

## **DEFINITIONS**

**Base Flood** - The flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as the 100-year flood.

**Energy Grade Line (EGL)** - The total energy level of the water in a conveyance, being the sum of the depth of flow, the velocity head, and the elevation of the invert.

**Flood or Flooding** - A temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from the unusual and rapid accumulation or run-off of surface water from any source.

**Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)** - The official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) delineated the Special Flood Hazard Areas.

**Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** - The official report provided by (FEMA) that includes flood profiles, the Flood Boundary Map, and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

**Flood Profile** - A longitudinal profile showing the water elevation of a flood event.

**Floodplain** - The relatively flat or lowland area adjoining a creek, gulch, drainageway, or other body of standing water which has been or may be covered temporarily by floodwater.

**Floodplain Easement** - That area which has been dedicated for the Special Flood Hazard Area.

**Floodway** - The channel of a creek, gulch, or other drainageway and the adjacent areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the flood elevation more than one (1) foot or EGL elevation more than six (6) inches, whichever is less.

**Land Development** - Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, dredging, filling grading, paving, excavation, or drilling operations.

**Local Drainage System** - The Local Drainage System consists of curb and gutter, ditches, swales, storm sewer inlets, storm sewers, culverts, bridges, detention areas, and all other drainage facilities used to convey the minor storm and major storm runoff to the Major Drainageways.

**Lowest Floor** - Means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage, is not considered a building's lowest floor as long as it is not a dwelling area such as a basement in a house.

**Major Drainageway** - Any channel with a tributary area of 130 acres or more.

**Mean Sea Level** - Means, for purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1988 or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

**New Construction** - Structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after December 16, 1980, the date of publication of the initial FIRM map for the Village.

**One Hundred Year Flood** - The flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year assuming ultimate development conditions throughout the tributary basis.

**Pre-Development Conditions** - The condition of the land in a natural state prior to any development.

**Regional Drainage Facilities** - Regional Drainage Facilities include swales, ditches, culverts, storm sewers, Major Drainageways, detention facilities, water quality control features, and other drainage facilities designed to manage stormwater from more than one property.

**Special Flood Hazard Area** - The land in the floodplain of a Major Drainageway within a community subject to Flooding during the Base Flood.

**Start of Construction** - Includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

**Structure** - A walled and roofed building that is principally above ground.

**Violation** - Means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this Drainage Criteria Manual. A structure or other development without an approved Final Drainage Study, approved Construction Drawings, or other evidence of compliance with this Drainage Criteria Manual or NFIP standards is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

**Water Surface Elevation** - Means the height, in relation to the NGVD of 1988 (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in floodplains or in any drainageway.

**Wetlands** - Wetlands are those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas, though in the Village it can also include gulches, washes, Major Drainageways, and other areas that are not wet year round. The federal regulations defining wetlands and limiting activities which affect wetlands are found in 33 CFR Parts 320 through 330 and 40 CFR Part 230.