detention pond (constructed in 2019) or runs directly to Lake Superior as sheet flow through the existing revetment (Ref Figure 4.8).



Figure 4.8: Map showing existing topography at the project site. White arrows show conceptual surface water flow paths.

4.8 Groundwater

Being immediately adjacent to Lake Superior, the water table on the project site is directly tied to the water levels of Lake Superior. A series of historical and existing monitoring wells (related to a regulated groundwater plume and SGI) show this relationship clearly. Moving landward from the shoreline, the water table level gradually increases at an approximate rate of 0.6 feet per 100 feet inland, see Figure 4.9.



Figure 4.9: Map showing ground water contours present at the project site, data comes from existing monitoring wells.

4.9 Site History

The Treaty of La Pointe transferred control of the land now occupied by the City of Marquette from the indigenous Ojibwe people to the United States government in the fall of 1842. Prior to European settlement and industrialization, the proposed project mitigation site was occupied by a wooded dune and swale wetland complex, fronted by a mixed sand and gravel shoreline. The wetlands characterization of the upland area is reflected in the original township survey which was completed in the spring of 1845 (see Figure 4.10), less than three years after the Treaty of La Pointe was first signed.

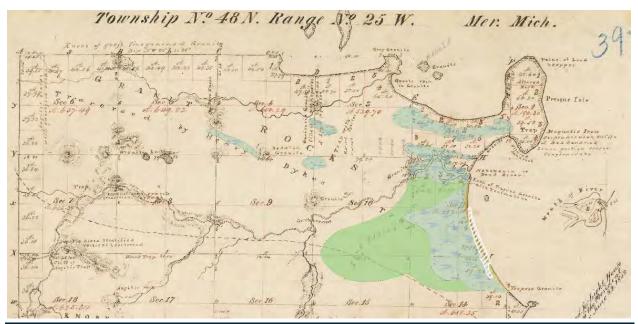


Figure 4.10: Original township survey map of the Marquette area from 1846 representing survey data from Q2 1845. Area shown is only a portion of the full map. Areas in blue were characterized as wetlands, the green area was identified as "Pine Plains" (color added for clarity). The proposed mitigation project boundaries are shown by the white hatching.

5. Determination of Credits

The project as a whole is proposed as an overall improvement to the shoreline. Each acre of bottomland conversion to upland is being mitigated at a ratio of 7.42 acres per 1 acre of fill.

6. Mitigation Work Plan

In order to compensate for the loss of 2.6 acres of Great Lakes open water and bottomlands on Lake Superior, the City proposes the mitigation measures listed in Table 6.1.

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Table 6.1: Summary of proposed restoration and mitigation measures.

Mitigation Areas	Amount (Acres)	Mitigation Type
Living Revetment – Below OHWM	2.39	Enhance
Living Revetment – Above OHWM	2.34	Restore
Coastal Wetland	1.10	Establish
Coastal Dune and Swale	11.67	Restore
Wooded Wetlands	0.80	Enhance
Pond and Pond Edge	0.99	Enhance
Total Mitigation Area	19.29	

The proposed mitigation measures total approximately 19.3 acres, which is a ratio of 7.42 acres of mitigation for each 1.00 acre of Great Lakes Open Water impacted. Each of the mitigation areas proposed in Table 6.1 is described briefly below along with a summary of the expected benefits to native species. Appendix A provides the project overview/planting plan and the species listing.

6.1 Living Revetment

The proposed Living Revetment will function much like the Volcanic Cobble Shoreline, Michigan Natural Community type. This type of shoreline habitat is dominated by wave and ice driven processes and is naturally found in Marquette County. The high-energy environment of this shoreline type appears to provide little stable habitat for terrestrial insects, but the sediments and rock surfaces are sometimes rich in aquatic invertebrates. The presence of aquatic invertebrates makes this a valuable foraging habitat for lake fish and shorebirds that feed on these organisms. The planned Living Revetment will create 7.33 acres of native Volcanic Cobble Shoreline habitat along the project shoreline. This area includes 2.39 acres of industrially impacted nearshore bottomlands which will remain below the OHWM (Figure 6.1), 2.34 acres of industrially impacted nearshore uplands (Figure 6.2), and 2.6 acres of converted Great Lakes Bottomlands (Figure 1.1), the impacts to which the proposed mitigation activities are meant to offset.

The construction of the Living Revetment is expected to promote wave breaking in shallow water, reduce the wave energy directly impacting the shoreline, and create a less energetic nearshore wave environment more suitable for aquatic invertebrates, and their predators, than the existing conditions.

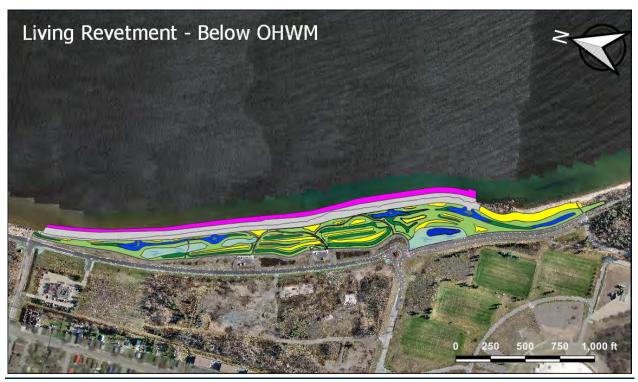


Figure 6.1: The area of new Living Revetment below the USACE OHWM is shown in magenta.

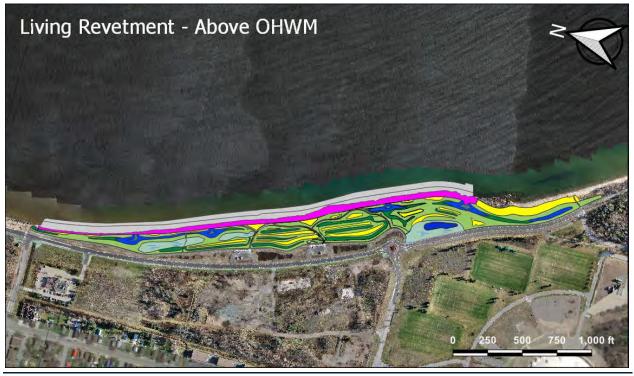


Figure 6.2: The area of new Living Revetment above the USACE OHWM is shown in magenta.

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6.2 Coastal Wetland

The proposed 1.1 acres of new Coastal Wetland habitat, Figure 6.3, is expected to function similarly to the Great Lakes Marsh, Michigan Natural Community type. The dominant species of vegetation in this habitat type are adapted to water level fluctuations over a variety of timescales (short-term/event-driven, annual/seasonal, and interannual), making them suitable for this project site. Great Lakes coastal wetlands provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife – including insects, fish, waterfowl, water birds, and mammals. Fish utilize coastal wetlands in all parts of their life cycle, including egg, larval, immature, and adult stages. A broad range of invertebrates occupy this habitat, providing food for fish, birds, herptiles, and small mammals. Coastal wetlands have long been recognized as critical habitat for the migration, feeding, and nesting of waterfowl and shorebirds. The Great Lakes and connecting rivers are parts of several major flyways. During spring migration, when few alternative sources of nutrients are available, terrestrial migratory songbirds feed on midges from the Great Lakes marshes. Mammals known to utilize coastal wetlands include beaver, muskrat, river otter, and mink.

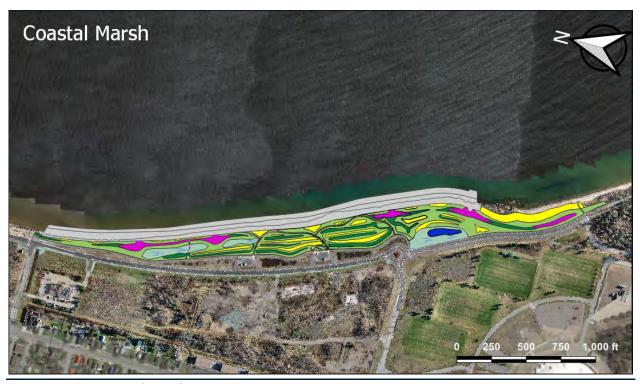


Figure 6.3: The area of new Coastal Wetland is shown in magenta.

6.3 Coastal Dune and Swale

The 11.67 acres of restored Coastal Dune and Swale proposed as part of this mitigation plan is shown in Figure 6.4. The two Michigan Natural Community types most similar to the planned restored area are Great Lakes Barrens and Wooded Dune and Swale Complex, both of which are naturally occurring in Marquette County. In addition to a wide variety of native plant and animal species, these habitat types are known to be associated with and utilized by the following rare animals: Prairie Warbler, Bald Eagle, Piping Plover, Gray Wolf, Northern Goshawk, Red-Shouldered Hawk, Merlin, Dune Cutworm, and Osprey.

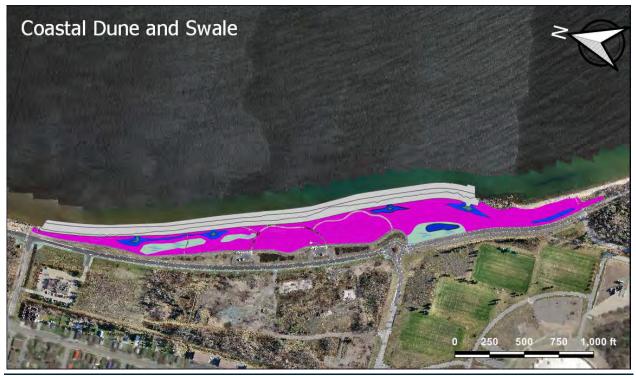


Figure 6.4: The area of restored Coastal Dune and Swale is shown in magenta.

6.4 Wooded Wetland

In addition to the restoration of 11.84 acres of Dune and Swale Complex, an existing 0.80 acres of wooded and wetland habitat will be preserved and enhanced through select tree cutting and additional native plantings, see Figure 6.5. This area is most similar to the Wooded Dune and Swale Complex, Michigan Natural Community type and will provide habitat for similar species to those supported by the planned Coastal Dune and Swale restoration area.



Figure 6.5: The area of enhanced Wooded Wetlands is shown in magenta.

6.5 Pond and Pond Edge

An area of 0.99 acres, including an existing stormwater detention pond and surrounding area shown in Figure 6.6, will be enhanced through additional native plantings. This area will provide similar habitat functions to the Coastal Wetland and Coastal Dune and Swale restoration areas already described.



Figure 6.6: The area of enhanced Pond and Pond Edge is shown in magenta.

7. Maintenance Plan

The City of Marquette will be responsible for maintenance of the entire project, with assistance from the Superior Watershed Partnership. The plan and schedule for maintenance involves the following activities.

7.1 Living Revetment

Occasional grooming will be performed on the living revetment to re-establish the design profile and overall shoreline position, including re-placing material which has migrated out of the project area and/or adding new material. This maintenance will be undertaken by the City and will occur biennially.

7.2 Uplands

A site visit by City staff will occur on an annual basis, reviewing trails, overlook, boardwalk and the uplands area.

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- Dune Restoration Where erosion has been identified by the City, sand will be added to the dune
 restoration area on the lakeward face of the dune and elsewhere as needed. This maintenance will occur
 as needed.
- Living Revetment Occasional grooming will be performed on the living revetment to re-establish the
 design profile and overall shoreline position, including re-placing material which has migrated out of the
 project area and/or adding new material. This maintenance will occur biennially.
- Trails/Overlook/Boardwalk Gravel paths will be regraded, and stone will be added as needed. Maintenance to all other structures will be completed as needed.

7.3 Ecological Maintenance

Plantings will be replenished at select locations in on an as needed basis for up to 5 yrs. post-construction. This maintenance will be undertaken by Superior Watershed Partnership.

Weeding will be performed as needed three times each year for the first two years following planting installation, during site visits or shortly thereafter. Following the third-year post-construction until ten years post-construction, weeding will occur twice per year.

8. Performance Standards

The following performance standards will be applied to the mitigation efforts for this project:

- Living Revetment Shoreline profile reflects a stabile profile.
- Living Revetment Cobble remain within 100 ft of placement
- Living Revetment Colonization occurs over 25 percent of wet area
- Uplands Vegetation diversity, richness and abundance will increase each growing season following planting for a period of three years and will not decrease in subsequent years.
- Uplands Wetlands do not decrease in size
- Uplands Dune/swale position is generally stable
- Uplands Loss of trees is less than 10 percent of population in wooded wetland

9. Monitoring Requirements and Plan

9.1 Monitoring of Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the Lake Superior Shoreline Restoration project will result in an improved level of erosion protection and flood risk reduction. As the improvements will be comprised of new construction and upgrades to existing natural features, it is important to establish a record of performance. The monitoring methods described below and summarized in Table 9.1, are based on the NFWF/NOAA guidelines and requirements of the USACE. The City of Marquette will be responsible for coordinating the work described below related to monitoring of the project performance and reporting. The Lake Superior Watershed Partnership will be involved as a major partner in carrying out the field data collection and providing subject matter expertise, as needed.

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9.2 Living Revetment - Shoreline Position Monitoring

Benchmark locations will be surveyed and 6-ft benchmark rods with protective concrete-filled collars will be installed in the ground at 400-800 ft. spacing along the back of the living revetment and 1000 ft. north and south of the project area (to monitor impact on adjacent properties), parallel to the shoreline. Shoreline profiles will be developed along transects from these benchmarks running perpendicular to the shoreline and will record the elevation at a minimum of 20 ft. intervals at least to the ordinary high-water mark or the waterline, whichever is lower. Additionally, aerial orthoimagery will be collected by unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and topographic data will be compiled from this using photogrammetry or other survey techniques (e.g., lidar). Surveys will be undertaken, during ice free conditions, along the entire project area as well as NMU shoreline every three months for the first year of the post-construction period.

At the end of each survey, data from all available surveys, including the post-construction as-built survey, should be compared to determine trends and understand overall performance of the shoreline protection, as well as to determine littoral drift of living revetment material. Additional surveys will be collected at 1, 2 and 5 yrs. post-construction and as needed thereafter.

9.3 Living Revetment - Monitoring Cobble Movement

Monitoring for cobble movement will occur before any maintenance activity on the shoreline. At the time of construction, a select group of stones from the Living Revetment should be marked, have a number chiseled into one side, and their position noted in GPS coordinates. This should occur every 500 ft along the living revetment. At 12-month intervals, each stone should be located, GPS position noted, and then compared with the previous position to determine the amount of movement. The same stones should then be repositioned for the next inspection. The frequency of the monitoring will be 1, 2, and 5-years post-construction.

9.4 Living Revetment - Colonization

Underwater plankton colonization will be assessed by measuring coverage on submerged stones, and will be assessed after 1, 2, and 5-years post-construction during the same time as cobble tracking.

9.5 Uplands - General

Monitoring will occur in uplands during the July-August period.

The monitoring event will consist of a meander search in each upland community to document the presence of each species in each community type; to document the location and relative abundance of invasive weeds; and to note areas of erosion or bare soil that should be repaired and/or reseeded.

Additional efforts will consist of measuring species abundance and richness in 3 ft. x 3 ft. quadrats along transects segregated by community type. The number of quadrats along each transect will vary based on the size and diversity of the community but will consist of at least five quadrats per transect. The percent aerial cover of each species, bare soil and duff will be recorded in each quadrat using the USGS NCVS system. Areas of erosion or bare soil that should be repaired and/or reseeded, the location and relative abundance of invasive weeds, and any other management recommendations will be recorded.

Monitoring that is specific to each community, in addition to that described above, is described in the subsequent sections.

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9.6 Uplands - Coastal Wetland

Elevation, distance from the shoreline, and water level elevation will be measured on an annual basis. Comparisons of the quadrat data will be made for a length of 5 years, post construction.

9.7 Uplands – Coastal Dune and Swale

This sub-area represents the largest area of the uplands by a large margin. The dune swale landform will be reviewed using aerial photos taken every two years (for 4 years) to assess the stability of the dunes, which are comprised of soil and sand. Comparisons with previously collected data will be made.

9.8 Uplands - Wooded Wetland

This sub-area is located in the northern portion of the uplands. Monitoring will consist of evaluating each planted tree or shrub at the end of construction to identify species, size (diameter at breast height (dbh.) for trees, and number of stems for shrubs), and health. The survey will be repeated at project completion and year-5 post construction. Herbaceous vegetation under trees will be measured annually along transects as described above.

9.9 Uplands - Pond and Pond Edge

Water level and pond depth will be measured at the time of survey. Water quality will be visually assessed, focusing on water clarity, presence of debris, and identification of sheens. The data collection will continue annually for a period of three years post construction.

9.10 Reporting

Analysis of the monitoring plan data will be undertaken to understand how the shoreline and uplands area are evolving, identify trends in the data, review of performance standards, and make recommendations for future action. Wetland areas will be delineated and measured for area prior to final reporting and release from monitoring to ensure that they meet the required size listed in this plan. The delineation will be done according to the Corps' 87 manual and appropriate regional supplement.

This effort will provide much needed support to ensuring the project thrives and continues to function for many years. The report will be a single document compiling the findings from all the monitoring actions, with supporting data included as appendices. Reporting will be completed for a period of 5 years as required by the MI EGLE permit.



Table 9.1: Proposed Monitoring Schedule Summary

Monitoring Data Collected Activity		Frequency	Performance Standard
Shoreline			
Shoreline Position	Transect profile points, aerial survey data	Yr. 1, 2 and 5 yrs. Post Construction	Shoreline profile reflects a stable profile.
Cobble Movement	Position of cobbles (coordinates)	Yr. 1, 2 and 5 yrs. Post Construction	Cobble movement is limited to 100 ft in a given year
Colonization	Survey of plankton colonization	Yr. 1, 2 and 5 yrs. Post Construction	Colonization occurs over 25 percent of wet area
Uplands			
Biomass Measurements	Percent of quadrat coverage per species or cover type	Annually for 5 yrs. Post Construction	Vegetation diversity, richness and abundance will increase each growing season following planting for a period of three years and will not decrease in subsequent years.
Survey	Position and elevation of landform and water surface elevation	Annually for 5 yrs. Post Construction	Wetlands do not decrease in size
Aerial Survey	Dune/swale position	Biennially for 4 yrs. Post Construction, then as needed	Dune/swale position is stable
Tree Survey	Type, diameter, height, dripline position	0 and 5 yrs. Post Construction	Loss of trees is less than 10 percent of population
Water Quality	Qualitative observation of water clarity, presence of debris and sheen	Annually for 3-yrs Post Construction, then as needed.	Water quality does not decrease post construction.

10. Long Term Management Plan

Once the performance standards are achieved, the work will involve annual site visits to review the site condition, comparing the results with previous visits, and preparing a factual report/checklist for City review and project records. The site visits will involve walking the entire shoreline and review of all upland components. The result will enable the City to confirm that the project performance is as expected as well as identify issues that need to be addressed. It is anticipated that these costs will be incorporated into the operating budget. The City of Marquette is solely responsible for management of the project site over the long term, including maintenance and remedial measures.

Baird.

11. Adaptive Management Plan

Adaptive management is related to unforeseen changes in project conditions and will be coordinated and arranged for by the City of Marquette. The changes will be identified by the City during their regular, and as needed, site reviews. An example of changed condition involves very strong and extremely rare coastal storms, which will be addressed as follows:

Living Revetment – this would involve damage to the structure from an extremely rare storm. If this occurs, the City will undertake a visual review of the structure, post-storm. For areas which show a cobble movement that is greater than normal, a survey will be conducted to understand the profile change. Remedial action will involve placement of additional material and shaping with City equipment. Given the flexible nature of the Living Revetment, it is expected that the structure will be able to function during this time.

Uplands - this relates to uplands being damaged from extreme storms along the edge eastern edge of the site. Similar to the revetment, the City will conduct an assessment and take remedial action involving placing and re-establishing the pre-storm condition.

12. Financial Assurances

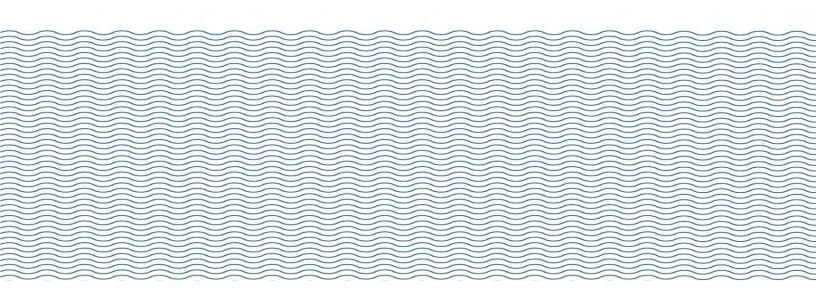
The City of Marquette will be financially responsible for the entire cost of implementing the mitigation plan, monitoring plan, maintenance, and reporting to the regulatory agencies. The City will incorporate the cost of this work within their planned budgets. The City has been highly active during the previous 25 years regarding the stewardship of its extensive park system and is fully capable of carrying out the work needed for a successful long-term outcome of this project. The City completely understands its obligations in implementing the efforts described above.

13. Conclusion

The unavoidable loss of 2.6 acres of Lake Superior bottomlands is in accordance with permitting statues and guidelines. A mitigation and monitoring plan is required to ensure that proposed measures are appropriate and can meet required thresholds for their long-term viability.

- Mitigation Plan From review of the measures described above, it is clear that proposed mitigation more
 than compensates for the unavoidable loss of Lake Superior bottomlands. This approach will restore more
 than seven acres of high-quality habitat for a variety of native plants and animals for each acre of
 bottomland lost.
- <u>Monitoring Plan</u> Monitoring of the mitigation will be rigorous and involve a planned campaign of scheduled field measurements, data analysis to define status and identify trends, annual reporting, and recommendation related to future actions, as described above.

Baird.



Appendix A

Project Overview/Planting Plan and Species List

Table A.1: Dune

Scientific Name	Common Name
Perennials	
Ammophila breviligulata	Dune Grass

Table A.2: Great Lakes Barrens A

Scientific Name	Common Name
Grasses, Sedges, & Rushes	
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side-oats Grama
Bromus kalmii	Prairie Brome
Calamovilfa longifolia	Prairie Sand Reed
Elymus canadensis	Canada Wild Rye
Koeleria cristata	June Grass
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem
Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie Dropseed
Forbs	
Anemone virginiana	Tall Thimbleweed
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Milkweed
Aster laevis	Smooth Blue Aster
Aster sagittifolius	Arrow-leaved Aster
Baptisia lactea	White Wild Indigo
Chamaecrista fasciculata	Partridge Pea
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-leaf Coreopsis
Desmodium illinoense	Prairie Tick Trefoil
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower
Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake Master
Kuhnia eupatorioides	False Boneset
Liatris aspera	Rough Blazing Star
Lupinus perennis	Lupine
Monarda fistulosa	Wild Bergamot
Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beardtongue
Dalea purpureum	Purple Prairie Clover
Potentilla arguta	Prairie Cinquefoil
Ratibida pinnata	Yellow Coneflower

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Scientific Name	Common Name
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan
Solidago rigida	Stiff Goldenrod
Tradescantia ohiensis	Common Spiderwort
Verbena stricta	Hoary Vervain
Zizia aptera	Prairie Golden Alexander
Shrubs	
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	Kinnikinnick Bearberry
Aronia prunifolia	Purple Chokeberry
Corylus americana	Hazelnut
Gaylussacia baccata	Black Huckleberry
Juniperus horizontalis	Creeping Juniper
Prunus pumila	Sand Cherry
Salix cordata	Sand Dune Willow
Perennials	
Arabis lyrata	Lyrate Rockcress
Artemisia ludoviciana	White Sage
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Milkweed
Calamovilfa longifolia	Prairie Sandreed
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-leaf Coreopsis
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower
Lathyrus japonicus	Beach Pea
Liatris aspera	Liatris
Pteridium aquilinum	Western Bracken Fern
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem
Temporary Cover Crop	
Lolium multiflorum	Annual Ryegrass
Avens sativa	Oats

Table A.3: Great Lakes Barrens B

Scientific Name	Common Name
Grasses, Sedges, & Rushes	
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side-oats Grama
Carex bicknellii	Bicknell's Sedge

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Scientific Name	Common Name	
Carex molesta	Field Oval Sedge	
Elymus canadensis	Canada Wild Rye	
Koeleria cristata	June Grass	
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	
Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie Dropseed	
Forbs		
Agastache scrophulariaefolia	Purple Giant Hyssop	
Amorpha canescens	Leadplant	
Asclepias syriaca	Common Milkweed	
Asclepias tuberosa	Butterfly Milkweed	
Aster laevis	Smooth Blue Aster	
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	
Chamaecrista fasciculata	Partridge Pea	
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-leaf Coreopsis	
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower	
Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake Master	
Liatris aspera	Rough Blazing Star	
Liatris spicata	Marsh Blazing Star	
Lupinus perennis	Lupine	
Monarda fistulosa	Wild Bergamot	
Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beardtongue	
Dalea purpureum	Purple Prairie Clover	
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium	Slender Mountain Mint	
Ratibida pinnata	Yellow Coneflower	
Rudbeckia fulgida	Orange Coneflower	
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan	
Silphium terebinthinaceum	Prairie Dock	
Solidago rigida	Stiff Goldenrod	
Vernonia gigantea	Tall Ironweed	
Zizia aurea	Golden Alexander	
Temporary Cover Crop		
Lolium multiflorum	Annual Ryegrass	
Avens sativa	Oats	

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Table A.4: Great Lakes Barrens C

Scientific Name	Common Name
Grasses, Sedges, & Rushes	
Bouteloua curtipendula	Side-oats Grama
Calamagrostis canadensis	Bluejoint Grass
Carex comosa	Bristly Sedge
Carex molesta	Field Oval Sedge
Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge
Elymus canadensis	Canada Wild Rye
Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush
Koeleria cristata	June Grass
Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cut Grass
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem
Scirpus atrovirens	Dark Green Bulrush
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass
Spartina pectinata	Prairie Cordgrass
Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie Dropseed
Forbs	
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed
Aster laevis	Smooth Blue Aster
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster
Bidens cernua	Nodding Bur Marigold
Boltonia asteroides	False Aster
Cassia hebecarpa	Wild Senna
Chamaecrista fasciculata	Partridge Pea
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lance-leaf Coreopsis
Dalea purpurea	Purple Prairie Clover
Echinacea purpurea	Purple Coneflower
Eryngium yuccifolium	Rattlesnake Master
Eupatorium maculatum	Joe Pye Weed
Helenium autumnale	Sneezeweed
Helianthus grosserratus	Saw-toothed Sunflower
Hypericum pyramidatum	Great St. John's Wort

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Iris virginica Southern Blue Flag Iri Liatris spicata Marsh Blazing Star Lobela siphilitica Great Blue Lobelia Lupinus perennis Lupine Lycopus americanus Water Horehound Mimulus ringens Monkey Flower Monarda fistulosa Wild Bergamot Penstemon digitalis Foxglove Beardtongue Pycnanthemum virginianum Mountain Mint Ratibida pinnata Yellow Coneflower Rudbeckia hirta Black-eyed Susan Silphium terebinthinaceum Prairie Dock Solidago riddellii Riddell's Goldenrod Verbena hastata Blue Vervain Zizia aurea Golden Alexander Shrubs Amelanchier alnifolia Saskatoon Serviceber Aronia prunifolia Purple Chokeberry Corylus americana Hazelnut Potentilla fruticosa Shrubby Cinquefoil	
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7 - 1	
Salix cordata Sand Dune Willow	
Vaccinium myrtilloides Velvet Leaf Huckleber	ry
Temporary Cover Crop	
Lolium multiflorum Annual Ryegrass	
Avens sativa Oats	

Table A.5: Great Lakes Marsh

Scientific Name	Common Name
Grasses, Sedges, & Rushes	
Bromus ciliatus	Fringed Brome
Calamagrostis canadensis	Bluejoint Grass
Carex bebbii	Bebb's Oval Sedge

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Scientific Name	Common Name
Carex comosa	Bristly Sedge
Carex hystericina	Porcupine Sedge
Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge
Elymus virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush
Leersia oryzoides	Rice Cut Grass
Panicum virgatum	Switchgrass
Poa palustrus	Fowl Bluegrass
Scirpus atrovirens	Dark Green Bulrush
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass
Spartina pectinata	Prairie Cordgrass
Forbs	
Actinomeris alternifolia	Wingstem
Angelica atropurpurea	Angelica
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp Milkweed
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster
Aster puniceus	Swamp Aster
Bidens cernua	Nodding Bur Marigold
Boltonia asteroides	False Aster
Cassia hebecarpa	Wild Senna
Eupatorium maculatum	Joe Pye Weed
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Boneset
Helenium autumnale	Sneezeweed
Helianthus grosserratus	Saw-toothed Sunflower
Hypericum pyramidatum	Great St. John's Wort
Iris virginica	Southern Blue Flag Iris
Liatris spicata	Marsh Blazing Star
Lobela siphilitica	Great Blue Lobelia
Ludwigia alternifolia	Seedbox
Lycopus americanus	Water Horehound
Mimulus ringens	Monkey Flower
Monarda fistulosa	Wild Bergamot
Penstemon digitalis	Foxglove Beardtongue
Physotegia virginiana	Obedient Plant

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Scientific Name	Common Name	
Pycnanthemum virginianum	Mountain Mint	
Rudbeckia hirta	Black-eyed Susan	
Rudbeckia laciniata	Golden Glow	
Rumex orbiculatus	Green Water Dock	
Silphium terebinthinaceum	Prairie Dock	
Solidago riddellii	Riddell's Goldenrod	
Verbena hastata	Blue Vervain	
Zizia aurea	Golden Alexander	
Shrubs		
Betula pumila	Bog Birch	
Cornus stolonifera	Red Osier Dogwood	
Myrica gale	Sweetgale	
Salix serissima	Autumn Willow	
Vaccinium macrocarpon	Cranberry	
Salix cordata	Sand Dune Willow	
Vaccinium myrtilloides	Velvet Leaf Huckleberry	
Perennials		
Carex stricta	Tussock Sedge	
Carex lasiocarpa	Woollyfruit Sedge	
Cladium mariscoides	Smooth Sawgrass	
Comptonia peregrina	Sweet Fern	
Hierochloe hirta	Northern Sweetgrass	
Iris lacustris	Dwarf Lake Iris	
Juncus balticus	Baltic Rush	
Schoenoplectus acutus	Hardstem Bulrush	
Sparganium natans	Small Bur-reed	
Spiraea alba	Meadowsweet	
Thelypteris palustris	Marsh Fern	
Triglochin maritima	Seaside arrowgrass	
Temporary Cover Crop		
Lolium multiflorum	Annual Ryegrass	
Avens sativa	Oats	

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Table A.6: Emergent Plugs

Scientific Name	Common Name
Perennials	
Calamagrostis canadensis	Bluejoint Grass
Iris lacustris	Dwarf Lake Iris
Schoenoplectus acutus	Hardstem Bulrush
Schoenoplectus americanus	Chainmaker's Bulrush
Spiraea alba	Meadowsweet
Sparganium natans	Small Bur-reed

Table A.7: Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name
Abies balsamea	Balsam
Acer rubrum	Red Maple
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Betula papyrifera	Paper Birch
Pinus resinosa	Red Pine
Pinus strobus	Eastern White Pine
Populus balsamifera	Balsam Poplar
Populus grandidentata	Bigtooth Aspen
Quercus rubra	Northern Red Oak
Thuja occidentalis	Eastern White Ceda

