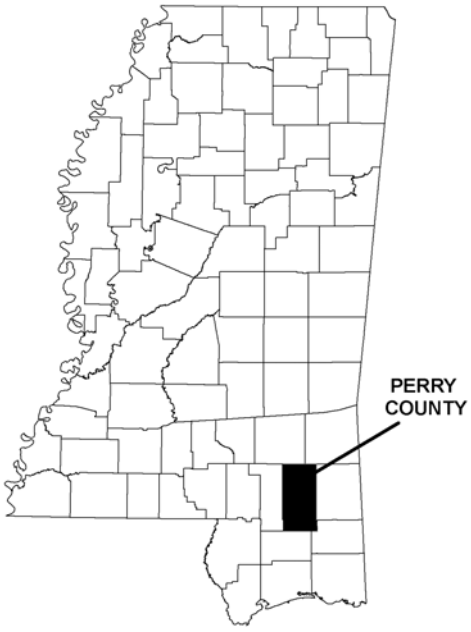
FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

PERRY COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

Community Name	Community Number
BEAUMONT, TOWN OF	280203
NEW AUGUSTA, CITY OF	280131
PERRY COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)	280233
RICHTON, TOWN OF	280321



PRELIMINARY

JUL 22 2010

Federal Emergency Management Agency

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY NUMBER
28111CV000A

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.

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
V1 through V30	VE
B	X
C	X

This preliminary revised 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.

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 – TBD 2010

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FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY
PERRY 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 Perry County, Mississippi, including the City of New Augusta, the Towns of Beaumont and Richton, as well as the unincorporated areas of Perry County (referred to collectively herein as Perry 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.

Beaumont, Town of	The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the August 16, 1988 FIS report were performed by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Water Resources Division, (the Study Contractor) for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), under Interagency Agreement No. EMW-85-E-1823. This study was completed in September 1986 (Reference 1).
New Augusta, City of	The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the July 2, 1991 FIS report were performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Mobile District, for the Pat Harrison Waterway District (Reference 2). FEMA reviewed and accepted this data for the purposes of this study.
Perry County: (Unincorporated Areas)	The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for the July 2, 1991 FIS report were performed by the USACE, Mobile District, for the Pat Harrison Waterway District (Reference 3). FEMA reviewed and accepted this data for the purposes of this study.

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this study were performed by the State of Mississippi for FEMA, under Contract No. EMA-2008-CA-5883. This study was completed in May 2010.

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.

The dates of the initial and final CCO meetings held for the communities within the boundaries of Perry County are shown below.

Community Name	Initial CCO Date	Final CCO Date
Beaumont, Town of	January 24, 1985	September 22, 1987
New Augusta, City of	--	August 14, 1990
Perry County (Unincorporated Areas)	--	August 14, 1990

For this countywide FIS, an initial Consultation Coordination Officer (CCO) meeting was held on September 18, 2008 in the City of New Augusta, and attended by representatives of Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality, Mississippi Emergency Management Agency, Perry County, Town of Beaumont, City of New Augusta, Town of Richton and AECOM (Study Contractor). A final meeting, the Preliminary DFIRM Community Coordination (PDCC), was held on TBD to review the results of this study.

2.0 AREA STUDIED

2.1 Scope of Study

This FIS covers the geographic area of Perry 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.

While no new detail studies were conducted as part of this revision, Carter Creek and Leaf River were previously studied by detailed methods. These studies are still valid and have been included in this update.

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. Enhanced approximate analyses were used to study those areas having a low development potential or minimal flood hazards. The scope and methods of study for each stream were proposed to, and agreed upon, by FEMA and Perry County.

2.2 Community Description

Perry County is in southeast Mississippi with a total land area of 647 square miles. It is bordered on the north by Tate and Marshall Counties; on the east by Union and Pontotoc Counties, on the south by Jones and Wayne Counties, on the west by Forrest County, on the south by Stone and George Counties and on the east by Greene and George Counties. The county seat is the City of New Augusta. Perry County is served by State Highways 15, 29 and 42 and U.S. Highway 98. The 2009 population for Perry County was estimated to be 12,035 (Reference 4).

2.3 Principal Flood Problems

Flooding problems in the Town of Beaumont are caused primarily by overflow at Leaf River and Carter Creek. The USGS operated a streamflow gaging station at the State Highway 15 crossing of Leaf River from 1942 to 1961. Another gaging station was operated at the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad crossing of Leaf River from 1941 to 1942. Information on flooding was also collected at the railroad crossing from 1900 to 1974. The largest known flood on Leaf River at State Highway 15 in Beaumont occurred in 1900. This flood had a crest elevation of about 91 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD) and an estimated discharge of 150,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). This flood had a recurrence interval greater than the 1-percent-annual-chance storm.

The largest flood recorded at the USGS streamflow gaging station located on the Leaf River at State Highway 15 occurred on February 25, 1961. The maximum elevation of this flood at the downstream side of the bridge was 89.5 feet NAVD and it had a peak discharge of about 128,000 cfs. An aerial photograph of Beaumont was taken near the peak of the flood. Approximate flood boundaries were estimated from this photograph at the time of that report and, in general, they agree with the findings of the effective study. The flood of April 1974 crested at an elevation of 89.0 feet NAVD at the downstream side of the bridge and had a peak discharge of about 118,000 cfs. These two floods had recurrence intervals greater than the 2-percent-annual-chance storm.

2.4 Flood Protection Measures

Flood protection measures do not 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 Analyses

Hydrologic analyses were carried out to establish the peak discharge-frequency relationships for each riverine flooding source studied in detail affecting the community.

Perry County (Unincorporated Areas) and City of New Augusta: Stream flow records of annual peaks were available at the USGS gaging stations on Leaf River at New Augusta and near McLain, Mississippi. Nine years of record were available at the New Augusta gage and 47 years of record were available at the McLain gage. Flow records at New Augusta were adjusted on the basis of the McLain gage records by using Bulletin No. 17B (Reference 5).

Town of Beaumont: For Leaf River at State Highway 15, the systematic and historic (1900, 1979) annual peak flow records were analyzed using a log-Pearson Type III statistical distribution, as outlined in the Water Resources council Bulletin 17B (Reference 5), to develop an observed flood frequency relation. A regional flood frequency relation, assumed to be independent, was also developed using basin characteristics and following procedures outlined in "Flood Frequency of Mississippi Streams" (Reference 6). The 1-percent-annual-chance flood magnitude for Leaf River at Beaumont was taken as the weighted average of these two estimates, following recommendations in Appendix 8 of Bulletin 17B. For Carter Creek, the magnitude of the 1-percent-annual-chance flood was estimated from a regional regression equation (Reference 6).

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 USGS regression equations for rural areas in Mississippi (Reference 7).

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
CARTER CREEK					
At U.S. Highway 98	6.49	*	*	3,880	*
Approximately 0.3 mile upstream of U.S. Highway 98	6.14	*	*	3,800	*
LEAF RIVER					
At State Highway 15	3,011	*	*	133,000	*
Just downstream of State Highway 29	2,542	72,000	130,000	162,000	254,000

*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 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 Analyses

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.

Perry County (Unincorporated Areas) and City of New Augusta: Water-surface elevations of floods of the selected recurrence intervals were computed using the HEC-2 step-backwater computer program (Reference 8). Starting water-surface elevations for all streams were determined by the slope-area method. Manning's "n" values for channels was 0.05 and for overbank areas ranged from 0.08 to 0.12.

Town of Beaumont: Cross sections and bridge geometries were obtained from field surveys. The Illinois Central Gulf Railroad bridge opening section was non-constricting and therefore not used. Additional cross sections were interpolated from surveyed data. Roughness coefficients (Manning's "n") used in the hydraulic computations were chosen using engineering judgment and were based on field observations. Roughness coefficients averaged 0.06 for the channel and ranged from 0.15 to 0.21 for the overbank area.

The starting water surface elevation at U.S. Highway 98 on Carter Creek was obtained using the USGS culvert computer program A526 (Reference 9). The elevation on Leaf River at State Highway 15 was estimated using an established stage-storage-discharge

relationship developed from measurements made at this site.

Water-surface elevations for the 1-percent-annual-chance profiles of Carter Creek and Leaf River were computed using WSPRO, a step-backwater program developed by USGS for the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) (Reference 10).

This Countywide Study

For this countywide study, water-surface profiles were computed through the use of the USACE HEC-RAS version 4.0 computer program (Reference 11). 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 (Reference 12). 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.

All qualifying bench marks within a given jurisdiction that are catalogued 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.

Bench marks 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 monument 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 bench marks, the FIRM may also show vertical control monuments established by a local jurisdiction; these monuments will be shown on the FIRM with the approximate 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 bench marks shown on the FIRM for this jurisdiction, please contact the Information Services Branch of the NGS at (301) 713-3242, or visit their Web site at www.ngs.noaa.gov.

It is important to note that 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 this FIS 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 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 Perry 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 1:24,000 with contour intervals of 10 and 20 feet (Reference 13).

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 Fugro Earthdata, Inc.

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 that can be 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 Carter Creek or for streams studied by 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.

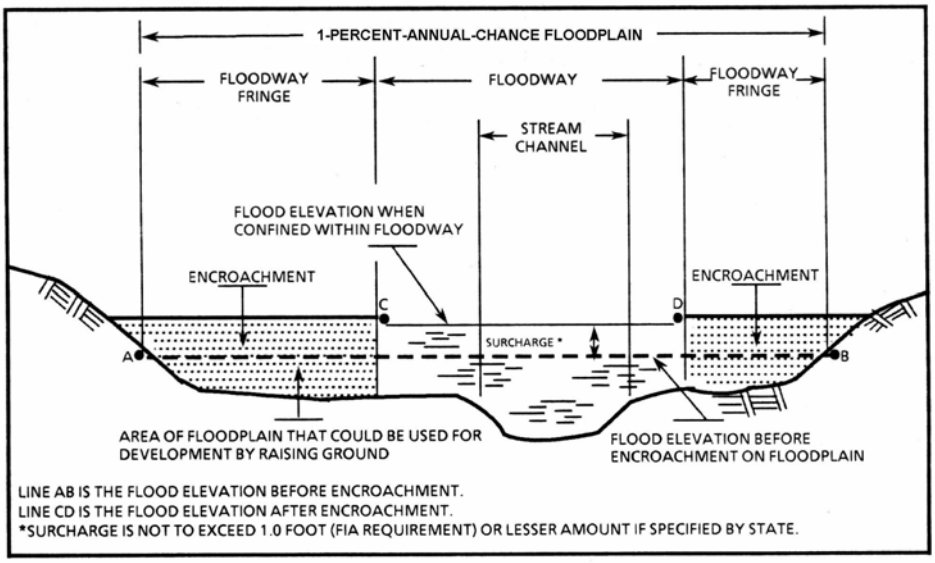

Figure 1. Floodway Schematic

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
LEAF RIVER								
A	42.55	7,721	78,070	2.1	104.6	104.6	105.6	1.0
B	43.56	7,609	86,808	1.9	107.6	107.6	108.6	1.0
C	45.40	3,567	64,587	2.5	110.7	110.7	111.7	1.0

[1] Miles above mouth

TABLE 2

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

PERRY COUNTY, MS
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

FLOODWAY DATA

LEAF RIVER

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 Perry 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.”

COMMUNTIY NAME	INITIAL IDENTIFICATION	FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS DATE	FIRM EFFECTIVE DATE	FIRM REVISIONS DATE
Perry County (Unincorporated Areas)	January 13, 1978	NONE	September 1, 1987	July 2, 1991
Beaumont, Town of	June 28, 1974	January 16, 1976 February 22, 1980	August 16, 1988	NONE
New Augusta, City of	September 26, 1975	NONE	April 2, 1986	July 2, 1991
Richton, Town of	November 17, 1978	NONE	April 15, 1986	NONE

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

PERRY COUNTY, MS
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

COMMUNITY MAP HISTORY

7.0 OTHER STUDIES

FIS reports have been published or are currently in progress for Calhoun, Marshall, Panola, Pontotoc, Tate and Yalobusha Counties, Mississippi. The Perry County study is in agreement with these studies.

Information pertaining to revised and unrevised flood hazards for each jurisdiction within Perry 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 Perry 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

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4. U.S. Census 2000, http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/28/28111.html, Accessed May 2010.

5. U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Geological Survey, Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, Office of Water Data Coordination, Hydrology Subcommittee, Bulletin No. 17B, Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequency, September 1981, revised March 1982.

6. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Flood Frequency of Mississippi Streams, Mississippi State Highway Department RD-76-014, B.E. Colson, J.W. Hudson, 1976.

7. U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Water-Resources Investigations (WRI) Report 94-4002: Nationwide Summary of U.S. Geological Survey Regional Regression Equations for Estimating Magnitude and Frequency of Floods for Ungaged Sites, 1993.

8. U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), Hydrologic Engineering Center, HEC-2 Water Surface Profiles, Computer Program 723-X6-L202A, Davis, California, April 1984.

9. U.S. Geological Survey, Measurement of Peak Discharge at Culverts by Indirect Methods, Computer Program A526, Bodhaine, Washington, D.C., 1968.

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11. U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE), Hydrologic Engineering Center, HEC-RAS River Analysis System, Version 4.0, Davis, California, March 2008.

12. AECOM, Watershed Information SystEm (WISE), Version 4.1, Greensboro, NC, July 2008.

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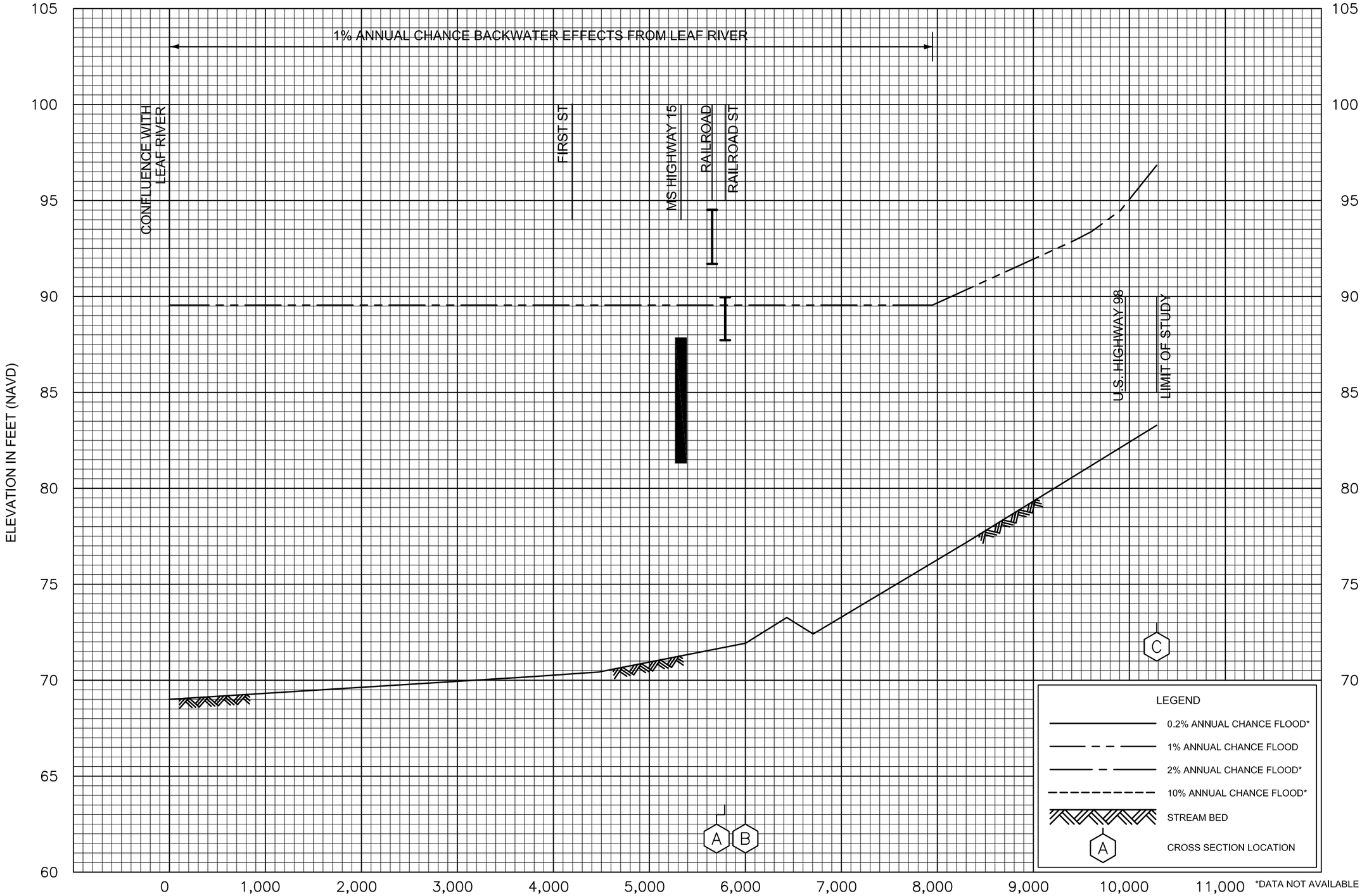


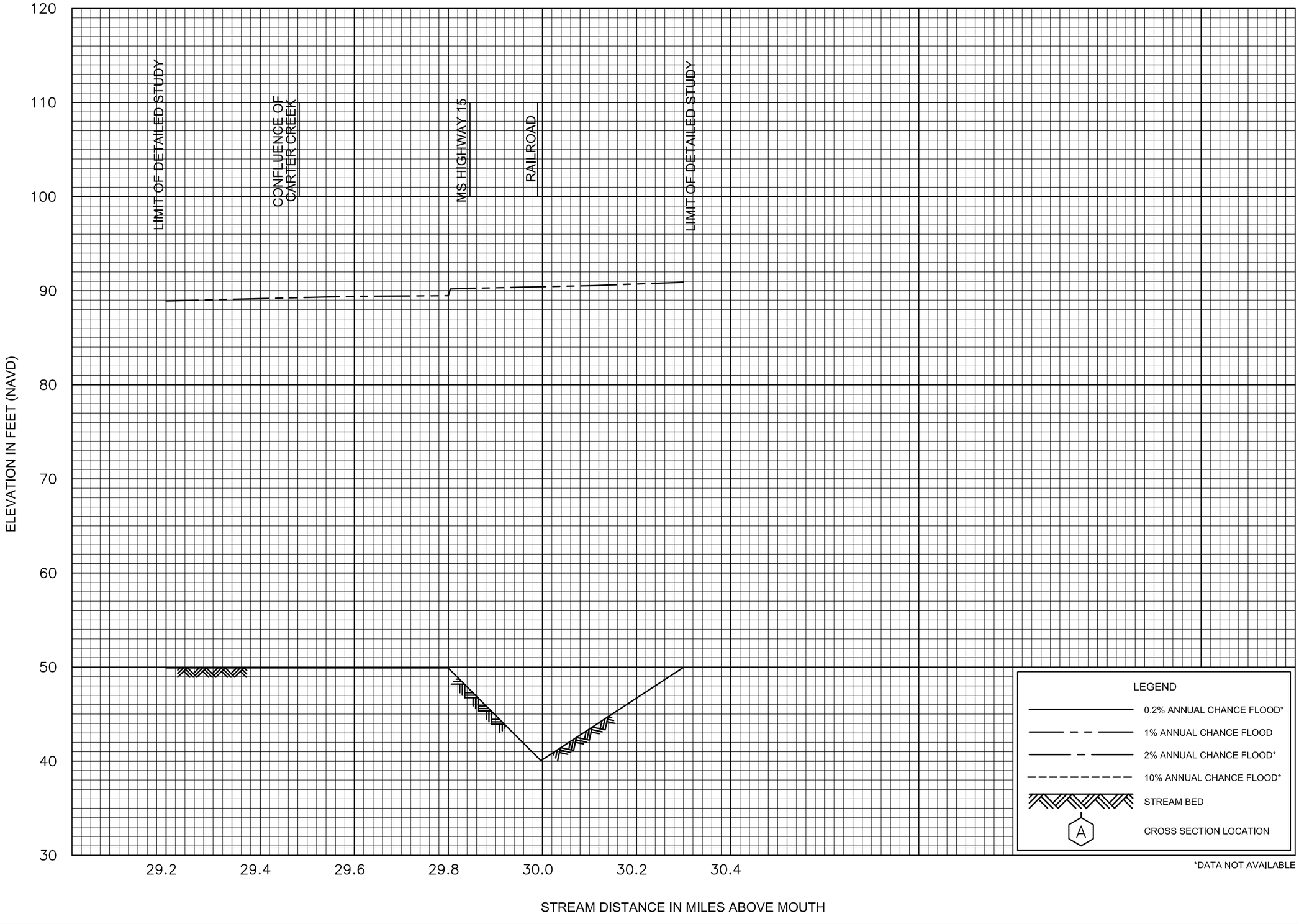
FLOOD PROFILES

CARTER CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

PERRY COUNTY, MS
AND INCORPORATED AREAS

01P



FLOOD PROFILES

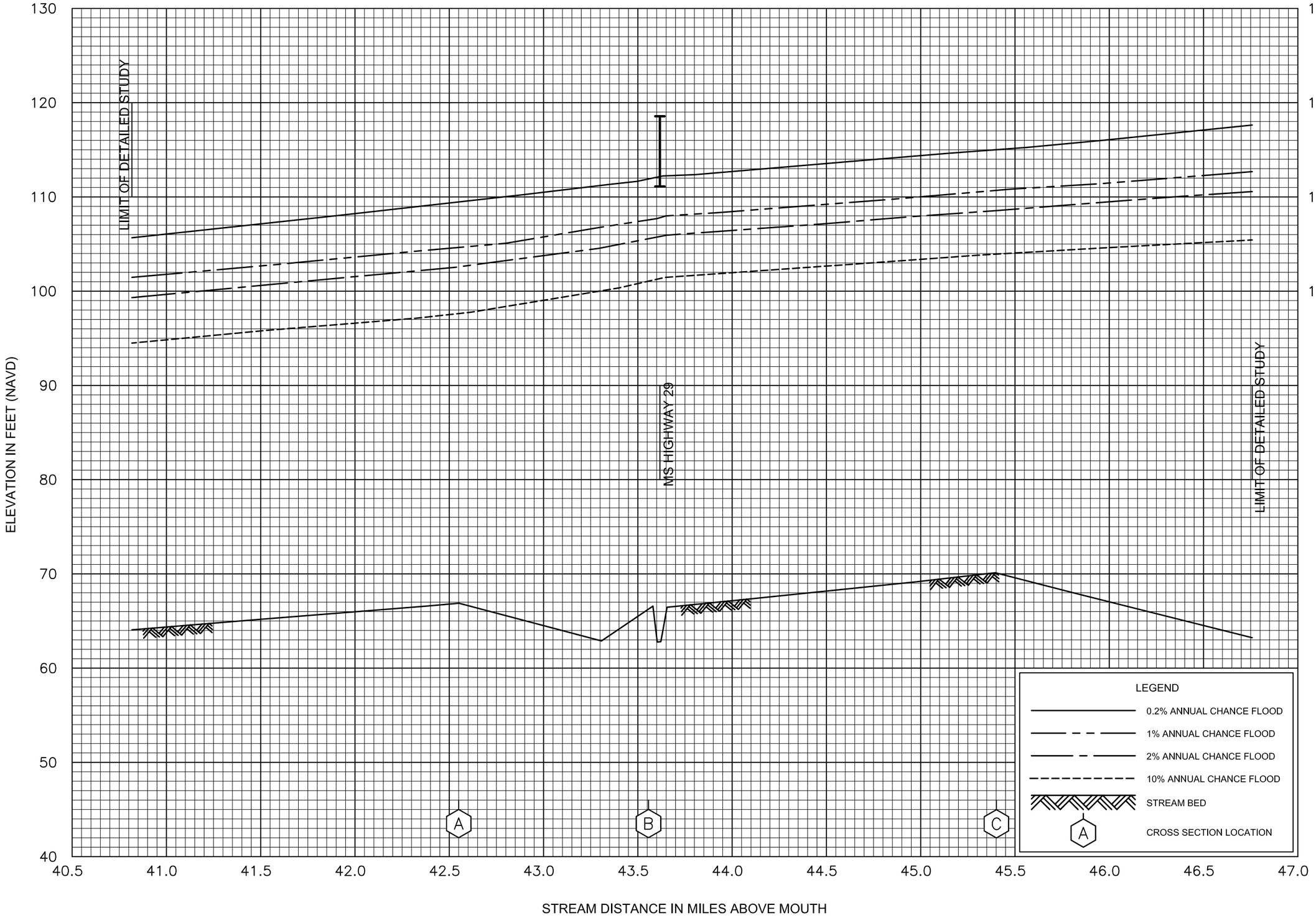
LEAF RIVER

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

PERRY COUNTY, MS

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

02P



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