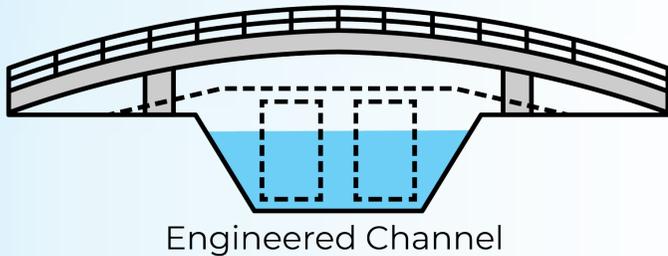


Flood Risk Management Potential Projects

Crossing Improvements

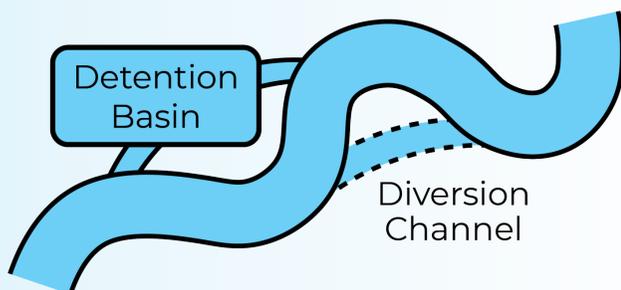
Bridge Replacement of Undersized Culvert



Increase water conveyance capacity at channel crossings to reduce flooding by replacing or improving existing bridges and culverts.

- **Crossing:** A bridge for vehicles, pedestrians and/or transit to cross over a waterway.
- **Culvert:** A covered channel to move water under a road or bridge, typically a large circular or rectangular metal or concrete tube.
- **Engineered channel:** An artificial waterway that is designed and built to move water under or through areas that people live and work, or to move water long distances to safe outlets.

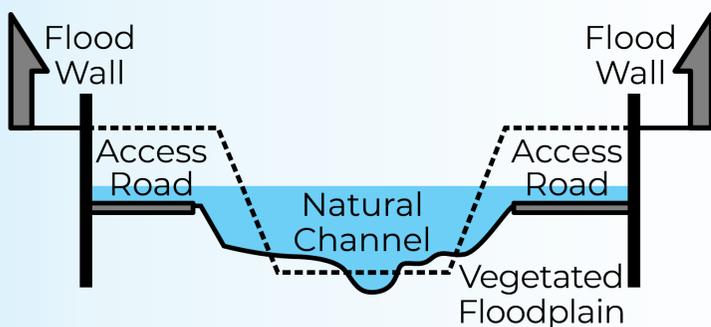
Diversion and Detention



Build or enlarge areas for water storage upstream from potential floodzones to hold water safely, then control its release to flow into channels and waterways downstream.

- **Detention basin:** A storage area to temporarily hold water before later being released downstream in manageable volumes when the danger of flooding has passed.
- **Diversion channel:** An open channel that diverts (changes) the path of water when needed.

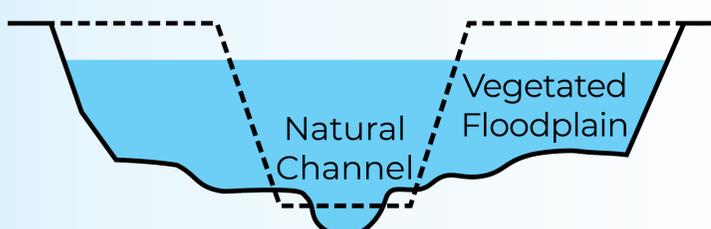
Levees and Floodwalls



Construct barriers to reduce flooding by blocking water from overflowing past the banks of waterways like channels, streams and rivers. These barriers typically raise the height of a waterway's sides to contain water within the channel during storms, snowmelt or other water events.

- **Floodwall:** A wall built as a protective barrier at the edge of a floodplain or waterway to protect the areas next to it from potential flooding.
- **Levee:** A large-scale barrier built along a waterway to protect large areas from potential flooding, typically built of soil like a tall artificial bank along the length of a river.
- **Access road:** A road built to access or travel alongside an infrastructure feature, like a levee or dam, for construction and maintenance. Sometimes also used as a recreational trail.

Channel Improvements



The shape and size of channels can be changed or entirely reconstructed to create more water capacity, repair damages, modernize features, restore habitat for wildlife, or solve other issues.

- **Vegetated floodplain:** A natural area along a waterway that experiences flooding during rainy parts of the year. Floodplains and the plants that grow in them absorb stormwater.
- **Natural channel:** A waterway that existed naturally without human intervention, or is built to mimic the conditions of naturally-occurring waterways which may include expanded floodplains and wetland restoration.