



Idaho Lake Protection Act Bank Stabilization

Erosion is the process by which land is worn away by water, wind, and ice. Erosion is a natural process that can be accelerated by human activities such as boaters creating large wakes near shore and waterfront owners replacing deep-rooted native vegetation with shallow-rooted turf grass. Erosion can affect natural resources, water quality, ecosystems, and property.

There are multiple ways to **protect** your shoreline from erosion. When comparing alternatives, it is important to select the right method for your specific location.



The Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) encourages planting **native vegetation** to control erosion, enhance aesthetic beauty, and improve water quality, but in some cases structural control may be necessary, such as riprap.

An **encroachment permit** from IDL is required for all encroachments located on navigable lakes under the Lake Protection Act (Title 58, Chapter 13, Idaho Code). Riprap and other bank stabilization standards are found in IDAPA 20.03.04 and outlined herein.

Permitting Process

1. Applicant submits an application packet to the local IDL area office, which includes:
 - ☐ Joint Application Form*
 - ☐ IDL Application Form*
 - ☐ Supporting documents such as drawings, maps, etc.*
 - ☐ \$550 application fee
 - ☐ \$75 publication deposit
2. IDL reviews application. IDL will notify applicants if additional information is needed to process the application.
3. IDL publishes a notice of application in the local newspaper and shares the application with neighbors and other agencies. IDL considers all comments and will hold a public hearing, if requested.
4. If the encroachment meets all standards, IDL issues a permit.
5. Permittee records the permit with the county recorder's office.
6. Permittee constructs the encroachment.
7. Permittee files work completion report.
8. IDL inspects the encroachment to verify compliance with the permit terms and standards.

*Forms and samples may be downloaded from IDL's [Encroachment Permits webpage](https://www.idl.idaho.gov/lakes-rivers/encroachments/).
(<https://www.idl.idaho.gov/lakes-rivers/encroachments/>)

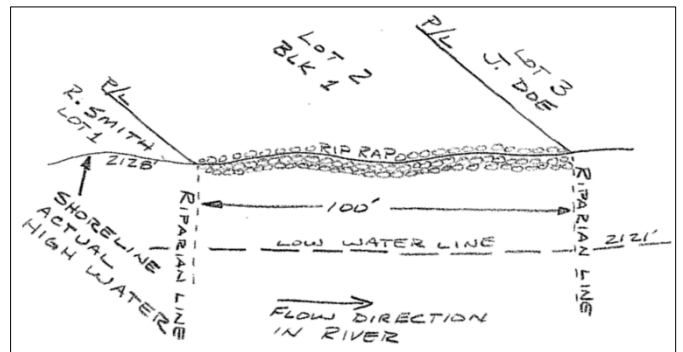
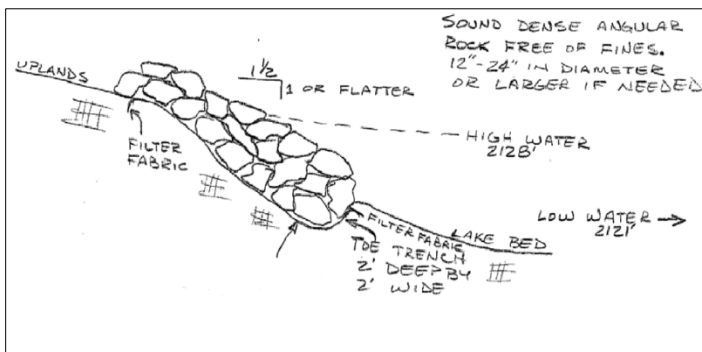
Rip-Rap Standards

1. Riprap must consist of rock that is **sound, dense, durable, angular, resistant to weathering, free of fines**, and **appropriately sized** to resist movement from anticipated wave heights or tractive forces of the water flow.
2. Riprap shall be placed along the **present contour** of the shoreline; however, riprap shall not be placed on a slope steeper than 1.5H:1V.



3. Riprap must overlie a distinct **filter layer** which consists of sand, gravel, or nonwoven geotextile fabric (e.g. road fabric).
4. The riprap and filter layer must be **keyed** into the bed below the high water mark.

If an applicant wishes to install riprap with different standards, a design that is signed and stamped by a professional engineer registered in the state of Idaho must be submitted.



Contact us

For more information, visit the [IDL Encroachments webpage](https://www.idl.idaho.gov/lakes-rivers/encroachments/).
(<https://www.idl.idaho.gov/lakes-rivers/encroachments/>) Or scan the QR code.



Many navigable lakes are also jurisdictional waters for the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Bank stabilization activities require permits from the USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. For information regarding the USACE permit requirements, please visit the:

[Walla Walla District – Nationwide Permits webpage](https://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Regulatory-Division/Nationwide-Permits/) (<https://www.nww.usace.army.mil/Business-With-Us/Regulatory-Division/Nationwide-Permits/>)