



Handbook and Sheaffer's Introduction to Floodproofing. For more detailed information, a contractor or other professionals in the building industry should be contacted.

The Department of Community Development is also currently involved in the development of a Storm Water Management Program which will, in part, lead to preventive measures including construction of flood drainage facilities designed to further alleviate the storm water problem. The private citizen can further this effort through disposing of waste material in the proper manner rather than dumping it in streams and sweeping leaves and clippings into the gutter.

Federal agencies which offer aid in times of flood emergencies include the Department of the Army through the Office of the Chief of Engineers' Emergency Operations Branch which provides technical assistance, helps with debris removal and aids with other clean-up operations. The Department of Housing and Urban Development offers help with emergency housing through its Emergency Preparedness Staff. It also, through its Federal Disaster Assistance Administration, makes emergency shelter

and temporary housing available and assists in debris removal. The Federal Insurance Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development sponsors the Flood Insurance Program already mentioned. The Small Business Administration has loans that it makes available to businesses suffering flood losses.

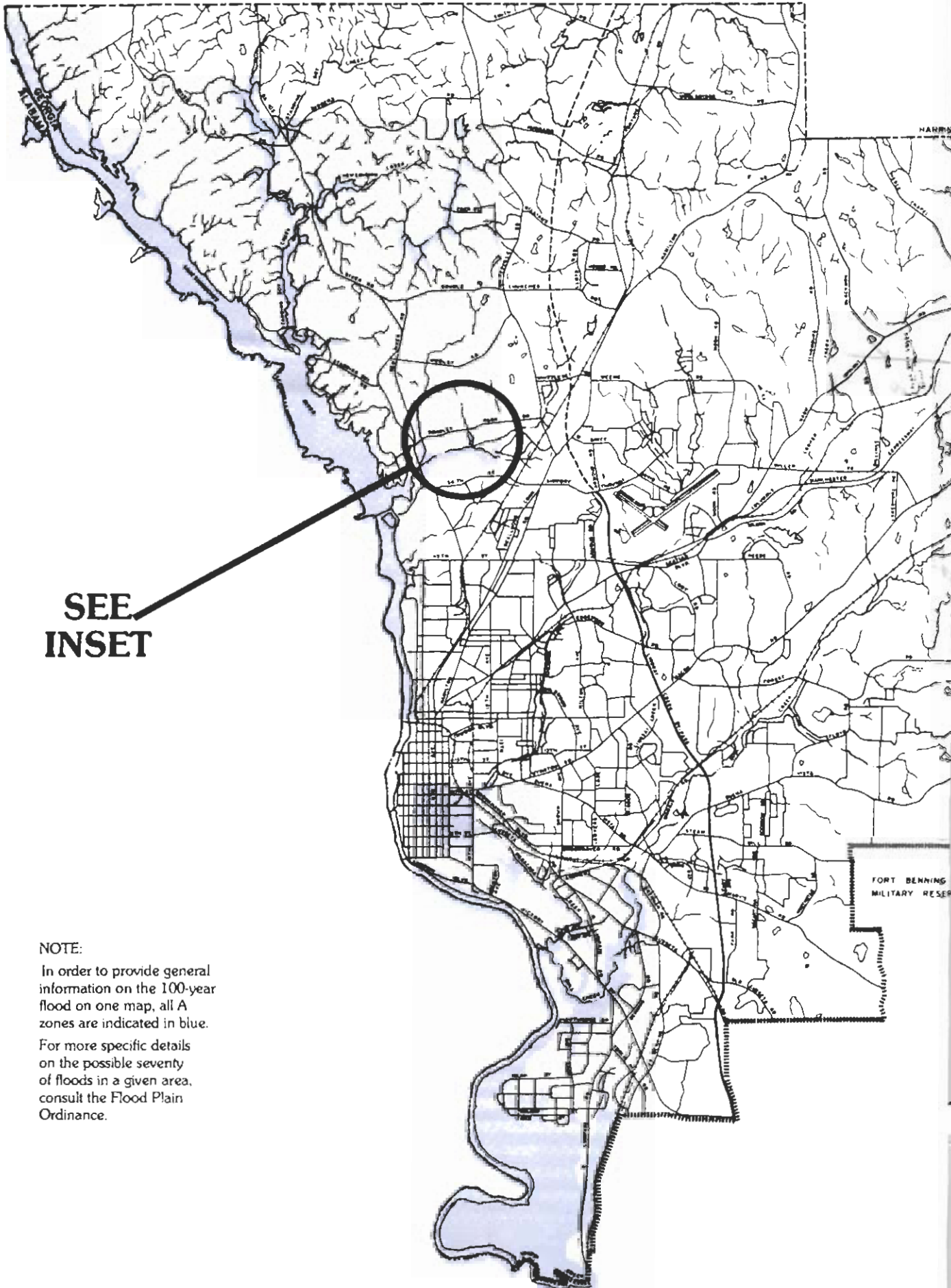
Local agencies which provide help in a flood emergency include the Columbus Department of Civil Defense which coordinates the evacuation of families and provides shelter, food and clothing. The Department of Public Works is chiefly responsible for clean-up operations. The Columbus Health Department's Environmental Health Division is charged with insect and rodent control. Food, clothing, shelter, first aid and medical care are made available through the Red Cross, and the Salvation Army's Disaster Service offers food, clothing and counseling services. Other local groups providing services geared to the general welfare of those affected in a flood emergency include the Valley Rescue Mission, Catholic Social Service, local churches and various other groups.

For additional information or copies of this brochure, contact:

Department of Engineering
Telephone (706) 653-4441
420 10th Street
City Annex Building, 2nd Floor
or
Planning Division
Department of Community & Economic Development
Telephone (706) 653-4116
420 10th Street
City Annex Building, 2nd Floor
or
Information Section
Bradley Library
Telephone (404) 327-0211
1201 Bradley Drive

FLOOD PLAIN FACTS

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

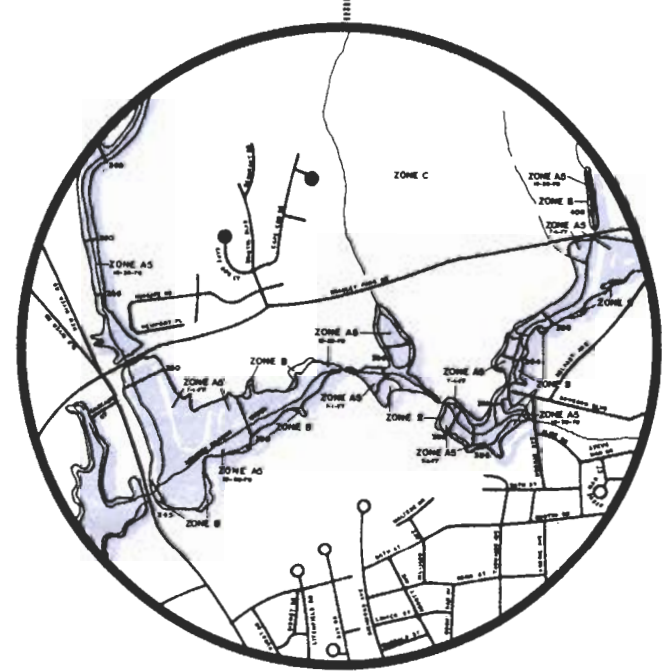
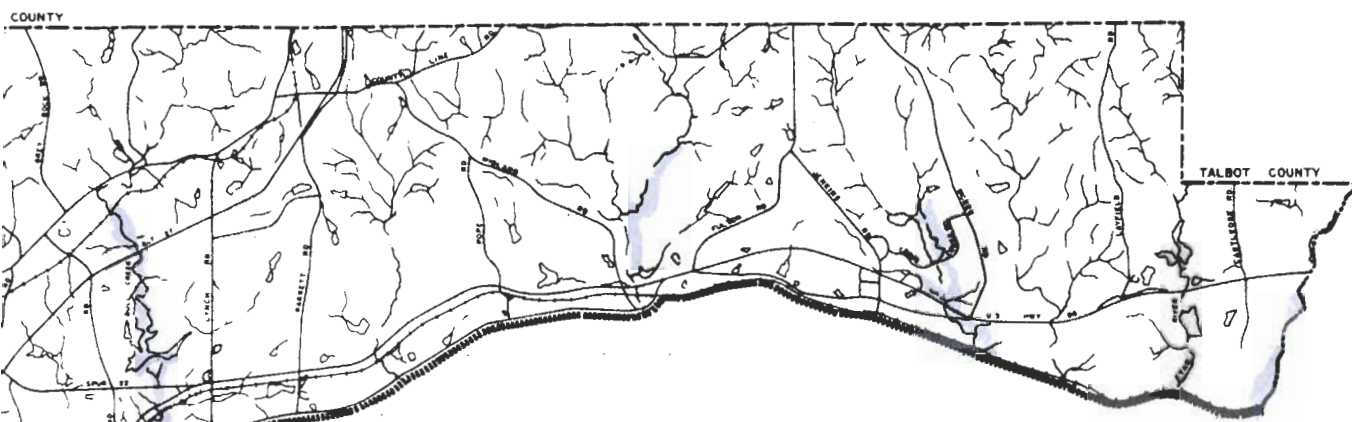


**SEE
INSET**

NOTE:

In order to provide general information on the 100-year flood on one map, all A zones are indicated in blue.

For more specific details on the possible severity of floods in a given area, consult the Flood Plain Ordinance.



KEY TO SYMBOLS

ZONE DESIGNATIONS* WITH DATE OF IDENTIFICATION
ie., 12/2/74

ZONE B
ZONE A1 DATE ZONE A5 DATE
ZONE C

Base Flood Elevation Line with elevation in feet 513

Base Flood Elevation where uniform within zone (EL 987' MSL.)

Elevation Reference Mark RM7_x

*EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS

A flood insurance map displays the zone designations for a community according to areas of designated flood hazards. The zone designations used by FIA are:

- | Zone | Explanation |
|----------|---|
| A | Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined. |
| AO | Areas of 100-year shallow flooding; flood depth 1 to 3 feet; product of flood depth (feet) and velocity (feet per second) less than 15. |
| A1 - A30 | Areas of 100-year flood; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined. |
| A99 | Areas of 100-year flood to be protected by a flood protection system under construction; base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined. |
| B | Area between limits of 100-year flood and 500-year flood; areas of 100-year shallow flooding where depths less than 1 foot. |
| C | Areas outside 500-year flood. |
- (This inset is a sample and does not include all the zone designations listed above.)

FLOOD PLAIN MAP

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA
1991

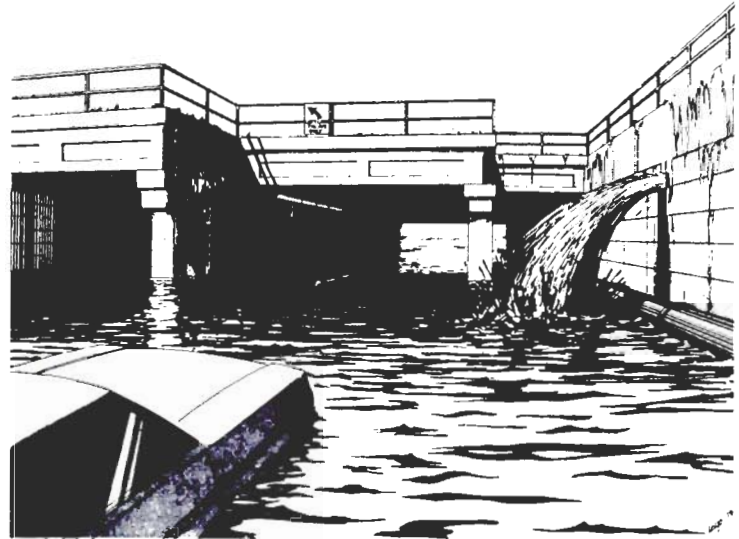
FLOOD PLAIN FACTS

Columbus is fortunate in having abundant water for industry, homes and recreation. However, even such a valuable asset can at times be an agent of destruction, damaging life and property in times of flood. Areas surrounding the waterways that provide this essential resource have proven attractive to development because of their accessibility and beauty. Nevertheless, it should always be borne in mind that nature intended these areas, or flood plains, as an accommodation for the discharge and overflow of its waterways, and may at times reclaim its right of passage at a high cost.

A flood plain is defined as the normally dry land area adjoining rivers, streams, lakes, bays, or oceans which may be covered by water in times of flooding. To reduce the potential for losses at such times, Columbus has adopted a Flood Plain Ordinance which is designed to protect human life and property through the restriction of flood plain uses which could be dangerous to the public welfare in periods of flood or which might contribute to the severity of flood conditions. It requires the floodproofing, at the time of construction, of facilities sited within the area defined as flood plain by the Ordinance. It also controls the alteration of flood plains and waterways; regulates filling, grading or dredging which may increase flood damage; and prevents or regulates flood barrier construction which will divert flood waters from their natural course. The Ordinance contains Flood Insurance Rate Maps which delineate areas susceptible to flooding; however, larger floods may occur on rare occasions. The maps serve as a

basis for setting insurance rates and are provided by the Federal Insurance Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Copies of the Flood Plain Ordinance are available in the Planning Division.

The Federal Government sponsors the National Flood Insurance Program through the Federal Insurance Administration, and Columbus is a participant in this program thereby making the city eligible for emergency aid by the FIA in times of flood disaster. Private citizens may purchase flood coverage through their brokers, and federally insured lending institutions require it before making loans in the flood plain area in Columbus. The Program also has information on building floodproof structures, particularly in a publication entitled Elevated Residential Structures; Reducing Flood Damage Through Building Design. This report may be secured through the Federal Insurance Administration or a copy is available for study in the Urban Affairs Library. The Library has other general floodproofing information available to the public, especially that contained in the Department of Community Development's Storm Water Management



**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PLANNING DIVISION
P.O. BOX 1340 COLUMBUS, GEORGIA 31993**

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