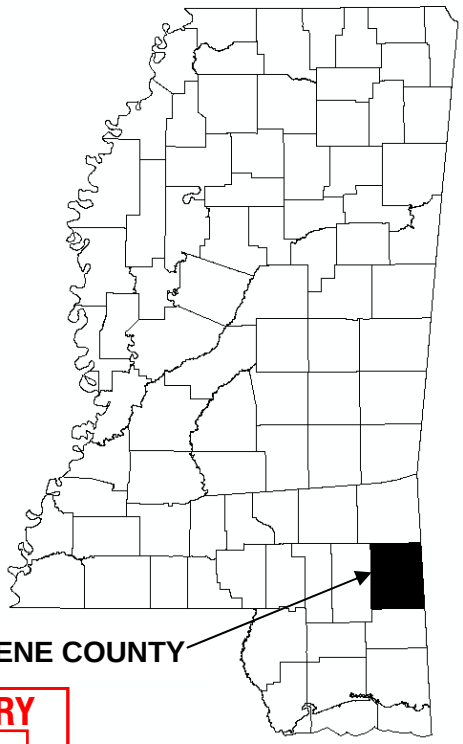
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

GREENE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

Community Name	Community Number
GREENE COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	280271
LEAKESVILLE, TOWN OF	280057
MCLAIN, TOWN OF	280058



PRELIMINARY

AUG 20 2010

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER
28041CV000A

NOTICE TO
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY USERS

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

This preliminary Flood Insurance Study contains profiles presented at a reduced scale to minimize reproduction costs. All profiles will be included and printed at full scale in the final published report.

Selected Flood Insurance Rate Map panels for the community contain information that was previously shown separately on the corresponding Flood Boundary and Floodway Map panels (e.g., floodways, cross sections). In addition, former flood hazard zone designations have been changed as follows:

Old Zone	New Zone
A1 through A30	AE
B	X
C	X

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

Initial Countywide FIS Effective Date – XXXX YY ZZZZ

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FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY
GREENE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI AND INCORPORATED AREAS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study (FIS) revises and updates information on the existence and severity of flood hazards in the geographic area of Greene County, Mississippi, including the Towns of Leakesville and McLain; and the unincorporated areas of Greene County (referred to collectively herein as Greene County), and 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 and to assist the community in its efforts to promote sound floodplain management. Minimum floodplain management requirements for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (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. The sources of hydrologic and hydraulic analyses that have been performed for each jurisdiction included in this countywide FIS have been compiled from previous FIS reports and are described below.

Greene County: (Unincorporated Areas)	The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the May 2, 1994 FIS report along Faulk Ditch were prepared by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District, for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), under Inter-Agency Agreement No. IA-EMW-91-3529, Task Order No. 2-MOB, Project Order No. 3. This work was completed in February 1992. (Reference 1).
Leakesville, Town of	The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the September 30, 1988 FIS report were performed by Neel-Shaffer, Inc. (Study Contractor) for FEMA, under Contract No. EMW-86-C-2246. This study was completed in March 1987 (Reference 2).
McLain, Town of	The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the June 1, 1983 FIS report were performed by the USACE, Mobile District (Reference 3).

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this study were performed by the State of Mississippi for FEMA, under Contract No. EMA-2008-CA-58. This study was completed

in June 2010. Floodplain boundaries for approximate study streams were delineated based on a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) and contours. The DTM was compiled at a scale 400 feet from imagery with a 2 foot ground sample distance (GSD) from a previous statewide project. Imagery acquisition occurred January through March, 2006 and January, 2007. The DTM was developed by Fugro EarthData, Inc. and Mississippi Geographic Information, LLC with cooperation from Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), NOAA Coastal Services Center, Mississippi DOT, Mississippi State University, and Mississippi Coordinating Council for Remote Sensing and GIS. The DTM was delivered as mass points and breaklines and supports 5 foot ASPRS Class 2 contours.

Base map information shown on this Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) was provided in digital format by the State of Mississippi and the U.S. Census Bureau. The digital orthoimagery was photogrammetrically compiled at a scale of 1:400 from aerial photography dated March 2006.

The coordinate system used for the production of DFIRM is Mississippi State Plane East (FIPS 2301), reference to the North American Datum of 1983 and the GRS80. Distance units were measured in United States (U.S.) feet.

1.3 Coordination

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

For the pre-countywide analysis, the dates of the initial and final CCO meetings held for the communities within the boundaries of Greene County are shown below.

Community Name	Initial CCO Date	Final CCO Date
Greene County (Unincorporated Areas)	March 27, 1992	May 12, 1993
Leakesville, Town of	February 11, 1986	November 18, 1987
McLain, Town of	N/A	April 6, 1983

For this countywide FIS, an initial Consultation Coordination Officer (CCO) meeting was held on September 17, 2008, and attended by representatives of FEMA, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ), Mississippi Emergency Management Agency (MEMA), Greene County, and the study contractor, AECOM. A final meeting, the Preliminary DFIRM Community Coordination (PDCC), was held on August 25, 2009 to review the results of this study.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This FIS covers the geographic area of Greene County, Mississippi, including the incorporated communities listed in Section 1.1. The areas studied by detailed methods

were selected with priority given to all known flood hazards and areas of projected development or proposed construction.

Two types of analysis were used to develop this FIS report: redelineation of streams that had been previously studied with detailed methods, and approximate methods analysis. Floodplain boundaries of streams that had been previously studied by detailed methods were redelineated based on more detailed and up-to-date topographic mapping for this FIS report. The scope and methods of study for each stream were proposed to, and agreed upon, by FEMA and Greene County.

2.2 Community Description

Greene County is located in southeast Mississippi along the Alabama state line. The county is bordered by George County to the south; Perry County to the west; Wayne County to the north; Mobile County, Alabama to the southeast; and Washington County, Alabama to the northeast. The county has a total land area of 713 square miles and an estimated 2009 population of 14,352 (Reference 4). The Town of Leakesville is the county seat. The county's major thoroughfares are US Highway 98; and State Highways 42, 57, and 63.

Major drainage for Greene County is provided by Chickasawhay River and Leaf River. The Chickasawhay River flows from north to south to its confluence with the Leaf River near the Greene County and George County boundary.

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

The Town of McLain in Greene County is largely burdened by the floodplain of the Leaf River (Reference 3).

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

Flood protection measures are not known to exist within the study area.

3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied by detailed methods in the community, 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 l0-, 50-, l00-, 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 l0-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year floods, have a l0-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent-annual-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 the peak discharge-frequency relationships for each flooding source studied by detail methods affecting the community.

Pre-Countywide Analysis

A gage station the Chickasawhay River on the State Highway 57 bridge was the principal source of data used to define the discharge-frequency relationship and stage-discharge relationship for the river (Reference 5). The stream gage has been operated continuously by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) since 1938. Values of peak discharges for floods of l0-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent-annual-chance recurrences intervals were determined from a log-Pearson Type III distribution of annual peak for data from 1938 to 1985 (References 6-8). Results of the analyses were coordinated with the USGS and the USACE.

Drainage areas along Faulk Ditch were delineated and planimetered on USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Maps (Reference 9). The l0-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flows were computed using the equations given in the 1991 Water Resources Investigations Report 91-4037, Flood Characteristics of Mississippi Streams, prepared by the USGS (Reference 10). Three locations were chosen for discharge determination and it was found that the discharges did not increase as the drainage area increased. This was due to the characteristics of the drainage basin.

For the purpose of establishing flood frequency relationships for the Leaf River at McLain, a stage frequency curve developed by the Mobile District Engineering Division's Hydraulic Data Branch was utilized. This curve was developed using USGS gage data at the downstream side of the U.S. Highway 98 bridge crossing.

Rainfall volumes, utilized in approximating ponding area requirements, were developed using 6-hour rainfall taken from the National Weather Service's Technical Paper 40.

Flood-frequency estimates of peak discharges for other streams studied in this Flood Insurance Study were computed using regression equations developed by the USGS for ungaged sites (Reference 11). The peak discharge for the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood was determined from regression equations extending the log plot to a flood of 0.2-percent probability.

This Countywide Study

For this countywide study, discharges for the 1-percent-annual-chance recurrence interval were calculated for stream reaches studied by approximate methods using regression equations for rural areas in Mississippi found in USGS Fact Sheet 008-01 (Reference 10).

Peak discharge-drainage area relationships for the streams studied by detailed methods are shown in Table 1, "Summary of Discharges".

Table 1. Summary of Discharges

FLOODING SOURCE AND LOCATION	DRAINAGE AREA (Square miles)	PEAK DISCHARGES (cfs) 10% Annual Chance	2% Annual Chance	1% Annual Chance	0.2% Annual Chance
BLAKELY CREEK					
At confluence with Chickasawhay River	3.66	1,260	1,950	2,270	3,100
At MS Highway 63	3.05	1,230	1,870	2,180	3,000
CHICKASAWHAY RIVER					
At MS Highway 63	2,690	43,200	70,100	84,300	120,000
FAULK DITCH					
At confluence with Chickasawhay River	11.8	2,520	3,810	4,290	5,620
At MS Highway 63	11.3	2,520	3,810	4,290	5,620
LEAF RIVER					
At U.S. Highway 98	3,495	73,500	120,000	145,000	N/A
MARTIN CREEK					
At confluence with Chickasawhay River	4.00	1,400	2,160	2,470	3,400
At Louisiana Avenue	3.77	1,400	2,160	2,470	3,400
At Town of Leakesville corporate limits	2.58	1,000	1,530	1,760	2,400
MARTIN CREEK TRIBUTARY					
At confluence with Martin Creek	0.94	520	760	870	1,150
At MS Highway 57	0.70	410	590	680	900

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 FIRMs represent rounded whole-foot elevations and may not exactly reflect the elevations shown on the Flood Profiles or in the Floodway Data Tables 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 in conjunction with the data shown on the FIRM.

Pre-Countywide Analysis

Cross-section data for the water-surface profile analyses were obtained from field surveys. All bridges and culverts were surveyed to obtain elevation data and structural geometry. Locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown on the Flood Profiles and on the Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Water-surface profiles for the Chickasawhay River were determined by analyzing data from the stream gage at the State Highway 63 bridge and water-surface profile information furnished by the USGS. The stage-discharge relationships for floods of l0-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent-annual-chance recurrence intervals were determined using state-discharge relationships established from gage data recorded at State Highway 63 and projecting these relationships upstream and downstream of the highway based on water-surface information furnished by the USGS (Reference 1).

For all other streams studied using detailed methods, water-surface elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals were computed using the HEC-2 water-surface profile computer program (Reference 10). Starting water-surface elevations for streams studied using the HEC-2 computer model were determined by the slope-area method. Channel and overbank roughness coefficients (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic computations were chosen by engineering judgment and were based on field observations of the stream and floodplain areas. For Faulk Ditch, Manning's "n" values for channels ranged from 0.045 to 0.055 and for overbank areas ranged from 0.080 to 0.120. For all other flooding sources, the channel "n" values ranged from 0.055 to 0.080, and the overbank "n" values ranged from 0.120 to 0.200 (Reference 1).

This Countywide Study

For this countywide study, water-surface profiles were computed through the use of the USACE HEC-RAS version 3.1.2 computer program (Reference 13). Water surface profiles were produced for the 1-percent-annual-chance storms for approximate studies.

The approximate study methodology used the computer program WISE as a preprocessor to HEC-RAS. WISE combined geo-referenced data from the terrain model and miscellaneous shapefiles (such as streams and cross sections). Tools within WISE allowed the engineer to verify that the cross-section data was acceptable. The WISE program was used to generate the input data file for HEC-RAS. Then HEC-RAS was used to determine the flood elevation at each cross section of the modeled stream. No floodway was calculated for streams studied by approximate methods.

Locations of selected cross sections used in the hydraulic analyses are shown on the Flood Profiles (Exhibit 1). For stream segments for which a floodway was computed (Section 4.2), selected cross-section locations are also shown on the FIRM.
Flood profiles were drawn showing the computed water-surface elevations for floods of the selected recurrence intervals. In cases where the 2%- and 1%-annual chance elevations are close together, due to limitations of the profile scale, only the 1%-annual chance profile has been shown.

The hydraulic analyses for this study 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.

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 used for newly created or revised FIS reports and FIRMs was the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD). With the completion of the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD), many FIS reports and FIRMs are now prepared using NAVD as the referenced vertical datum.

Flood elevations shown in this FIS report and on the FIRM are referenced to the NAVD. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. Some of the data used in this revision were taken from the prior effective FIS reports and FIRMs and adjusted to NAVD88. The datum conversion factor from NGVD29 to NAVD88 in Greene County is +0.02 feet.

For additional information regarding conversion between the NGVD and NAVD, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at www.ngs.noaa.gov, or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

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 FIS report and FIRM for this community. Interested individuals may contact FEMA to access these data.

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

4.0 FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The NFIP encourages State and local governments to adopt sound floodplain management programs. To assist in this endeavor, each FIS report provides 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain data, which may include a combination of the following: 10-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood elevations; delineations of 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplains; and 1-percent-annual-chance floodway. This information is presented on the FIRM and in many components of the FIS report, including Flood Profiles, Floodway Data tables, and Summary of Stillwater Elevation tables. Users should reference the data presented in the FIS report as well as additional information that may be available at the local community 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 county. For each stream studied in detail, the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries have been delineated using the flood elevations determined at each cross section. Between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated based on topographic maps at a scale of 1:24000 with contour intervals of 10 and 20 feet (Reference 9).

The 1- and 0.2-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, AE) and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary corresponds to the boundary of areas of moderate flood hazards (Zone X). In cases where the 1- and 0.2-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries are close together, only the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundary has been shown. 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 boundaries are shown on the FIRM. For this revision, the floodplain boundaries were delineated based on topographic data provided by the USGS.

4.2 Floodways

Encroachment on floodplains, such as structures and fill, reduces the flood carrying capacity, increases the flood heights and velocities, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of floodplain management involves balancing the economic gain from floodplain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. For purposes of the NFIP, a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in this aspect of floodplain management. Under this concept, the area of the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. 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. Minimum Federal standards limit such increases to 1.0 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced. The floodways in this study are presented to local agencies as minimum standards that can be adopted directly or used as a basis for additional floodway studies.

The floodways presented in this study were computed for certain stream segments on the basis of equal conveyance reduction from each side of the floodplain. Floodway widths were computed at cross sections. Between cross sections, the floodway boundaries were interpolated. The results of the floodway computations are tabulated for selected cross sections in Table 2, “Floodway Data.” The computed floodways are shown on the FIRM (Exhibit 2). In cases where the floodway and 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries are either close together or collinear, only the floodway boundary is shown.

No floodways were computed for Blakely Creek, Chickasawhay River, Leaf River, Martin Creek, and Martin Creek Tributary. No floodways were compute for streams studied by enhanced approximate and approximate methods. Along streams where floodways have

not been computed, the community must ensure that the cumulative effect of development in the floodplains will not cause more than a 1.0-foot increase in the base flood elevations at any point within the county.

The area between the floodway and the 1-percent-annual-chance floodplain boundaries is termed the floodway fringe. The floodway fringe encompasses the portion of the floodplain that could be completely obstructed without increasing the water-surface elevation (WSEL) of the flood more than 1.0 foot at any point. Typical relationships between the floodway and the floodway fringe and their significance to floodplain development are shown in Figure 1.

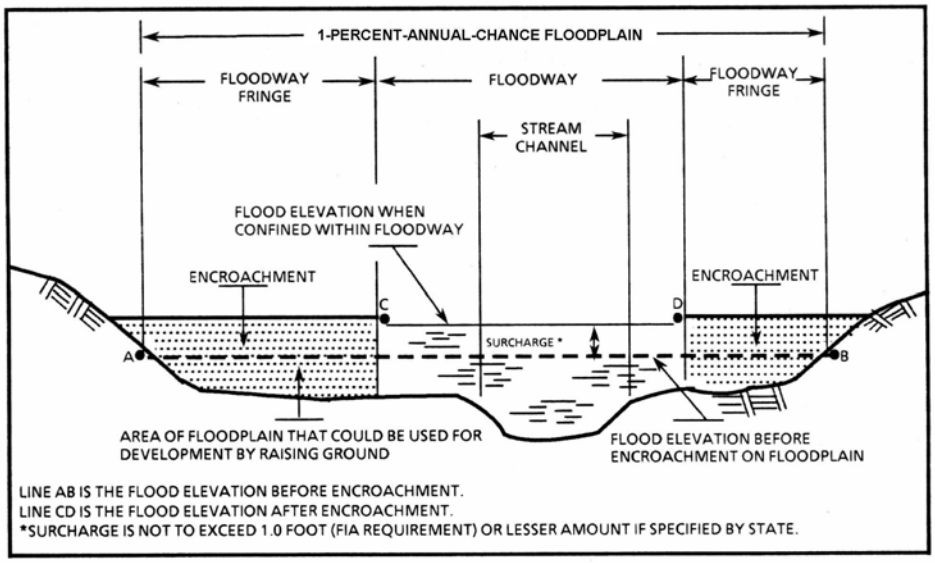

Figure 1. Floodway Schematic

FLOODING SOURCE		FLOODWAY			BASE FLOOD WATER-SURFACE ELEVATION (FEET NAVD 88)			
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE[1]	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQUARE FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET PER SECOND)	REGULATORY	WITHOUT FLOODWAY	WITH FLOODWAY	INCREASE
FAULK DITCH								
A	5,840	244	1,971	2.2	85.8	78.7[2]	79.7	1.0
B	6,427	206	1,348	3.2	86.0	79.7[2]	80.6	0.9
C	7,810	529	1,909	2.2	86.0	82.0[2]	83.0	1.0
D	9,400	286	1,294	3.3	86.5	86.5	87.5	1.0
E	10,490	838	2,374	1.8	90.3	90.3	91.3	1.0
F	14,100	852	3,776	1.1	94.3	94.3	95.3	1.0
G	19,900	206	613	7.0	108.9	108.9	109.8	0.9

[1]Feet Above Confluence with Chickasawhay River

[2]Elevation computed without consideration of backwater effects from Chickasawhay River

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

GREENE COUNTY, MS AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOODWAY DATA

FAULK DITCH

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

Zone AE

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

Zone X

Zone X is the flood insurance rate 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 (sq. mi.), and areas protected from the base flood by levees. No BFEs or depths are shown within this zone.

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 rate 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 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 Greene County, Mississippi. 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 are presented in Table 3, “Community Map History.”

COMMUNITY NAME	INITIAL IDENTIFICATION	FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS DATE	FIRM EFFECTIVE DATE	FIRM REVISIONS DATE
Greene County (Unincorporated areas)	July 22, 1977	None	September 18, 1985	May 2, 1994
Leakesville, Town of	February 14, 1975	None	September 30, 1988	None
McLain, Town of	January 4, 1974	January 16, 1976	December 1, 1983	None

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

GREENE COUNTY, MS
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

COMMUNITY MAP HISTORY

7.0 OTHER STUDIES

FIS reports have been published or are currently in progress for Wayne, Perry, and George Counties, Mississippi; and Mobile County, Alabama (References 14-17). The Greene County study is in agreement with these studies.

Information pertaining to revised and unrevised flood hazards for each jurisdiction within Greene County has been compiled into this FIS. Therefore, this FIS supersedes all previously printed FIS reports, FIRMs, and\or FBFMs for all the incorporated and unincorporated jurisdictions within Greene County, and should be considered authoritative for the 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 FEMA Region IV, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Division, Koger Center – Rutgers Building, 3003 Chamblee Tucker Road, Atlanta, Georgia, 30341.

9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

1. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Greene County (Unincorporated Areas), Mississippi, Washington, D.C., May 2, 1994.

2. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Town of Leakesville, Mississippi, Washington, D.C., September 30, 1988.

3. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Town of McLain, Mississippi, Washington, D.C., June 1, 1983.

4. U.S. Census 2000, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/28/28041.html. Accessed June 2010.

5. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Flood Frequency data on the Chickasawhay River at Leakesville, Mississippi, 1991.

6. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Office of Water Data Collection, Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, "Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequency," Bulletin 17B, Reston, Virginia, Revised September 1981.

7. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Stream Gage Records on the Chickasawhay River at Leakesville, Mississippi, 1991.

8. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Computer Program MECWRC, Flood Frequency Analyses, June 1985.

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

11. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Flood Frequency of Mississippi Streams, B.E. Colson, J.W. Hudson, 1976.

12. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, HEC-2 Water Surface Profiles, Generalized Computer Program, Davis, California, February 1991.

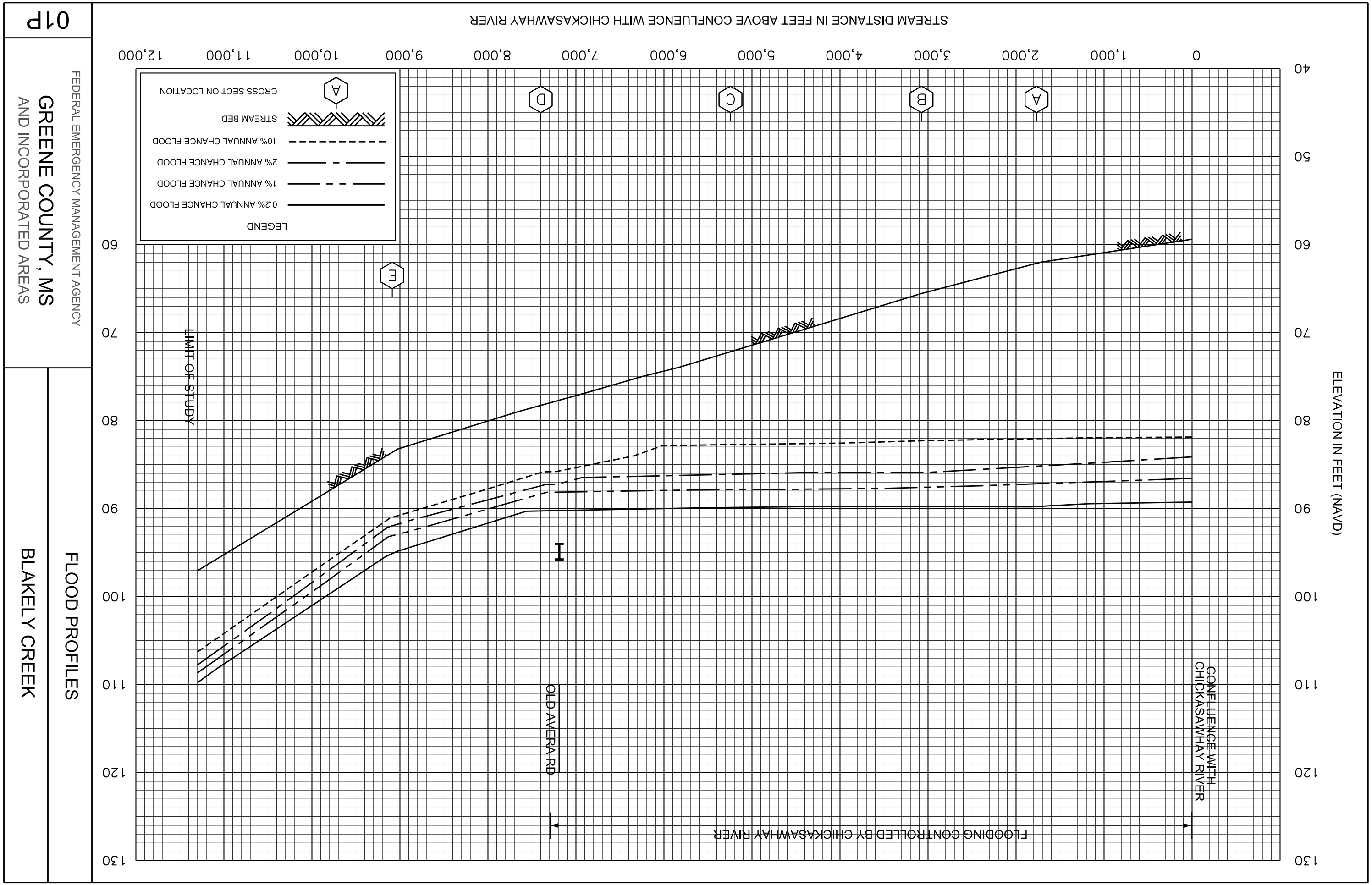
13. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, HEC-RAS River Analysis System, Version 3.1.2, Davis, California, April 2004.

14. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Wayne County (Unincorporated Areas), Mississippi, Washington, D.C., August 16, 1988.

15. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Perry County (Unincorporated Areas), Mississippi, Washington, D.C., July 2, 1991.

16. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, George County (Unincorporated Areas), Mississippi, Washington, D.C., August 16, 1988.

17. Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study, Mobile County And Incorporated Areas, Alabama, Washington, D.C., July 6, 1998.



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

GREENE COUNTY, MS

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES

BLAKELY CREEK

01P

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

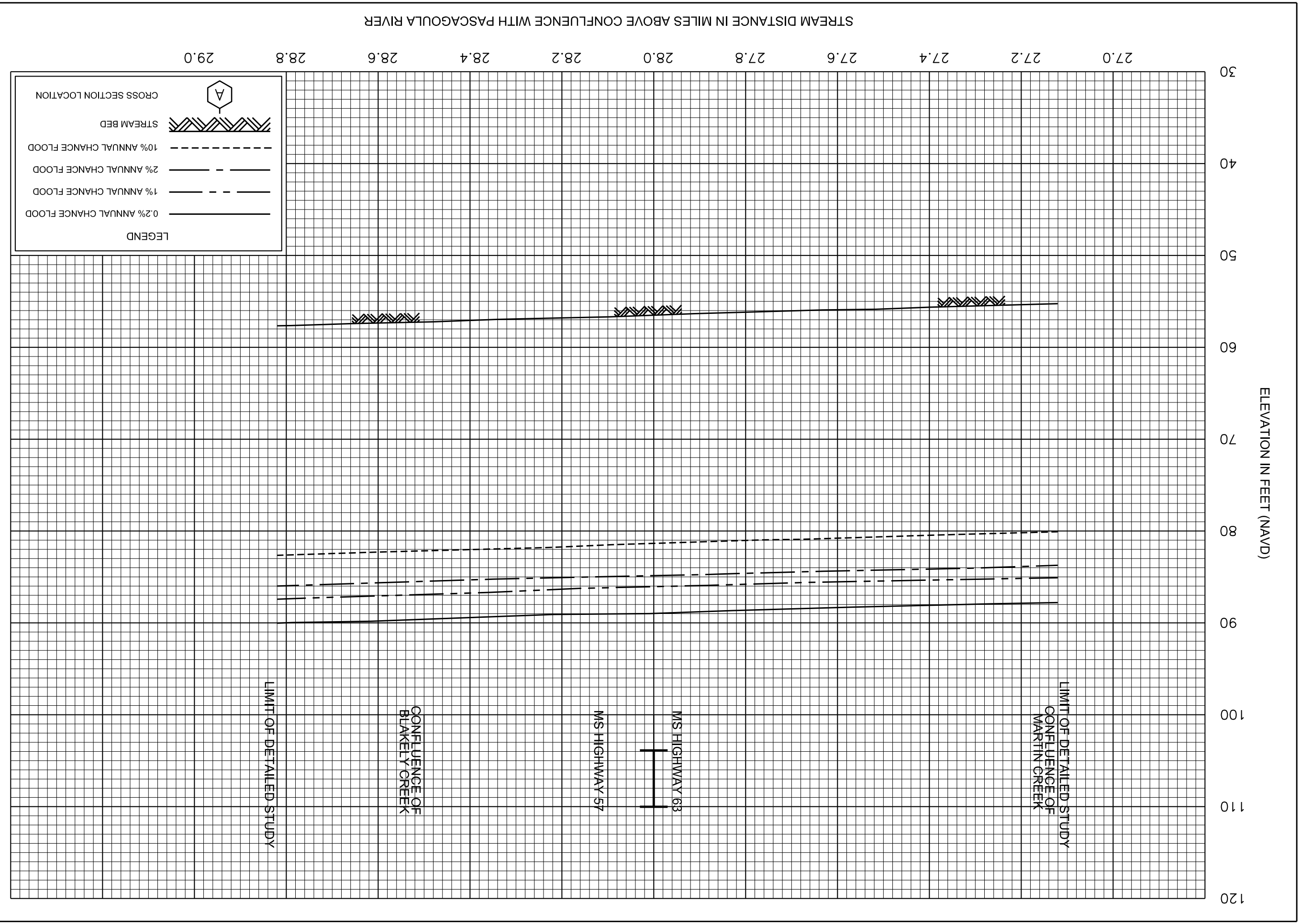
GREENE COUNTY, MS

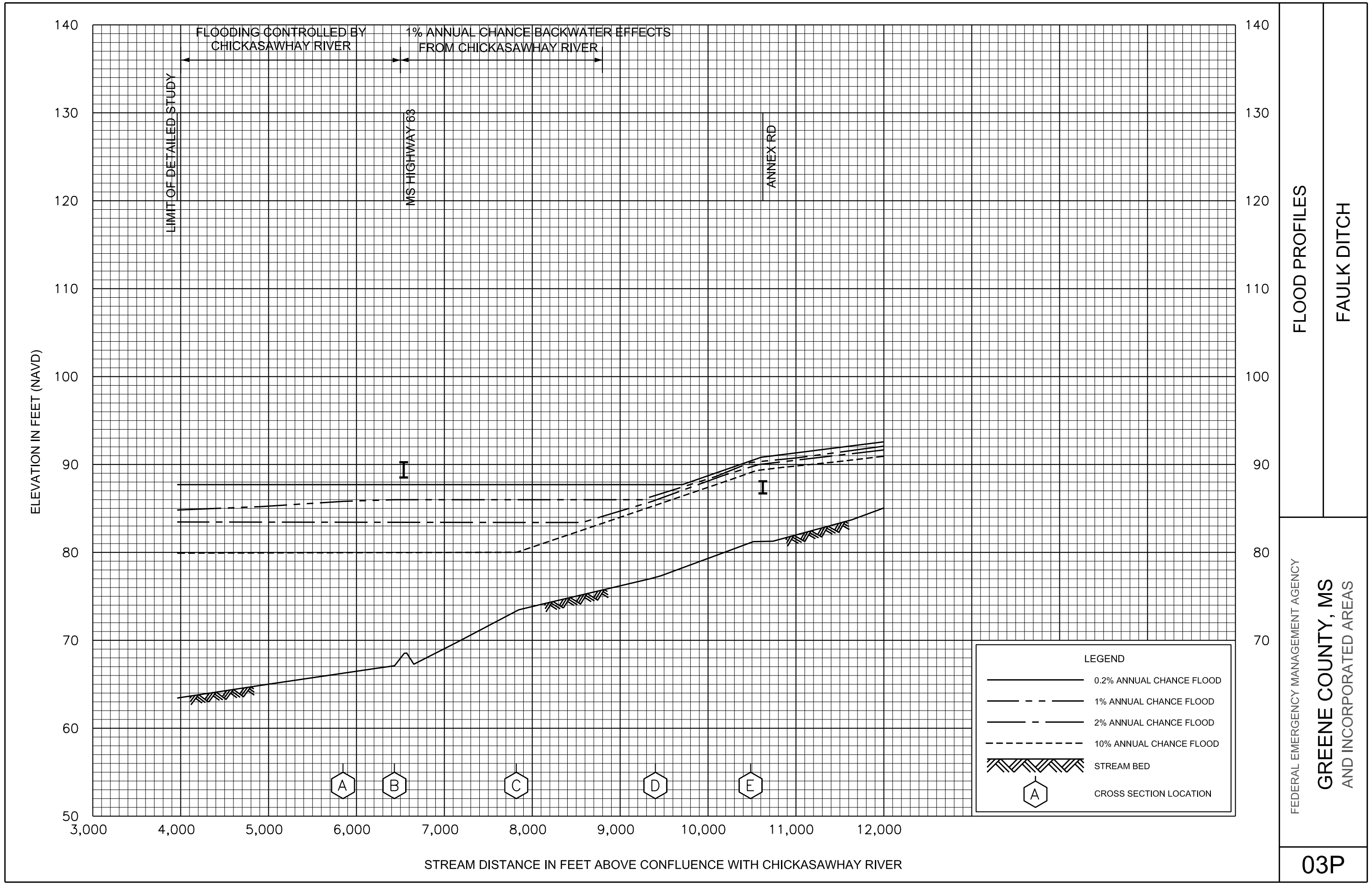
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES

CHICKASAWHAY RIVER

02P





FLOOD PROFILES

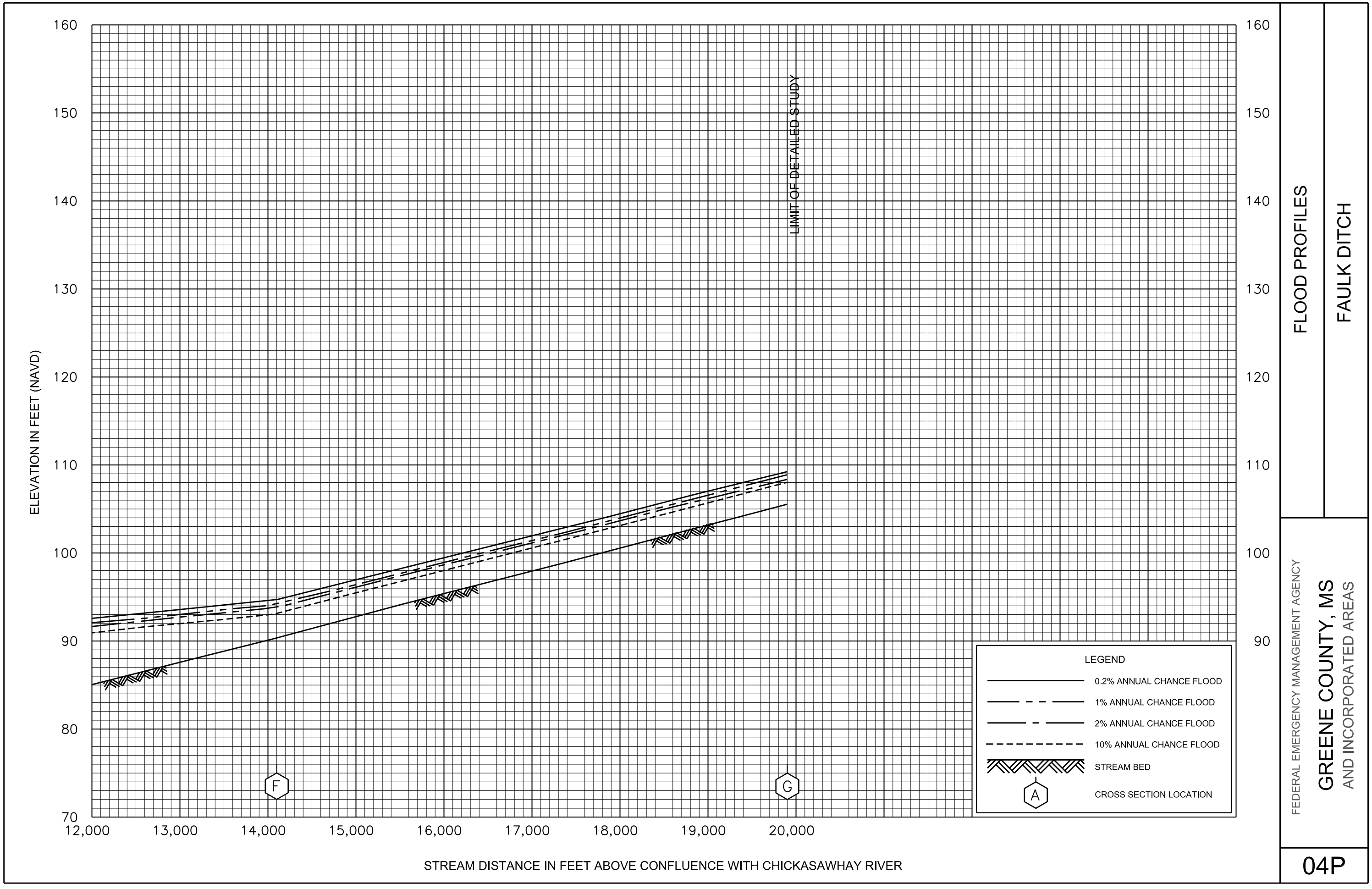
FAULK DITCH

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

GREENE COUNTY, MS

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

03P



FLOOD PROFILES

FAULK DITCH

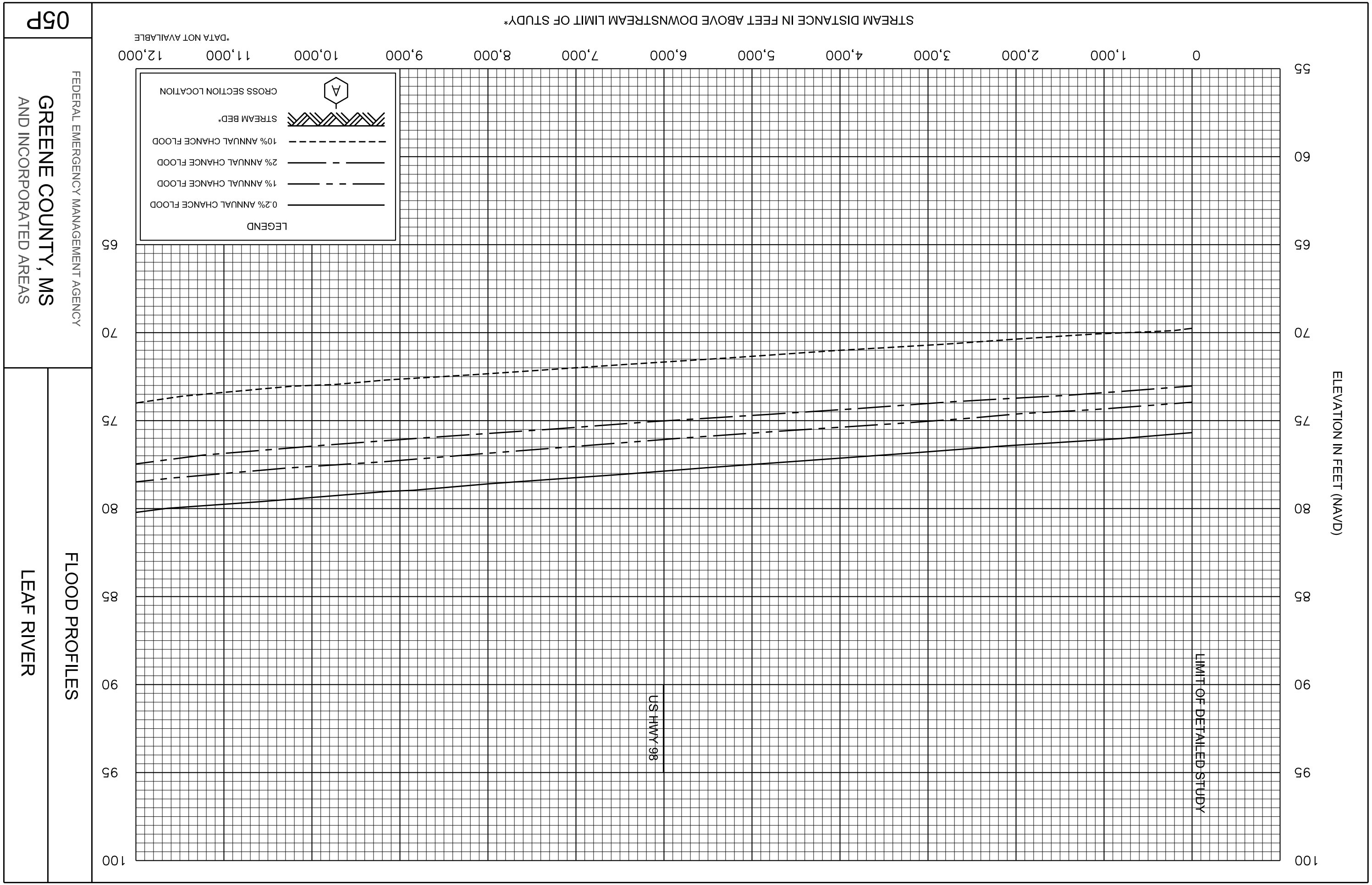
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

GREENE COUNTY, MS

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

04P

*LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY IS LOCATED AT A POINT APPROXIMATELY 6,000 FEET DOWNSTREAM OF US HIGHWAY 98



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

GREENE COUNTY, MS

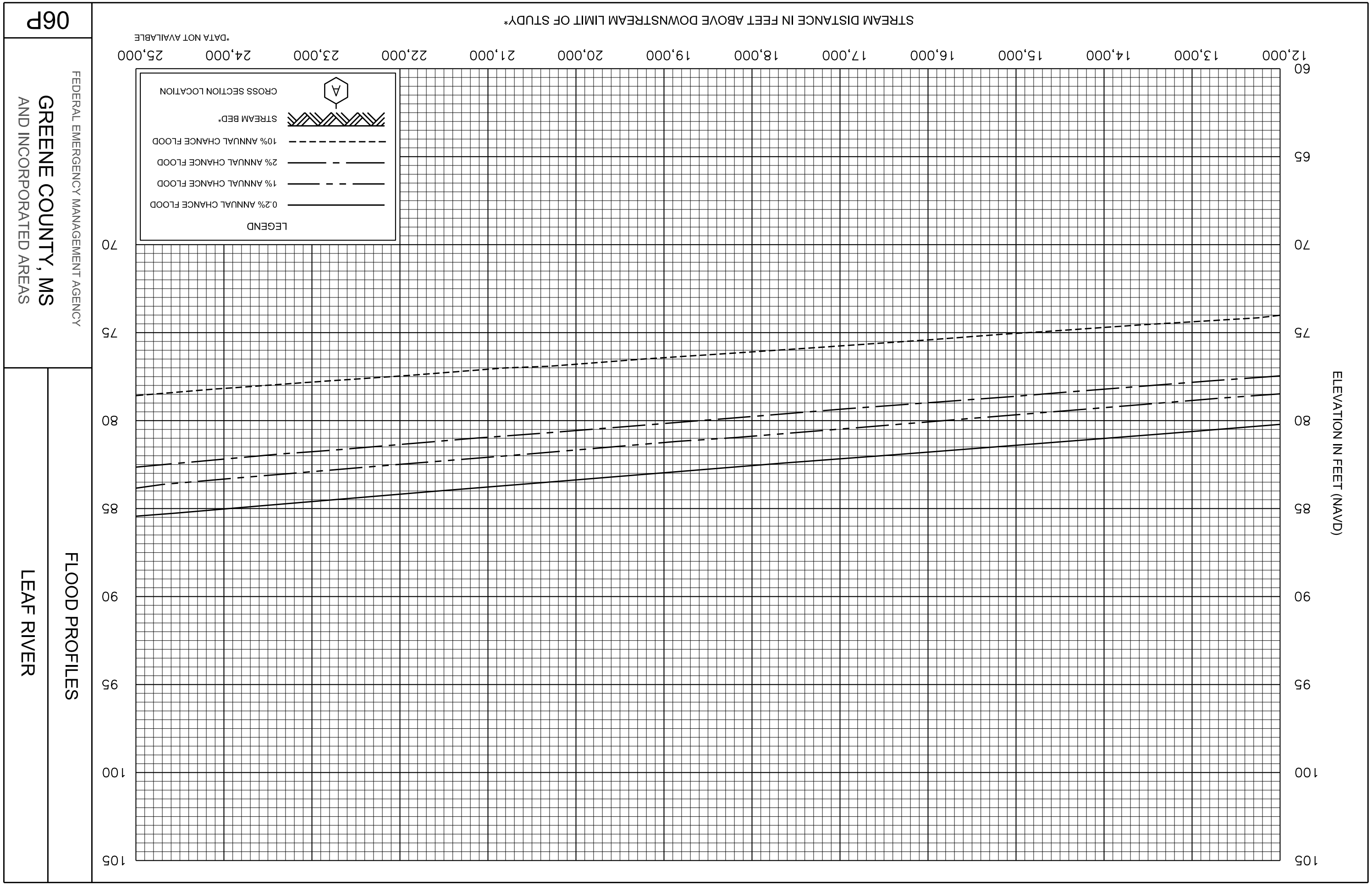
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES

LEAF RIVER

05P

*LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY IS LOCATED AT A POINT APPROXIMATELY 6,000 FEET DOWNSTREAM OF US HIGHWAY 98



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

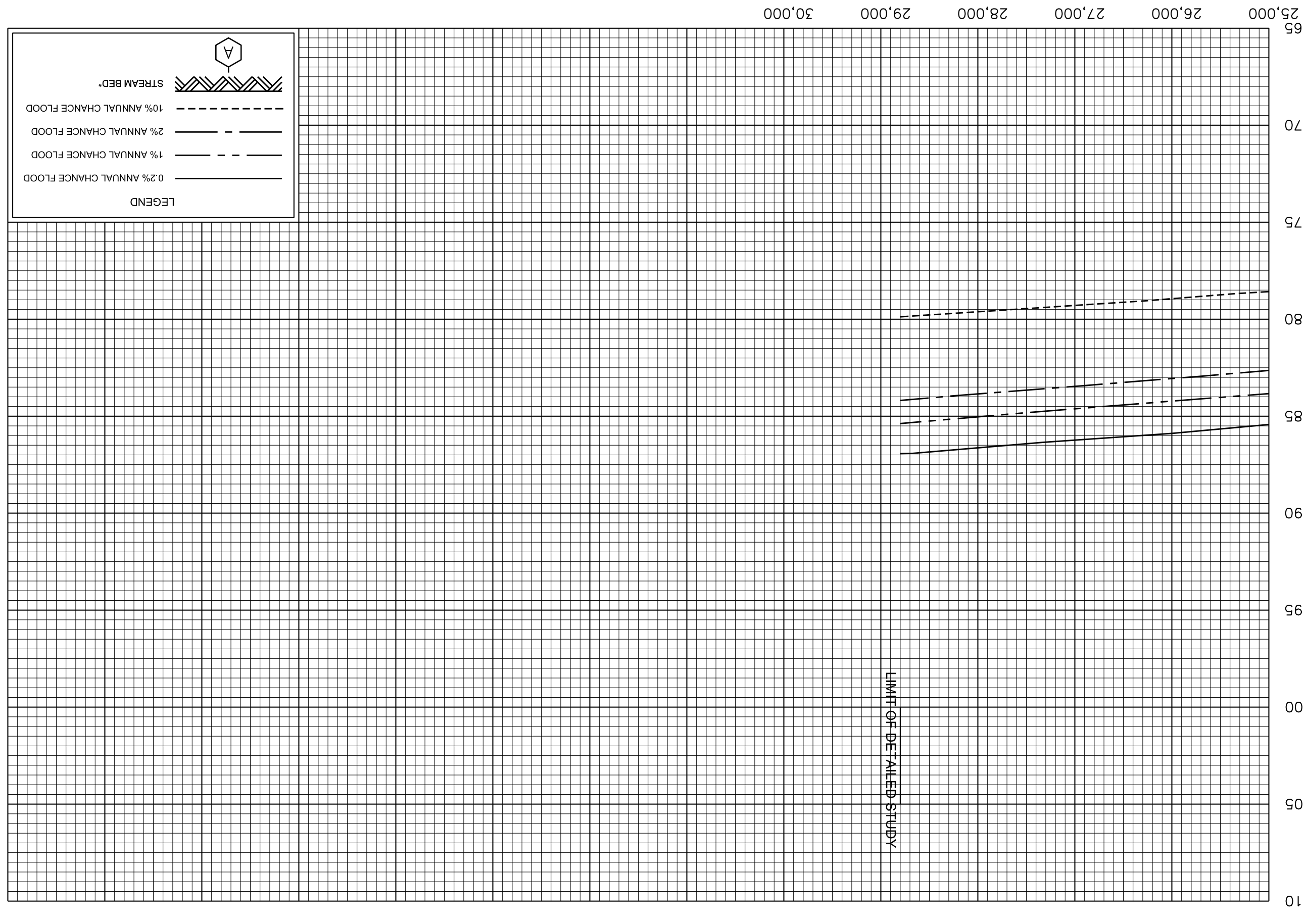
GREENE COUNTY, MS
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES

LEAF RIVER

06P

*LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY IS LOCATED AT A POINT APPROXIMATELY 6,000 FEET DOWNSTREAM OF US HIGHWAY 98



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

GREENE COUNTY, MS
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES

LEAF RIVER

07P

ELEVATION IN FEET (NAVD)

130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40

0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000 8,000 9,000 10,000

STREAM DISTANCE IN FEET ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH CHICKASAWHAY RIVER

CONFLUENCE WITH CHICKASAWHAY RIVER

FLOODING CONTROLLED BY CHICKASAWHAY RIVER

LOUISIANA AVE

LACKEY ST

CONFLUENCE OF MARTIN CREEK TRIBUTARY

LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY

A B C D E F G

LEGEND

0.2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

2% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

10% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

STREAM BED

A CROSS SECTION LOCATION

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

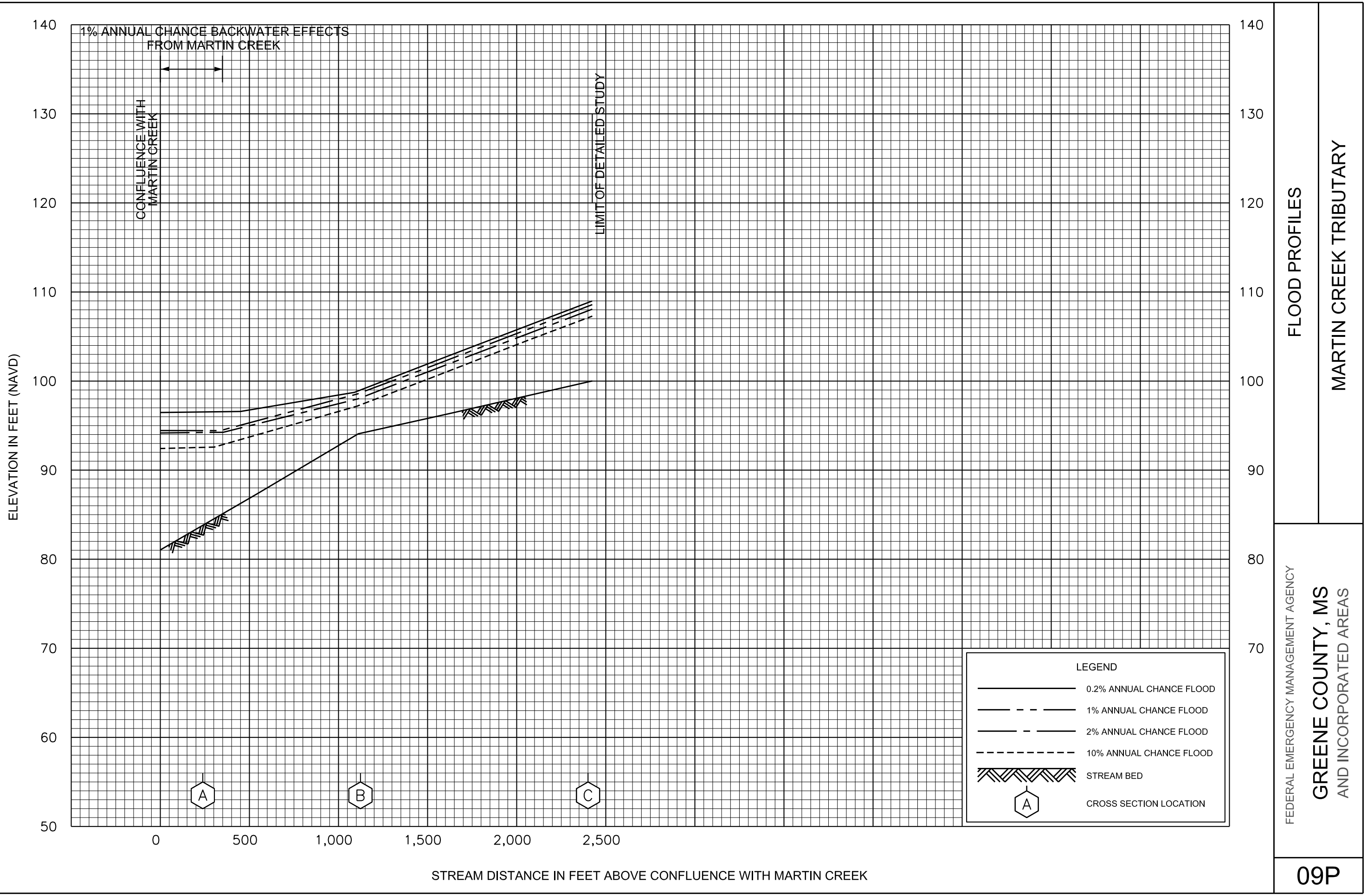
GREENE COUNTY, MS

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOOD PROFILES

MARTIN CREEK

08P



FLOOD PROFILES

MARTIN CREEK TRIBUTARY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

GREENE COUNTY, MS

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

09P