

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Agricultural Areas. Lands intended primarily for crop production, pastures, and other similar uses, including the closely associated facilities of on-farm roads, fences, etc.

Base Conditions. The land use and related conditions expected to exist at the beginning of the first year of project operation.

Blocked Gravity Conditions. Conditions that exist when exterior stages are higher than interior stages, thus preventing flow of interior flood waters through the gravity outlets.

Coincident Probability (Frequency). Probability of flooding exceeding a given elevation based on the probability of flooding from each source of flooding.

Conditional Probability P(A/B). The probability of flooding from one source given the condition of flooding from another source.

Correlated. The degree to which flooding from one source occurs or can be predicted from flooding from another source.

Dependence. The degree to which flooding of an area from one source is related to (usually in a physical sense) flooding from another source.

Detention Storage Areas. Any low area near the inlets to gravity outlets, pumping stations, or pressure conduits used to temporarily store interior flood waters in excess of the rate at which these flows can be passed through the line-of-protection.

Discrete Events. Flood events in a series which may be considered individually since they are independent of other flood events in the series.

Diversions. Ditches or conduits designed to bypass flood waters around or away from a specific area.

Existing Conditions. The present land use and related conditions occurring under existing and authorized improvements, laws, and policies.

Exterior Stage. Water surface level on the unprotected (exterior) side of the line-of-protection.

Future Conditions. The most likely land use and related conditions expected in the future. Other conditions than those deemed the most likely may also be considered future conditions.

Gravity Outlets. Culverts, conduits, or other similar conveyance openings through the line-of-protection that permit discharge of interior floodwaters through the line-of-protection by gravity when the exterior stages are

relatively low. Gravity outlets are equipped with gates to prevent river flows from entering the protected area during time of high exterior stages.

Independence. Flooding of an area from one source is unrelated to flooding from another source.

Interception Systems. Sewers or ditches provided to connect existing sewers of channels discharge through the line-of-protection by means of gravity outlets, pumping stations, or pressure conduits.

Interior Stage. Water surface level on the protected side of the line-of-protection.

Interior System. Structural and nonstructural flood loss reduction measures located behind the line-of-protection. These measures may consist of water management measures of gravity outlets, pumping stations, interior detention storage, diversions, pressure conduits, hillside reservoirs, and facility protection measures of flood proofing, structure relocation, and development management measures of flood plain regulations, and flood emergency warning-preparedness planning measures.

Line-of-Protection. Location of levee or wall that prevents flood waters from entering an area.

National Economic Development (NED) Plan. The plan which maximizes net national economic development benefits.

Nonstructural Measures. Measures designed to reduce flood losses by implementation of facility flood proofing, raising, or relocation; and development regulations and flood warning-emergency preparedness planning actions.

Pressure Conduits. Closed conduits designed to convey interior flows through the line-of-protection under internal pressure. The inlet to a pressure conduit that discharges interior flows by force of gravity must be at a higher elevation than the river stage against which it functions. Some pressure conduits may serve as discharge conduits from pumping stations.

Pumping Station. Pumps located at or near the line-of-protection to discharge interior flows over or through the levees or flood walls (or through pressure lines) when free outflow through gravity outlets is prevented by high exterior stages.

Residual Damage. Flood damage remaining after implementation of the flood loss reduction measures.

Structural Measures. Measures designed to reduce flood losses by construction of levees, gravity outlets, pumping stations, detention storage, reservoirs, and diversions.

Survey Investigations. Planning studies performed in response to specific Congressional authorization to determine the feasibility of adopting Federal projects or modifying existing projects. The report is a decision document used to determine the desirability of authorization for a Federal commitment to a project.

Tie Back Levee. Levee that extends from the river, lake, or coast to a bluff line and is part of the line-of-protection.

Urban Areas. Areas presently or expected to be developed for residential, commercial, or industrial purposes within the period considered in project formulation.