ARTICLE 6. REQUIREMENTS FOR FLOOD PROTECTION AREAS

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§ 600. Flood Protection Areas

- 1. **Development** within a **flood protection area** shall comply with the requirements of <u>Article 6</u> of this **Ordinance**, and shall also meet any applicable requirements of <u>Article 5</u>, Article 7, and Article 9 of this **Ordinance**.
- All projects within a flood protection area shall comply with the requirements <u>Article 4</u> of this Ordinance.
- 3. All **applicants** shall submit the documents specified in <u>Article 3</u> to verify compliance with the requirements in <u>Article 6</u> of this **Ordinance**.
- Compliance with <u>Article 6</u> of this **Ordinance** shall not preclude the **applicant** from meeting all applicable federal, state, and local requirements including, but not limited to, the local **NFIP** regulations.
- 5. Any human-induced change in improved or unimproved real estate within the floodplain not considered to be development under this Ordinance, including substantial improvements, shall meet the requirements of the local jurisdiction's NFIP or other stormwater ordinance. Compliance with §601 and §602 of this Ordinance does not excuse the applicant from meeting all local requirements for participation in the NFIP.

§ 601. Requirements for Floodplain, Floodway, and Flood Protection Elevation Determination

- 1. For purposes of §601 and §602, the **floodplain** shall be the area determined in §601.3 and §601.4 and any inundation areas resulting from the **100-year flood elevation** determined in §601.5 of this **Ordinance**.
- Development within floodplains shall not:
 - A. Result in any new or additional expense to any **person** other than the **applicant** for **flood** protection or for lost environmental stream uses and functions; and
 - B. Violate §501.1 of this **Ordinance**.
- 3. Determination shall be made of the BFE, the boundary of the floodplain, and the limits of the floodway as shown on the effective FIS for Cook County and the regulatory floodplain shown on the FIRM, including any LOMC or LOMA that has been issued by FEMA.

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- Determination of the BFE in a floodplain shown on the FIRM associated with the effective FIS shall be determined for:
 - A. AE Zones by using the 100-year profile;
 - B. AH Zones by using the elevation noted on the applicable **FIRM**;
 - C. AO Zones by using the highest adjacent grade plus the depth number shown on the applicable FIRM, or two feet above the highest adjacent grade if no depth number is provided; and
 - D. For areas shown as A Zones on the effective FIRM, a BFE shall be determined by a project-specific floodplain study acceptable to either the District or an authorized municipality, utilizing the models listed in §601.6 and the study guidelines provided in the TGM. This study shall be approved by IDNR-OWR in cases where both:
 - (1) The drainage area is one (1) square mile or greater; and
 - (2) The development is associated with a permit that will be issued by IDNR-OWR.
- 5. When a known flood hazard is not identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area on the FIRM, the District or an authorized municipality may require the applicant to perform a project-specific study to determine the project-specific 100-year flood elevation. If the study determines the presence of floodplain or floodway areas, it shall be approved by IDNR-OWR in cases where both:
 - A. The drainage area is one square mile or greater; and
 - B. The **development** is associated with a permit that will be issued by **IDNR-OWR**.
- 6. **Project**-specific **floodplain** studies shall be performed by a **Professional Engineer** using the appropriate models when applicable:
 - A. TR-20, HEC-1, or HEC-HMS hydrologic model;
 - B. HEC-2 or HEC-RAS hydraulic model; or
 - C. A model or technique approved by the **District** and **IDNR-OWR**.
- 7. The applicant shall observe the regulatory floodway as designated by IDNR-OWR, which is delineated on the effective FIRM. If a floodway is not designated on the FIRM then the following shall apply:

- A. When the drainage area is greater than one square mile, then the **regulatory floodway** shall be deemed to be the limits of the **regulatory floodplain** and subject to all **floodway** requirements of this **Ordinance**; or
- B. When the drainage area is less than one (1) square mile, then a **floodway** designation is not required
- 8. The **regulatory floodway** may be re-designated by the **applicant**. For **floodways** where the drainage area is greater than one square mile, approval of the re-designation shall be required by **FEMA**, through a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (**CLOMR**) and/or Letter of Map Revision (**LOMR**). **IDNR-OWR** concurrence is also required by **FEMA** where a **regulatory floodway** is re-designated.
- The applicant shall determine the FPE, which shall be two feet above the highest 100year flood elevation as determined by:
 - A. The **BFE** associated with the effective **Cook County FIS**, including any **LOMC** that has been issued by **FEMA**; or
 - B. **Project**-specific **100-year flood elevation** developed in §601.5 of this **Ordinance**.

§ 602. Requirements for Development within the Floodplain

- For a new building or a foundation expansion of an existing building that increases the building footprint by the lesser of either twenty percent (20%) or 2,500 square feet, in aggregate, the proposed lowest floor shall be elevated to at least the FPE in accordance with the requirements specified in §602.9, §602.10, §602.11, and the local municipality's NFIP ordinance. A foundation expansion to an existing non-residential building that increases the building footprint by the lesser of either twenty percent (20%) or 2,500 square feet may be dry floodproofed in lieu of elevation to the FPE, in accordance with the municipality's NFIP ordinance.
- Floodproofing of residential structures does not exempt the applicant from meeting the elevation provisions of §602.1 or flood protection requirements of the local municipality's NFIP ordinance.
- 3. New building or foundation expansions to existing buildings that increases the building footprint by the lesser of either twenty percent (20%) or 2,500 square feet, in aggregate, with the lowest floor below the BFE, shall comply with the following:
 - A. The **lowest entry elevation**, shall be at or above the **FPE**;
 - B. Provide compensatory storage per §602.6 and §602.7 of this Ordinance;

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- C. Demonstrate that a building, and foundation below the BFE are reasonably safe from flooding per design standards requirements in Technical Bulletin 10 issued by FEMA; and
- D. Obtain a Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F) if the building is in the regulatory floodplain. Projects that obtain a LOMR-F shall maintain compliance with §602.3.C.
- 4. New accessory structures in the **floodplain** shall be regulated by the relevant **municipality** under its **NFIP** ordinance.
- New parking lots built below the 100-year flood elevation shall clearly post the potential flood hazard.
- 6. **Compensatory storage** shall be required for any fill, **structure**, or other material above grade in the **floodplain** that temporarily or permanently displaces **floodplain** storage volume. In addition, **compensatory storage** shall:
 - A. Equal at least 1.1 times the volume of **flood** storage lost below the **BFE**;
 - B. Be operational prior to placement of fill, **structures**, or other materials temporarily or permanently placed in the **floodplain**;
 - C. Be provided in the immediate vicinity of the **flood** storage lost, where practicable;
 - D. Be provided in addition to the required detention volume; and
 - E. Drain freely and openly to the waterway.
- 7. **Compensatory storage** shall be provided incrementally as follows:
 - A. All **floodplain** storage lost between the normal water level and the existing regulatory 10-year **flood** elevation shall be replaced below the proposed regulatory 10-year **flood** elevation and above the normal water level;
 - B. All **floodplain** storage lost between the existing regulatory 10-year **flood** elevation and the regulatory **100-year flood elevation** shall be replaced below the proposed regulatory **100-year flood elevation** and above the regulatory 10-year **flood** elevation; and
 - C. The additional **compensatory storage** required beyond a one to one (1:1) ratio may be placed above or below the proposed regulatory 10-year **flood** elevation.

- 8. **Compensatory storage** is not required for the **floodproofing** of existing **buildings** for the **floodplain** volume displaced by the **building**.
- New structures that are elevated, existing structures that are floodproofed, or foundation expansions shall:
 - A. Be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement;
 - B. Use **flood** resistant materials below the **FPE**;
 - Use construction methods and practices that do not increase the potential for increases in **flood** damage;
 - D. Elevate electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities to the **FPE** or higher;
 - E. Provide adequate access and drainage; and
 - F. Provide a backup power source that will activate without human intervention if electricity is required.
- 10. Any fill required to elevate a **building** must:
 - A. Extend ten feet beyond the foundation before the grade slopes below the 100-year flood elevation for buildings, unless it is demonstrated that the building is reasonably safe from flooding per design standard requirements in Technical Bulletin 10 issued by FEMA;
 - B. Be placed in layers no greater than six inches deep before compaction; and
 - C. Provide compensatory storage per §602.6 and §602.7 of this Ordinance.
- 11. When a **structure** is elevated by means other than filling:
 - A. The **lowest floor** of any **building** and all electrical, heating, ventilating, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment of any **structure** shall be located at or above the **FPE**;
 - B. Walls, stilts, piles, and other foundations below the **lowest floor** that are subject to **flooding** shall be designed so that hydrostatic forces on exterior walls are automatically equalized. A drainage system must be installed to remove floodwaters from the area interior to the **structure** foundation by non-mechanical means within a reasonable period of time after the floodwaters recede; and

- C. Compensatory storage for elevation of structures allowed in §602.11 of this Ordinance shall not be required.
- 12. All **CLOMR**, **LOMR**, and **LOMR-F** applications require the approval of the governing **municipality** and shall be submitted to either the **District** or an **authorized municipality** concurrently with the application to **FEMA**.
- 13. No filling, grading, dredging, excavating, or other proposed development within the floodplain that results in an increase to the FIS effective BFE or a modification to the regulatory floodway boundary shall take place until a CLOMR is issued by FEMA and a floodway construction permit is issued by IDNR-OWR.
- 14. If a LOMR is required by FEMA, the RFI will not be issued until the approved LOMR is issued by FEMA.
- 15. **Stormwater facilities** within the **floodplain**, such as culverts, bridges, and impoundments that have an associated backwater shall not be removed, replaced, or modified unless all of the following apply:
 - All structures and their associated lowest entry elevations within the backwater of the existing stormwater facility are identified;
 - Hydraulically equivalent compensatory storage is provided to mitigate any potential increases in flow or flood elevations upstream or downstream of the stormwater facility; and
 - C. A water resource benefit is provided.
- 16. All proposed sanitary structures shall have above ground openings located above the FPE or be constructed with bolted watertight structure lids.
- New and replacement water supply systems and wells shall either have all above ground openings above the FPE or be watertight.
- 18. New waste disposal systems on the **property holding** shall not be constructed within the **floodplain**.
- Construction of District required volume control practices and detention facilities within the regulatory floodway is strictly prohibited.
- 20. **Detention facilities** located outside of the **floodway** but within the **floodplain** shall:

- Store the required runoff under all stream flow and backwater conditions up to the 100-year flood elevation, assuming a zero release rate below the 100-year flood elevation; and
- B. Not allow design release rates to be exceeded under any stream elevation less than the **100-year flood elevation**.
- 21. New or modified storm sewer outfalls shall meet the requirements of §702.3.F of this Ordinance and shall comply with Illinois Department of Transportation's (IDOT) minimum standards. Relevant IEPA and NPDES permits shall be required for all new outfalls to waterways and Lake Michigan. Copies of all such permit applications for outfalls located within the City of Chicago should be provided concurrently to the District.
- 22. Temporary or permanent storage of items susceptible to **flood** damage is prohibited unless elevated or **floodproofed** to the **FPE**.
- 23. Development shall preserve effective floodway conveyance such that there will be no increases in flood elevations, flow rates, or floodway velocity, unless these increases are contained in a public flood easement, a water resource benefit is provided, and a CLOMR is issued by FEMA prior to any work in the regulatory floodway.
- 24. For any proposed **development** within the **floodway** the **co-permittee** shall provide either the **District** or an **authorized municipality** with an evaluation of the hydrologic and hydraulic impacts of the **development**:
 - A. Using the **regulatory floodplain** model, if available, or a study as directed by the **District** using the methodology provided in §601.6 of this **Ordinance**;
 - B. For the 2-year, 10-year, and 100-year **storm events** for the 24-hour event, at a minimum; and
 - C. For existing and any future planned **watershed** conditions as directed by either the **District** or an **authorized municipality**.
- 25. Within the floodway, any proposed development shall meet the requirements of Parts 3700 or 3708 of Title 17 of the Illinois Administrative Code and §602 of this Ordinance. Appropriate uses or specific construction approved by IDNR-OWR shall be considered for permits;
- 26. Transition sections are required for the calculation of effective regulatory floodway conveyance due to the modification or replacement of existing bridge and culvert structures or to compensate for lost conveyance for other appropriate uses approved by IDNR-OWR.

§ 603. Requirements for Wetland Boundary, Quality, and Buffer Width Determination

- 1. **Wetlands** provide any or all of the following functions:
 - A. Facilitate hydrologic functions, including infiltration, evaporation, and evapotranspiration;
 - B. Reduce **flood** flow rates, velocities, and volumes;
 - C. Provide **flood** control by storing **stormwater**;
 - D. Prevent **erosion** and promote bank stability of streams, lakes, and ponds;
 - Control sediment from upland areas reducing the impact of urbanization on stream habitat and water quality by filtering and assimilating nutrients discharged from surrounding uplands;
 - F. Serve as important areas for de-nitrification, which reduces growth of algal blooms and subsequent depressed levels of dissolved oxygen in-stream; and
 - G. Provide an effective mechanism for treatment of contaminated surface runoff.
- Any applicant proposing development shall investigate the property holding for the
 presence of wetlands. The applicant shall use the following sources and methods to
 determine if wetland areas may exist:
 - A. Onsite wetland investigation;
 - National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Maps from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
 - C. National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) wetland inventory maps; and
 - D. Wetlands identified in current and historical aerial photographs, United States Geological Survey (USGS) hydrological atlas, soil survey of Cook County, and USGS topographic maps.
- 3. The applicant shall identify the boundaries, extent, function, and quality of all wetland areas on the property holding. The presence and extent of wetland areas shall be determined as the result of an onsite wetland delineation according to the following:
 - A. All onsite **wetland** delineations are required to use procedures in accordance with the current **Corps Wetland Delineation Manual**; or

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- B. Farmed wetlands located in agricultural areas which are in production and which are not determined to be wetlands through the federal wetland methodology shall be delineated through the current National Food Security Act Manual methodology;
- C. Agricultural areas that have been abandoned for five (5) consecutive years shall be delineated in accordance with the **Corps Wetland Delineation Manual**.
- 4. The applicant shall request a Corps Jurisdictional Determination of When there are any identified wetland areas within the project area or within 100-feet of the project. If the applicant meets the conditions of §302.2.D(2)(c), the following apply:
 - A. If the Corps requires a Section 404 permit application, a Section 404 permit application shall be submitted in lieu of a Corps Jurisdictional Determination per \$302.2.D(2)(b) and the Corps jurisdictional wetland requirements of this ordinance apply. When there is an impact to a wetland, the applicant shall submit:
 - (1) A Section 404 permit or a document from the Corps indicating that the impact is allowed, and the wetland will be regulated as a Corps jurisdictional wetland under this Ordinance; or
 - (2) A document from the Corps indicating that a Section 404 permit is not required or the wetland is not a jurisdictional wetland, and the wetland will be regulated as an isolated wetland under this Ordinance.
 - B. If the wetland is presumed to be a Corps jurisdictional wetland by the applicant, but the Corps does not require a Section 404 permit application, the wetland will be regulated as an isolated wetland under this ordinance and the isolated wetland requirements of this ordinance apply. If a Corps Jurisdictional Determination is submitted to the District prior to permit issuance, the Corps Jurisdictional Determination will supersede this provision.
 - C.B. If the wetland is presumed to be an isolated wetland by both the applicant and the District, and When there are is no proposed impacts to the wetland, the applicant shall submit a document from the Corps that the wetland is a jurisdictional wetland; otherwise, the wetland will be regulated as an isolated wetland under this end or the isolated wetland requirements of this ordinance apply.
 - D. If the applicant and the **District** cannot concur on whether the **wetland** is an **isolated wetland**:
 - (1) The applicant may request that the wetland be regulated as an isolated wetland under this ordinance and meet the isolated wetland

requirements of this **ordinance**. The **applicant** assumes responsibility for obtaining any and all necessary approvals from the **Corps**; or

- (2) The applicant may await issuance of a Corps Jurisdictional Determination letter.
- E. District concurrence with the applicant does not supersede a Corps Jurisdictional Determination, and a Corps Jurisdictional Determination supersedes any statement of opinion submitted by the applicant or concurrence from the District. The provisions of this section do not relieve the applicant from obtaining any and all necessary approvals from the Corps.
- 5. The approximate location, extent, and quality of offsite wetlands within 100 feet of the project shall be identified. Offsite wetlands shall be delineated using the Corps Wetland Delineation Manual, or if delineation is unavailable or cannot be performed, the approximate limits of wetlands shall be identified using one or more of the following resources:
 - A. **NWI** Maps from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS);
 - B. NRCS wetland inventory maps; and
 - C. Wetlands identified in current and historical aerial photographs, USGS hydrological atlas, soil survey of Cook County, and USGS topographic maps.
- Any offsite wetland that cannot be accessed in the field by a wetland specialist shall be considered a high quality isolated wetland and shall be subject to the wetland buffers of §603.10.C of this Ordinance.
- The following isolated wetland areas are exempt from the wetland requirements of this Ordinance:
 - A. Wetlands in roadside ditches created by excavation in upland areas;
 - Wetlands created by excavation or by other unfinished development activities in upland areas;
 - C. **Wetlands** created by artificial hydrology including, but not limited to, irrigation or **detention facility** outlets which would revert to **upland** areas if irrigation was to cease;
 - Wetlands created by the construction of stormwater facilities in upland areas, provided that the facility was not created for the purpose of wetland mitigation; and
 - E. Wetlands created by the construction of ponds in upland areas;

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- F. Wetlands that were previously authorized by the Corps or District to be filled and were mitigated for in full, but remain wholly or partially unfilled onsite. The Jurisdictional Determination requirements of §302.2.D(2) apply. If the previously issued Jurisdictional Determination has expired or is otherwise no longer valid, a new Jurisdictional Determination shall be obtained from the Corps.
- 8. Either the **District** or an **authorized municipality** shall verify all onsite **isolated wetland** determinations and delineations.
- 9. The applicant shall provide an assessment of any identified isolated wetland and classify it as either a high quality isolated wetland or a standard isolated wetland using the criteria described below. Either the District or an authorized municipality will make the final determination of wetland status. A high quality isolated wetland satisfies any one of the criteria listed below. An isolated wetland that does not meet any of the following criteria can be classified as a standard isolated wetland. The criteria to receive a high quality isolated wetland status are as follows:
 - A. It has a Swink and Wilhelm Floristic Quality Index (FQI) value greater than or equal to 20 during a single season assessment or a native mean C-value of 3.5 or higher as calculated by the Swink and Wilhelm methodology; or
 - B. It is known to possess a federal- or state-listed threatened or endangered species based upon consultation with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
- 10. **Wetland buffers** for **isolated wetlands** shall be determined according to the classification of the **wetland** as determined in §603.9 of this **Ordinance**. Minimum **isolated wetland buffer** widths shall be as follows and as summarized in Table 3 of this **Ordinance**:
 - A. Thirty feet from the boundary of **standard isolated wetlands** greater than or equal to one-tenth of an acre (0.10 acre) and less than one-half of an acre (0.5 acre) in area;
 - B. Fifty feet from the boundary of **standard isolated wetlands** greater than or equal to one-half of an acre (0.5 acre) in area; or
 - C. One-hundred feet from the boundary of **high quality isolated wetlands**.

Table 3. Wetland Buffer Determination for Isolated Wetlands					
Wetland Quality	Acreage	§603.10.A	§603.10.B	§603.10.C	

Standard Isolated Wetland	≥ 0.10 acre and < 0.50 acre	30 ft		
	≥ 0.50 acre		50 ft	
High Quality Isolated Wetland	No minimum			100 ft

11. The **Wetland Buffer** width for **isolated wetlands** may be varied to a minimum of the greater of one-half the required buffer width or thirty (30) feet, upon approval of either the **District** or an **authorized municipality**.

§ 604. Requirements for Development Affecting the Function of Wetlands and Wetland Buffers

- Requirements for development affecting the function of wetlands are summarized in Table 4 of this Ordinance.
- Development that impacts onsite Corps jurisdictional wetlands shall be prohibited unless
 a permit for all regulated activities is obtained from the appropriate federal and state
 authorities.
- Development that impacts onsite high quality isolated wetlands shall be prohibited unless documentation is submitted that demonstrates:
 - A. That the presence of **high quality isolated wetlands** precludes all economic use of the site and that no practicable alternative to **wetland** modification exists; or
 - B. That avoidance of **high quality isolated wetlands** would create a hazardous road condition and that no practicable alternative to **isolated wetland** modification exists.

Based upon a review of the submitted documentation and any other available resources, either the **District** or an **authorized municipality** will make the final determination as to whether the proposed **high quality isolated wetland** modification represents the least amount of **wetland impact** required to allow economic use of the property or to mitigate the road hazard, and a determination as to whether a permit should be granted.

	Table 4. Wetlan	d Impact Ma	atrix		
Wetland Type	Wetland Area	§604.2	§604.3	§604.4	§604.5

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Corps Jurisdictional Wetland	Any	х			
Standard	<0.10 acre				Х
Isolated Wetland	≥0.10 acre			Х	
High Quality Isolated Wetland	Any		х		

- 4. Development that impacts onsite standard isolated wetlands that are equal to or greater than one-tenth of an acre (0.10 acre) in aggregate shall be prohibited unless documentation is submitted which demonstrates that no practicable alternative to wetland modification exists. Based upon a review of the submitted documentation and other available resources, either the District or an authorized municipality will make a determination as to whether the proposed wetland modifications will be permitted.
- 5. **Development** that impacts onsite **standard isolated wetlands** with a total acreage less than one-tenth of an acre (0.10 acre) in aggregate, including **contiguous isolated Waters** less than one-tenth of an acre (0.10 acre), does not require documentation showing that no practicable alternatives to **wetland** modification exist.
- 6. Development will be permitted only when the indirect environmental impacts to onsite and offsite wetlands can be sufficiently evaluated, minimized, and mitigated as specified in §604 and §605 of this Ordinance. The designed hydrology should be maintained as close to 100 percent of the existing hydrology as possible. An indirect wetland impact shall be assumed if the development activity causes the wetland hydrology to fall below 80 percent, or to exceed 150 percent, of the existing condition storm event runoff volume to the wetland for the 2-year, 24-hour storm event.
- 7. **Detention facilities** are permissible in **standard isolated wetlands**. **Detention facilities** are not permissible in **high quality isolated wetlands**. **Detention facilities** are not permissible in **Corps Jurisdictional Wetlands** when prohibited by the **Corps**. When detention is provided in a **standard isolated wetland**:
 - A. The **wetland** hydrology should be maintained as close to 100 percent of the existing hydrology as possible;
 - B. The **wetland** hydrology shall not fall below 80 percent, nor exceed 150 percent, of the existing condition **storm event runoff** volume to the **wetland** up through the 2-year, 24-hour **storm event**; and

- C. The isolated wetlands shall not be inundated with more than twelve inches of water above the isolated wetland's normal water elevation for longer than twenty four hours during storm events up to and including the 100-year, 24-hour storm event.
- 8. **Stormwater** outlets discharging into an **isolated wetland** will only be allowed provided that appropriate **volume control practices** and **erosion control practices** are proposed and the outlets discharge through proper energy dissipation and scour protection, such as a level spreader or vegetated swale.
- 9. Mitigation for developments that impact an isolated wetland shall provide for the replacement of the lost wetland environment in accordance with Table 5 of this Ordinance:
 - Impacts to standard isolated wetlands less than one-tenth of an acre (0.10 acre) in aggregate do not require mitigation;
 - B. Impacts to **standard isolated wetlands** more than or equal to one-tenth of an acre (0.10 acre) in aggregate shall be mitigated at a minimum ratio of one-and-one-half acre of creation for each acre impacted (1.5:1);
 - C. **High quality isolated wetlands** impacts shall be mitigated at a minimum ratio of three acres of creation for each acre impacted (3:1);
 - D. **Isolated wetland impacts** initiated after the effective date of this **Ordinance** and prior to issuance of a **Watershed Management Permit**, or other unauthorized impact shall be mitigated at a minimum ratio of three acres of creation for each acre impacted (3:1); and
 - E. The **District**, federal, state, and local authorities may require a greater compensation ratio where unique **wetland** functions are threatened.

Table	Table 5. Isolated Wetland Mitigation Requirement Ratios					
Wetland Quality	Area	§604.9.A	§604.9.B	§604.9.C	§604.9.D	
Standard	<0.10 acre	None				
Isolated Wetland	≥0.10 acre		1.5:1			
High Quality Isolated Wetland	Any			3:1		

Impacts Prior to Issuance of Permit				3:1
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- 10. When development impacts an isolated wetland, mitigation of said impacts shall be accomplished through one or more of the following options:
 - A. Payment into a **Corps** approved **wetland mitigation bank** in accordance with §605.1;
 - B. Onsite **wetland mitigation** that meets one of the following:
 - (1) Enhancement of an existing onsite isolated wetland from a standard isolated wetland to a high quality isolated wetland, subject to §604 of this Ordinance;
 - (2) Expansion of an existing onsite isolated wetland;
 - (3) Creation of a new **wetland** that meets the requirements of §604.13.
 - C. Offsite wetland mitigation within the same Watershed Planning Area as the impact.
- Wetland mitigation for impacts to Corps jurisdictional wetlands shall not be credited toward wetland mitigation for impacts to isolated wetlands.
- 12. Mitigated **isolated wetlands** shall be designed to duplicate or improve the hydrologic and biologic features of the original **isolated wetland**.
- 13. Creation of wetlands for the mitigation of development impacts, within or affecting a wetland, may take place only within areas that are not currently wetlands and where there is reasonable expectation that wetland mitigation will succeed.
- 14. Either the **District** or an **authorized municipality** may allow an existing **isolated wetland** that is **contiguous** to a proposed **isolated wetland mitigation** area to be enhanced in quality from a **standard isolated wetland** to a **high quality isolated wetland** in exchange for a partial reduction in the mitigation area required. In no case shall there be a loss of **wetland** function. Either the **District** or an **authorized municipality** may reduce the total **wetland mitigation** area required by 0.75 acre for every one acre of such **wetland** enhancement; however, the area of creation of new **wetlands** to compensate for unavoidable **wetland** loss shall not be allowed to fall below a ratio of one acre of creation for each acre impacted (1:1).

- 15. An **isolated wetland mitigation** plan shall be developed by the **applicant**. This plan shall include design, construction, monitoring, and **maintenance** of the mitigation measures and shall meet the requirements of <u>Article 9</u> of this **Ordinance**. Cumulative impacts with a total acreage less than one-tenth of an acre (0.10 acre) to all onsite **standard isolated wetlands** do not require a mitigation plan.
- 16. Development in or affecting an isolated wetland shall be initiated only after the mitigation plan has been approved by either the District or an authorized municipality.
- 17. The design, analysis, and construction of all **wetland mitigation** shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
- 18. Either the **District** or an **authorized municipality** will require that the **applicant** provide annual monitoring reports on the status of the constructed mitigation measures for five years, or until such time that the performance criteria have been met. Either the **District** or an **authorized municipality** may also require the **co-permittee** to undertake remedial action to bring the area into compliance with the mitigation plan.
- 19. **Development** within an **isolated wetland buffer** shall not, without mitigation:
 - Adversely change the quantity, quality, or temporal and areal distribution of flows entering any adjacent wetlands or waters;
 - B. Adversely affect any groundwater infiltration functions; or
 - C. Destroy or damage vegetation that stabilizes wetland fringe areas or provides overland flow filtration to wetlands. The removal of invasive vegetation is not considered to be destruction or damage of vegetation.
- 20. Impacts to **wetland buffer** areas shall be mitigated through the replacement or enhancement of impacted functions.

§ 605. Wetland Banking

- Isolated wetland mitigation provided through a wetland mitigation bank shall abide by the following hierarchy unless the method is not available, or unless the next method is justified through avoidance and minimization sequencing:
 - A. Payment into a **Corps** approved **wetland mitigation bank** in the same **watershed planning area**; or

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- B. Payment into a **Corps** approved **wetland mitigation bank** that is closest to the **development** within the same **Corps Watershed** Service Area as the impact as shown in <u>Appendix D</u> of this **Ordinance**.
- 2. The payment amount made into a **wetland mitigation bank** will be determined by multiplying the acres of required mitigation by the appropriate banking cost.
- 3. **Wetland mitigation bank** credits applied toward impacts to **Corps jurisdictional wetlands** may not be applied simultaneously to mitigate impacts to **isolated wetlands**.
- Wetland mitigation banks shall be approved by the Corps.

§ 606. Riparian Environments Requirements

- 1. **Riparian environments** provide any or all of the following functions:
 - A. Reduce **flood** flow rates, velocities, and volumes;
 - Prevent erosion and promote bank stability of streams, lakes, ponds, or wetland shorelines;
 - Control **sediment** from **upland** areas, reducing the impact of urbanization on stream habitat and water quality by filtering and assimilating nutrients discharged from surrounding **uplands**;
 - Insulate and moderate daily and seasonal stream temperature fluctuations by maintaining cooler in-stream temperatures for areas with overhanging vegetation;
 - E. Serve as important areas for de-nitrification which reduces growth of algal blooms and subsequent depressed levels of dissolved oxygen in-stream; and
 - F. Provide an effective mechanism for treatment of contaminated surface runoff.
- Any development involving riparian environments shall identify the boundaries of those riparian environments within the buffer area by using the following documents or procedures at the time of the development and which are summarized in Table 6 of this Ordinance:
 - A. For any **Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.** that does not qualify as a **wetland**, the **riparian environment** shall be 50 feet from the **OHWM**.

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- B. For any **Isolated Waters** that does not qualify as a **wetland**, the **riparian environment** shall be 30 feet from the **OHWM**.
- C. For any Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or for any Isolated Waters that do not qualify as a wetland, and which have a BSC of "A" or "B", the riparian environment shall be 100 feet from the OHWM.
- D. For any Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or Isolated Waters that do not qualify as a wetland identified as a BSS, the riparian environment shall be 100 feet from the OHWM.

Table 6. Riparian Environment Determination Buffer						
Biological Stream Characterization	Waters Classification	§606.2.A	§606.2.B	§606.2.C or §606.2.D		
All Other Streams	Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.	50 feet from the OHWM				
	Isolated Waters		30 feet from the OHWM			
BSC of "A" or "B" or BSS Streams	Jurisdictional Water of the U.S.			100 feet from the OHWM		
	Isolated Waters			100 feet from the OHWM		

- 3. The following are not considered to be **riparian environments** and shall be exempt from the **riparian environment** requirements of this **Ordinance**:
 - A. Roadside ditches created by excavation for the purposes of **stormwater** conveyance;
 - B. Channels or bodies of water created by unfinished development activities; or
 - C. Channels or bodies of water created by the construction of **stormwater facilities** for the purposes of **stormwater** management.

§ 607. Requirements for Development Affecting the Function of Riparian Environments

 Development that impacts Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or Corps Jurisdictional Wetlands shall be prohibited unless a permit for the regulated activities is obtained from the appropriate federal and state authorities.

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- To the extent practicable, the existing functions of a riparian environment as defined by §606.1 of this Ordinance shall be protected.
- 3. Adverse impacts to **riparian environment** functions shall be defined as:
 - A. Modification or relocation of streams and channels;
 - B. Significant changes to quantity, quality, or distribution of flows draining to any adjacent **wetlands** or waters; or
 - C. Damage to vegetation that overhangs, stabilizes, and provides overland flow filtration, or shades stream channels, wetlands, or impoundments that normally contain water. The removal of invasive vegetation is not considered to be destruction or damage of vegetation. The removal of vegetation and downed trees impeding drainage is not considered to be damage to vegetation when included as part of a District recognized program or project for stream maintenance, or stabilization, restoration, or enhancement.
- 4. Adverse impacts to the existing functions of a **riparian environment** shall be mitigated and a mitigation plan shall be prepared.
- 5. The following requirements pertain to channel relocation and stabilization practices:
 - A. When practicable, impacts to natural streams and channels should be avoided;
 - B. If a channel is completely or partially relocated, the newly created portion shall be constructed in a manner which will allow naturalizing to occur including, but not limited to, meandering, pools, or riffles;
 - C. New or relocated channels shall be built under dry conditions through the diversion of the normal flow within the channel. All items of construction (including establishment of vegetation) shall be completed prior to diversion of water into the new channel;
 - D. If a channel is modified, an approved and effective erosion and sediment control practice to minimize and control suspended sediment and degradation of downstream water quality must be installed before excavation begins. The installed means must be maintained throughout the construction period and conform to the requirements of Article 4 of this Ordinance;
 - E. The length of any new or relocated channel shall be greater than or equal to the length of the disturbed channel;

- F. Any channel modifications shall meet all other requirements in the **Ordinance**, including the **floodplain** and **floodway** requirements described in §601 and §602 of this **Ordinance**;
- G. The co-permittee shall provide a plan and profile of the existing and proposed channel and supporting calculations for the channel width, depth, sinuosity, and riffle locations. Impacts on flood flows and flood elevations shall be evaluated using appropriate hydrologic and hydraulic methods;
- H. Streams and channels shall be expected to withstand all events up to the base flood without increased erosion. Hard armoring of banks with concrete, bulkheads, riprap, and other man-made materials shall be avoided where practicable. Hard armoring shall be used only where erosion cannot be prevented by use of bioengineering techniques or gradual slopes. Such armoring shall not have any adverse impact on other properties, nor shall it have an adverse impact upon the existing land use; and
- All project areas must be replanted for stability with native vegetation where appropriate. The TGM provides examples of native vegetation that is appropriate in riparian environments.
- 6. Re-vegetation within **riparian environments** shall take place as soon as possible. In accordance with §402.1 of this **Ordinance**, stabilization practices shall be initiated as soon as practicable where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.
- 7. **Stormwater** outlets discharging into a channel will only be allowed provided that appropriate **volume control practices** are implemented and that they discharge through proper energy dissipation, such as a level spreader or vegetated swale.
- 8. A riparian mitigation plan in accordance with §302.2.E(2) and §303.2.N of this **Ordinance** shall be developed. Mitigation of **riparian environment** impacts shall include design, construction, and continued monitoring and **maintenance** of the mitigation measures and shall meet the requirements of <u>Article 9</u> of this **Ordinance**.
- 9. The design, analysis, and construction of all **riparian environment** mitigation measures shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
- Development in or affecting a riparian environment shall be initiated only after a mitigation plan has been approved by either the District or an authorized municipality.

