

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY



JEFFERSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI AND INCORPORATED AREAS

JEFFERSON
COUNTY



COMMUNITY NAME

FAYETTE, CITY OF

COMMUNITY NUMBER

280285

JEFFERSON COUNTY
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

280214

EFFECTIVE:



Federal Emergency Management Agency

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER

28063CV000A

NOTICE TO
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY USERS

Communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) have established repositories of flood hazard data for floodplain management and flood insurance purposes. This Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report may not contain all data available within the repository. It is advisable to contact the community repository for any additional data.

Part or all of this FIS report may be revised and republished at any time. In addition, part of this FIS report may be revised by the Letter of Map Revision process, which does not involve republication or redistribution of the FIS. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the user to consult with community officials and to check the community repository to obtain the most current FIS report components.

Initial Countywide FIS Report Effective Date:

Revised Countywide FIS Report Dates:

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Mississippi River

Panel 01P

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Flood Insurance Rate Map

**FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY
JEFFERSON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI AND INCORPORATED AREAS**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study (FIS) revises and supersedes the FIS reports and/or Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) in the geographic area of Jefferson County, Mississippi, including the City of Fayette and unincorporated areas of Jefferson County (hereinafter referred to collectively as Jefferson County).

This FIS aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. This study has developed flood risk data for various areas of the community that will be used to establish actuarial flood insurance rates. This information will also be used by Jefferson County to update existing floodplain regulations as part of the Regular Phase of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), and by local and regional planners to further promote sound land use and floodplain development. Minimum floodplain management requirements for participation in the NFIP are set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 44 CFR, 60.3.

In some States or communities, floodplain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than the minimum Federal requirements. In such cases, the more restrictive criteria take precedence and the State (or other jurisdictional agency) will be able to explain them.

1.2 Authority and Acknowledgments

The sources of authority for this FIS report are the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973.

July 3, 1990, Jefferson County (Unincorporated Areas) FIS

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this study were obtained from a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) flood control report (USACE, 1976).

This Countywide FIS

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this countywide FIS were performed by the State of Mississippi for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), under Contract No. EMA-2007-CA-5774. This study was completed in July 2009.

The digital base map information files were provided by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Vicksburg District, 4155 East Clay Street, Vicksburg, MS 39183. The digital orthophotography was acquired in March 2006, with the imagery processed to a 2-foot pixel resolution.

The digital FIRM was produced using the Mississippi State Plane Coordinate System, West Zone, FIPS ZONE 2302. The horizontal datum was the North American Datum of 1983, GRS 1980 spheroid. Distance units were measured in U.S. feet.

No Letters of Map Change were incorporated into this countywide study. The City of Fayette had no previously published Flood Insurance Study.

1.3 Coordination

An initial Consultation Coordination Officer's (CCO) meeting is held with representatives from FEMA, the community, and the study contractor to explain the nature and purpose of a FIS, and to identify the streams to be studied by detailed methods. A final CCO meeting is held with representatives from FEMA, the community, and the study contractor to review the results of the study.

July 3, 1990, FIS Jefferson County (Unincorporated Areas)

On August 24, 1989, the results of this Flood Insurance Study were reviewed and accepted at a final coordination meeting attended by the representatives of the community and FEMA.

This Countywide FIS

For this countywide FIS, the Project Scoping Meeting was held on March 5, 2008 in Fayette, MS. Attendees for these meetings included representatives from the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency, FEMA National Service Provider, Jefferson County, the City of Fayette, and the Study Contractor. Coordination with county officials and Federal, State, and regional agencies produced a variety of information pertaining to floodplain regulations, available community maps, flood history, and other hydrologic data. All problems raised in the meetings have been addressed.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This FIS covers the geographic area of Jefferson County, Mississippi, and its incorporated communities listed in Section 1.1. Several flooding sources within the county were studied by approximate methods. Approximate analyses are used to study those areas having a low development potential or minimal flood hazards. The scope and methods of study were proposed to, and agreed upon, by FEMA and the State of Mississippi.

July 3, 1990, FIS Jefferson County (Unincorporated Areas)

The areas studied by detailed methods were selected based on the extent and validity of available existing hydrologic and hydraulic data.

Flooding caused by overflow of the Mississippi River was studied in detail. Areas having low development potential or minimal flood hazards were previously studied

using approximate analyses. The results were shown on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map for the Unincorporated Areas of Jefferson County (U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, 1977) and were incorporated into the Flood Insurance Study.

This Countywide FIS

For this countywide FIS, Doyles Branch and Hughes Creek Tributary in the City of Fayette were studied by approximate methods. Approximate analyses are used to study those areas having a low developmental potential or minimal flood hazards. Approximate studies from the previous study were also incorporated into this Flood Insurance Study. The scope and methods of study were proposed to, and agreed upon, by FEMA and the State of Mississippi.

The Floodplain boundary of the Mississippi River that had been previously studied by detailed methods was redelineated based on best available topographic information.

2.2 Community Description

Formed in 1799 and named after Thomas Jefferson, Jefferson County is in southwestern Mississippi and is bordered on the north by Claiborne County, Mississippi; on the east by Copiah and Lincoln Counties, Mississippi; on the south by Adams and Franklin Counties, Mississippi, and on the west by Tensas Parish, Louisiana. Jefferson County is served by U.S. Highway 61, State Highways 28, 33, 550, 552, 553, and the Canadian National Railroad. The 2008 population of Jefferson County was estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau to be 8,872 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2009).

The climate of Jefferson County is characterized by warm summers and mild winters. The annual precipitation is 59 inches (Mississippi State Climatologist, 2009). Temperatures range from a January average of 46 °F to a July average of 83 °F (National Weather Service, 2009).

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

Flood problems in Jefferson County are primarily due to the overflow of the Mississippi River.

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

No flood protection structures certified of containing a 1-percent annual chance flood exist within Jefferson County. Levees exist south of Gilliam Chute in the northwest corner of the County; however, these levees are not certified to protect against the 1-percent annual chance flood. The criteria used to evaluate protection against the 1-percent-annual-chance flood are 1) adequate design, including freeboard, 2) structural stability, and 3) proper operation and maintenance. Levees that do not protect against the 1-percent-annual-chance flood are not considered in the hydraulic analysis of the 1-percent-annual-chance flood zone.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied by detailed methods in the communities, standard hydrologic and hydraulic study methods were used to determine the flood hazard data required for this study. Flood events of a magnitude that are expected to be equaled or exceeded once on the average during any 10-, 50-, 100-, or 500-year period (recurrence interval) have been selected as having special significance for floodplain management and for flood insurance rates. These events, commonly termed the 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods, have a 10-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent chance, respectively, of being equaled or exceeded during any year. Although the recurrence interval represents the long-term, average period between floods of a specific magnitude, rare floods could occur at short intervals or even within the same year. The risk of experiencing a rare flood increases when periods greater than 1 year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood that equals or exceeds the 1-percent-annual-chance flood in any 50-year period is approximately 40 percent (4 in 10); for any 90-year period, the risk increases to approximately 60 percent (6 in 10). The analyses reported herein reflect flooding potentials based on conditions existing in the community at the time of completion of this study. Maps and flood elevations will be amended periodically to reflect future changes.

3.1 Hydrologic Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish peak discharge-frequency relationships for each flooding source studied by detailed methods affecting the community.

July 3, 1990, Jefferson County (Unincorporated Areas) FIS Analyses

For the Mississippi River in Jefferson County, discharge values for the 10-, 2-, and 1-percent annual chance floods were developed based on statistical analyses of discharge records covering a 76-year period at Vicksburg gaging station No. GS07289000. This analysis followed the standard log-Pearson Type III method, as outline by the U.S. Water Resource Council.

This Countywide FIS Analysis

Peak discharges were calculated based on USGS regional regression equations (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1991). For the discharges calculated based on regional regression equations, the rural regression values were modified to reflect stream gage weighting and/or urbanization as necessary.

A summary of the drainage area-peak discharge relationships for the Mississippi River is shown in Table 1, "Summary of Discharges."

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

<u>FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION</u>	<u>DRAINAGE AREA (sq. mi.)</u>	<u>PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs)</u>			
		<u>10-percent</u>	<u>2-percent</u>	<u>1-percent</u>	<u>0.2- percent</u>
MISSISSIPPI RIVER At Interstate 20	1,444,400	1,610,000	2,050,000	2,250,000	*
* Data Not Available					

3.2 Hydraulic Analyses

Analyses of the hydraulic characteristics of flooding from the sources studied were carried out to provide estimates of the elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals. Users should be aware that flood elevations shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations and may not exactly reflect the elevations shown on the Flood Profiles or in the Floodway Data table in the FIS report. Flood elevations shown on the FIRM are primarily intended for flood insurance rating purposes. For construction and/or floodplain management purposes, users are cautioned to use the flood elevation data presented in this FIS report in conjunction with the data shown on the FIRM.

July 3, 1990, Jefferson County (Unincorporated Areas) FIS Analyses

Channel roughness factors (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic computations were chosen by engineering judgment and were based on field observations of the streams and floodplain areas.

Water-surface elevations of the floods of selected recurrence intervals for the Mississippi River were based on flood elevation data developed by the USACE using the Mississippi River basin model (unpublished data). Model tests were run on the Mississippi River basin model located in Clinton, Mississippi.

This Countywide FIS Analysis

Cross section geometries were obtained from terrain data. Downstream boundary conditions for the hydraulic models were set to normal depth using a starting slope calculated from values taken from topographic data, or where applicable, derived from the water-surface elevations. Water-surface profiles were computed through the use of the USACE HEC-RAS version 3.1.3 computer program (USACE, 2003). The model was run for the 1-percent-annual-chance storm for the approximate studies.

The hydraulic analyses for this countywide FIS were based on unobstructed flow. The flood elevations shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1) are thus considered valid only if hydraulic structures remain unobstructed, operate properly, and do not fail.

Qualifying bench marks within a given jurisdiction that are cataloged by the National Geodetic Survey (NGS) and entered into the National Spatial Reference System (NSRS) as First or Second Order Vertical and have a vertical stability classification of A, B, or C are shown and labeled on the FIRM with their 6-character NSRS Permanent Identifier.

Benchmarks cataloged by the NGS and entered into the NSRS vary widely in vertical stability classification. NSRS vertical stability classifications are as follows:

Stability A: Monuments of the most reliable nature, expected to hold position/elevation well (e.g., mounted in bedrock)

Stability B: Monuments which generally hold their position/elevation well (e.g., concrete bridge abutment)

Stability C: Monuments which may be affected by surface ground movements (e.g., concrete monuments below frost line)

Stability D: Mark of questionable or unknown vertical stability (e.g., concrete monument above frost line, or steel witness post)

In addition to NSRS benchmarks, the FIRM may also show vertical control monument established by a local jurisdiction; these monuments will be shown on the FIRM with the appropriate designations. Local monuments will only be placed on the FIRM if the community has requested that they be included, and if the monuments meet the aforementioned NSRS inclusion criteria.

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for benchmarks shown on the FIRM for this jurisdiction, please contact the Information Services Branch of the NGS at (301) 713-3242, or visit its website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>.

Temporary vertical monuments are often established during the preparation of a flood hazard analysis for the purpose of establishing local vertical control. Although these monuments are not shown on the FIRM, they may be found in the Technical Support Data Notebook associated with the FIS report and FIRM. Interested individuals may contact FEMA to access this data.

3.3 Vertical Datum

All FIS reports and FIRMs are referenced to a specific vertical datum. The vertical datum provides a starting point against which flood, ground, and structure elevations can be referenced and compared. Until recently, the standard vertical datum in use for newly created or revised FIS reports and FIRMs was the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD29). With the finalization of the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88), many FIS reports and FIRMs are being prepared using NAVD88 as the referenced vertical datum.

All flood elevations shown in this FIS report and on the FIRM are referenced to NAVD88. Structure and ground elevations in the community must, therefore, be referenced to NAVD88. It is important to note that adjacent communities may be referenced to NGVD29. This may result in differences in Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) across the corporate limits between the communities.

Ground, structure, and flood elevations may be compared and/or referenced to NGVD29 by applying a conversion factor. To convert elevations from NAVD88 to NGVD29, add 0.09 feet to the NAVD88 elevation. The 0.09 feet value is an average for the entire county. The adjustment value was determined using the USACE Corpscon 6.0.1 computer program (USACE, 2004) and topographic maps (U.S. Department of the Interior, 1972). The BFE's shown on the FIRM represent whole-foot rounded values. For example, a BFE of 12.4 feet will appear as 12 feet on the FIRM, and 12.6 feet as 13 feet. Users who wish to convert the elevations in this FIS report to NGVD29 should apply the stated conversion factor to elevations shown on the Flood Profiles and supporting data tables in the FIS report, which are shown at a minimum to the nearest 0.1-foot.

For more information regarding conversion between the NGVD and the NAVD, see the FEMA publication entitled *Converting the National Flood Insurance Program to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988* or contact the Vertical Network Branch,

National Geodetic Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Maryland 20910 (Internet address <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>).

4.0 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The NFIP encourages State and local governments to adopt sound floodplain management programs. Therefore, each FIS provides 1-percent-annual-chance flood elevations and delineations of the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries and 1-percent-annual-chance floodway to assist communities in developing floodplain management measures. This information is presented on the FIRM and in many components of the FIS report, including Flood Profiles, Floodway Data Table and Summary of Stillwater Elevations Table. Users should reference the data presented in the FIS report as well as additional information that may be available at the local map repository before making flood elevation and/or floodplain boundary determinations.

4.1 Floodplain Boundaries

To provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 1-percent-annual-chance flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for floodplain management purposes. The 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood risk in the community. For each stream studied by detailed methods, the 1- and 0.2-annual-chance floodplain boundaries have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section. Between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated using topographic maps at a scale of 1:24,000 with contour intervals of 10 and 20 feet (USGS, 1972).

The 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries are shown on the FIRM (Exhibit 2). On this map, the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of the areas of special flood hazards (Zones A and AE). Small areas within the floodplain boundaries may lie above the flood elevations but cannot be shown due to limitations of the map scale and/or lack of detailed topographic data.

For the streams studied by approximate methods, only the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary is shown on the FIRM (Exhibit 2). Floodplain boundaries for these streams, as well as those streams that have been previously studied by detailed methods, were generated using USGS 10-meter Digital Elevation Models (USGS, 1972), then refined using detailed hydrographic data.

4.2 Floodways

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1-percent annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

Floodways have not been shown or computed for this community. Along streams where floodways have not been computed, the community must ensure that the cumulative effect of development in the floodplain will not cause more than a 1.0-foot increase in the base flood elevations at any point within the community.

5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATION

For flood insurance rating purposes, flood insurance zone designations are assigned to a community based on the results of the engineering analyses. These zones are as follows:

Zone A

Zone A is the flood insurance risk zone that corresponds to the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplains that are determined in the FIS by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no base (1-percent-annual-chance) flood elevations (BFEs), or base flood depths are shown within this zone.

Zone AE

Zone AE is the flood insurance risk zone that corresponds to the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplains that are determined in the FIS by detailed methods. In most instances, whole-foot BFEs derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone AH

Zone AH is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 1-percent-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. Whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within the zone.

Zone AO

Zone AO is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 1-percent-annual-chance shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where the average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. Average whole-foot depths derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown within the zone.

Zone A99

Zone A99 is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of the 1-percent floodplain that will be protected by a Federal flood protection system where construction has reached specified statutory milestones. No base flood elevations or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone V

Zone V is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1-percent coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Because approximate hydraulic analyses are performed for such areas, no base flood elevations are shown within this zone.

Zone VE

Zone VE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1-percent coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Whole-foot base flood elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone.

Zone X

Zone X is the flood insurance risk zone that corresponds to areas outside the 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain, areas within the 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 1-percent-annual-chance flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, and areas protected from the base flood by levees. No BFEs or depths are shown within this zone.

Zone D

Zone D is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to unstudied areas where flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

6.0 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

The FIRM is designed for flood insurance and floodplain management applications.

For flood insurance applications, the map designates flood insurance risk zones as described in Section 5.0 and, in the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplains that were studied by detailed methods, shows selected whole-foot BFEs or average depths. Insurance agents use the zones and BFEs in conjunction with information on structures and their contents to assign premium rates for flood insurance policies.

For floodplain management applications, the map shows by tints, screens, and symbols, the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplains, floodways, and the locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses and floodway computations.

The countywide FIRM presents flooding information for the entire geographic area of Jefferson County. Previously, FIRMs were prepared for each incorporated community and the unincorporated areas of the County identified as flood-prone. This countywide FIRM also includes flood-hazard information that was presented separately on Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps (FBFMs), where applicable. Historical data relating to the maps prepared for each community, up to and including this countywide FIS are presented in Table 2, "Community Map History."

COMMUNITY NAME	INITIAL IDENTIFICATION	FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS DATE	FIRM EFFECTIVE DATE	FIRM REVISIONS DATE
Fayette, City of Jefferson County (Unincorporated Areas)	-- December 20, 1974	-- November 4, 1977	-- July 3, 1990	-- --

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
JEFFERSON COUNTY, MS
 AND INCORPORATED AREAS

COMMUNITY MAP HISTORY

7.0 OTHER STUDIES

Information pertaining to revised and unrevised flood hazards for each jurisdiction within Jefferson County has been compiled into this FIS. Therefore, this FIS supersedes all previously printed FIS reports, FIRMs, and/or FBFMs for all of the incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions within Jefferson County and should be considered authoritative for purposes of the NFIP.

8.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Information concerning the pertinent data used in the preparation of this study can be obtained by contacting Federal Insurance and Mitigation Division, FEMA Region IV, Koger-Center — Rutgers Building, 3003 Chamblee Tucker Road, Atlanta, GA 30341.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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<http://www.msstate.edu/dept/GeoSciences/climate/>.

National Weather Service, Website, Jackson, Mississippi, MS monitoring station,
http://www.srh.noaa.gov/jan/climate_connection.php.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Lower Mississippi Valley District, and Mississippi River Commission, Public Affairs Office, Flood Control in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 1976

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, HEC-RAS River Analysis System, User's Manual, version 3.1.3, Davis, California, May 2003.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Topographic Engineering Center, Corpscon Version 6.0.1, Alexandria, Virginia, August 2004

U.S. Census Bureau, Website—2008 Population Estimate, July 27, 2009.

U.S. Census Bureau, Website—2008 Economic Fact Sheet, October 14, 2008.

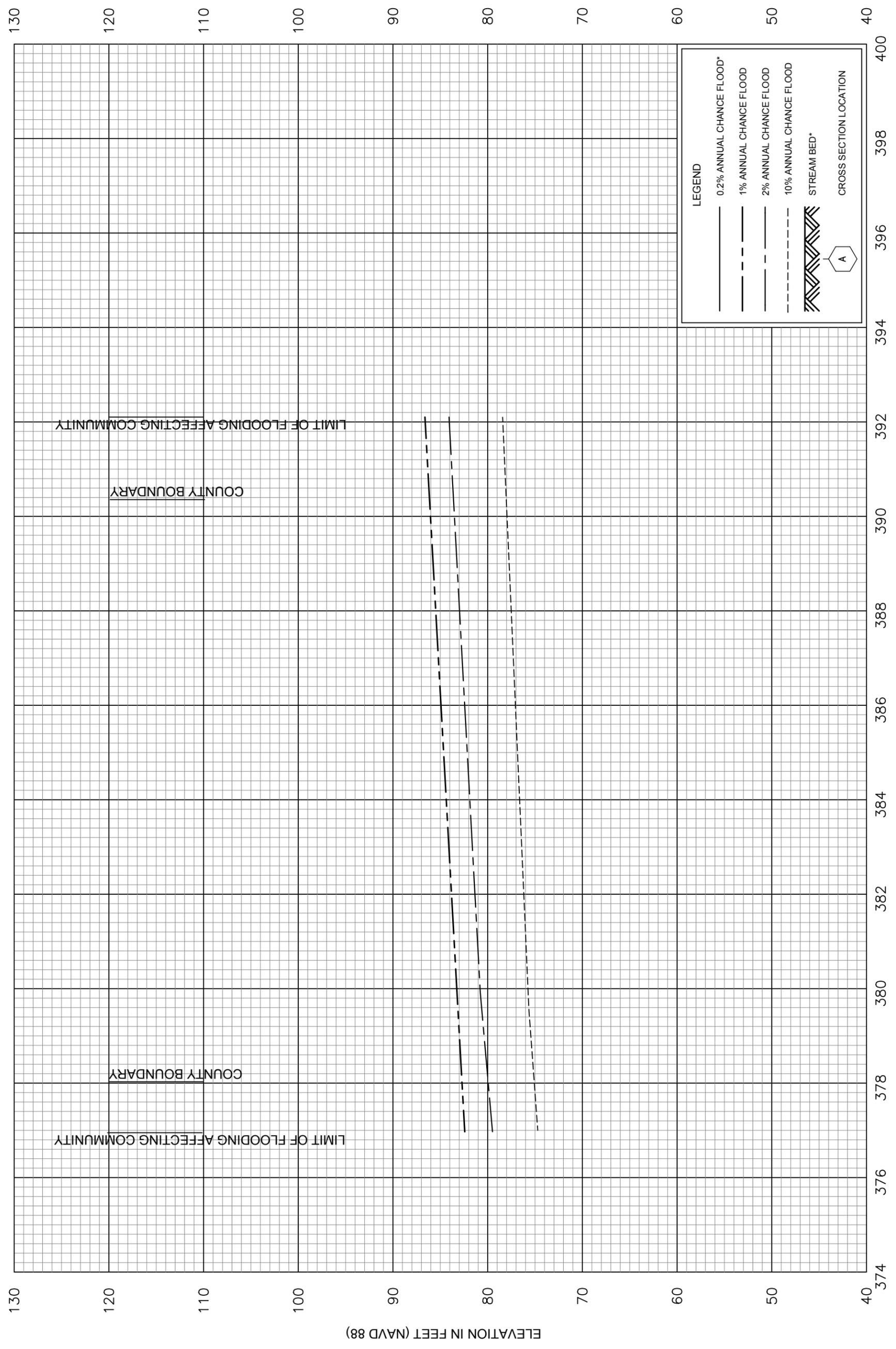
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Insurance Administration, Flood Hazard Boundary Map, Jefferson County, Unincorporated Areas, Mississippi, November 1977.

U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Maps, Scale 1:24,000, Contour Interval 10 feet: Barlow, Mississippi, 1963, photorevised 2000; Chamblee, Mississippi, 1994; McBride, Mississippi, 1963, photorevised 2000; Red Lick, Mississippi, 1963.

U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Maps, Scale 1:24,000, Contour Interval 20 feet: Caseyville, Mississippi, 1972, photorevised 2000; Church Hill, Mississippi, 1988; Cranfield, Mississippi, 1988, photorevised 2000; Eddiceton, Mississippi, 1988, photorevised 2000; Fayette, Mississippi, 1988; Gin Branch, Mississippi, 1988; Kirby, Mississippi, 1988, photorevised 2000; Lorman, Mississippi, 1986; McCall Creek, Mississippi, 1972, photorevised

2000; Pine Ridge, Mississippi, 1963; Rodney, Mississippi, 1986; Roxie, Mississippi, 1988, photorevised 2000; Union Church, Mississippi, 1988, photorevised 2000.

U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Flood Characteristics of Mississippi Streams, Water-Resources Investigations Report 91-4037, Jackson, MS, 1991.



* DATA NOT AVAILABLE

STREAM DISTANCE IN MILES ABOVE HEAD OF PASSES

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD 88)