What To Expect When You’re Constructing
Agenda

**Floodplain**
- What is the NFIP?
- What is a Floodplain?
- Floodmaps
- Requirements
  - State
  - Local
- Tools

**401/404**
- Background
- What does 401 regulate?
- NWP and General WQC
- Applying for a 401 WQC
- One-step removal and gravel excavation
A Floodplain is the low-lying area adjacent to a river or stream that is subject to periodic flooding.

The Floodway carries the most water at the highest velocities. It is the most dangerous area during a flood.
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
• A voluntary program based on a mutual agreement between the federal government and the local community:

• In exchange for adopting & enforcing a Floodplain Management ordinance, federally-backed flood insurance is made available to property owners throughout the community

• The NFIP aims to reduce future flood damage by identifying flood risks (i.e. flood maps), regulating floodplain development, and providing insurance in participating communities.
“The Stool”

NFIP

- Floodplain Identification And Mapping
- Flood Insurance
- Flood Mitigation
- Floodplain Management
Floodplain management should be viewed as a public safety program – People have to be aware of a risk to take action to protect themselves.

12 inches of fast-moving water can carry away a small car.

6 inches of fast-moving water can knock over and carry away an adult.

18-24 inches of fast-moving water can carry away most large SUVs, vans, and trucks.

Do You Really Know How Deep the Water is?
Terms to Know

• 1% or greater chance flood - Formerly called the 100-year flood
• Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHAs) - The area that will be inundated by the flood event having a 1% or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.
• Base Flood Elevation (BFE) - The computed elevation to which floodwater is anticipated to rise during the 1% chance flood.
• Development - Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations or storage equipment or materials.
Flood Maps

- FEMA produced Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for all communities in the Commonwealth.
- FIRMs show:
  - The 1% or greater chance of flooding
  - Base flood elevations (in AE zones only)
  - Regulatory floodways
  - May show community landmarks
- The SFHAs shown on the community FIRM are the areas where development is regulated at the State & Local levels
The Flood Insurance Study (FIS) is the technical flood-risk data that is used to administer the NFIP requirements.
What do the Zones Mean?

- Zone AE
  - High Risk
- Zone A
  - High Risk
- Zone X (shaded)
  - Moderate Risk
- Zone X
  - Low Risk
Low Risk ≠ No Risk
NFIP Requirements

- All building lowest floors (including utilities, mechanical equipment, and ductwork) must be elevated or protected to at or above the BFE.
Residential Development

Community Freeboard

Top of Lowest Floor

BFE

Flood Vents

Kentucky
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State Permitting
Permitting Requirements

• A state and local floodplain permit is required for all development along or across a stream in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) or that area inundated by the 1-percent annual chance flood.
  – SFHAs are area inundated by the 1-percent annual chance flood.
    • They are designated as A and AE zones on the community’s Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)
  – Up to one square mile drainage area
  – Some exceptions may apply

• Local floodplain ordinances may be more stringent than state or federal regulations
Floodways

• Nothing may be placed within a floodway that will cause any rise in Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
  – Engineering analysis required
    • Engineer should complete a ‘No-Rise’ Certificate

• In Zone A SFHAs (areas where no floodway is identified), proposed encroachments (fill, construction, etc.) must not result in more than 1 foot increase in BFE
Tips for State Floodplain Permits

• Provide site map and FIRM of proposed site
• Provide latitude/longitude of proposed site
  – Submit site and development plans
• Describe the type development
  – Fill, structure, streambank stabilization, etc.
• Provide public notice
• Provide proof of easement rights
  – Owner/permittee must initial/acknowledgement
• The applicant and local floodplain administrator signatures should be present on application
Tips for State Floodplain Permits


- Note: Application for permit to construct along or across a stream and Water Quality Certification are the same application
  - Also note: Stormwater control may be required
Local Permitting
People want to hear from their officials!

- FEMA Flood Risk Survey Results:
  - People overwhelmingly prefer local media as a source of information about flood risk in general.
  - One in four survey respondents reported looking for flood risk information.
  - Frequent flood risk communication is associated with greater flood risk awareness.

![Top 5 Methods for Communities to Get Risk Information](chart1.png)

![Mitigation Activities Frequently Taken by the Public](chart2.png)
Local Responsibilities

• The authority to regulate floodplains is under the local jurisdiction. You are enforcing the local FDPO regulations, not FEMA’s.
  – This gives the local community the ability to adopt more stringent requirements in the SHFAs.
  – Reduces community risk as a whole
Local Ordinances

• All communities participating in the NFIP have a local Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance (FDPO)

• Local FDPO includes:
  – Authorization & Purpose
  – Definitions
  – Provisions (where it applies)
  – Administrator duties
  – Development Requirements
Why do we issue permits?

• Permits are a tool to help ensure protection for property owners and governmental entities

• May be required by federal, state, local agencies depending on activity
Local Permitting Basics

• Local FDPOs may go above & beyond State requirements. Local permit applications are an NFIP requirement to ensure that development meets local ordinance requirements.

• Things to consider:
  – Type of development
  – Flood zone & Floodway
  – Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
  – Freeboard, setbacks, etc.
  – Structure’s lowest floor
  – Cost vs. Market Value
    • Is this Substantial?

• A local permit must be issued in conjunction with State permit.
  – If not, State permit is null & void.
Substantial Damage / Substantial Improvement

• Substantial Damage:
  – Cost of the post damage repair equals or exceeds 50% of the structures pre-damage market value.

• Substantial Improvement:
  – Cost to rebuild/improve a structure in the floodplain, damaged or not, equal or exceeds 50% of the market value prior to start of work.

• SD/SI Determination can only be made at the local level
  – State or FEMA cannot
Factors

Factors that may result in Substantial Damage

– Flooding Above 1\textsuperscript{st} Floor
– Extended Duration
– High Velocities
– Damage of any origin
  • Tornado
  • Fire
  • High Winds
  • Earthquake
Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC)

• Many flood insurance policy holders unaware that:
  – They have ICC Coverage
  – Up to $30,000 to be used for elevation, demolition, relocation, or floodproofing (non-residential)
  – NOT a grant; ICC is a claim
  – Claims file with insurance company

*Note: Structure must be in SFHA, must be insured, and must be declared substantially damaged.
Changing the Map - Community Responsibilities

• Local Administrator should assist community members in filling out LOMC applications.
  – Application itself is the responsibility of the property owner to file.

• Local communities are responsible for maintaining all copies of LOMC issued by FEMA.
  – Can be filed with Planning & Zoning or with Floodplain Administrator
  – Copies of LOMC can be obtained from FEMAs Map Service Center
### Changing the Map - Forms

<table>
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### Other Supporting Documents
- Map of the location (FIRMette)
- Material to verify the ground elevation for the property
- Documentation that shows the surveyed location of the property
- Documentation that shows the location of a property on an effective FIRM.
- No-Rise Certificate
Local Floodplain Coordinator

- All participating communities have a local floodplain coordinator
  - Helps community members identify if they are in a floodplain or not. Also helps with floodplain permitting at the State & Local levels.

- or -
Google: “Local Floodplain Coordinator Kentucky”
Special Permitting Cases
Historic Structures

• May be exempted from the Substantial Damage/Substantial Improvement requirements
• Must be listed on either a Federal or State Register of Historic Places
• Two main restrictions:
  – Repairs or improvements must not preclude the structures listing on the Register
  – Repairs or improvements must be the minimum necessary to preserve the historic character
• External additions are not allowed while using the exemption
Recreational Vehicles

• RVs are allowed in floodplains with the following requirements:
  – Must be self propelled or pulled with light weight truck
  – Must be road worthy and fully licensed for highway use
  – Must be on site for less than 180 consecutive days
  – Attached to the site using quick disconnect utilities
  – No permanent additions
Fill

• Fill is allowed in the floodplain with a permit
• In a floodway requires a ‘No-Rise’ certificate completed by a Professional Engineer
• Best Practice: Top of Fill should be above BFE
  – Complete LOMC to remove fill from floodplain
Floodplain Tools
Tools help inform citizens that a risk exists
KDOW Water Maps

- Risk MAP Portal
- Water Health Portal
- KY Watershed Viewer
- KDOW Story Maps
- Special Use Waters
- Drought Viewer
- FEMA Flood Map
- Project Updates

http://watermaps.ky.gov
Risk MAP Portal

- Statewide floodplains in a single map
  - Displays the same floodplain as the FEMA GeoPlatform Map
- Phase I: Zone A BFE (60+ counties)
  - 1% annual chance BFE determinations in the A Flood Zones with a simple click on the stream centerline
  - Hydrologic & Hydraulic reports and models available for download
  - FIS and Shapefiles also available
- Phase II and Beyond
  - Hydraulic models and BFE determination available statewide
  - Depth grids and other RiskMAP products
  - Dam safety information

http://watermaps.ky.gov/RiskPortal/
FEMA Map Service Center

- FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL)
  - National source for All Digital FIRM layers
    - Includes LOMC locations and dates
    - Links to download LOMC documents
    - DFIRM County GIS Data download
    - Links to an image file of the effective panels
  - Available Online, in ArcMap, or in Google Earth

- [https://msc.fema.gov/portal](https://msc.fema.gov/portal)
FIRM Panels

- FIRM Panels are the legal regulatory documents for floodplain management.
- They are usually 24" x 36" and not something the average user can easily print.
- Making copies is also difficult for communities.
- Providing a map is challenging for communities and citizens during floodplain applications.

[Image of FIRM Panel]

[Logo: Kentucky - Unbridled Spirit]
FIRMette Tool

• FIRMette Tool allows you to print sections of the FIRM instead of entire panel
  – Maps can then be provided with permit applications or LOMCs

• FIRMette includes the required legal language to be a regulatory document
401 / 404
Programs
Certification – CWA § 401(a)(1)

• Any applicant for a **Federal license or permit** to conduct any **activity** including the construction or operation of a facility, which may result in any **discharge** into **navigable waters**, shall obtain a **certification from the state** where the discharge originates stating that the discharge will comply with applicable CWA and state provisions.

• Any **federal license or permit** - includes 404 (dredge and fill), FERC (hydroelectric), Section 10 (navigable waters), and others.

• **Certification** - that the **activity** and subsequent operation will comply with state WQ standards: protect designated uses, meet criteria, and comply with anti-degradation policy.
What does 401 Water Quality Certification Regulate?
Specifically for 401:

- 401 KAR 09:010
  - Public Notice
- 401 KAR 9:020
  - WQC Fees and Timetable
Which waters do we regulate?
404 Regulated Activities
Dredge and Fill
Stream Crossings/Bridges
Culverts
Other Common Projects

• Utility line projects
• Fill of wetlands
• Commercial/housing development
• Emergency watershed
Nationwide Permits and General Certifications
404 Nationwide Permits

• The Corps uses Nationwide Permits (NWP) and Individual Permits (IP) to regulate physical impacts to streams and wetlands.

• DOW must “certify” NWPs every 5 years when the USACE reissues.
  • Certify as written
  • Deny WQC for a NWP
  • Certify with conditions
NWP: Certify as Written

• If it qualifies for the USACE’s 404 NWP, it automatically qualifies for our general certifications

• Examples:
  – NW 11: Temporary Recreational Structures
  – NW 28: Modifications of Existing Marinas
  – NW 40: Agricultural Activities
NWP: Denied

- **Examples:**
  - NW 17: Hydropower projects
  - NW 43: Stormwater Management Facilities
  - NW 44: Mining Activities

- This does not mean you won’t get certified. Just that you have to get an individual certification instead.
NWP: Certified with Conditions

– The State of KY has the option to certify NWP with conditions.

– Examples:
  • Common limitations include:
    – Impacts no greater than ½ acre of wetland and 300lf of stream
    – Can not be within an OSRW
    – Can not be within a mitigation site
Other Conditions

- **NW 13: Bank Stabilization**
  - Can’t use creek rock, grouted rip rap, unformed concrete/asphalt or asphalt pieces
- **NW 29: Residential Developments**
  - No detention/retention basins in streams/wetlands
- **NW 36: Boat Ramps**
  - Must be less than 20ft. in width

- Have the option to require individual certification on most NWP's with conditions
Applying for a 401 WQC

- Fill out the Application for Permit to Construct Across or Along a Stream and/or Water Quality Certification
- Can be found on the DOW website
- Application will be reviewed for completeness
- If not complete, a Notice of Deficiency will be issued

- Project will be evaluated to determine the following:
  - Does it need a WQC?
  - Does it qualify for a NWP?
  - Is a Certification fee necessary?
Review of § 401 Application

States can review:
- long-term and indirect impacts
- 401(d) requires state to assure compliance with state surface water standards (401 KAR 10:031) in light of permitted “activity,” including minimum stream flows requirement.

Protect attainment of chemical criteria and the preservation of designated uses (401 KAR 10:026).
- Warm water aquatic habitat
- Cold water aquatic habitat
- Primary contact recreation
- Secondary contact recreation
- Domestic water supply
- Outstanding state resource water
Technical Information

- Name and length of stream(s) impacted
- Acres of wetland(s) impacted
- Before photographs
- Proposed Work Plans and Specifications
  - How will it be constructed?
    - Materials
- Construction schedule
- Structure details
- Revegetation plan
  - Species list (existing and proposed)
- Sediment & Erosion Control plan
- Mitigation Plan (includes monitoring requirements)
- Success Criteria
- Permanent Protection
  - Conservation Easement
  - Deed Restriction

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WQC Fees

1. Streams:
   1. $1,000 for an impact greater than 500 linear feet but less than 1,000 linear feet
   2. $2,500 for an impact of 1,000 linear feet to 5,000 linear feet
   3. $5,000 for an impact greater than 5,000 linear feet

2. Wetlands:
   1. $500 per acre of impacted wetland
   2. This fee shall not exceed $5000
Exempt from Certification Fee

- General WQC (NWP)
- Agricultural Operations
- Personal Residences
WQC Timetable

- Floodplains and WQC are together
  - Floodplains moves much faster than 401
- 30 days to determine if more info is needed
- Goal is to complete certification in 180 days
- Federal law gives us a year
WQC Timetable

- Timetable can “stop” for:
  - Waiting on applicant to respond to NOD
  - During the Public Notice
  - Waiting on certification fees
  - Time in which the certification, application, decision or related matter is the subject of litigation
I have my certification! Now what?

• Read ALL of your certification
• Submittals
  – What do you need to be giving to the DOW?
• Conditions
  – What are your restrictions?
• Monitoring?
  – What do you need to submit as a report? When? How many years of monitoring?
• Renewal
  – When/how do you get a renewal?
Mitigation
33 CFR 332

(a) Purpose. (1) The purpose of this part is to establish standards and criteria for the use of all types of compensatory mitigation, including on-site and off-site permittee-responsible mitigation, mitigation banks, and in-lieu fee mitigation to offset unavoidable impacts to waters of the United States authorized through the issuance of Department of the Army (DA) permits pursuant to section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) and/or sections 9 or 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 401, 403).
Mitigation
Types of Mitigation

• Mitigation Bank

• In-lieu Fee Program

• Permittee Responsible Mitigation
## Comparing Mitigation Options

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</table>
Mitigation in Kentucky

RIBITS
Regulatory In-lieu Fee and Bank Information Tracking System
Stream Maintenance
Watershed Friendly Stream Maintenance

Gravel mined and used on your property does not require a permit.

Reseed and mulch your work area once your project is complete to prevent sediment from washing into the stream.

Store fuel, debris, and mined gravel in an upland site, outside the floodplain.

Remove gravel from the bank or a nearby bridge.

Store log jam debris and other obstructions removed from the stream outside the floodplain.

Minimize disturbance of the Riparian Zone to prevent erosion and property loss.

Use sediment control measures like silt fences to prevent soils from entering the creek.

Avoid working in the stream during fish spawning season (April 15 - June 15).

Only excavate the top of the gravel bar, 12" above the water’s surface.

We All Live Downstream

That means that the water quality available to us is determined by our upstream neighbors.

MORE TIPS

Try to limit gravel removal to one excavation per year.

Gravel excavation should be conducted only during low-flow, preferably in late summer or fall.

Images courtesy of IAN.umces.edu/symbols
Scenario #X

- Stream stabilization project using rip-rap in a non-OSRW with less than 500 linear feet of impacts on one bank.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

Determine if any of the development area is located in an identified floodplain on a FIRM

• If no, no permit required

• If yes, obtain the following
  – State Floodplain Permit
  – Local Floodplain Permit

Water Quality

This qualifies for a Nationwide Permit #13 for bank stabilization

• Less than 500lf of bank disturbance

• Less than ½ acre of wetland disturbance
Scenario #X

- Residential home (slab on grade) being built in a floodplain on/near a stream where sewer and water lines are being installed via directional boring method below the stream.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

Home is in a floodplain so State and Local Permits required.
- The lowest floor must be built to at or above the BFE
  - Local may have higher standards
- State does have minimum drilling requirements that were not discussed here
  - Would be on state permit

Water Quality

No Water Quality Certification Required
- If all impacts to the streams are being done via directional boring, then no WQC would be required since there is no work in the actual stream.
Debris has backed up a stream, but the material can be reached from the bank. What permits do you need and where do you place the material?
Scenario Summary

**Floodplain**

No permit required if following the one-step removal guidelines

- Material must be removed from outside the floodplain
- No cutting down or building up stream bank to enter the stream

**Water Quality**

Is the stream an OSRW?

- If yes, contact the 401 WQC section
- If no, this can be done following the one-step removal guidelines
  - Avoid getting equipment into the stream
  - Work during low-flow
Scenario #X

- Residential house on a crawl space being built on/near a stream with no material being placed below the ordinary high water mark.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

Home is in a floodplain so State and Local Permits required.

• The lowest floor must be built to at or above the BFE
  – Local may have higher standards

• Flood vents are required
  – 1 square inch per square foot
  – Within 1 foot of grade

Water Quality

No WQC Required

• There is no work being done in the stream and/or wetlands.
Scenario #X

- A citizen wants to place a Recreational Vehicle (RV) in a floodplain on a temporary basis. What permits would they need and what are the requirements?
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

No permit for just the RV. Permit required for installing an RV pad or utilities.

• Must be road worthy
  – Self propelled or towable by a light duty truck
  – Fully licensed for highway use

• Must be on site less than 180 consecutive days

• Must have quick disconnect utilities

• No permanent additions
  – i.e. decks or patios

Water Quality

No WQC Required

• There is no work being done in the stream and/or wetlands.
Scenario #X

- Stream stabilization project in a non-OSRW using grouted rip-rap and impacting 300lf on one bank in a 3,500 acre drainage area.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

KDOW regulates up to 1 sq. mile drainage area (640 acres). Therefore floodplain permit required.

- Note: All mapped floodplains in KY are greater than 1 sq. mile drainage area.

Water Quality

Individual water quality certification required

- Grouted rip-rap is not allowed under DOW’s general certification for NWP #13
- Creek rock, poured/unformed concrete, poured asphalt, or asphalt pieces are also not allowed.
Scenario #X

• Non-Residential (Commercial) property being built in a 1 foot floodway 1 foot below BFE. This development relocated 500 linear feet of stream to the property boundary.
Floodplain

Development is in the floodway. Must show No-Rise in the BFE by a Professional Engineer
- No-Rise Certificate required

Development is below BFE. Must be floodproofed to 1 foot above BFE and certified by a Professional Engineer
- Floodproofing certificate required

Water Quality

Individual Water Quality Certification Required:
- This work impacted 500lf of stream which is over the thresholds for most of our NWPs
- Very few NWPs allow re-locating a stream
Scenario #X

- A Federally listed historic structure is being substantially improved in a 1% chance floodplain with a small 150 square foot addition for storage attached to the rear of the building. No streams or wetlands will be impacted.
Scenario Summary

**Floodplain**

With the building addition

- Does not qualify for historic structure exemption
  - Must meet all minimum NFIP requirements as if it is a new construction

With no building addition

- Qualifies for historic structure exemption
  - Must maintain historic character

**Water Quality**

No WQC Required

- There is no work being done in the stream and/or wetlands.
Scenario #X

• An accessory structure (garage) is being added in a floodplain along an OSRW stream.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

• Permits would be required
  – State Floodplain Permit
  – Local Floodplain Permit

• Must be:
  – Built of water resistant materials
  – Firmly anchored
  – Properly vented
  – Utilities installed above BFE
  – Never used for human habitation

Water Quality

No WQC Required

• Even though an OSRW is nearby, there is no work being done in the stream and/or wetlands.
• Dredging within a major waterway where the material is being released within the stream.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

Determine if any of the development area is located in an identified floodplain

- If no, no permit required
- If yes, obtain the following
  - State Floodplain Permit
  - Local Floodplain Permit

Water Quality

Individual Water Quality Certification Required

- There is a NWP for minor dredging and for minor discharge. However, dredging on major rivers often discharges amounts too great to qualify.
Scenario #X

- Filling in a floodplain and a small wetland area (2.5 acres) to elevate a building out of a floodplain.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

- Permits would be required
  - State Floodplain Permit
  - Local Floodplain Permit

- Note: Once the fill is placed, it is still considered in the floodplain until the maps are changed through the LOMC process.
  - Maps are considered correct until they are proven wrong

Water Quality

Water Quality Certification Required

- For either residential or commercial construction, only half an acre of wetland can be filled under a NWP. Greater than that must obtain an individual WQC.
Scenario #X

- A mobile home is being placed on dry stack blocks in an existing mobile home park 2 feet above the ground. There are no OSRWs or wetlands in the area near the mobile home park.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

Permits would be required
  – State Floodplain Permit
  – Local Floodplain Permit

Dry stack blocks NOT allowed
  • Must be mounted and anchored to a solid, permanent foundation

Must be 3 ft. above grade or above BFE
  • 2 ft. is not high enough unless above BFE

Water Quality

No WQC Required
  • Even though an OSRW is nearby, there is no work being done in the stream and/or wetlands.
Scenario #X

- A mobile home is being elevated above BFE on reinforced piers and properly mounted according to manufacture requirements.
**Scenario Summary**

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<tr>
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<th><strong>Water Quality</strong></th>
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</table>
Scenario #X

- A gas line is being trenched across a stream at multiple locations with each crossing being less than 50lf and the total impacts of all impacts totaling 250lf.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

Determine if any of the development area is located in an identified floodplain

• If no, no permit required
• If yes, obtain the following
  – State Floodplain Permit
  – Local Floodplain Permit
• State does have minimum drilling requirements that were not discussed here
  – Would be on state permit

Water Quality

This project qualifies for a NWP #12 for Utility Lines

• Can include multiple crossings
• No one crossing can be more than 50lf
• Total impacts of all crossings must not exceed 300lf
Scenario #X

- Water and Ethernet line is being installed simultaneously across a stream immediately above the low water levels. The banks will be armored to protect from erosion.
Floodplain

Determine if any of the development area is located in an identified floodplain

• If no, no permit required
• If yes, obtain the following
  – State Floodplain Permit
  – Local Floodplain Permit

• State does have minimum drilling requirements that were not discussed here
  – Would be on state permit

Water Quality

Depends:

• If the stabilization is less than 300lf of impact, NWP.
• If greater or within an OSRW, an individual WQC will be required.
Scenario #X

- Low Water Crossing across an OSRW stream. The ground elevation leading to the crossing is similar to existing conditions.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain
Determine if any of the development area is located in an identified floodplain
• If no, no permit required
• If yes, obtain the following
  – State Floodplain Permit
  – Local Floodplain Permit
• KDOW has a template for low water crossings in floodplains

Water Quality
Individual water quality certification required
• OSRWs always require an individual WQC regardless of the amount of impacts
Scenario #X

- A City/County owned bridge is being refurbished and will have the same function and footprint as before.
Scenario Summary

Floodplain

Determine if any of the development area is located in an identified floodplain

• If no, no permit required
• If yes, obtain the following
  – State Floodplain Permit
  – Local Floodplain Permit

Water Quality

This project qualifies for NWP #3 for maintenance

• The bridge will be used for the same purpose as before and without an increase in footprint
• If this were to change it may still qualify for NWP #14 for transportation projects
Congratulations!
You survived the scenarios.
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