



U.S. Coast Guard Bridge Program's Plan Sheet In's and Out's



Good day everyone. My name is _____ and I'm with the Permits and Policy Division of the Coast Guard Office of Bridge Programs at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington DC. We'll now be reviewing the plan sheet requirements for a Coast Guard Bridge Permit. We often find this to be one of the more cumbersome exercises during the permit process so we're going to take a look at the Coast Guard plan sheet job aid we've made available and use it to walk through several examples. For those in the room please feel free to ask questions during the presentation as we go along and we'll try to answer them. For those of you with questions online, please raise your hand and we'll get to you as soon as we can. We will be recording today's presentation.

Let's start with a quick show of hands for those both in the room and those online, has anyone there in the room ever dealt with the development of plan sheets for a Coast Guard Bridge Permit?



OBJECTIVES

- ▶ **Where do requirements come from?**
- ▶ **Plan Sheet Walk Thru**
- ▶ **Review Plan Sheet Examples**
- ▶ **Discuss Common Plan Sheet Issues**

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Let's take a look at the objectives for today's presentation. We'll first learn where you can find the plan sheet requirements.

We will next be walking through our plan sheet job aid.

We'll then look at various plan sheet examples.

And finally I'll mention some of the most common issues we see with plan sheets for a Coast Guard permit.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S

https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Office-of-Bridge-Programs/

United States Coast Guard
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Commons Blog

Notice of upcoming cancellation of CVC-WI-014(1) and CG-CVC Policy Letter 21-01 (Change 1), regarding enforcement of MARPOL Annex VI Regulation 13.5.1.2.

Information on delays in the production of merchant mariner credentials

Federal Register Notice: National Commercial Fishing Safety Advisory Committee, May 2023 meetings

OFFICE OF BRIDGE PROGRAMS

"Intermodal Mobility, Safety & Security"

Mission Statement

To administer the various bridge statutes, environmental laws of the United States, pertinent regulations and policies in a timely, courteous, responsive and professional manner. This mission will contribute to the development of a safer, more efficient and convenient marine and land transportation system that will effectively utilize and conserve the nation's resources in a cost efficient manner, while providing for the well-being, general safety, security, and interests of the citizens of the United States.

Background


In 1967, the Bridge Program was transferred from the Army Corps of Engineers to the Coast Guard within the Department of Transportation. On 28 February 2003, the Coast Guard became an agency of the Department of Homeland Security. The Coast Guard is responsible for approval of the location and plans of bridges and causeways constructed across navigable waters of United States in addition, the Coast Guard is responsible for approval of the location and plans of international bridges and the alteration of bridges found to be unreasonable obstructions to navigation. Authority for these actions is found in the following laws: 33 U.S.C. 401, 491, 494, 611-624, 525 and 535a; 535b, 535c, 535e, 535f, 535g, and 535h (note: these are all separate sections, not subsections of 535). Section 535 and following is popularly known as the International Bridge Act of 1972. The implementing regulations are found in Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations Parts 114 through 118.

Goals

The Coast Guard monitors and ensures approximately 20,000 bridges crossing navigable waters of the United States are not unreasonable obstructions to navigation. As projects are undertaken to replace aging bridges or to modify bridges to meet changing navigational needs, such as raising the bridge deck to accommodate new post-Panamax vessels, more bridge permit

A quick internet search for the Coast Guard Office of Bridge Programs will take you to this homepage. Once you get to our Program website you'll then click on the Bridge Permits tab as indicated here.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



- [BRIDGE PROGRAMS HOME](#)
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Bridge Permits

The following has been prepared to assist Federal, State and local agencies, as well as members of the general public, when a causeway, or reconstruct or modify an existing bridge or causeway, across the navigable waters of the United States.

- [Coast Guard District Office](#)
- [Bridge Permit Application Guide \(BPAG\)](#)
- [BPAG Archived Documents](#)
- [Plan Sheet Job Aid](#)
- [Permit Exemption Decision Tool \(23 USC, § 144\(c\)\(2\)\)](#)
- [2015 Red Book, Synchronizing Environmental Reviews for Transportation and Other Infrastructure Projects](#)
- [MOU between USCG, FHWA, FTA, ERA to Coordinate and Improve Bridge Planning and Permitting](#)
- [MOA between USCG and FHWA to Coordinate and Improve Bridge Planning and Permitting](#)
- [Glossary of Bridge Terms](#)

Visit the [E-Reading Room](#) for Coast Guard Lead Projects and other posted documents

[Click here to subscribe](#) for USCG Bridge Program updates

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Our plan sheet job requirements are listed in the Bridge Permit Application Guide, but we also have a separate Plan Sheet Job Aid available as a separate document for easy viewing, and we prefer that you use this separate version. Here you'll find links to both the BPAG and the plan sheet job aid as indicated here. The job aid is available as a fillable Word template for download from our bridge program website. It can also be provided to you by your local Coast Guard district bridge office. This job aid template found online is a more up to date version than the one that's found in the BPAG, so we ask that you please always either download it or get it from your CG district bridge office.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



33 CFR § 115.50

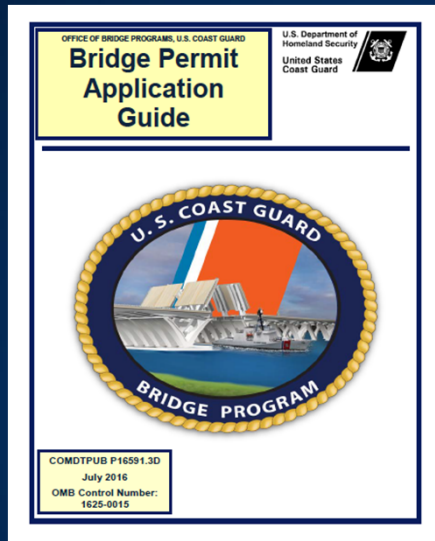
- ▶ Title 33 – Navigation and Navigable Waters
- ▶ Chapter I – Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security
- ▶ Subchapter J – Bridges
- ▶ Part 115 – Bridge Locations and Clearances; Administrative Procedures
- ▶ § 115.50 - Application for bridge permits
- ▶ Subparts (f) – (i) detail the requirements for the bridge permit application



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The requirements for plan sheets are codified in regulation. The next time you need some light reading might I recommend you open up Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations, flip to Chapter 1, Subchapter J, Part 115, section 50 and walla. Here you'll find the requirements for an application for a bridge permit, to include the basic plan sheet requirements. Subparts (f) – (i) detail the requirements for the bridge permit application. To facilitate a smooth application process we do ask that you please use the BPAG and follow the format and requirements for the permit application.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



COMDTPUB P16591.3D

C. **PLAN SHEETS** - Plans submitted with the bridge permit application become an official, and permanent, part of the issued permit or permit amendment. **To minimize delays, provide the following information:**

1. Plan Sheet Checklist - Use the following checklist for specifics to include with bridge plans:
 - a. **General**
 - Provide all plans in standard 8 1/2 X 11" size, providing the fewest sheets possible that still show significant project structural details. Plan sheets may be submitted electronically.
NOTE: Do not show bridge navigational lighting plans on bridge plan and elevation views.
 - Show all dimensions and distances in U.S. linear feet in decimal form (versus feet and inches). For international bridges also show all dimensions in both linear feet and meters.
 - Include the datum used in the plan and elevation view. Use the same datum for all submitted drawings (e.g. NAVD, NGVD). For replacement and modification projects, the datum used may differ between the new plans and the previously approved plans for the existing structure. If this situation occurs, please be sure to show all necessary conversions to demonstrate any change in approved clearances.
 - All plan sheets must bear the date, signature and stamp of a professional engineer.
NOTE: the engineer stamp date must either match or be dated later than the title block date before the permit and plans can be approved by the Coast Guard.
 - If desired, it is acceptable for the engineer to add the following statement to the plans, "Conceptual plans utilized to obtain Coast Guard bridge permit".
 - The total number of plan sheets identified in the title block must match the number of plan sheets submitted for approval.
 - b. **Title Blocks** - Include the following items in the title blocks (lower right-hand corner

Please use Job Aid found on CG Website, not the one in BPAG

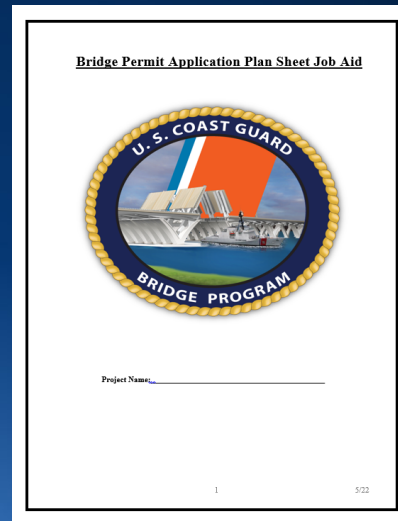
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The plan sheet requirements can be found in checklist format in the Bridge Permit Application Guide but we're currently revising the BPAG, and the plan sheet job aid will soon be a separate appendix to it. As mentioned on the last slide, please use the plan sheet checklist found on our website or the one you receive from your local Coast Guard District bridge Office compared to the one found in the current BPAG. While the updates are few and subtle, they make everyone's use of it just a bit easier. You will also find several plan sheet examples for applicants to utilize when submitting their bridge permit application. In a few slides, I will walk through a couple of examples of bridge permit plan sheets.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



1. General
2. Title Block
3. Location/Vicinity View
4. Plan View
5. Elevation View
6. Typical Section View
7. Details of Bridge Protective System
8. Temporary Structures/Falsework
9. Temporary Bridge(s)



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Let's take a quick look at the format of the Plan Sheet Job Aid once opened. There are 9 different sections in the plan sheet job aid. They are:

The General section which discusses the general requirements for plan sheets

The Title Block section

The section that discusses the Location and Vicinity View

The Plan View section

The Elevation View section

The Typical Section View section

There's a section for Details of Bridge Protective System, commonly known as a fenders system

And a section for identifying any Temporary Structures or Falsework that will be used during construction of the bridge

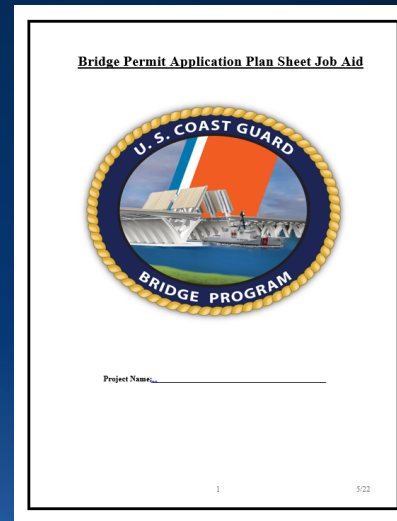
And finally there's a section for Temporary Bridge(s) which would be required for a Coast Guard public notice and for final permit approval. Temporary bridges must be part of the plan sheet set submitted for permit approval, otherwise a permit amendment will later be needed.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



Additionally, when not available at the time of the permit:

1. Details of the Bridge Protection (fender) System
2. Temporary Structures/Falsework
3. Bridge Lighting Plan



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Sometimes certain required details aren't available at the time of the Coast Guard permit, but these items must still be submitted to the local Coast Guard District Bridge Office prior to commencing construction on any bridge project. They include:

Details of the Bridge Protection System

Details for Temporary Structures/Falsework, which as mentioned on the last slide are different from temporary bridges

And details for Bridge Lighting Plans. These are separate and are normally decided upon much later in the design and construction process.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



Revised in May 2022, use the version on the CG website or received from CG

- Submit a copy of the job aid when submitting to CG
- CG also reviews plans using the job aid

A sample of the Bridge Permit Application Plan Sheet Job Aid form. It features the U.S. Coast Guard Bridge Program logo at the top center. Below the logo is a line for "Project Name:". At the bottom of the form, the page number "1" is on the left and "5/22" is on the right.

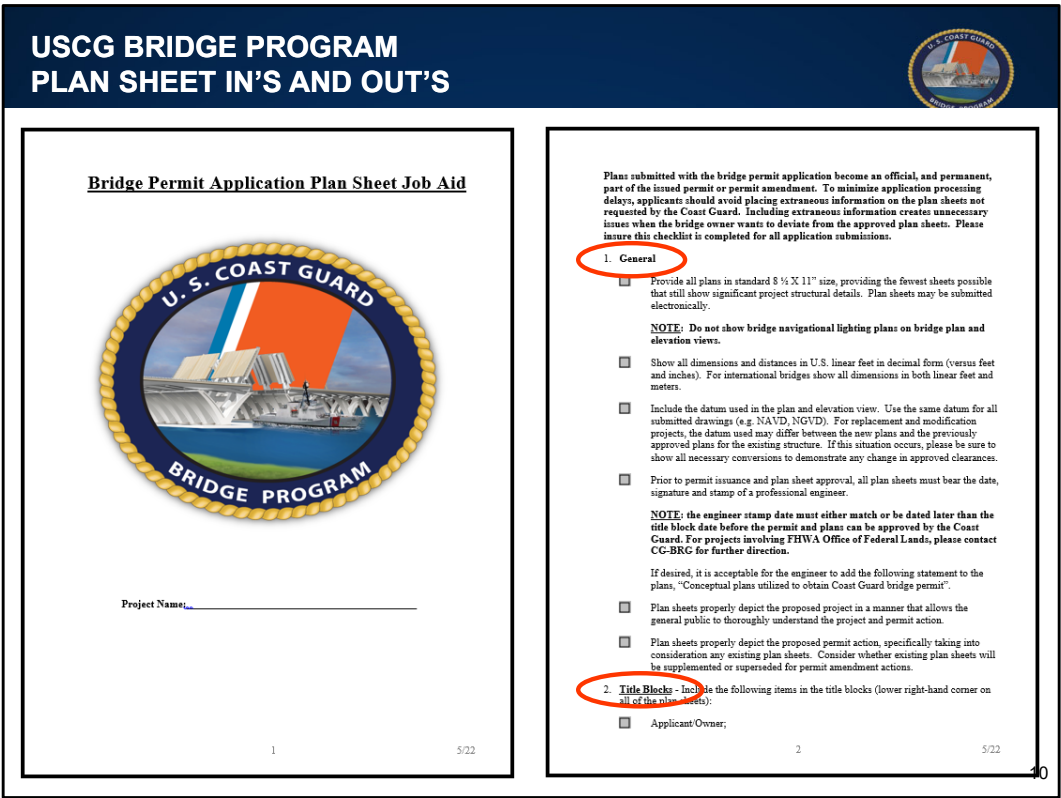
Bridge Permit Application Plan Sheet Job Aid

U.S. COAST GUARD
BRIDGE PROGRAM

Project Name: _____

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The plan sheet job aid we're presently using and available on our Bridge Program website was recently revised back in May of last year. We find it best if applicants submit a filled out copy of the plan sheet job aid when submitting plans to the district bridge office to show it was used while developing the plans. The Coast Guard also utilizes the plan sheet job aid when we review the plans. After our review, it is common for the District bridge office to send a copy of the filled out plan sheet checklist directly back to the applicant with any comments and updates that might be required.



Let's start by taking a quick look at the main components of the job aid, then we'll discuss each in greater detail. The checklist was developed as a tool to facilitate proper plan sheets for bridge permitting. If you ever have any questions, please be sure to reach out to your local Coast Guard District Bridge Office. When an item asked for is not applicable please be sure to check the N/A box which should be provided wherever necessary. Looking here at pages 1 and 2 you'll see page 1 is just the cover and the job aid starts with the General Requirements section on the top of page 2. Looking down to the second red circle on the bottom right you'll next see section 2 which is the title block section.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



- Consultant/Agent;
 - N/A
- Name of Bridge(s);
- Name of Waterway;
- Mile point of bridge(s) location (from confluence of mouth of waterway) in statute miles;
- City, county/parish, and state (state whether the bridge(s) is at, near, or between – as appropriate);
- Date of plans (i.e., mm/dd/yyyy, must either match or be dated prior to the engineer's date stamp); and
- The total number of plan sheets identified in the title block must match the number of plan sheets submitted for approval. Each sheet should be identified by the sheet number and total number of sheets in set to be approved (i.e., Sheet 1 of 5).

3. Location/Vicinity Map

- Show graphic scale and north arrow;
- Show location of bridge(s) on waterway;
- Identify the name of the waterway;
- Show course of waterway (i.e. ebb/flood, or direction of flow for non-tidal waters);
- Show structures immediately adjacent to the proposed bridge(s) and their relation to the proposed bridge(s);
 - N/A
- Identify wildlife and waterfowl refuges and any historical and archaeological sites; and
 - N/A
- Insert a small map of the state in which the project is located with an arrow showing the location of the proposed project.

4. Plan View

- Show graphic bar scale and north arrow;
- Identify the adjacent property owners at the four corners of the proposed

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- structure(s);
- Show existing shorelines (may be defined or established by local or state regulation);
- Show ebb and flood in tidal waters and direction of flow in non-tidal waterway;
- Show mean high and low waterlines in tidal areas or ordinary high water and ordinary low water elevations if proposed activity is in a non-tidal waterway. Only one waterline is required in instances where the difference in mean high and low water elevation is minimal relative to the slope of the waterway banks. Waterlines are not required when bulkheads or other artificial banks are present.
 - Not Required
- Identify all portions of existing bridge(s) that will remain in place;
 - N/A
- Identify all portions of existing bridge(s) that will be removed by using a discernable method (e.g. grayscale, dashed lines, etc.);
 - N/A
- Show principal dimensions of structure(s) from grade-to-grade. Show length, width, etc.;
- Show location of dredging, excavation, fill or rip-rap, when it presents potential impact to mariners. **Note: The Coast Guard does not approve these activities or items. Contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for approval;**
 - N/A
- Show location of the bridge protective system, piles, cables, etc. existing or to be constructed in the waterway. When available, identify type of material to be used;
 - N/A
- Show limits of navigational channel;
- Show axis (centerline) of channel;
- Show horizontal clearances, normal to the axis (centerline) of the channel between the bridge protective system, pilings, or abutments; and
- On waterways where water depths may restrict vessel movements, show water depth at mean low (or ordinary low if non-tidal) at various locations in the channel, under, upstream and downstream of the bridge(s).


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Here's a quick look at pages 3-4 of the plan sheet job aid. The title block section continues on the top left of page 3, we then move to the requirements for location and vicinity map. After that is Section 4 which addresses the plan view requirements which continues through page 4.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM

PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



N/A

5. Elevation View

- Show graphic bar scale;
- Show mean high and mean low water elevations in tidal areas or ordinary high and low water elevations in non-tidal areas;
- Show amount of fill material in cubic yards below mean high water;
- Show proposed navigational opening (i.e., the box that depicts the minimum horizontal and vertical clearances through which vessels will transit);
- Show horizontal clearance normal to the axis (centerline) of the navigational channel between the bridge protective fender system, pilings, or abutments, as appropriate;
- Show vertical clearance between the low steel member of the navigation span and the appropriate high water stage (Mean High Water (MHW), Ordinary High Water (OHW), etc.). Include the low steel elevation;
- If a Federally maintained navigational channel is present and the most restrictive vertical clearance is not over the channel, show vertical clearance at the center of the channel, as well as at the horizontal limits of the navigational channel referenced to the appropriate high water stage (Mean High Water (MHW), Ordinary High Water (OHW), etc.);
- N/A
- If the bridge(s) will have a draw, show the draw in the open and closed positions. Vertical clearances in the open position might not be unlimited, especially for vertical lift bridges and bascule bridges. For bascule bridges, specify which part of the navigation channel has an unlimited clearance in the open position i.e. the center 50 feet of the channel, etc.;
- N/A
- Show proposed and existing contour of waterway bottom;
- Show 100-year flood elevation; and
- If the bridge(s) will have a permanent traveler system installed for inspection/maintenance, show the reduction in vertical clearance (traveler height below low steel) and the location of traveler storage when not in use.
- N/A

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6. Typical Section View

- Show graphic bar scale;
- Show out-to-out width of the structure(s). (This is the width of the bridge(s) at its widest point.); and
- Include location and dimensions of travel lanes, shoulders, sidewalks, fishing/pedestrian platforms, railings, pipelines, etc.

7. Details of the Bridge Protective System (If details are known and ready for CG approval as part of the permit decision)

- N/A
- Show bridge pier protective system in plan and elevation views with appropriate dimensions (length, diameter of pier protection cells, etc.). Include detail of attachment to pier, countersunk bolts, and relationship to mean high and low waterlines (on elevation view) when available.

8. Temporary Structures/Falsework (If it impacts navigation, details must be provided at public notice. Submit permit separately, not as part of the plan sheets for permit approval).

- N/A
- Show location of temporary structures/falsework;
- Show minimum horizontal and vertical clearances if impacting the navigation span.
- N/A
- Show dimensions of proposed temporary structure(s).

9. Temporary Bridge(s) (Required for public notice and permit approval. Must be part of plan sheet set for permit approval)

- N/A
- Show location of temporary bridge(s);
- Show minimum horizontal and vertical clearances of proposed temporary bridge(s).
- Show length of proposed temporary bridge(s).
- Show width of proposed temporary bridge(s).

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On page 5 we next find the elevation view requirements. Page 6 shows the requirements for the typical section view, followed by the bridge protective system section when one is required and details are known at the time of permitting. Next you'll see the section for temporary structures or falsework, followed by section 9 which is for temporary bridges.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



WHEN NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF PERMIT APPROVAL, THE BELOW MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE DISTRICT BRIDGE OFFICE WHEN SO REQUIRED:

a. **Details of the Bridge Protective System** (if details and materials are not known at time of CG permit decision)

- Show bridge protective system in plan and elevation views including detail of attachment to pier, countersunk bolts, and relationship to mean high and low water.

b. **Temporary Structures/Falsetwork** (if no impact to navigation and details and materials are not known at time of CG permit decision)

- Show temporary structures/falsetwork;
- Show existing bridge(s) to be removed using dashed lines; and
- Show minimum horizontal and vertical clearances during construction.

c. **Bridge Lighting Plan**

- Submit lighting plan in accordance with 33 CFR Part 118 and bridge lighting guide (see USCG Bridge Program website: [Office of Bridge Programs \(uscg.mil\)](http://www.uscg.mil)). This is a separate application from the bridge permit application. The submission time can vary by District Bridge Office. Applicants should contact their local District Bridge Office to determine at what point is appropriate to submit a bridge lighting plan.

Finally, the last page includes the requirements I previously mentioned for when items aren't available nor required at the time of permit approval such as specific details for a bridge protective system, temporary structures or for bridge lighting.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



General Requirements

1. General

- Provide all plans in standard 8 1/2 X 11" size, providing the fewest sheets possible that still show significant project structural details. Plan sheets may be submitted electronically.

NOTE: Do not show bridge navigational lighting plans on bridge plan and elevation views.

- Show all dimensions and distances in U.S. linear feet in decimal form (versus feet and inches). For international bridges show all dimensions in both linear feet and meters.
- Include the datum used in the plan and elevation view. Use the same datum for all submitted drawings (e.g. NAVD, NGVD). For replacement and modification projects, the datum used may differ between the new plans and the previously approved plans for the existing structure. If this situation occurs, please be sure to show all necessary conversions to demonstrate any change in approved clearances.
- Prior to permit issuance, all plan sheets must bear the date, signature and stamp of a professional engineer.

NOTE: the engineer stamp date must either match or be dated later than the title block date before the permit and plans can be approved by the Coast Guard. For projects involving FHWA Office of Federal Lands, please contact CG-BRG for further direction.

If desired, it is acceptable for the engineer to add the following statement to the plans, "Conceptual plans utilized to obtain Coast Guard bridge permit".

- Plan sheets properly depict the proposed project in a manner that allows the general public to thoroughly understand the project and permit action.
- Plan sheets properly depict the proposed permit action, specifically taking into consideration any existing plan sheets. Consider whether existing plan sheets will be supplemented or superseded for permit amendment actions.

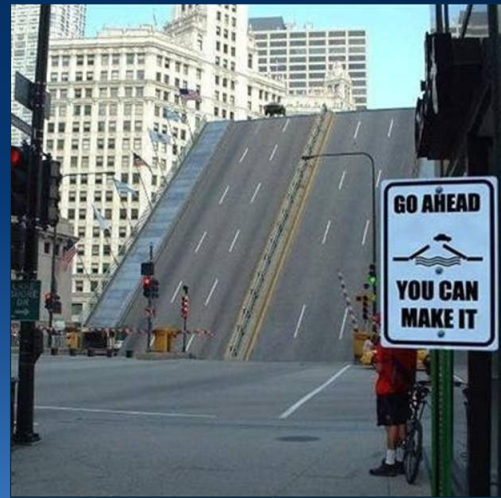
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We'll start by first taking a look at the General plan sheet requirements which are found in section 1 of the job aid on page 2. These general requirements help the Coast Guard understand the full scope of the proposed bridge permit action at hand.



PLAN SHEET GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- ▶ Use the Plan Sheet Job Aid Template
- ▶ Standard 8 ½ X 11 size
- ▶ Least amount of plan sheets as possible.
- ▶ Written so that the general public can understand them



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First and foremost, please use the Plan Sheet Job Aid Template. The whole process goes much more smoothly when it is followed.

We ask that all plans be provided in a standard 8 ½ X 11 format

We ask that you please provide the least amount of plan sheets as possible. We often see plan sheet sets ranging from 3-5 pages in length that meet all of our requirements..

As previously stated, the plan sheets will be provided to the public for review and comment through the issuance of a Coast Guard public notice, so plan sheets should be written so that the general public can understand them. These are conceptual drawings that we use to approve the navigational clearances on the waterway, not construction drawings.



GENERAL REQUIREMENTS CONTINUED

- ▶ All plan sheets must bear the date and signature of a professional engineer
- ▶ Navigation lighting plans are submitted separately from the bridge permitting plans.
- ▶ Landscape format

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You'll see this when we review the sample plan sheets, but all plan sheets must bear the date and signature of a professional engineer before being approved for final permitting.

Remember all navigation lighting plans should be submitted separately to the Coast Guard from the bridge permitting plans. This is normally coordinated after permit approval.

And finally, while not required, our preference is that all plan sheets be in landscape format whenever possible.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



Title Blocks

Plans submitted with the bridge permit application become an official, and permanent, part of the issued permit or permit amendment. To minimize application processing delays, applicants should avoid placing extraneous information on the plan sheets not requested by the Coast Guard. Including extraneous information creates unnecessary lines when the bridge owner wants to deviate from the approved plan sheets. Please insure this checklist is completed for all application submissions.

1. General

- Provide all plans in standard 8 1/2 X 11" size, providing the fewest sheets possible that still show significant project structural details. Plan sheets may be submitted electronically.

NOTE: Do not show bridge navigational lighting plans on bridge plan and elevation views.

- Show all dimensions and distances in U.S. linear feet in decimal form (versus feet and inches). For international bridges show all dimensions in both linear feet and meters.

- Include the datum used in the plan and elevation view. Use the same datum for all submitted drawings (e.g. NAVD, NGVD). For replacement and modification projects, the datum used may differ between the new plans and the previously approved plans for the existing structure. If this situation occurs, please be sure to show all necessary conversions to demonstrate any change in approved clearance.

- Prior to permit issuance and plan sheet approval, all plan sheets must bear the date, signature and stamp of a professional engineer.

NOTE: the engineer stamp date must either match or be dated later than the title block date before the permit and plans can be approved by the Coast Guard. For projects involving FHWA Office of Federal Lands, please contact CG-BRG for further direction.

If desired, it is acceptable for the engineer to add the following statement to the plans: "Conceptual plans utilized to obtain Coast Guard bridge permit".

- Plan sheets properly depict the proposed project in a manner that allows the general public to thoroughly understand the project and permit action.
- Plan sheets properly depict the proposed permit action, specifically taking into consideration any existing plan sheets. Consider whether existing plan sheets will be supplemented or superseded for permit assessment actions.

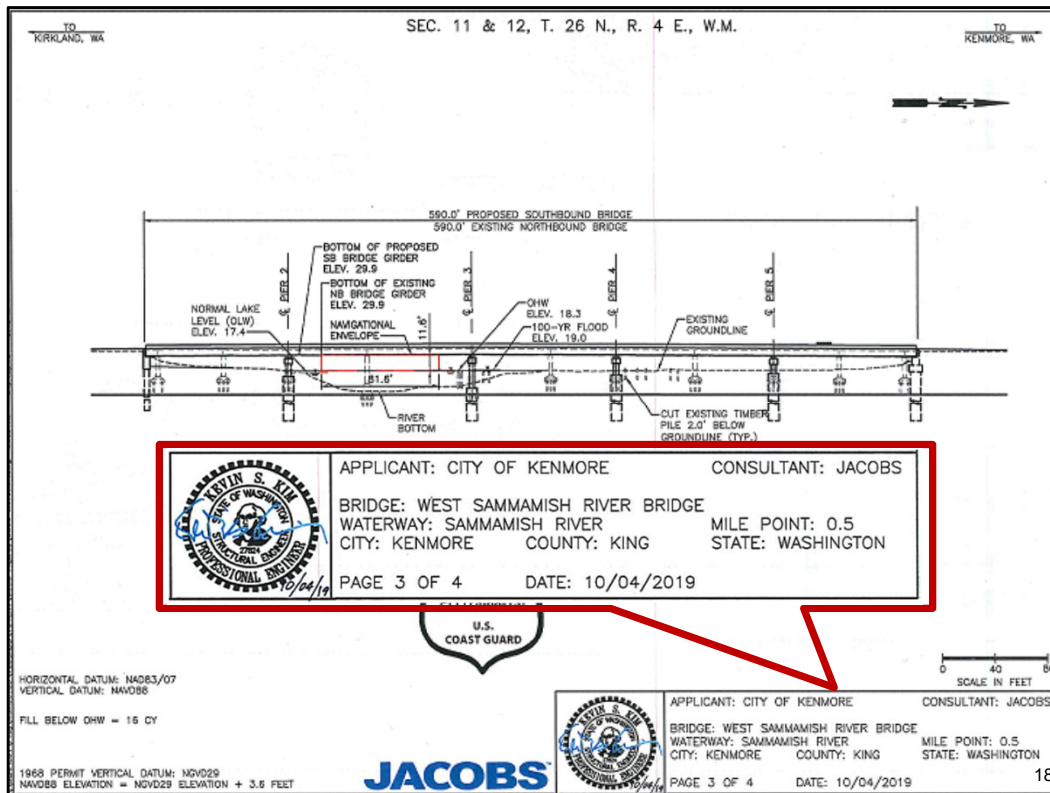
- 2. Title Blocks - Include the following items in the title blocks (over right-hand corner on all of the plan sheets)**

- Applicant Owner;

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We're now going to be review some sample plans sheets and as I do I'll be identifying the components of the checklist by identifying them on each sample since you don't have the checklist in front of you. Lets start by taking a closer look at the Title Block Requirements which starts on page 2. I'll apologize in advance that some of this may be a bit hard to read, especially for those of you in-person with Jim at this time.



Here’s an example of the title box for a plan sheet for a bridge over the Sammamish River in the State of Washington. I’ve expanded the title box located at the bottom right corner of the plan sheet to show it easier here in the red box. Let’s review the requirements as found on the plan sheet checklist.

The Applicant/Owner is identified as the City of Kenmore

The name of the bridge is shown as the West Sammamish River Bridge

The Waterway name is identified as the Sammamish River with a mile point of 0.5

For the City, county, and state – the project is shown at Kenmore, King County WA

The plans are dated October 4th, 2019 and were stamped and signed by a professional engineer that same day.

This title block example is for an elevation view plan sheet and the plans indicate there are a total of 4 plan sheets for this bridge project and they’ve labeled this sheet as page 3 of 4. Other than changing the page number, the title block normally remains the same on each page of plan sheets.

One item not seen here in the title block but which is commonly required is listing the name for a consultant or agent. There is not one for this project so it has been omitted.

Location and Vicinity Map

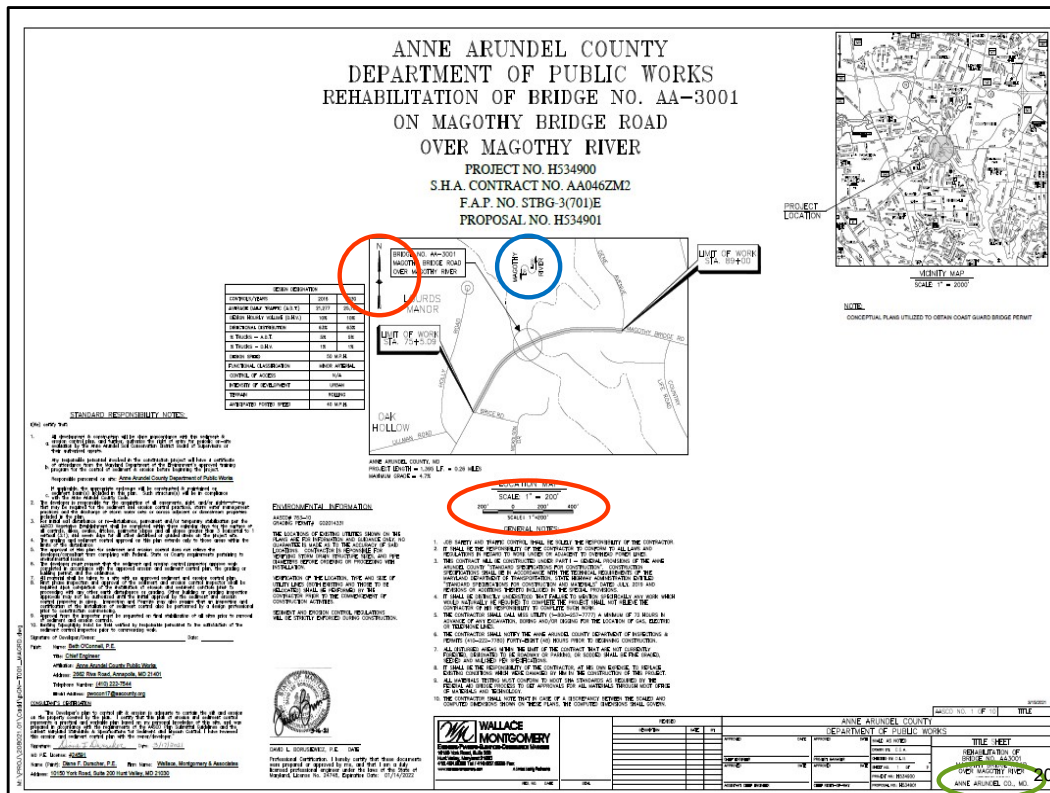


3. Location/Vicinity Map

- Show graphic scale and north arrow;
- Show location of bridge(s) on waterway;
- Identify the name of the waterway;
- Show course of waterway (i.e. ebb/flood, or direction of flow for non-tidal waters);
- Show structures immediately adjacent to the proposed bridge(s) and their relation to the proposed bridge(s);
 - N/A
- Identify wildlife and waterfowl refuges and any historical and archaeological sites; and
 - N/A
- Insert a small map of the state in which the project is located with an arrow showing the location of the proposed project.

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Moving on, now let's look at two different examples of a Location and Vicinity Plan sheet. These requirements are listed on page 3 of the plan sheet job aid. The purpose of the location and vicinity plan sheet is to provide the viewer with an accurate location of the proposed bridge project.



I hate to say it, but this plan sheet is a great example of a bad example of a location and vicinity plan sheet. This plan sheet was actually an initial submission for a bridge replacement project, not one that received Coast Guard approval. You can see how busy and difficult to read it is. Remember, the purpose of Coast Guard plan sheets isn't for construction purposes, they're informational and are intended to clearly depict the project and its proposed clearances in a manner the general public can understand.

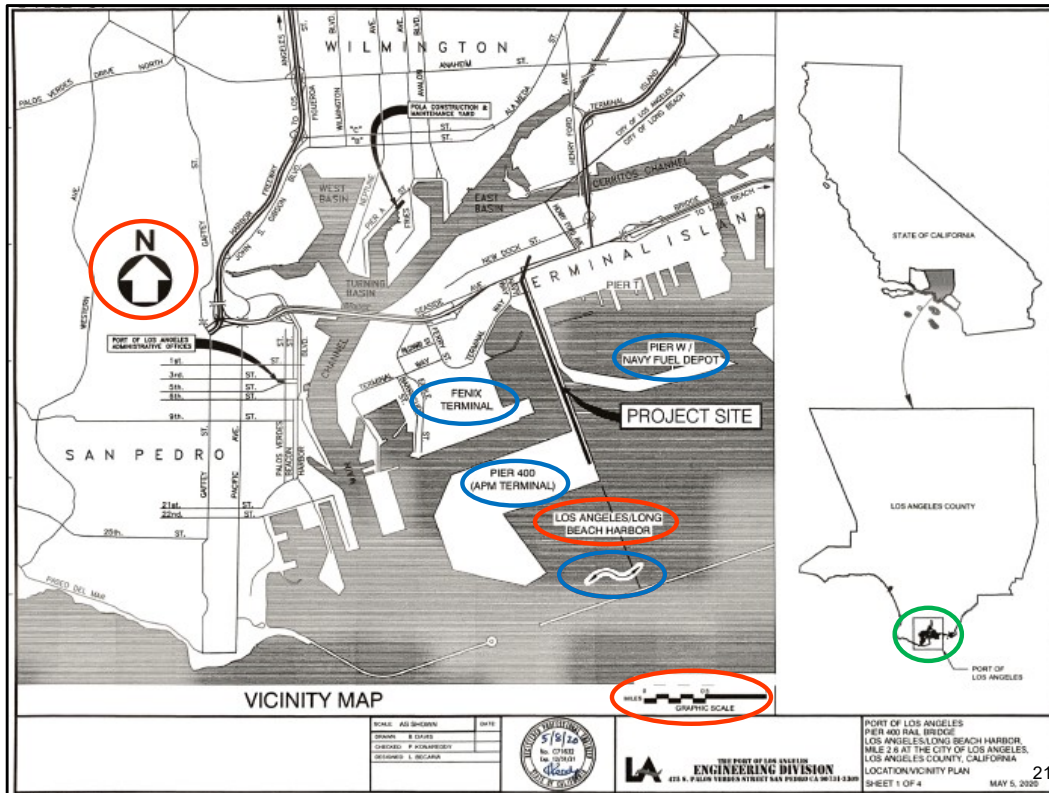
Running through the checklist we do see some of the required items such as a graphic bar scale and a north arrow which are both in red.

If you squint real hard you can identify what body of water this bridge is located on, which is the Magothy River identified in the center in blue, however the location map is much smaller than we'd like barely showing anything in the middle of the plan sheet. The ebb and flood, also in blue, is also present here.

You cannot see adjacent property owners of the bridge, which is a requirement, nor are any wildlife or waterfowl refuges or historical or archaeological sites identified. We'd likely reach back to the applicant to ensure this is not an oversight since we'll likely be speaking to the applicant about other necessary changes.

Lastly, hunting around on this plan sheet you figure out this is actually in the state of Maryland if you look down in the title block down on the bottom right in green, but there is no small map of the state on this plan sheet making it difficult to actually determine this at a quick glance.

With all that said, there are too many unnecessary notes on the plan sheet, if deleted the location map could be enlarged for easier viewing. Take one last look at this one, and now next slide please.



This plan sheet is a much better example of a location and vicinity map that has succinct required information on it. If we review it against the Location and Vicinity plan sheet requirements on the job aid we see the following:

First, looking on the right side of the plan sheet we can clearly see this project is in the State of California, in LA county, and with an arrow showing the location of the proposed project on the bottom right in green.

In red we see both the north arrow and the graphic scale and also see the location of the bridge identified as LA/LB Harbor

Circled in blue we see the direction of ebb and flow of the waterway present, and the structures identified adjacent to the proposed bridge such as Pier 400, the Fenix Terminal, and the Navy Fuel Depot. Waterfowl and wildlife refuges and historical sites are not indicated as present here on this plan sheet.

If the Coast Guard issued this plan sheet in a public notice for review and comment it is easy for readers to determine where this is and how it might impact their waterway usage.

Plan and Elevation Views



Consultant/Agent;
 N/A

Name of Bridge(s);
 Name of Waterway;
 Mile point of bridge(s) location (from confluence of mouth of waterway) in statute miles;
 City, county/parish, and state (state whether the bridge(s) is at, near, or between – as appropriate);
 Date of plans (i.e., mm/dd/yyyy), must either match or be dated prior to the engineer's date stamp; and
 The total number of plan sheets identified in the title block must match the number of plan sheets submitted for approval. Each sheet should be identified by the sheet number and total number of sheets in set to be approved (i.e., Sheet 1 of 5).

3. Location/Vicinity Map

Show graphic scale and north arrow;
 Show location of bridge(s) on waterway;
 Identify the name of the waterway;
 Show course of waterway (i.e., ebb/flood, or direction of flow for non-tidal waters);
 Show structures immediately adjacent to the proposed bridge(s) and their relation to the proposed bridge(s);
 N/A
 Identify wildlife and waterfowl refuges and any historical and archaeological sites; and
 N/A
 Insert a small map of the state in which the project is located with an arrow showing the location of the proposed project.

4. Plan View

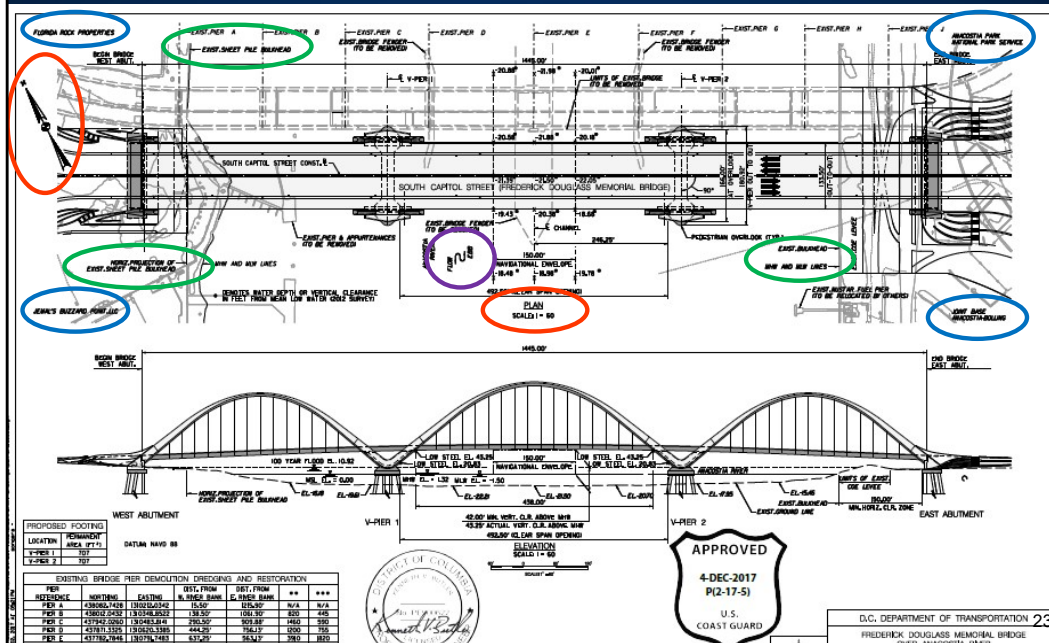
Show graphic bar scale and north arrow;
 Identify the adjacent property owners at the four corners of the proposed

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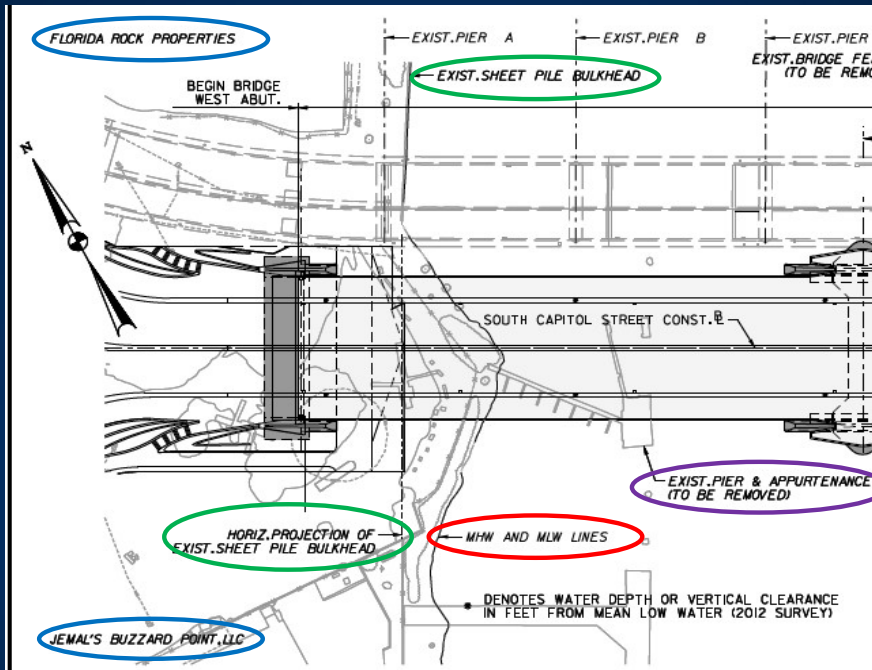
Now let's take a look at some plan and elevation view examples. The plan view is the top down view of the bridge, as if you are looking down from above the bridge, while the elevation view is the side view of the bridge, as if you were looking at the bridge from the waterway. We recognize that it is common for applicants to combine plan and elevation views on one plan sheet so that they are parallel to each other to depict the navigational openings well. Let's first look at an example where the plan and elevation view were provided on one plan sheet, then move on to take closer look at plan and elevation views separately.

Plan and Elevation Views

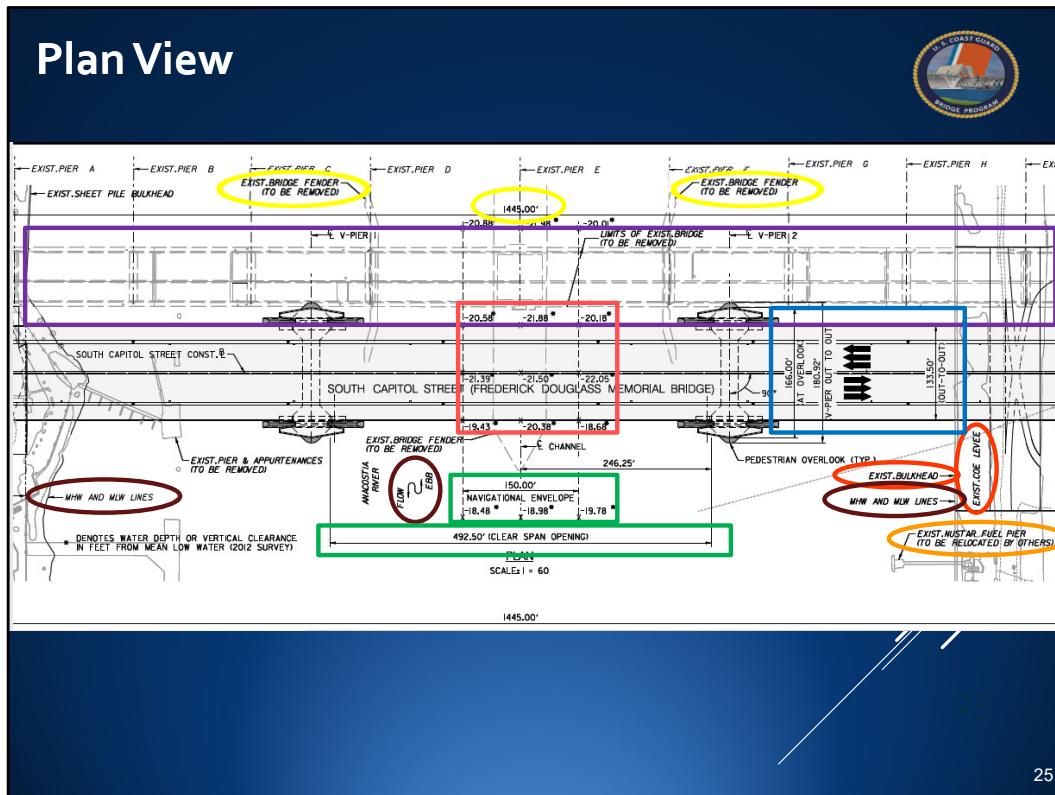


Here we have a plan sheet for the Frederick Douglass Memorial Bridge in Washington DC depicting the plan and elevation views on a single plan sheet. This project involved replacing the existing drawbridge with a higher level fixed bridge. This plan sheet has been cropped just a bit at the bottom to make it easier to read so you won't see the entire title block. You'll see the plan view on the top half of the sheet and an elevation view on the bottom half. Let's first review the top which depicts the plan view against the job aid starting on page 3. The first requirements are for the graphic bar scale and north arrow, both shown in red. In blue we next see the applicant has identified the adjacent property owners on the four corners of the proposed bridge. We also see the existing shorelines notated in green and the ebb and flow symbol for the waterway in purple.

Plan View



Here I zoomed in even more so you can better see in blue that the adjacent property owners are clearly indicated on both sides of the abutment, and in green we can see how the existing shorelines are identified, in this case as bulkheads. The next requirement from the checklist is for mean high and mean low waterlines. Since this is a bulkhead they're shown as one and the same here in red which is allowed on the checklist. Also note in purple the applicant identified and existing pier that will be removed during construction of the new bridge.



Again I've cropped this same plan view a bit more to make it easier to see.

On the right we can see the east bank of the project is also defined in red by a bulkhead, and also on the right in red you'll see the plan sheet labels the existing Army Corps of Engineer's levee on the southeast river bank abutment.

Below that in orange you can also see an existing fuel pier which was to be relocated before the new bridge was built on the bottom right. These items are all valuable information for mariners to see that the Coast Guard does like to include when they advertise these plans by issuing a public notice.

In brown we again see the ebb and flood for the channel, and also in brown the mean high and mean low waterlines for both sides of the river.

In this example no portions of the existing bridge will remain in place, so this optional question on the job aid is not applicable, but the purple box towards the top depicts the grayed out dashed lines which represent the existing draw bridge that will be removed. The job aid asks that this be shown in a "discernable method". This can be by use of a lighter gray color, use of dashed lines, or like in this case use of a hybrid of the two. All are correct so long as they indicate the existing to-be-removed bridge from the proposed bridge in a discernable way.

The job aid asks for the principle dimensions. The overall length of the bridge is listed at the top center in yellow as 1445.0 ft. Also in yellow at the top the applicant notes where the existing bridge fenders are to be removed.

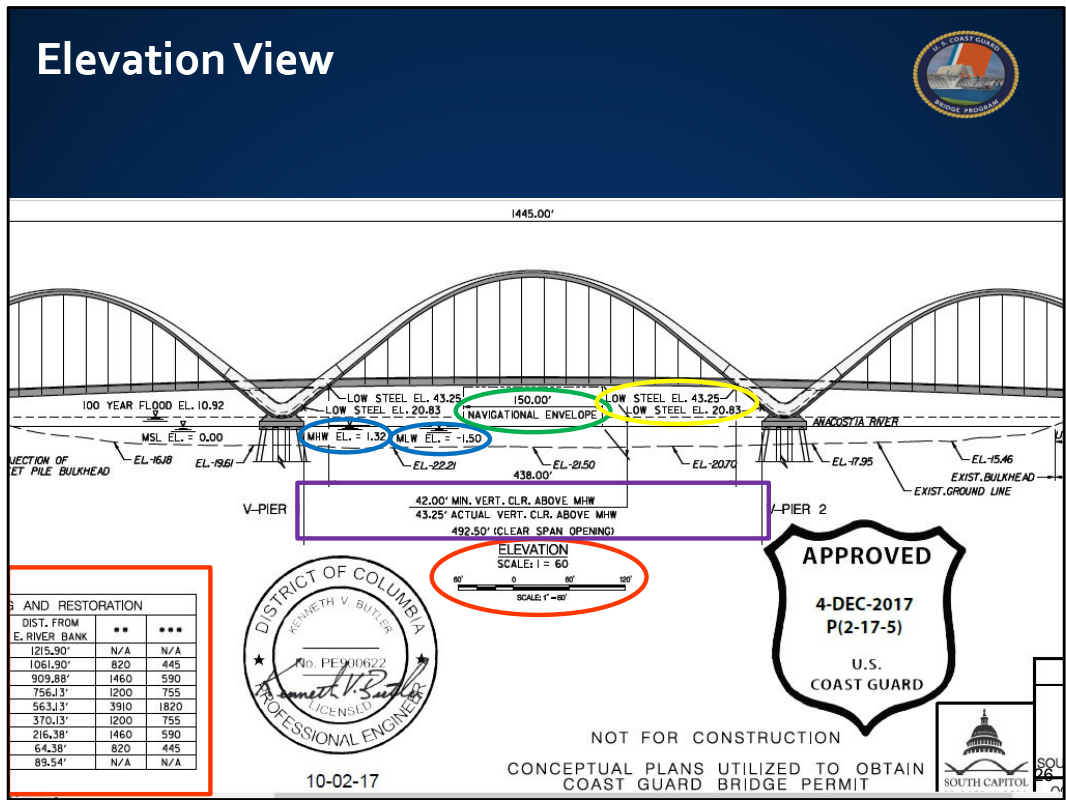
The blue box towards the right indicates where you'll find the width of the bridge, which in this case varies between 133.5 on the right of the blue box to 166.0.

This bridge project will not have a fender system, so identifying the location of the bridge protective system, piles cables, etc., is not applicable for this project, but if it were the location would also need to be shown.

The horizontal clearances are called out in the green box, with 150.00 ft of horizontal clearance in the navigation channel, and 492.50 ft clear span opening (pier to pier)

And lastly, the small red box identifies the varying channel depths between 18 to 22 ft.

As you can see, there's still a lot going on here so simplifying plans as best we can while still meeting the requirements is always preferred.

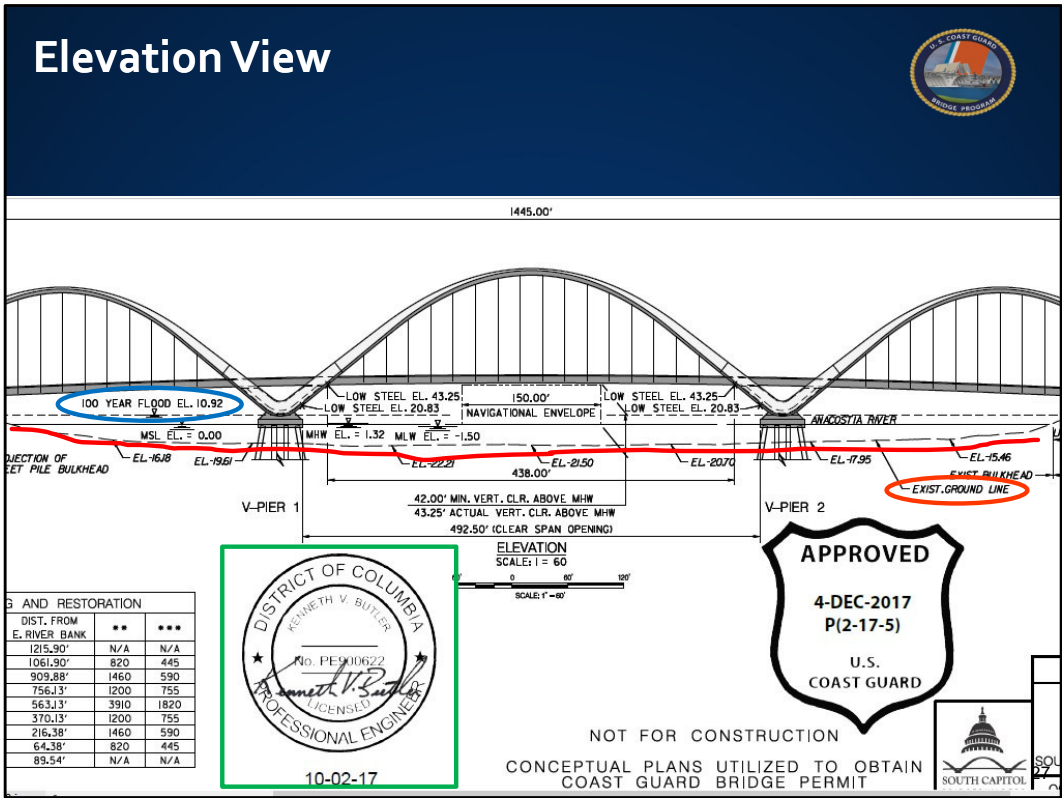


Lets now take a look at the elevation view requirements for a plan sheet. This elevation view is the bottom portion of that same original combined plan sheet. Here again you can see in red the graphic bar scale is present in the center. Both bridge piers require fill so the applicant added a table, also indicated here by the red box, with the amounts of fill at the bottom left of the plan sheet.

In blue we find the MHW and MLW elevation lines. The difference between the two is almost 3 feet.

The navigational opening is again depicted in green as 150.00 ft of horizontal clearance in the channel. In the purple box the minimum vertical clearance above MHW is shown as 42.0 ft, but its also shown as 43.25' at the actual centerline of the channel. They also labeled in the bottom of the purple box the clear span horizontal clearance at low steel between the piers as 492.5 ft. In yellow you'll find the low steel elevation in the navigation span for the roadway at 43.25 ft, and again at the base of the pier as 20.83 ft.

The checklist would next ask about drawbridges but since this bridge is no longer a draw bridge that requirement becomes not applicable.



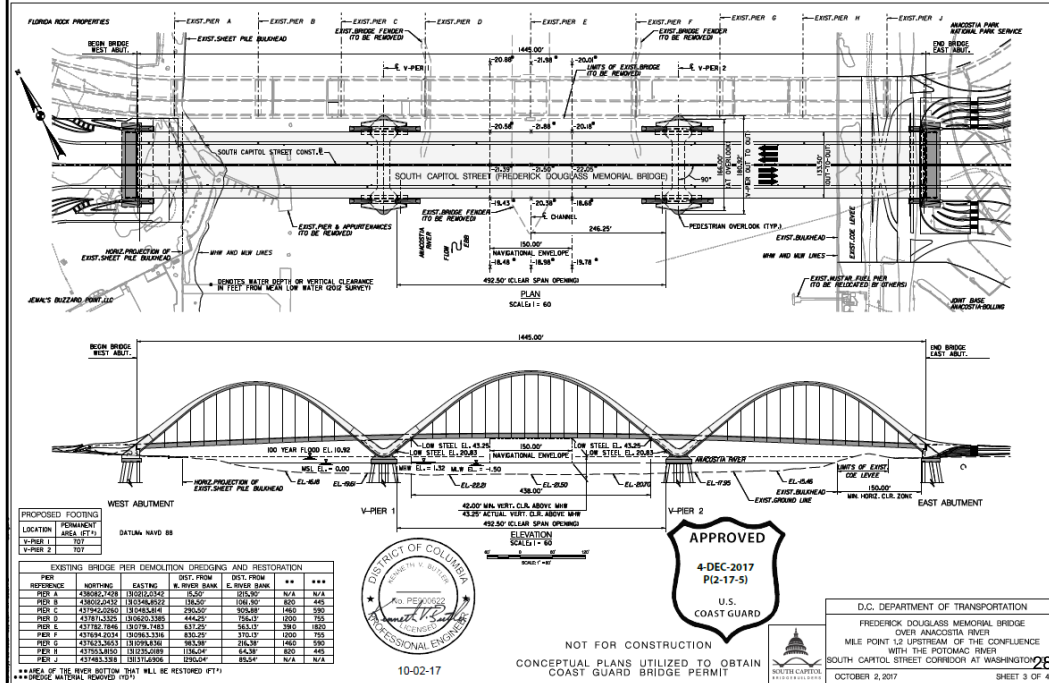
Looking at the same plan sheet we continue with the elevation view requirements and just above the red line I've drawn here we can clearly see the existing contour of the waterway bottom which is the dashed line they labeled here as the existing ground line.

In blue the 100-year flood elevation is identified on the west side of the structure as 10.92 ft.

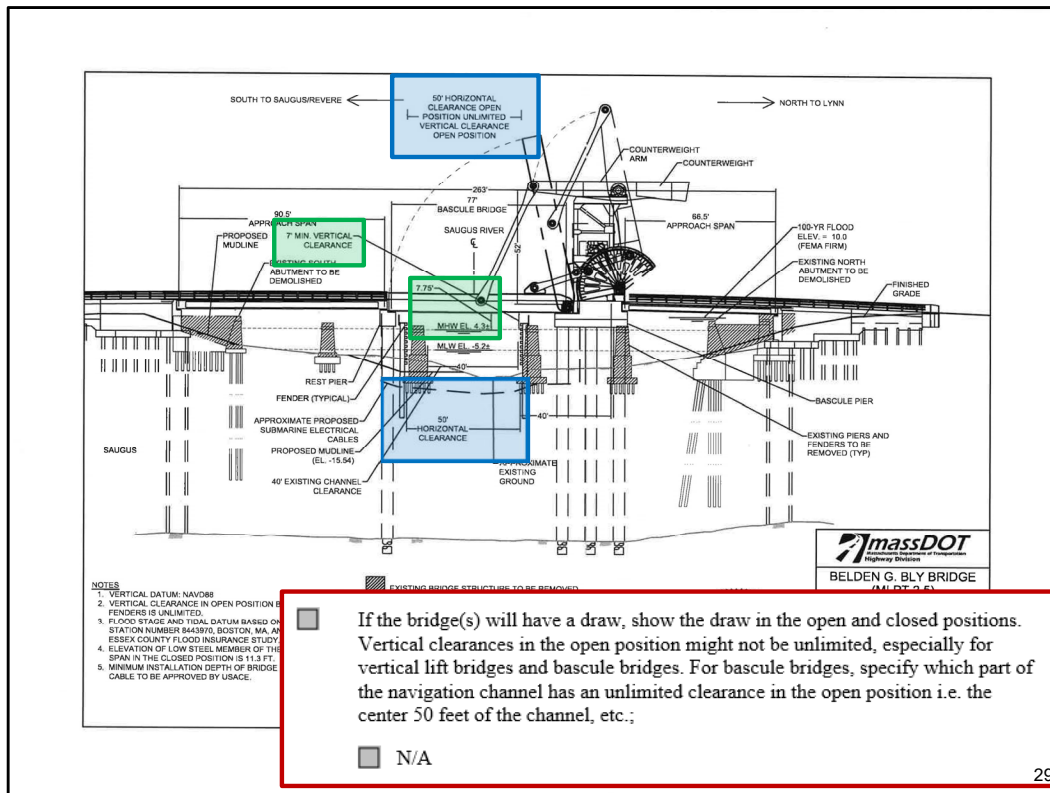
This bridge will not have a permanent traveler system, so that requirement on the job aid is not applicable. If there was one though it must also be depicted.

In green you can also see the required professional engineer stamp and signature on this plan sheet. This is a requirement for all plan sheets prior to Coast Guard approval.

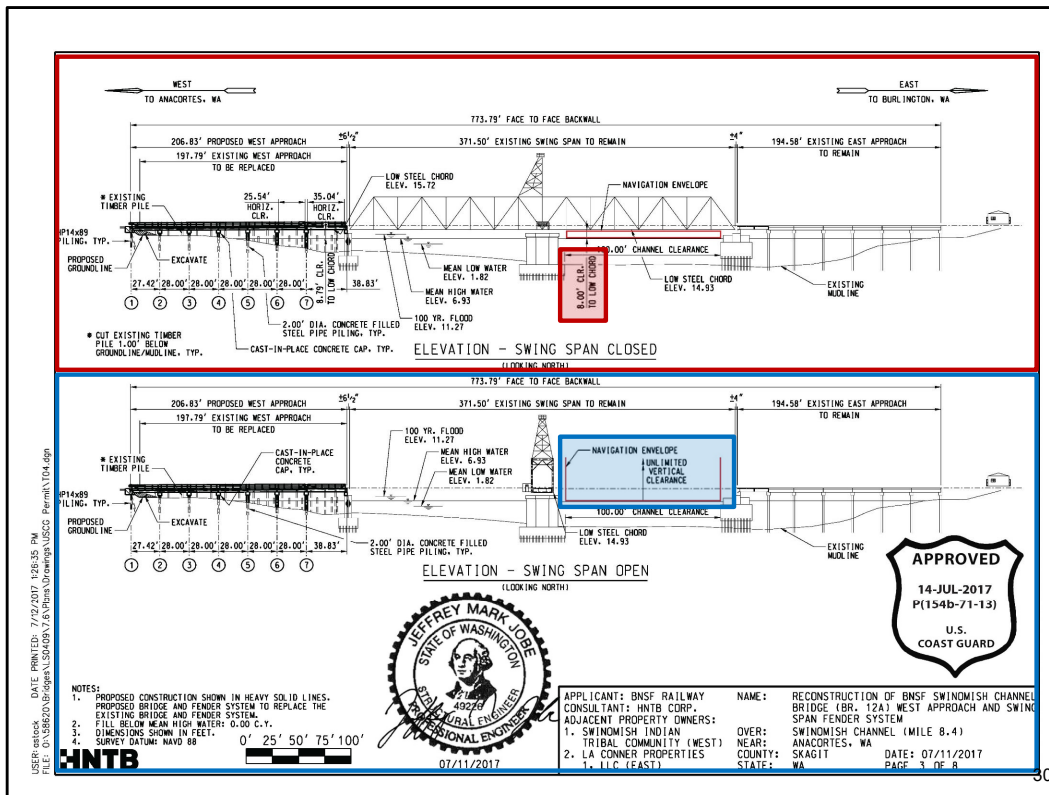
Plan and Elevation Views



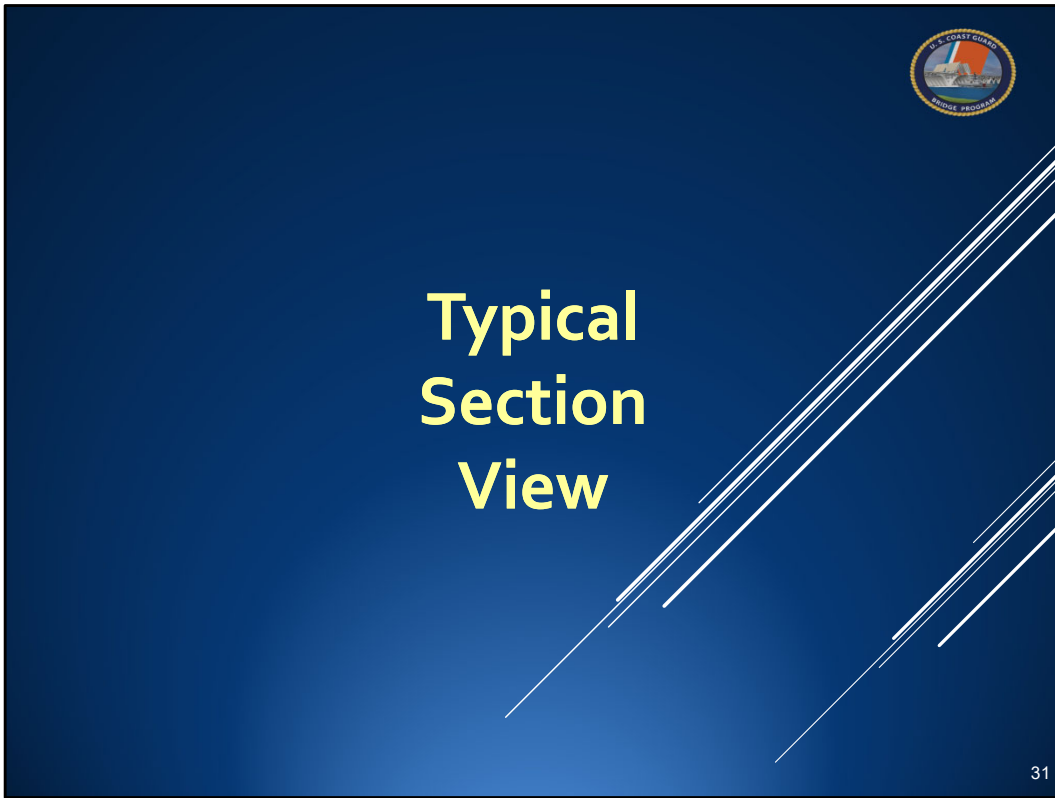
Now that we've looked at each requirement for both plan and elevation views, let's revisit the plan and elevation view parallel to each other. Looking at this plan sheet we see the applicant captured all the requirements needed for both the plan view and elevation view on a single page. There were only four total plan sheets required for this complex project. Ok, as Jim stated earlier, I know this is like drinking from a fire hose so I'll pause here for a second and ask if there are any questions at this point?



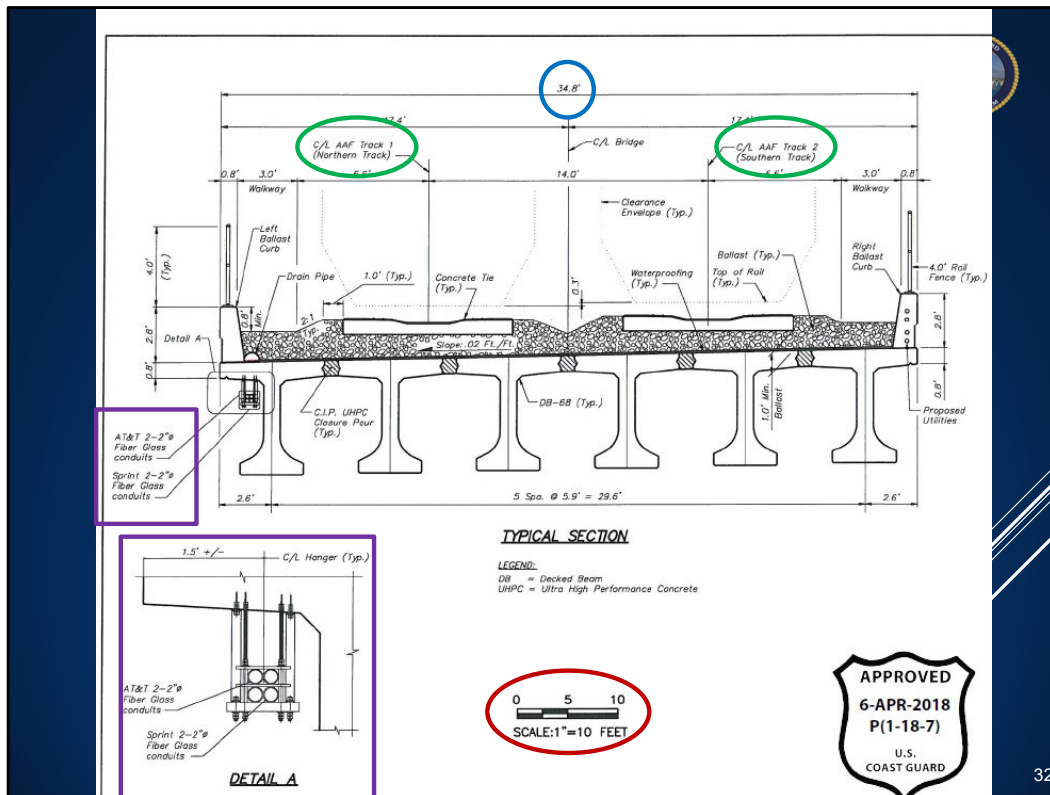
Now we'll take a quick look at some of the differences for plan sheets for a moveable span bridge. Here is an example of a plan sheet for a bascule drawbridge. The plan sheet job aid identifies the requirement for moveable span bridges, shown here in the red box, to depict the draw in both the open and closed positions. For bascule bridges, we also ask the applicant to specify which parts of the channel have unlimited clearance in the open position since that is often limited. On this plan sheet you can see in the blue boxes there is 50 ft of horizontal clearance available when the bascule leaf is in the open position providing unlimited vertical clearance. When closed, in green we see the bridge allows for a minimum vertical clearance of only 7 ft near the pier, and 7.75 ft in the channel at mean high water.



Here's another example of a movable bridge, this time showing a swing bridge in both the closed (top view in red) and open (bottom view in blue) positions. Looking at both you can see how the vertical clearance changes in the navigation channel from 8.0 ft in the closed position on top to unlimited in the open to navigation position on the bottom.



We'll now take a look at the typical section view requirements which offers a cross view of the bridge.



The requirements for the “Typical Section View” are found on page 5 of the plan sheet job aid.

Similar to other plan sheets, I’ve cropped it a bit for easier viewing. Again we require a graphic bar scale which is shown in red

In blue it shows the out to out width of the structure which in this example is 34.8’

This plan sheet is actually for a railroad bridge. In green they depict the northern track (on the left) and southern track (on the right). In some instances, a bridge may have portions where the bridge is wider at certain spots. An example would be if there’s a pedestrian overlook that is wider on a bridge pier. We ask that you please note and depict such special instances on the plan sheet as well.

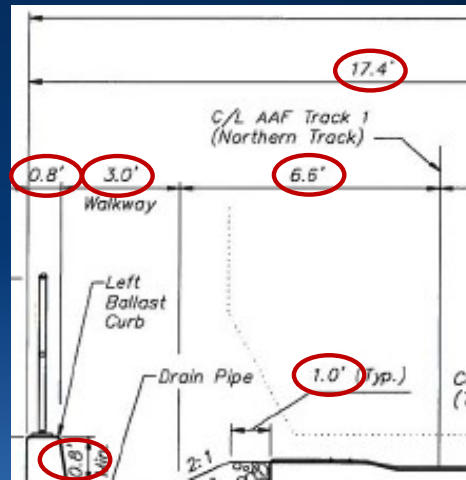
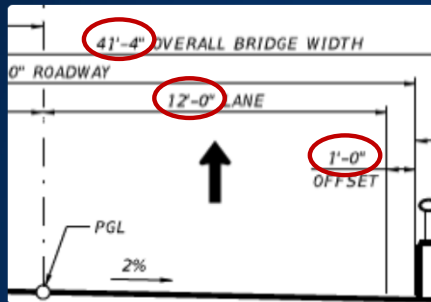
This plan sheet also points out in the purple box on the bottom labeled Detail A an expanded view for utilities on the bridge such as the Fiber Glass Conduits. When we speak to appurtenances to the bridge such as this it is the one area on the plan sheets where we do not require measurements be in decimal form like we do for all other measurements. We allow for normal industry nomenclature such as an eight and a half inch water line, a 2x6 inch wooden post, or in this case a 2 foot 2 inch conduit line. Otherwise though we require all measurements in decimal format.

Typical Section View – Use Decimal Format



YES

NO



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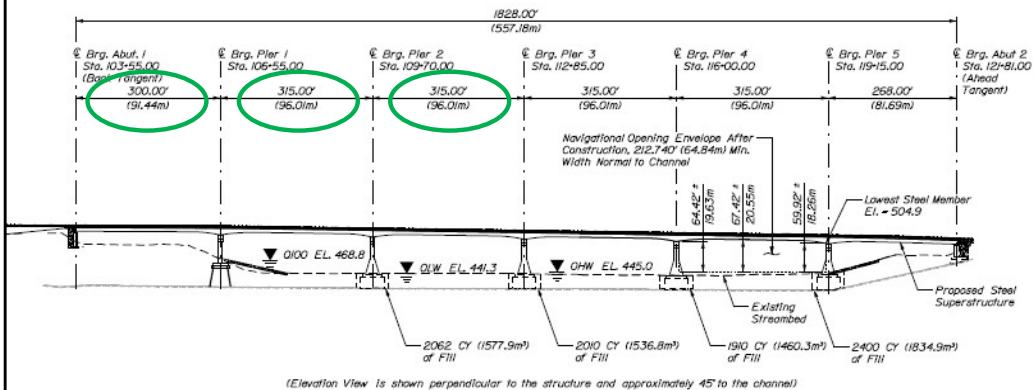
Again, please use decimal format when depicting measurements. Looking to the left we see an example of how not to list the measurements, and on the right we see the required decimal format.

International Bridges



for flood elevation.
 † Guard is not
 approving fill and
 quantities.

□ Show all dimensions and distances in U.S. linear feet in decimal form (versus feet and inches). For international bridges show all dimensions in both linear feet and meters.



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PLAN

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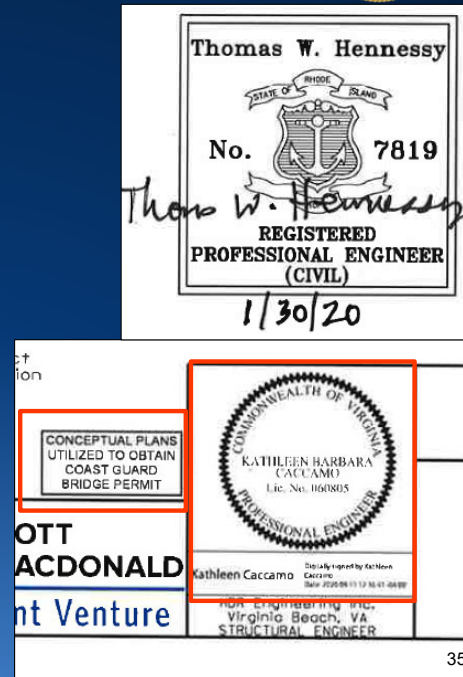
As you can see from this cutout from a plan sheet for an international bridge, there are specific requirements for international bridges that all dimensions and distances be depicted in both linear feet on top and meters on the bottom (see the dimensions circled in green)

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



PE SIGNATURE

- ▶ All plan sheets must bear the date, signature and stamp of the PE.
- ▶ PE's are encouraged to add "Conceptual plans utilized to obtain Coast Guard Bridge Permit."
- ▶ FHWA Office of Federal Lands, contact BRG-2 for further assistance



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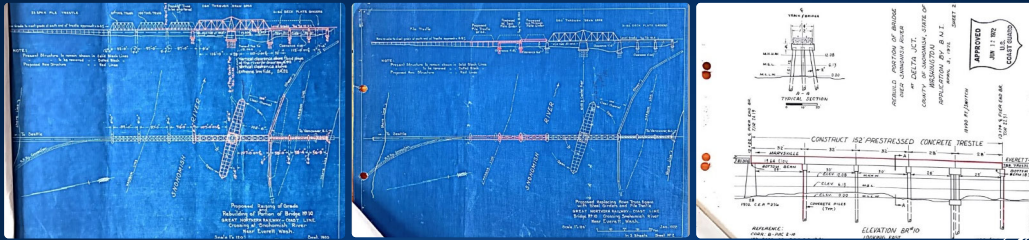
It is Coast Guard Bridge Program policy that prior to permit issuance all plan sheets must bear the date, signature and stamp of a Professional Engineer

PE's are encouraged to add "Conceptual plans utilized to obtain Coast Guard Bridge Permit" if desired.

If there's ever a project that involves the FHWA Office of Federal Lands, we ask that you coordinate with the local bridge office for specific requirements.



Supplementing vs Superseding for Modifications



- Used for modification projects that require amending an existing bridge permit
- Early coordination with the Coast Guard is key

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The last thing I'd like to discuss is we ask that you please be sure to reach out to your local Coast Guard District Bridge Office early in your plan sheet develop process for modification projects to existing bridges that will result in a permit amendment. The reason being we must ensure that plan sheets properly depict the proposed permit action taking into consideration any existing plan sheets that will either be supplemented or superseded, or a combination of being both supplemented and superseded. Being able to supplement existing plans requires the existing plans to be complete enough to show all necessary attributes in a proper manner. Each modification project is usually unique and the requirements are often complex so early coordination is key to avoiding potential delays. On this slide the plan sheet on the right was used to supplement the two existing plan sheets to its left for a bridge that was built in back in 1921. We could only do this because the plan sheets on the left were available and showed enough detail of what currently exists and how the proposed modification would alter it.

USCG BRIDGE PROGRAM PLAN SHEET IN'S AND OUT'S



Bridge Permit Application Plan Sheet Job Aid



Project Name: _____

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So to recap, everything I just covered is found in this handy dandy document we call the Bridge Permit Application Plan Sheet Job Aid. As plan sheets are developed, please reach back to the Coast Guard District Bridge Office with any questions.