

567—70.2(455B,481A) Definitions. Definitions used in this title are listed in alphabetical order as follows:

“Agricultural levees or dikes” means levees or dikes constructed to provide limited flood protection to land used primarily for agricultural purposes.

“Animal feeding operation” means the same as defined in 567—65.1(459,459B).

“Animal feeding operation structure” means the same as defined in 567—65.1(459,459B).

“Backwater” means the increase in water surface level immediately upstream from any structure, dam, obstruction or deposit, erected, used, or maintained in the floodway or on the floodplains caused by the resulting reduction in conveyance area.

“Bankfull stage” is the elevation above which a rise in water surface elevation will cause the river or stream to overflow the lowest natural bank that is not an unusually low place or a break in the natural bank through which water inundates a small area.

“Base flood elevation” means the elevation that floodwaters would reach at a particular site during the occurrence of a flood having a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also commonly referred to as the “100-year flood”).

“Building” means all residential housing including mobile homes as defined herein, cabins, factories, warehouses, storage sheds, and other walled, roofed structures constructed for occupation by people or animals or for storage of materials.

“Channel” means a natural or artificial flow path of a stream with definite bed and banks to collect and conduct the normal flow of water.

“Channel change” means either (a) the alteration of the location of a channel of a stream or (b) a substantial modification of the size, slope, or flow characteristics of a channel of a stream. (NOTE: Diversions of water subject to the permit requirements of Iowa Code sections 455B.268 and 455B.269 usually are not channel changes.) Increasing the cross-sectional area of a channel by less than 10 percent is not considered a substantial modification of the size, slope, or flow characteristics of a channel of a stream.

“Confinement feeding operation” means the same as defined in 567—65.1(459,459B).

“Confinement feeding operation building” or *“confinement building”* means the same as defined in 567—65.1(459,459B).

“Confinement feeding operation structure” means the same as defined in 567—65.1(459,459B).

“Dam” means the same as defined in rule 567—73.2(455B).

“Development” means a structure, dam, obstruction, deposit, excavation or flood control work in a floodway or floodplain.

“Drainage district ditch” means a channel located within the boundaries of a drainage district and excavated to establish a design channel-bottom profile for efficient conveyance of drainage from agricultural tile systems and open drains.

“Elevating” means raising buildings by fill or other means to or above a minimum level of flood protection.

“Emergency action plan” means the plan to adequately protect persons or materials in a floodplain during a flood event. An emergency action plan shall include action triggers such as stream levels or flood warnings, responsible parties, and a detailed plan of action.

“Flood control works” means physical works such as dams, levees, floodwalls, and channel improvements or relocations undertaken to provide moderate to high degree of flood protection to existing or proposed structures or land uses.

“Floodplain” means the area adjoining a river or stream that has been or may be covered by flood water.

“Flood proofing” means a combination of structural provisions, changes, or adjustments in construction to buildings, structures, or properties subject to flooding primarily for the reduction or elimination of flood damages.

“Floodway” means the channel of a river or stream and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the waters of a 1 percent annual recurrence chance flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. Floodway establishment procedures can be found in 567—70.4(455B).

“Floodway fringe” means those portions of the floodplains located outside of the floodway.

“High damage potential” means the flood damage potential associated with the following:

1. Habitable residential buildings and building complexes, which include seasonal residential buildings; or
2. Industrial, commercial, agricultural, recreational and other similar buildings or building complexes, that, if inundated by flooding, would result in high public damages as determined by the department or that contain high-value equipment or contents that are not easily removed; or
3. Public buildings or building complexes, that, if inundated by flooding, would result in high public damages as determined by the department.

“Low damage potential” means all buildings, building complexes or floodplain uses not defined as maximum or high damage potential where such structures are designed in a manner that inundation by flood waters results in minimal damage to the structure and its contents. Such structures include but are not limited to the following: detached residential garages, sheds, park shelters, buildings used for storage of equipment or crops that can be easily removed before a flood event, and buildings used as temporary shelter for livestock.

“Major water source” means the same as defined in 567—65.1(459,459B).

“Manure storage structure” means the same as defined in 567—65.1(459,459B).

“Maximum damage potential” means the flood damage potential associated with hospitals and like institutions; buildings or building complexes containing documents, data, or instruments of great public value; buildings or building complexes containing materials dangerous to the public or fuel storage facilities; emergency response facilities, power installations needed in emergency or buildings or building complexes similar in nature or use to those listed above.

“Minimum level of flood protection” means the elevation corresponding to the water surface profile of the regulatory flood associated with a damage potential classification listed in these rules plus any freeboard specified in these rules.

“Mobile home” means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, that is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. It does not include recreational vehicles or travel trailers.

“Nominated stream” means the stream or water source named in the petition described in 567—Chapter 72 that seeks designation of a stream as a protected stream.

“Protected stream” means a stream designated by the department as a “protected stream” in 567—Chapter 72.

“Public damages” means costs resulting from damage to roads and streets, sewers, water mains, other public utilities and public buildings; expenditures for emergency flood protection, evacuation and relief, rehabilitation and cleanup; losses due to interruption of utilities and transportation routes, and interruption of commerce and employment.

“Q500,” “Q100,” “Q50,” “Q25,” “Q15,” “Q10,” etc., means a flood having a 0.2, 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, etc., percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any one year as determined by the department.

“Repair and maintenance of a drainage district ditch” means the restoration of the original grade line, cross-sectional area, or other design specifications of a drainage district ditch lawfully established as part of a drainage district formed and operating under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 468.

“Road projects” means the construction and maintenance of any bridges, culverts, road embankments, and temporary stream crossings.

“Rural areas” means any area not defined or designated as an urban area.

“Seasonal homes” means residential buildings or building complexes that are not used for permanent or year-round human habitation.

“Stream” means a water source that either drains an area of at least two square miles or has been designated as a protected stream in 567—Chapter 72.

“Urban areas” means those lands enclosed by the incorporated limits of municipalities.

“Water source” means the same as defined in 567—65.1(459,459B).