

WHAT IS A CONCEPTUAL DESIGN?

A Conceptual Design is a preliminary drawing showing ideas that have been formulated after a Master Plan has been developed or a requested survey done at a prospective or current boating facility site.

The Conceptual Design will include the following drawings:

- A title sheet which provides a map of where the site is located within the state, waterbody, county, responsible agency.
- An existing site plan drawing. This will show the existing site conditions including previous improvements and site topography.
- The conceptual site plan will show proposed improvements. If necessary our engineer will give you more than one option to consider.

This is a good time to seek input from staff and users to determine if what has been proposed is an acceptable layout. Our engineers can tweak the design to meet your needs.

The conceptual provided can help determine if your project is going to require a permit. We suggest you contact our Environmental Coordinator to determine the steps to obtain necessary permits for the project.

We will provide a preliminary cost estimate. This cost estimate will help determine what your agency will need for match and what to request in grant funds from the board. The Board's guideline for the minimum proportion of matching funds in the form of combined cash and in-kind match, by applicant type is: Local Entities, 25%, State Agencies, 25%, Federal Agencies, 50%.

GLOSSARY OF POTENTIAL COMPONENTS:

Access Road: A road that leads from a public thoroughfare to public boating facility.

Boarding float: A floating structure on or adjacent to a launch ramp used for temporary short-term use for loading or unloading a boat. Floats are normally 6 ft. to 8 ft. wide.

Boat Ramp: An inclined hard surface slab that extends into the water, upon which trailerable boats can be launched and retrieved.

Breakwater: An structure used to deflect waves and wakes.

Composting Toilet: A toilet system where human waste is collected in a tank and combined with wood shavings or bulking material to produce compost.

Debris Deflection Boom: A floating structure used to deflect floating debris from collecting on ramps, boarding floats, or transient tie-ups.

Dredging: Clearing, widening or deepening a channel by removal of sediment.

Dump Station: A device to receive waste from a porta-potty and transport it to an upland disposal system.

Floating Restroom: A floating structure moored in open water that provides toilet facilities to boaters.

Gangway: A structure that provides pedestrian access from landside facilities to waterside facilities.

Parking Area: A developed gravel and/or asphalt surface to accommodate at least 6 boat trailer spaces (10 ft x 40 ft) and two single car spaces (10 ft x 20 ft) associated with a boat ramp, including any required accessible parking spaces.

Pile: A slender, wood or steel member driven into the ground and used to maintain the horizontal position of floats or debris deflection boom.

Pumpout: A float-mounted device designed to pump waste from a boat holding tank to an upland disposal system.

Restrooms: All types of landside facilities used to collect human waste including flush, vault, composting, and portable toilets. Restroom may include one or more stalls.

Transient Tie-Up: A floating structure that is used for short-term (no less than 72 hours or longer than 10 days) tie-up (not permanent, annual, seasonal, or homeport moorage), is at least 100 feet in length, and provides broadside tie-up or space for mooring at least 6 non-trailerred boats.

Utilities: All inclusive term for water, electrical, and sewer service.

Vault Toilet: A type of restroom where human waste is collected and retained in a concrete vault until it is pumped out.

Vessel Waste Collection System: All types of stationary or portable systems that pump or remove human waste from recreational boat holding tanks or porta-potties. This includes pumpouts, dump stations, related forward sewage lift stations, necessary floats, piles, and gangways, and related facilities.