

§ 17.12.210 MEANING OF SPECIFIC WORDS AND TERMS.

As used in this Code, the following words and phrases shall mean:

A19. APPEAL. A request that a final decision be considered by a higher authority. For floodplain management purposes Appeal also means a request for a review of any provision of the floodplain management ordinance described in §17.8.325(D) Variance Procedure.

F7. FLOOD-RELATED DEFINITIONS: See §17.8.315 (Floodplain Management Definitions)

~~—a. AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD. The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Designation on maps always includes the letter “A.”~~

~~—b. BASE FLOOD. The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also referred to as the “100-year flood.” Designation on maps always includes the letter “A.”~~

~~—c. BELOW GRADE CRAWL SPACE. An enclosed area below the base flood elevation in which the interior grade is not more than two feet below the lowest adjacent exterior grade and the height, measured from the interior grade of the crawlspace to the top of the crawlspace foundation, does not exceed four feet at any point.~~

~~—d. CONDITIONAL LETTER OF MAP REVISION (CLOMR). A letter from FEMA commenting on whether a proposed project, if built as proposed, would meet the minimum NFIP standards or proposed hydrology changes.~~

~~—e. CRITICAL FACILITY. A facility for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. CRITICAL FACILITIES include, but are not limited to schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire and emergency response installations, installations which produce, use or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.~~

~~—f. ELEVATED BUILDING. For insurance purposes, a non-basement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, post, piers, pilings or columns.~~

~~—g. FLOOD or FLOODING.~~

~~—(1) A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:~~

~~—(A) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.~~

~~—(B) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.~~

~~—(C) Mudslides (such as, mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (g)(1)(B) of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing~~

mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.

—(2) The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph (g)(1)(A) of this definition.

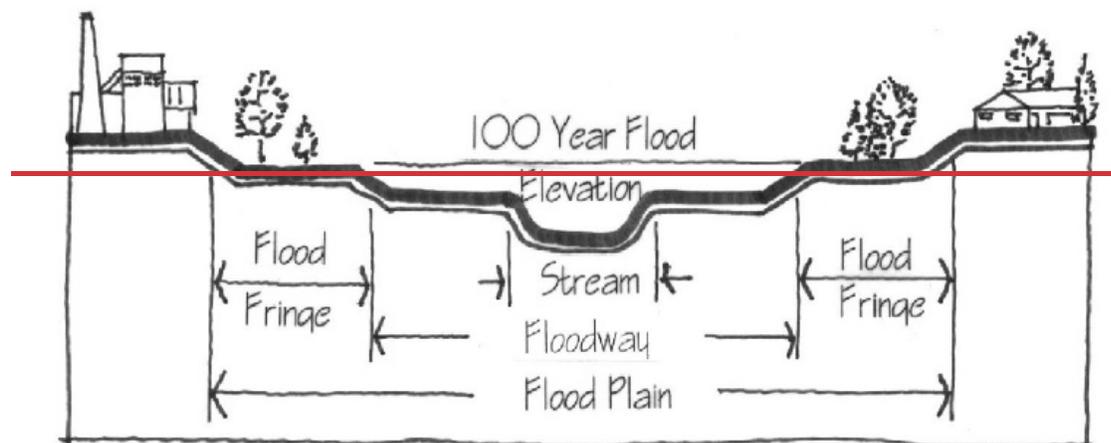
—h. FLOODPLAIN. The zone along a watercourse enclosed by the outer limits of land which is subject to inundation in its natural or lower revised contours by the base flood.

—i. FLOODWAY. The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

—j. FLOODWAY FRINGE. The area of the floodplain lying outside of the floodway.

Figure 12-1: Flood-Related Terms

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—k. FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM). An official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM).

—l. FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY. An examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determining of mudslide (such as, mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards.

~~— m. FLOOD MANAGEMENT AREA (FMA). Includes land identified within the 100-year flood plain and floodway as shown on the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Maps and land identified in updated flood studies such as Metro's 1996 Flood Inundation Map or any other authoritative data documenting flood elevations as approved by the city.~~

~~— n. HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE. The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction, adjacent to the proposed wall of a structure.~~

~~— o. LETTER OF MAP CHANGE (LOMC). An official FEMA determination, by letter, to amend or revise effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) and/or Flood Insurance Studies (FIS). LOMCs are issued in the following categories:~~

~~— 1. LETTER OF MAP AMENDMENT. An amendment to the Flood Insurance Rate Maps based on technical data showing that an existing structure or parcel of land that has not been elevated by fill (natural grade) was inadvertently included in the special flood hazard area because of an area of naturally high ground above the base flood.~~

~~— 2. LETTER OF MAP REVISION (LOMR).~~

~~— i. LOMR-F (LETTER OF MAP REVISION BASED ON FILL). A letter from FEMA stating that an existing structure or parcel of land that has been elevated by fill would not be inundated by the base flood.~~

~~— ii. A LOMR revises the current FIRM and/or FIS to show changes to the floodplains, floodways or flood elevations. LOMRs are generally based on manmade alterations that affected the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in modification to the existing regulatory floodway, the effective Base Flood Elevation, of the Special Flood Hazard Area. It is recommended a conditional letter of map revision be approved by FEMA prior to issuing a permit to start a project if the project has a potential to affect the special flood hazard area (see Conditional Letter of Map Revision).~~

~~— p. LOWEST FLOOR. 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, in an area other than a basement area, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements.~~

~~I2. IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. Any material that prevents absorption of stormwater into the ground. See floodplain management definitions in §17.8.320.~~

M1. MANUFACTURED DWELLING. A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term MANUFACTURED DWELLING does not include a RECREATIONAL VEHICLE. And is synonymous with "manufactured home".