IMPORTANT: To verify a standard dike’s current status, the Inspector of Dikes office should be contacted. Due to morphological, hydrological, and other changes in or about river systems, such a dike flooding may occur outside of the floodplain areas shown. Broad-based floodplain management, planning and reviews; and other related agricultural lands and are sometimes referred to as agricultural dikes. Flood protection works that conform to this classification often protect rural elevations shown.”

Flood Profile plus Freeboard denotes the standard dike crest elevations established by the Inspector elevation of this new profile plus freeboard.

“Agricultural dikes” are typically constructed by landowners to protect agricultural lands or other areas within their jurisdiction from flooding caused by seepage from nearby waterways. These dikes are typically lower in height and width compared to standard dikes and are designed to protect smaller areas.

“Other Flood Control Works” include a variety of measures such as levees, berms, and other structures designed to control flooding in specific areas. These works are often in response to localized flooding concerns and may not be part of a broader floodplain management plan.

The Flood Profile plus Freeboard is a critical component of floodplain management, providing a standardized approach to evaluating and mitigating flood risk. By establishing these profiles and freeboard levels, local authorities can better plan for and protect their communities from the impacts of flooding.