Stream Bank Stabilization Permitting





The Flood Control Act

- The Flood Control Act (IC 14-28-1) was enacted in 1945 as a way to mitigate for "the loss of lives and property caused by floods and the damage resulting from floods".
- The Flood Control Act encourages wise use of the floodway to:
 - · Minimize increased flood levels
 - Minimize injury or loss of human life
 - Reduce risk to private and public property
 - Minimize the loss of fish, wildlife, and botanical resources as a result of constructing in the floodway





Jurisdiction Under the Flood Control Act

- The Flood Control Act requires the prior approval of the DNR, Division of Water for construction in the floodway including an obstruction, fill, excavation, or the construction of a building.
- Typical examples of floodway projects subject to DNR review and approval include:
 - Fill, excavation, and/or land grading
 - Bank stabilization
 - Construction of bridges and private access crossings
 - Construction or reconstruction of buildings
 - Fencing



Floodplain = Floodway + Flood Fringe

What is a floodplain?

- The floodplain can be defined as "the area adjoining a river or stream that has been or may be covered by floodwater".
- The floodplain is divided into two parts: floodway and flood fringe.
- The amount of flooding used to establish permitting jurisdiction is known as the regulatory flood.

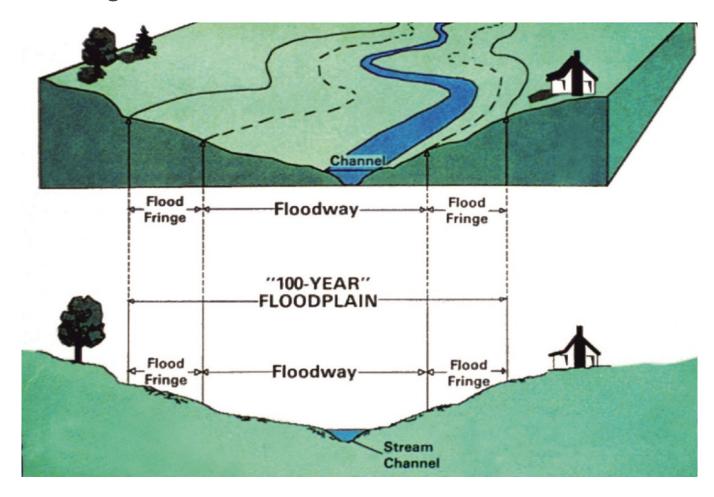
What is the floodway?

- The floodway includes the channel of a river or stream; AND
- The parts of the floodplain adjoining the channel that are reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the peak flow of the regulatory flood of any river or stream".



Floodplain = Floodway + Flood Fringe

- The state's jurisdiction under the Flood Control Act is limited to the floodway.
- A floodway exists for all waterways, even if it has not been mapped.
- If a project is proposed in an unmapped area, consultation with the Division of Water staff is advised.





Flood Control Act Exemptions & General Licenses

Exemptions (IC 14-28-1-22)

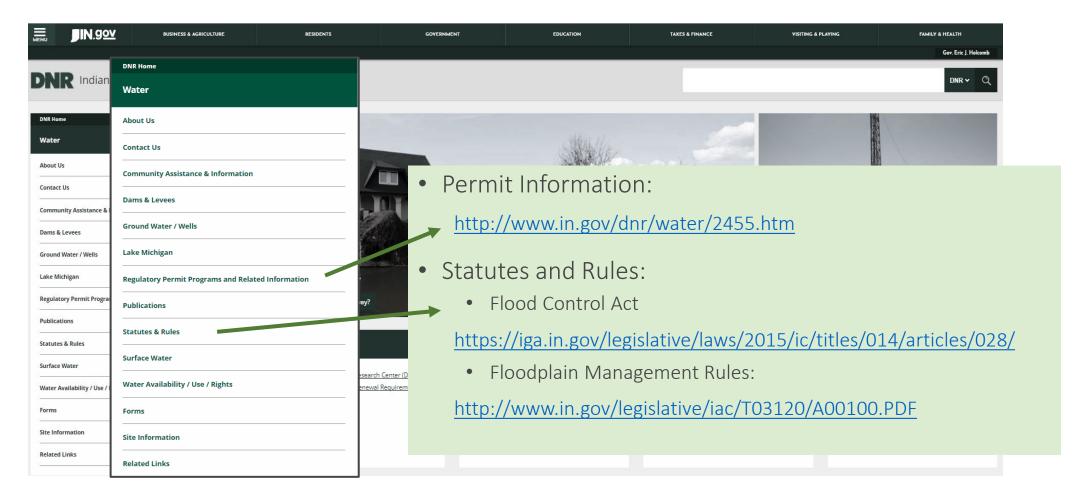
- Work along a stream with an upstream drainage area less than 1 mi²
- State or County Rural Bridge Projects where the drainage area < 50 mi²
- Certain County Drainage Board projects along streams < 10 miles in length
- Certain Surface Mining Activity
- Development and maintenance of: crops, pastures, forests, and park and recreational uses (312 IAC 10-4-2)
- Removal of Logjams and Woody Debris

General Licenses (312 IAC 10-5)

- Utility Line Crossings
- Wetland Restoration
- Outfall Structures
- Creek Rock Removal
- Recreational Prospecting (panning for gold)
- Removal of Logjams and Woody Debris from a Salmonid Stream or a Natural, Scenic, or Recreational River or Stream

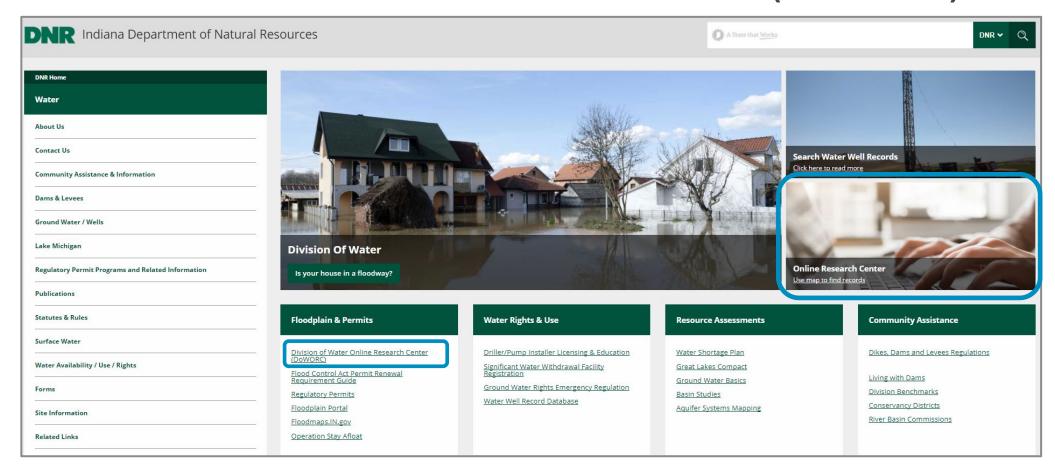


Division of Water Homepage





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Stream Bank Stabilization Projects

2-11-3 Minimum Required Information by Project Type

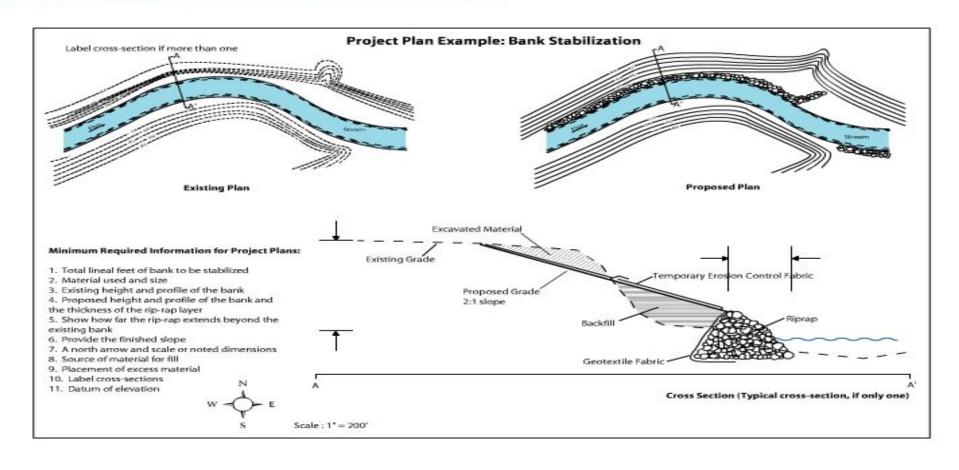
Bank Stabilization - View Example Plan

Minimum Required Information for Bank Stabilization Plans:

- Total lineal feet of bank to be stabilized
- Material used and size
- Existing height and profile of the bank
- Proposed height and profile of the bank and the thickness of the riprap layer
- Show how far the riprap extends beyond the existing bank
- Provide the finished slope
- A north arrow and scale
- Source of material for fill
- Placement of excess material
- Label cross-sections
- Datum of elevation

BANK STABILIZATION

View example project description | View list of items required for all plans







Contact Us

Web: http://www.in.gov/dnr/water/

Email: water inquiry@dnr.IN.gov

Phone: 877-928-3755 (toll-free)

Questions about permitting requirements can be directed to the Technical Services section of the Division of Water.

See the <u>Statutes/Rules section</u> for specific information on the DNR's permitting jurisdiction.