

Streambank Erosion Control Replacement with Integrated Bank General Permit Instructions

Determine eligibility for this general permit:

- Choose an activity decision module on web, <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/waterways>, **or**
- Review the eligibility criteria below
 - If the project does not meet all of the eligibility standards, apply for an Individual Permit

To apply:

- Apply online using our online ePermitting System at <http://dnr.wi.gov/permits/water>
- Include all required attachments. Each document must be less than 15 megabytes and our online system offers a help guide to reduce file sizes,
- Permit processing review times begin when all of the required application materials are received by the DNR. The department may require additional information to evaluate the project.
- If you have questions regarding your application, contact the local Water Management Specialist for your county <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Waterways/contacts.html#county>.

Please note, prior to starting any work at the project site, you are responsible for:

- Obtain all necessary local (e.g. city, town, village or county) permits.
- Obtain U.S. Army Corps of Engineer permits or approvals, <http://www.mvp.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory.aspx>.
- Any other applicable state permits

Required attachments - Forms or documents you upload in our online ePermitting System

1. **Application form** - A complete, signed application form "Water Resources Application for Project Permits (WRAPP)" (Form 3500-053).

2. **Application fee** - Payment must be submitted through the ePermitting System as part of the application process. A list of fees can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/waterways/documents/PermitDocs/feesheet.pdf>.

3. **Ownership documentation** - (i.e. copy of deed, land contract, current property tax statement/receipt)

4. **Photographs** that clearly show the on-the-ground conditions of the existing project areas. Remember that too much snow cover or vegetation may obscure important details. If possible, have another person stand near the project area for size reference. Color images are preferred.

5. **Site maps** that clearly illustrate the location and perimeter of the project site, and its relationship to nearby water resources (e.g. lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands), major landmarks and roads. Provide copies of relevant maps (e.g. wetland, aerial, topographical, soil, floodplain, or zoning maps), with the project location clearly identified. The department offers a web mapping tool to assist in creating these maps at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/surfacewater/swdv/>.

6. **Plans and specifications** that show what you intend to do. Plan drawings should be clear and to scale. Be sure to draw all plans as accurately and detailed as possible. The department reserves the right to require additional information to evaluate the project. Please refer to this sample drawing for assistance developing your plans and specifications, http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Waterways/sample_drawings/StreamBankErosionControlDiagrams.pdf.

7. Narrative description of your proposal on a separate page. Please include:

- What the project is, purpose of project, and need for the project
- How you intend to carry out the project, including methods, materials, and equipment
- Your proposed construction schedule and sequence of work
- What temporary and permanent erosion control measures will be used
- The location of any disposal area for dredged or excavated materials
- For disturbances or fill, provide a description of type, composition, and quality of materials
- How you plan to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts to waterways
- Area (e.g. linear feet) impacted

8. Vegetation plan - Native vegetation must be seeded above the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). The following non-native cool season species can be planted at critical sites adjacent sites: Virginia Wild Rye, Timothy, alfalfa, alsike clover, orchard grass, Smooth brome grass, and red top. Please refer to the Shoreland Habitat: Wisconsin Biology Technical Note 1 (<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/shorelandzoning/documents/nrcsbiotechnote.pdf>) or the NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 643A: Shoreland Habitat (<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ShorelandZoning/documents/NRCSshorehabstandard.pdf>) to see the recommended practice standards establishing native vegetation.

9. Endangered and threatened resources - The applicant is not required, but is encouraged to request an endangered resources (ER) review letter before applying for the permit. Information on how to obtain a review can be found by visiting the website at <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ERReview/Review.html>. The applicant can also visit the NHI Public Portal, <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ERReview/PublicPortal.html>, to determine if a full ER Review is required. Read the 'What is an ER Preliminary Assessment and what do the results mean?' section to determine follow-up steps.

10. Historical and cultural resources - If you are aware there is a historical or cultural resource present, you are **required** to contact the Wisconsin State Historical Society to verify and receive documentation that the activity will not result in an adverse impact to these resources.

Eligibility criteria:	
Projects that do not meet all criteria are not eligible for this general permit. If your project does not qualify for this general permit, you may apply for an individual permit.	
The applicant can document using historical information and photographs that the seawall or riprap structure was placed prior to August 1, 2007.	
The integrated bank treatment may not exceed the lesser of the length of the existing structure or 300 linear feet of streambank.	
The project site is not located on federal or state (under ss. 30.26 and 30.27, Stats.), designated wild or scenic river.	
Stone associated with toe protection shall be clean field stone or quarry stone appropriately sized according to the USDA, NRCS Wisconsin Supplement to the Engineering Field Handbook Chapter 16 – Streambank and Shoreline Protection.	
Note: These standards can be found at the following website: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/wi/technical/engineering/?cid=nrcs142p2_025412 .	

Toe protection materials may not be placed above the ordinary high water mark elevation plus one vertical foot in the Wisconsin Till Plains and Chikaukee Prairie Region. Toe protection materials may not be placed above the ordinary high water mark elevation plus 2 vertical feet in the Driftless Area and Prairie Pothole Region, or is located in an urban watershed.	
Structural stabilization practices shall be sloped to 1.5 horizontal to one foot vertical or flatter. Banks treated only with vegetation shall be sloped to 2 feet horizontal to one foot vertical or flatter.	
Associated stream habitat structures shall practice standards found in NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG), Standard 395, Stream Habitat Improvement and Management.	
All stone above the ordinary high water mark shall be top dressed with a minimum of 6 inches of top soil.	
Vegetation, such as seeding, plant plugs, and dormant plantings shall be plant species native to the area of Wisconsin where the project is located. Non-invasive cool season species such as Virginia wild rye, Timothy, alfalfa, alsike clover, orchard grass, Smooth brome grass and red top, may be incorporated into native seed mixes for the purpose of rapid stabilization of critical sites adjacent to agricultural fields. Revegetation shall follow Wisconsin NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG), Section IV, Practice Standard 643A Shoreland Habitat, found at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/ShorelandZoning/documents/NRCSshorehabstandard.pdf	
Bank erosion control structures may be placed only by a riparian.	
The bank erosion control structure may not be placed in a wetland.	
Erosion control structures shall begin and end at a stabilized or controlled point.	
Vegetation, such as seeding, plant plugs, and dormant plantings shall be plant species native to the area of Wisconsin where the project is located. Non-invasive cool season species such as Virginia wild rye, Timothy, alfalfa, alsike clover, orchard grass, Smooth brome grass and red top, may be incorporated into native seed mixes for the purpose of rapid stabilization of critical sites adjacent to agricultural fields.	
The stabilization method shall follow the natural contour of the shoreline. No waterward extension of the property is permitted other than what is reasonably necessary to conduct the project and protect the existing bank. Except for placement of biostabilization materials, no soil or similar fill material may be placed in a wetland or below the ordinary high water mark of any navigable waterway.	
Except as required for appropriate toe installation of the erosion control structure, dredging is not permitted under this section.	
The erosion control structure design and placement may not result in a net decrease in the density or size-structure of tree-falls or logs in the water or on the bed and banks of the stream.	
Except for the Driftless Area and Prairie Pothole Region, all trees greater than 4 DBH (diameter breast high) removed as part of the erosion control project within 35 feet of the ordinary high water mark shall be incorporated into the waterward portion of the erosion control design. Note: Driftless Area and Prairie Pothole Region can be found in s. NR 328.38, Figure 1.	
Erosion control measures shall meet or exceed the technical standards for erosion control approved by the department under subch. V of ch. NR 151. Any area where topsoil is exposed during placement, repair or removal of a structure shall be immediately seeded and mulched to stabilize disturbed areas and prevent soils from being eroded and washed into the waterway. These standards can be found at: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/stormwater/standards/ .	
Unless part of a permanent storm water management system, all temporary erosion and sediment control practices will be removed upon final site stabilization. All areas disturbed during removal of temporary erosion and sediment control practices will be restored.	

<p>All equipment used for the project shall be designed and properly sized to minimize the amount of sediment that can escape into the water.</p>	
<p>All grading, excavation and land-disturbance activities in the plans and specs documents will be confined to the minimum area necessary for the placement, repair or removal of the structure and will not exceed 10,000 square feet.</p> <p>Note: If the project includes any grading, excavation or land-disturbance activity in excess of 10,000 square feet you may also need to receive approval under a Grading General or Individual permit in addition to this permit.</p>	
<p>The project plans minimize adverse impacts on fish movement, fish spawning, egg incubation periods and high stream flows, the project may not occur during the following time periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ September 15 through May 15 for trout streams and navigable tributaries to trout streams. ✓ March 15 through May 15 for ALL waters located south of state highway 29. ✓ April 1 through June 1 for ALL waters located north of state highway 29. <p>Note: Per ch. NR 1.02(7), the department identifies and classifies trout streams to ensure adequate protection and proper management of this unique resource. To determine if a waterway is a trout stream, you may use the Designated Waters Theme on DNR’s Surface Water Data Viewer: http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/surfacewater/swdv/</p> <p>Note: The applicant may request that these time period restrictions be waived by the department on a case-by- case basis, by submitting a written statement signed by the local department fisheries biologist, documenting consultation about the proposed dredging project, and that the local department fisheries biologist has determined that the requirements of this paragraph are not necessary to protect fish spawning for the proposed project.</p>	
<p>All equipment used for the project including but not limited to tracked vehicles, barges, boats, hoses, sheet pile and pumps shall be de-contaminated for invasive and exotic viruses and species prior to use and after use.</p> <p>The following steps must be taken every time you move your equipment to avoid transporting invasive and exotic viruses and species. To the extent practicable, equipment and gear used on infested waters shall not be used on other non-infested waters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect and remove aquatic plants, animals, and mud from your equipment. • Drain all water from your equipment that comes in contact with infested waters, including but not limited to tracked vehicles, barges, boats, hoses, sheet pile and pumps. • Dispose of aquatic plants, animals in the trash. Never release or transfer aquatic plants, animals or water from one waterbody to another. <p>Wash your equipment with hot (>104° F) or high pressure water, steam clean or allow your equipment to dry thoroughly for 5 days.</p>	
<p>Follow the most recent department approved washing and disinfection protocols and department approved best management practices to avoid the spread of invasive species as outlined in NR 40, Wis. Adm. Code. These protocols and practices can be found on the department website at http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/bmp.html Keyword: “equipment operator” and at http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/documents/EquipOper.pdf</p>	