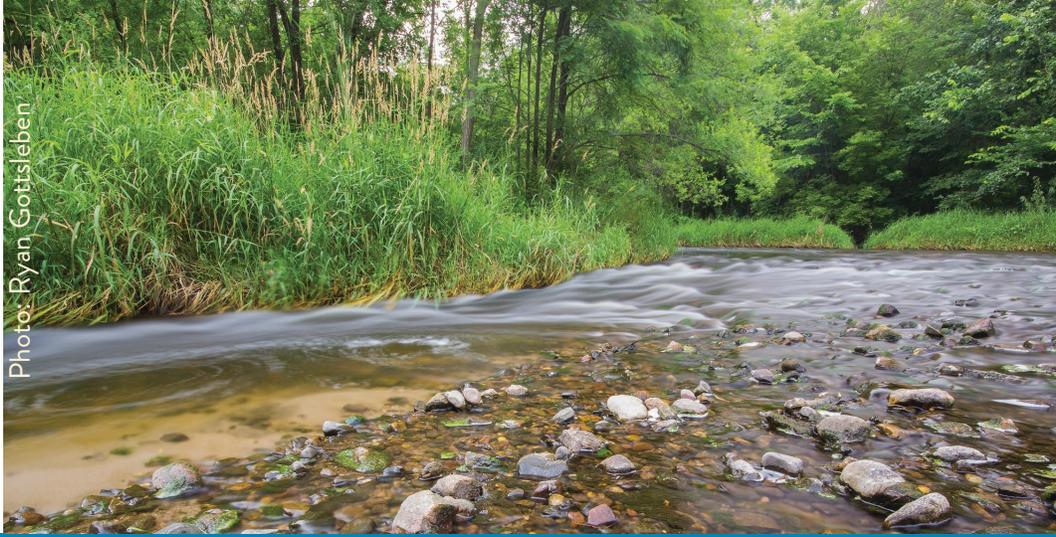




Photo: Ryan Gottlieb



This guide references rule

**2.0**

## Floodplain Management & Drainage Alternations

### Importance:

As a community, we value resilience against damaging floods that risk property and lives. The District helps maintain the floodplain's size in case of flood.

### When does this rule apply?

- Your use will take:
  1. Your project alters or fills in land below the 100-year flood elevation AND/OR
  2. Your project alters surface water flow below the 100-year flood elevation

### What is the 100-year flood elevation?

- 100-Year Flood Elevation: The surface elevation of a water body or constructed stormwater facility that has a 1% chance of being flooded in any given year. This is calculated using the most recent applicable precipitation frequency reference data (Atlas 14)
- Any given year, there is a 1% chance of a 100-year flood. It does **not** mean a 100-year flood can only happen once every 100 years.

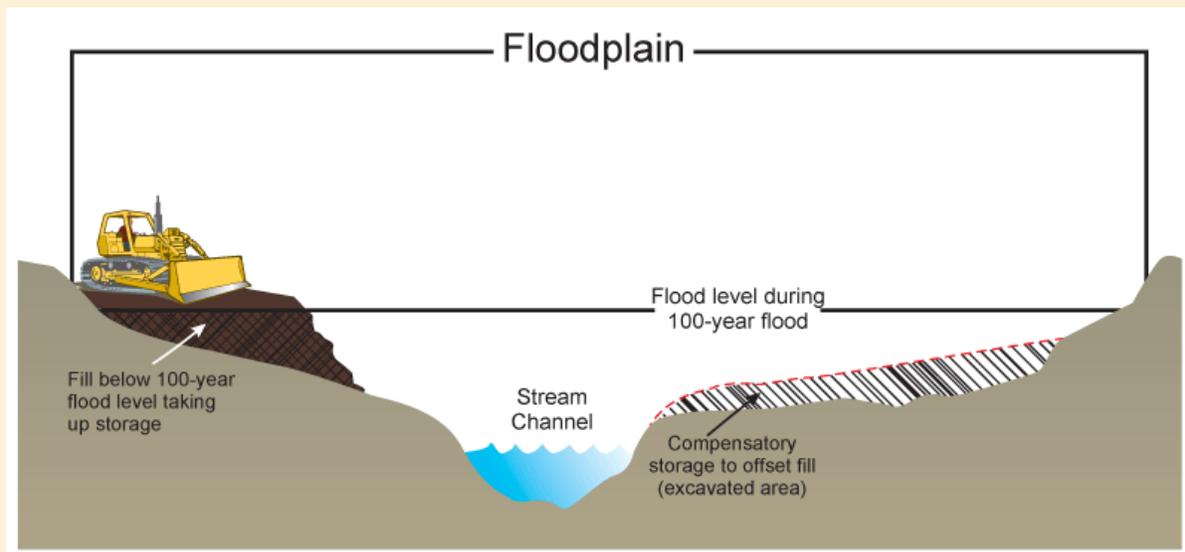
continued

## Is my project in the 100-year floodplain?

- If you are close to a waterbody (lake, pond, creek, wetland, etc.), or suspect you may be in the 100-year floodplain, please contact [permitting@ninemilecreek.org](mailto:permitting@ninemilecreek.org)

## What does “filling” in the floodplain mean? What is compensatory storage?

- When fill or buildings are placed in the floodplain, the are they take up is no longer available to hold water in case of a flood. That fill is likely to be in danger during a 100-year flood.
- Add compensatory storage
- See image below (credit: City of Lincoln, Nebraska).



continued

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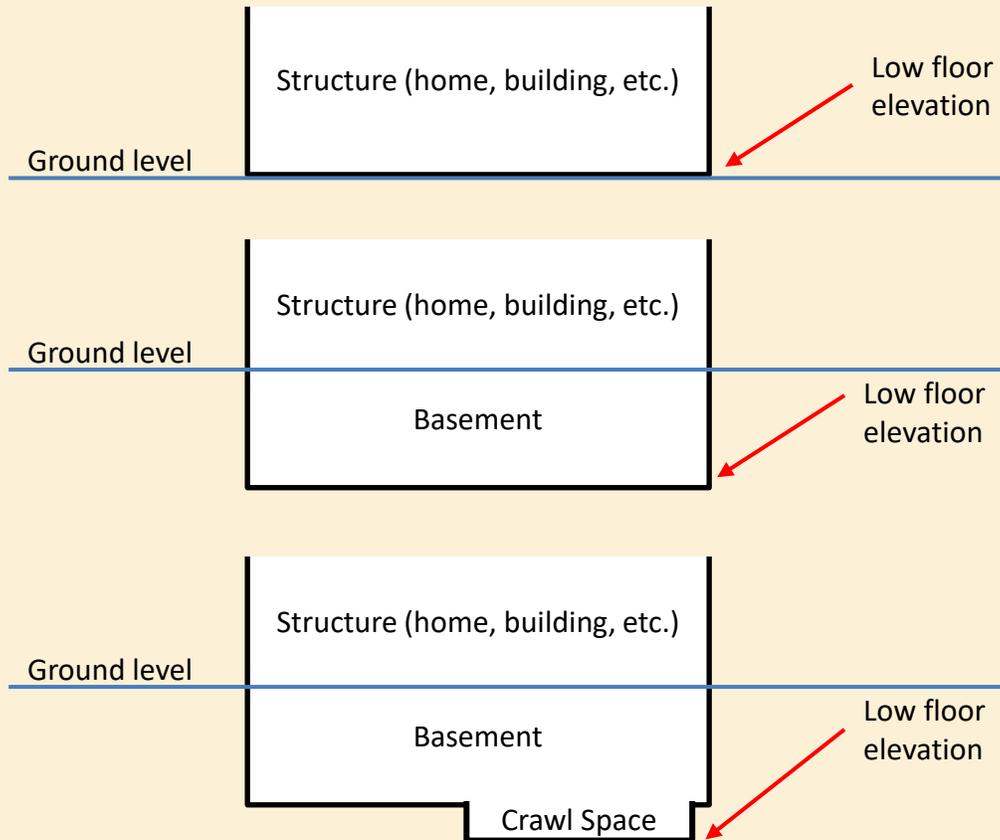
## What is allowed, and not allowed, for my project?

- If filling below 100-year flood elevation, you must add compensatory storage in the same amount that is:
  - Within the floodplain
  - At the same elevation (plus or minus 1 foot) for fill within the floodplain of the watercourse
  - At or below the same elevation for fill in the floodplain of a water basin or constructed stormwater facility
  - NO PERMIT under this rule is needed for:
    - For installation of riprap to dissipate energy from outflow into a water body, as long as design and materials are consistent with the standards in NMCWD Rule 7.0 (Shoreline and Streambank Improvements)
    - For removing accumulated sediment from a water basin
    - For maintenance or in-kind replacement of existing public infrastructure that does not decrease floodplain storage volume
- No structure or paved surface may be placed, constructed, or reconstructed within 50 feet of the centerline of any water course.
  - This provision does not apply to:
    - Bridges, culverts, and structures regulated under District Rule 6 (waterbody Crossings and Structures)
    - Associated impervious surface regulated under District Rule 6
    - Trails 10 feet wide or less, designated for nonmotorized use
- If constructing (new) or reconstructing structure, the low floor must be:
  - At least 2 feet above the 100-year high water elevation or 1 foot above the natural overflow of a waterbody
  - At least 2 feet above the 100-year high water elevation of any open stormwater conveyance
  - At least 2 feet above the 100-year high water elevation or 1 foot above an emergency overflow of a constructed stormwater facility

continued

## What is low floor?

- The low floor is the lowest structure elevation, regardless of habitability. Refer to the examples below.



## Exhibits to include with permit application for Rule 2.0:



### CHECKLIST:

- Site plan showing property lines, delineation of the work area, existing elevation contours of the work area, ordinary high water level or normal water elevation and 100-year flood elevations. All elevations must be reduced to NGVD (1929 datum).
- Grading plan showing any proposed elevation changes.
- Preliminary plat of any proposed land development.
- Determination by a licensed civil engineer or registered qualified hydrologist of the 100-year flood elevations for the parcel before and after the project.
- Computation by a professional engineer of cut, fill and change in water storage capacity resulting from proposed grading.
- Erosion-control plan.
- Soil boring results, if requested by the District engineer.
- Documentation that drainage and flowage easements over all land and facilities below the 100-year flood elevation, if required by the municipality with jurisdiction, have been conveyed and recorded. For public entities, this requirement may be satisfied by a written agreement executed with the District in lieu of a recorded document; the agreement must state that if the land within the 100-year floodplain is conveyed, the public body will require the buyer to comply with Rules section 2.4

### How should I present exhibits to the District?

Email electronic application and exhibits to [permitting@ninemilecreek.org](mailto:permitting@ninemilecreek.org)

