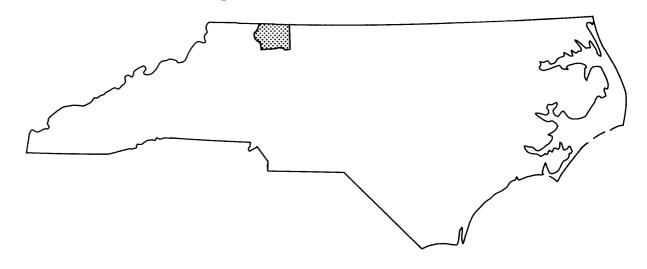


### SURRY COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA UNINCORPORATED AREAS



**SEPTEMBER 15, 1989** 



Federal Emergency Management Agency

**COMMUNITY NUMBER - 370364** 

### 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 publication incorporates revisions to the original Flood Insurance Study. These revisions are presented in Section 9.0.

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

			Page
1.0	INTRODUC	TION	1
	1.1 Purp	ose of Study	1
	1.2 Coor	dination	1
2.0	AREA STU	DIED	1
	2.1 Scope	e of Study	1
3.0	ENGINEER	ING METHODS	2
	3.1 Hydr	ologic and Hydraulic Analyses	2
4.0	FLOOD PLA	AIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS	2
	4.1 Floor	d Boundaries	4
	4.2 Floor	dways	4
5.0	INSURANC	E APPLICATION	5
	5.1 Reac	ch Determinations	5
	5.2 Floor	d Hazard Factors	5
	5.3 Floor	d Insurance Zones	5
	5.4 Floor	d Insurance Rate Map Description	6
6.0	OTHER ST	UDIES	6
7.0	LOCATION	OF DATA	8
0 0	DIDITOODA	ADUV AND DECEDENCES	o

### TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

							Page
9.0	REVIS	SIONS	DESC	RIPTION			9
	9.1	First	Revis	ion (Revised Sept	ember 15, 1989)		9
		a.	Ackn	owledgments			9
		b.	Scop	е			9
		c.	Hydr	ologic and Hydrau	ılic Analyses		9
		d.	Floo	lways			11
		e.	Othe	r Studies			19
		f.	Refe	rences and Biblio	graphy		19
				Ī	FIGURES		
Figure	е	1	-	Vicinity Map			3
Figure	е	2	-	Floodway Schem	atic		19
				,	TABLES		
Table		1	-	Flood Insurance	Zone Data		7
Table		2	-	Revised Summar	y of Discharges		10
Table		3	-	Floodway Data			12
				Ē	EXHIBITS		
Flood	Profil	es					
			Stew Pauls Lovil	at River arts Creek s Creek Is Creek bling Rock Branch		Panels 01P-05P Panels 06P-13P Panels 14P-16P Panels 17P-19P Panels 20P-25P	
	Insura Insura			lap Index lap			

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map Index Flood Boundary and Floodway Map

### FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY SURRY COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREAS) NORTH CAROLINA

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### I.I Purpose of Study

This Flood Insurance Study investigates the existence and severity of flood hazards in the unincorporated areas of Surry County, North Carolina and aids in the administration of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973. This study will be used to convert Surry County to the regular program of flood insurance by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Local and regional planners will use this study in their efforts to promote sound flood plain management.

In some states or communities, flood plain management criteria or regulations may exist that are more restrictive or comprehensive than those on which these Federally-supported studies are based. These criteria take precedence over the minimum Federal criteria for purposes of regulating development in the flood plain, as set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations at 24 CFR, 1910.1 (d). In such cases, however, it shall be understood that the state (or other jurisdictional agency) shall be able to explain these requirements and criteria.

### 1.2 Coordination

The result of the flood hazard analyses of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) (References 1 and 2) have been used in this Flood Insurance Study.

A final coordination meeting was held on January 5, 1981, to review the report with representatives of the SCS, FEMA and officials of Surry County.

### 2.0 AREA STUDIED

### 2.1 Scope of Study

Ararat River has its headwaters along the Blue Ridge Parkway in Carrol County Virginia and flows south into North Carolina and through Surry County to its confluence with the Yadkin River at Siloam, North Carolina. The study area consists of a 9.5 mile reach of the river between the North Carolina-Virginia state line and the junction of Stewarts Creek approximately two miles south of Mount Airy, North Carolona.

Stewarts Creek and Lovills Creek have their headwaters along the southern edge of the Blue Ridge Parkway in Carroll County, Virginia and flows south to North Carolina and through Surry County to their confluence with the

Ararat River at Mount Airy, North Carolina. The Stewarts Creek study area consisted of a 16 mile reach of Stewarts Creek and a 5.4 mile reach of Pauls Creek, a tributary to Stewarts Creek. The Lovills Creek study area consists of a 6.7 mile reach on Lovills Creek. These study reaches are from the proposed structures downstream to Ararat River. The area studied is shown on the Vicinity Map (Figure 1).

### 3.0 ENGINEERING METHODS

For the flooding sources studied in detail 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 which are expected to be equalled or exceeded once on the average during any 10-, 50-, 100-, and 500-year period (recurrence intervals), have been selected as having special significance for flood plain management and for flood insurance premium 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 equalled 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 one year are considered. For example, the risk of having a flood which equals or exceeds the 100-year flood (one percent chance of annual occurrence) in any 50 year period is about 40 percent (four in 10), and for any 90 year period, the risk increases to about 60 percent (six in 10). The analyses reported here 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.

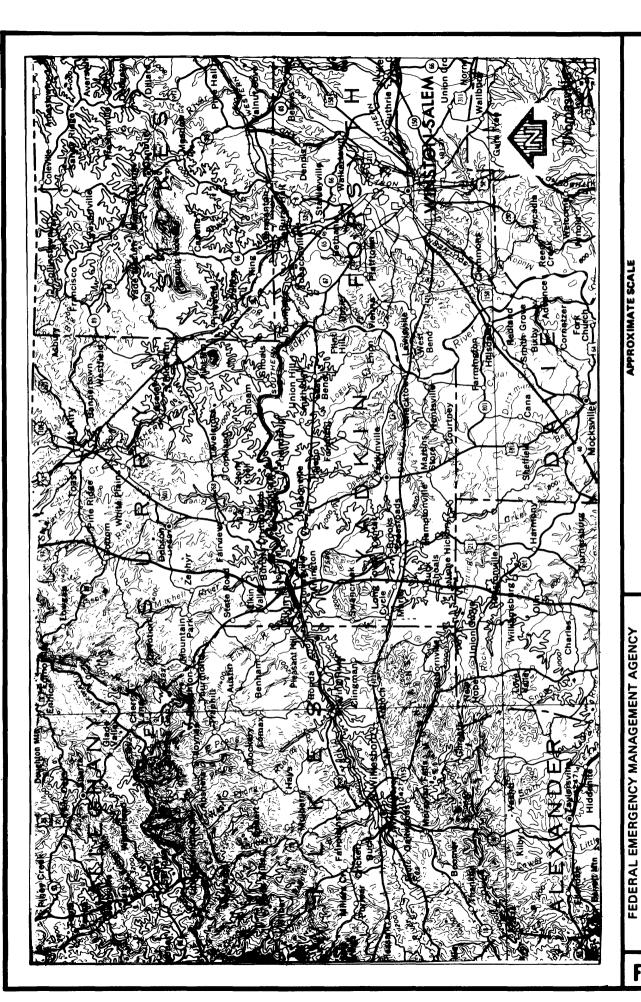
### 3.1 Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses

Hydrologic and hydraulic data used in this Flood Insurance Study were obtained from the Flood Hazard Analyses Reports prepared by SCS (References I and 2).

All elevations used in this study are referenced to National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD); the elevation reference marks used in this study are shown and described on the maps.

### 4.0 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

The National Flood Insurance Program encourages state and local governments to adopt sound flood plain management programs. Therefore, each Flood Insurance Study includes a flood boundary map designed to assist communities in developing sound flood plain management measures.



VICINITY MAP

MEY COUNTY, NC

FIGURE 1

### 4.1 Flood Boundaries

In order to provide a national standard without regional discrimination, the 100-year flood has been adopted by FEMA as the base flood for purposes of flood plain management measures. The 500-year flood is employed to indicate additional areas of flood risk in the community.

For each stream studied in detail, the boundaries of the 100-and the 500 year floods were delineated using the Flood Hazard Area photo maps of the Flood Hazard Analyses Reports prepared by the SCS (References 1 and 2).

### 4.2 Floodways

Encroachment on flood plains, such as artificial fill, reduces the floodcarrying capacity, increases the flood heights of streams, and increases flood hazards in areas beyond the encroachment itself. One aspect of flood plain management involves balancing the economic gain from flood plain development against the resulting increase in flood hazard. For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the concept of a floodway is used as a tool to assist local communities in this aspect of flood plain management. Under this concept, the area of the 100-year flood is divided into a floodway and a floodway fringe. The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent flood plain areas that must be kept free of encroachment in order that the 100-year flood may be carried without substantial increases in flood heights. Minimum standards of FEMA limits such increases in flood heights to 1.0 foot, provided that hazardous velocities are not produced. The floodways in this report are presented to local agencies as minimum standards that can be adopted or that can be used as a basis for additional studies.

Technical data required to define limits of flooding for the selected 10-year, 50-year, 100-year and 500-year frequency floods, and determination of floodway limits were developed by SCS. The Town of Mt. Airy and Surry County Commissioners have the responsibility of implementing the flood plain management and floodway based on the technical data developed by SCS. The delineation of the floodway is controlled by the Floodway Regulation Law, G.S. 143-215.56-61, and General Statures G.S. 142-215.52(2) and G.S. 143-215.53, the floodway regulation law (References 1 and 2).

### 5.0 INSURANCE APPLICATION

In order to establish actuarial insurance rates, FEMA has developed a process to transform the data from the engineering study into flood insurance criteria. This process includes the determination of reaches, Flood Hazard Factors (FHFs), and flood insurance zone designations for each significant flooding source affecting the community.

### 5.1 Reach Determinations

Reaches are defined as lengths of watercourses having relatively the same flood hazard, based on the average weighted difference in water-surface elevations between the 10- and 100-year floods. This difference does not have a variation greater than that indicated in the following table for more than 20 percent of the reach.

Average Difference Between 10- and 100-Year Floods	<u>Variation</u>
Less than 2 feet	0.5 foot
2 to 7 feet	1.0 foot

### 5.2 Flood Hazard Factors (FHFs)

The Flood Hazard Factor is used to correlate flood information with insurance rate tables. Correlations between property damages from floods and their assigned FHFs are used to set actuarial insurance premium rate tables based on FHFs from 005 to 200.

The FHF for a reach is the average weighted difference between the 10- and 100-year flood water-surface elevations expressed to the nearest one-half foot, and shown as a three-digit code. For example, if the difference between the water-surface elevations of the 10- and 100-year floods is 0.7 foot, the FHF is 005; if the difference is 1.4 feet, the FHF is 015; if the difference is 5.0 feet, the FHF is 050. When the difference between the 10- and 100-year flood water-surface elevations is greater than 10.0 feet, the accuracy for the FHF is to the nearest foot.

### 5.3 Flood Insurance Zones

After the determination of reaches and their respective FHFs, the entire unincorporated areas of Surry County was divided into zones, each having a specific flood potential or hazard. Each zone was assigned one of the following flood insurance zone designations.

Zone A:

Special Flood Hazard Areas inundated by the 100-year flood, determined by approximate methods; no base flood elevations shown or FHFs determined.

Zones A3, A4, A5, A6, A9, A10, A12 &

A13:

Special Flood Hazard Areas inundated by the 100-year flood, determined by detailed methods: base flood elevations shown, and zones subdivided according to FHFs.

Zone B:

Areas between the Special Flood Hazard Area and the limits of the 500-year flood. including areas of the 500-year flood plain that are protected from the 100-year flood by dike, levee, or other water control structure; areas subject to certain types of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are less than 1.0 foot; or areas subject to 100-year flooding from sources with drainage areas less than I square mile. Zone B is not subdivided.

Zone C: Areas of minimal flooding.

Table 1, "Flood Insurance Zone Data," summarizes the flood elevation differences, FHFs, flood insurance zones, and base flood elevation for each flooding source studied in detail in the community.

### 5.4 Flood Insurance Rate Map Description

The Flood Insurance Rate Map for the unincorporated areas of Surry County is, for insurance purposes, the principal result of the Flood Insurance Study. This map contians the official delineation of flood insurance zones and base flood elevation lines. Base flood elevation lines show the locations of the expected whole-foot water-surface elevations of the base (100-year) flood. This map is developed in accordance with the latest flood insurance map preparation guidelines published by FEMA.

### 6.0 OTHER STUDIES

No others studies have been done for Surry County, North Carolina.

FLOODING SOURCE	PANEL,	ELE' BETWEEN 1	ELEVATION DIFFERENCE <sup>2</sup> BETWEEN 1.0% (100-YEAR) FLOOD AND	CE² LOOD AND	FLOOD	ZONE	BASE FLOOD ELEVATION <sup>3</sup>
		10% (10-YEAR)	2% (50-YEAR)	0.2% (500-YEAR)	FACTOR		(FEET NGVD)
ARARAT RIVER							
REACH 1 REACH 2 REACH 3	65,130 65 55,65	-7.2 -6.0 -4.3	-2.6 -2.1 -1.7	3.5.3 2.5	070 060 045	A14 A12 A9	VARIES—SEE MAP VARIES—SEE MAP VARIES—SEE MAP
STEWARTS CREEK							
REACH 1 REACH 2 REACH 3 REACH 4	65,130 65,130 65 45,65 35,45	- 5.5 - 4.5 - 4.5 - 7.5	-1.9 -2.2 -0.8	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	055 045 025 045 015	A14 A99 A39	VARIES – SEE MAP VARIES – SEE MAP VARIES – SEE MAP VARIES – SEE MAP VARIES – SEE MAP
PAULS CREEK							
REACH 1	35,45,55,65	-1.7	-0.8	3.4	015	A3	VARIES-SEE MAP
LOVILLS CREEK							
REACH 1 REACH 2 REACH 3	65 55,65 55	-2.3 -2.0	-1.0 -0.8 -1.3	2.1 2.2	025 020 025	A5 A5 A5	VARIES—SEE MAP VARIES—SEE MAP VARIES—SEE MAP
TUMBLING ROCK BRANCH							
REACH 1 REACH 2	65 65	-2.8 -1.6	-0.9 4.0-	1.8 0.9	030	A6 A3	VARIES – SEE MAP VARIES – SEE MAP

'FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL WEIGHTED AVERAGE BROUNDED TO NEAREST FOOT

# FLOOD INSURANCE ZONE DATA

PAULS CREEK—LOVILLS CREEK—TUMBLING ROCK BRANCH

SURRY COUNTY, NC (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TABLE 1

### 7.0 LOCATION OF DATA

Survey, hydrologic, hydraulic, and other pertinent data used in this study can be obtained by contacting the office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Insurance and Mitigation Division, 1375 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30309.

### 8.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

- 1. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Hazard Analyses of Ararat River, Surry County, North Carolina, April 1979.
- 2. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Hazard Analyses of Stewarts Creek Lovills Creek, Surry County, North Carolina, June 1979.

### 9.0 REVISIONS DESCRIPTION

This section has been added to provide information regarding significant revisions made since the original Flood Insurance Study was printed. Future revisions may be made that do not result in the republishing of the Flood Insurance Study report. To assure that any user is aware of all revisions, it is advisable to contact the community repository of flood hazard data located at the Surry County Planning and Development Office, Courthouse Square, Dobson, North Carolina.

### 9.1 First Revision (Revised September 15, 1989)

### a. Acknowledgments

The hydrologic and hydraulic analyses for this Revisions Description were performed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), Wilmington District, and the U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS). The Federal Emergency Management Agency reviewed and accepted these data for purposes of this revision.

### b. Scope

This Flood Insurance Study was revised for the Ararat River north of Stewarts Creek, Stewarts Creek, Lovills Creek, and Tumbling Rock Branch. In addition, floodways were added to the Ararat River north of Stewarts Creek, Stewarts Creek, Pauls Creek, Lovills Creek, and Tumbling Rock Branch. This Revisions Description includes information from the SCS report titled "Flood Hazard Analyses, Stewarts Creek-Lovills Creek, Surry County, North Carolina" (Reference 3). The information was used to prepare the Flood Insurance Rate Map, effective December 1981, but was not included in the original Flood Insurance Study text.

### c. Hydrologic and Hydraulic Analyses

The COE performed new hydrologic analyses for the Ararat River using the log-Pearson Type III method (Reference 4) in a regional frequency study of gages in the Yadkin River basin. The COE also developed discharges for Tumbling Rock Branch using methods outlined in a U.S. Geological Survey report titled "Effect of Urban Development on Floods in the Piedmont Province of North Carolina" (Reference 5).

The revised discharges for the Ararat River and Tumbling Rock Branch and discharges previously determined by the SCS for Stewarts Creek, Pauls Creek, and Lovills Creek are shown in Table 2, Revised Summary of Discharges.

TABLE 2 - REVISED SUMMARY OF DISCHARGES

FLOODING SOURCE	DRAINAGE AREA			HARGE (CFS	
AND LOCATION	(SQ MILES)	10-YEAR	50-YEAR	100-YEAR	500-YEAR
ARARAT RIVER just upstream of confluence of					
Stewarts Creek just upstream of	111.0	10,700	20,200	27,800	50,700
confluence of Lovills Creek about 4,300 feet	75.0	8,000	16,000	21,300	39,100
upstream of Linville Road	59.0	6,600	13,000	17,400	32,000
STEWARTS CREEK at mouth just upstream of	76.3	7,400	10,900	14,100	23,750
confluence of Pauls Creek	33.9	4,100	6,200	8,150	14,450
PAULS CREEK at mouth	28.9	5,600	8,700	11,500	19,850
LOVILLS CREEK just upstream of mouth just upstream of confluence of	35.29	4,555	6,275	7,715	12,435
Tumbling Rock Branch	30.95	4,470	6,345	7,925	12,945
TUMBLING ROCK BRA at mouth just upstream of	ANCH 1.77	760	1,310	1 <b>,</b> 560	2,370
Westlake Drive	0.66	450	810	990	1,475

The COE used the HEC-2 step-backwater computer program (Reference 6) to perform hydraulic analyses for the Ararat River upstream of Stewarts Creek; for Lovills Creek from its mouth to the northern corporate limits of the City of Mount Airy, North Carolina; and for Tumbling Rock Branch. The roughness coefficients (Manning's "n") for the Ararat River range from 0.04 to 0.07 for the main channel and from 0.06 to 0.10 for the overbank areas. Roughness coefficients for Lovills Creek range from 0.035 to 0.055 for the main channel and from 0.06 to 0.12 for the overbank areas. Roughness coefficients for Tumbling Rock Branch range from 0.04 to 0.06 for the main channel and from 0.06 to 0.12 for the overbank areas. The COE delineated the 100-and 500-year floodplains and the 100-year floodway

for the Ararat River, Lovills Creek, and Tumbling Rock Branch, adjacent to Mount Airy, using topographic work maps at a scale of 1:4800 with a contour interval of 5 feet (Reference 7). The 100- and 500-year floodplains and the 100-year floodway for the Ararat River north of Mount Airy were delineated using a topographic map at a scale of 1:24000 with a contour interval of 20 feet (Reference 8). The water-surface profiles and 100- and 500-year floodplain delineation for Lovills Creek upstream of Mount Airy were not revised.

The WSP-2 computer program (Reference 9) was used to revise the starting water-surface elevations for Stewarts Creek to match the revised water-surface profiles for the Ararat River.

Floodways were added for Stewarts Creek, Pauls Creek, and Lovills Creek upstream of Mount Airy using maps from the SCS Flood Hazard Analyses report (Reference 3).

### d. Floodways

Due to the scope of the previously effective Flood Insurance Study for this community, a floodway was not determined for certain flooding sources. This Revisions Description incorporates the results of the floodway analyses for the Ararat River, Stewarts Creek, Pauls Creek, Lovills Creek, and Tumbling Rock Branch into the effective Flood Insurance Study.

The floodways presented in this study were computed for certain stream segments on the basis of a conveyance reduction from each side of the floodplain. The results of these computations were tabulated at selected cross sections for each stream segment for which a floodway was computed and are presented in Table 3, Floodway Data.

As shown on the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map, the floodway boundaries were computed at cross sections. Between cross sections, the boundaries were interpolated. In cases where the floodway and the 100-year floodplain boundaries are either close together or collinear, only the floodway boundary has been shown. Portions of the floodway of the Ararat River, Lovills Creek, and Tumbling Rock Branch lie outside the county boundary.

Along streams where base flood elevations have been established but 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.

The area between the floodway and the 100-year 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 of the 100-year flood by 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 2.

NC	INCREASE (FEET)	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	
SURFACE ELEVATION	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	9886.5 9886.5 10001.2	
BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	9885.7 9885.7 9991.1 10001.3 10006.1 10006.1 1013.0 1025.2 1025.2 1032.9.4 1047.7 1050.7 1055.7	
BAS	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	9885.7 9885.7 9991.1 10001.3 10006.1 1013.0 1025.2 1025.2 1025.2 1032.5 1050.7 1055.1	
	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	で4.4.८.と4 4	
FLOODWAY	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	5166 6200 6190 2963 29863 1427 4045 4045 4045 4045 4045 4045 4045 404	
	WIDTH (FEET)	500 4 4 800 6 1 5 0 7 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 7 0 0 7 0 0 7 0 0 7 0 0 7 0 7	
3CE	DISTANCE	125,660 120,380 130,380 131,250 131,250 132,830 141,390 143,520 148,105 150,140 151,790 153,460 162,270 163,210	
FLOODING SOURCE	CROSS SECTION	ARARARA ARARA ABOOmrah-JXJSNOrgrah-JXJSNV R	

'FEET ABOVE MOUTH
\*THIS WIDTH EXTENDS WITHIN AREA NOT INCLUDED

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SURRY COUNTY, NC (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

### FLOODWAY DATA

### **ARARAT RIVER**

FLOODING SOURCE	RCE		FLOODWAY		BAS	SE FLOOD WATER	BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION	NC
CROSS SECTION	DISTANCE	WIDTH (FEET)	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	INCREASE (FEET)
ARARAT RIVER AA AB AC AE AF AG	164,810 166,890 168,040 169,190 170,970 172,970	441 980 373 616 891	2422 2032 2217 2019 3110 4153 4053	4.2.2.2.2.2 8.6.2.7.7.8.7	1064.0 1068.7 1070.8 1075.8 1081.1 1085.3 1088.0	1064.0 1068.7 1070.8 1075.8 1081.1 1085.3	1064.0 1068.7 1070.8 1075.8 1081.1 1085.3	0000000

**ARARAT RIVER** 

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SURRY COUNTY, NC (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

														_			_											_
NO	INCREASE (FEET)		0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
URFACE ELEVATION	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)		987.4	990.4	992.2	994.5	995.2	1003.0	1004.5	1006.6	1006.8	1008.8	1012.3	1015.0	1018.3	1020.2	1029.5	1032.3	1041.3	1044.5	1052.2	1053.6	1055.0	1059.2	1062.0	1062.5	1062.5	
BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)		986.4	990.4	991.2	993.5	994.2	1002.0	1003.5	1005.6	1005.8	1007.8	1011.3	1014.0	1017.3	1019.2	1028.5	1031.3	1040.3	1043.5	1051.2	1052.6	1054.0	1058.2	1061.0	1061.5	1061.5	
BAS	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)		986.4	990.4	991.2	993.5	994.2	1002.0	1003.5	1005.6	1005.8	1007.8	1011.3	1014.0	1017.3	1019.2	1028.5	1031.3	1040.3	1043.5	1051.2	1052.6	1054.0	1058.2	1061.0	1061.5	1061.5	
	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)		2.3	4.7	6.0	2.2	1.1	7.8	1.8	6.0	1.6	0.0	2.3	3.6	5.7	2.3	6.4	2.7	9.3	2.8	7.1	1.3	2.9	9.1	2.9	1.4	1.7	
FLOODWAY	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)		3748	2823	13,413	5268	10,563	1557	6889	14,173	8507	14,416	6601	4167	2624	6714	3110	5715	1671	5592	2217	12,174	5490	1782	5498	4823	3876	
	WIDTH (FEET)		243	132	962	491	1221	108	601	1138	699	1359	921	623	257	1155	381	1033	92	412	149	1143	569	114	402	812	681	
3CE	DISTANCE		000	2880	4800	7320	10,000	13,380	14,980	15,850	16,180	18,180	21,600	24,160	25,360	27,120	30,720	32,700	34,650	34,850	37,150	39,950	41,750	44,330	44,630	46,130	46,610	
FLOODING SOURCE	CROSS SECTION	STEWARTS CREEK	∢ 0	<b>0</b> (1)	۵	ш	ш	<u>ග</u>	I		:ר	¥	<b>.</b>	Σ	Z	0	۵.	a	œ	တ	<b>-</b>	<b>&gt;</b>	>	>	×	>	Z	

'FEET ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH ARARAT RIVER

### FLOODWAY DATA

### STEWARTS CREEK

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SURRY COUNTY, NC (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

Γ	T		
NO	INCREASE (FEET)	000000000000	
BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	1066.0 1084.9 1084.9 1104.2 1133.6 1133.6 1152.9 1175.0 1210.0	
SE FLOOD WATER	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	1065.0 1083.9 1097.0 1103.2 1132.6 1138.6 1151.9 1194.0 1220.5	
BA8	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	1065.0 1083.9 1083.9 1103.2 1132.6 1138.6 1151.9 1209.0 1209.0	
	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	ფოფოფიკაჭიკაფი იიგიით იიგიით ი	
FLOODWAY	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	1828 1358 1420 885 1600 1684 193 193 222 362 222 362 219	
	WIDTH (FEET)	747 750 760 760 760 760 760 760 760 760 760 76	~
ZCE .	DISTANCE'	49,235 50,955 58,035 60,275 64,285 66,445 71,525 71,525 73,085 78,595 79,835 83,035	TH ARARAT RIVEF
FLOODING SOURCE	CROSS SECTION	STEWARTS CREEK AA AB AC AD AF AC AAI AAI AAI AAI AAI AAI AAI AAI AAI	'FEET ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH ARARAT RIVER

## STEWARTS CREEK

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
SURRY COUNTY, NC
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

NO	INCREASE (FEET)	0000000000	
SURFACE ELEVATI	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	1065.0 1065.2 1065.2 1079.2 1103.2 1111.9 1132.5 1134.6	
BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	1064.0 1064.2 1064.2 1078.2 1086.0 1100.2 1113.3 1133.6 1145.9	
BAS	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	1064.0 1064.0 1064.2 1088.2 1109.2 1110.9 1133.6 1133.6	
	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)		
FLOODWAY	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	6848 8579 3926 2097 3379 3652 3643 1840 1417	
	WIDTH (FEET)	448 469 469 378 378 319 302 350 350 350 350	
ACE.	DISTANCE	390 2230 5110 7470 8870 10,870 15,070 15,630 23,110 25,670	
FLOODING SOURCE	CROSS SECTION	PAULS CREEK  A C C G C A L L L	FEET ABOVE MOUTH

PAULS CREEK

TABLE 3

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

SURRY COUNTY, NC (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

N	INCREASE (FEET)	00000001111110000000000000000000000000	
URFACE ELEVATIO	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	987.8 1005.0 1005.0 1007.3 1012.9 1013.7 1057.9 1065.8 1073.5 1086.6 1099.0	
BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	987.23 1004.4 1006.7 1009.5 1013.0 1056.9 1066.8 1070.2 1084.0 1085.6 1085.6	
BAS	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	991.0 10004.4 10006.7 10009.5 1013.0 1056.9 1070.2 1084.0 1085.6 1098.0	
	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	4.00.09.4.0.88.8.4.0.00-4.8 8.08.08-1-1-000-8-1-8-4.8	
FLOODWAY	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	1780 1276 1639 3639 3639 1994 1592 1835 1701 1701 882	
	WIDTH (FEET)	2652 1592 1592 1592 1902 330 1902 152 109 109	
RCE	DISTANCE	2000 6300 7020 8200 10,010 10,720 11,450 23,825 25,425 29,425 30,195 31,205 34,485	ITH ARARAT RIVE
FLOODING SOURCE	CROSS SECTION	LOVILLS CREEK  A  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C  C	THEET ABOVE CONFLUENCE WITH ARARAT RIVER

**LOVILLS CREEK** 

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
SURRY COUNTY, NC
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

	I		
NO	INCREASE (FEET)	0000000000	
SURFACE ELEVATI	WITH FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	1035.2 1038.8 1056.5 1102.1 1138.9 1138.9	
BASE FLOOD WATER SURFACE ELEVATION	WITHOUT FLOODWAY (FEET NGVD)	1035.0 1038.7 1056.5 1067.6 111.8 1138.8 1172.5 191.4	
BAS	REGULATORY (FEET NGVD)	1035.0 1038.7 1056.5 1067.6 1101.9 1138.8 1172.5	
	MEAN VELOCITY (FEET/SEC.)	44.8.8.4.4.0.4.8.8 8.0.8.4.4.4.0	
FLOODWAY	SECTION AREA (SQ. FEET)	292 377 147 284 2603 115 113	
	WIDTH (FEET)	120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	
RCE	DISTANCE	1470 2030 3880 4630 6150 7270 8100 10,955 12,000	
FLOODING SOURCE	CROSS SECTION	TUMBLING ROCK BRANCH C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	FEET ABOVE MOUTH

**TUMBLING ROCK BRANCH** 

SURRY COUNTY, NC (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

TABLE 3

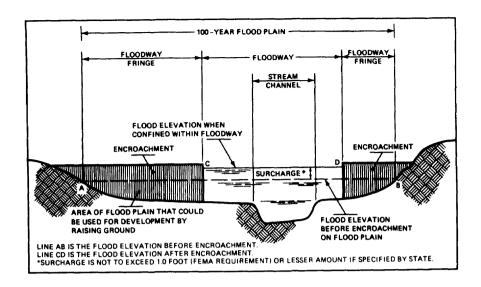


FIGURE 2 - Floodway Schematic

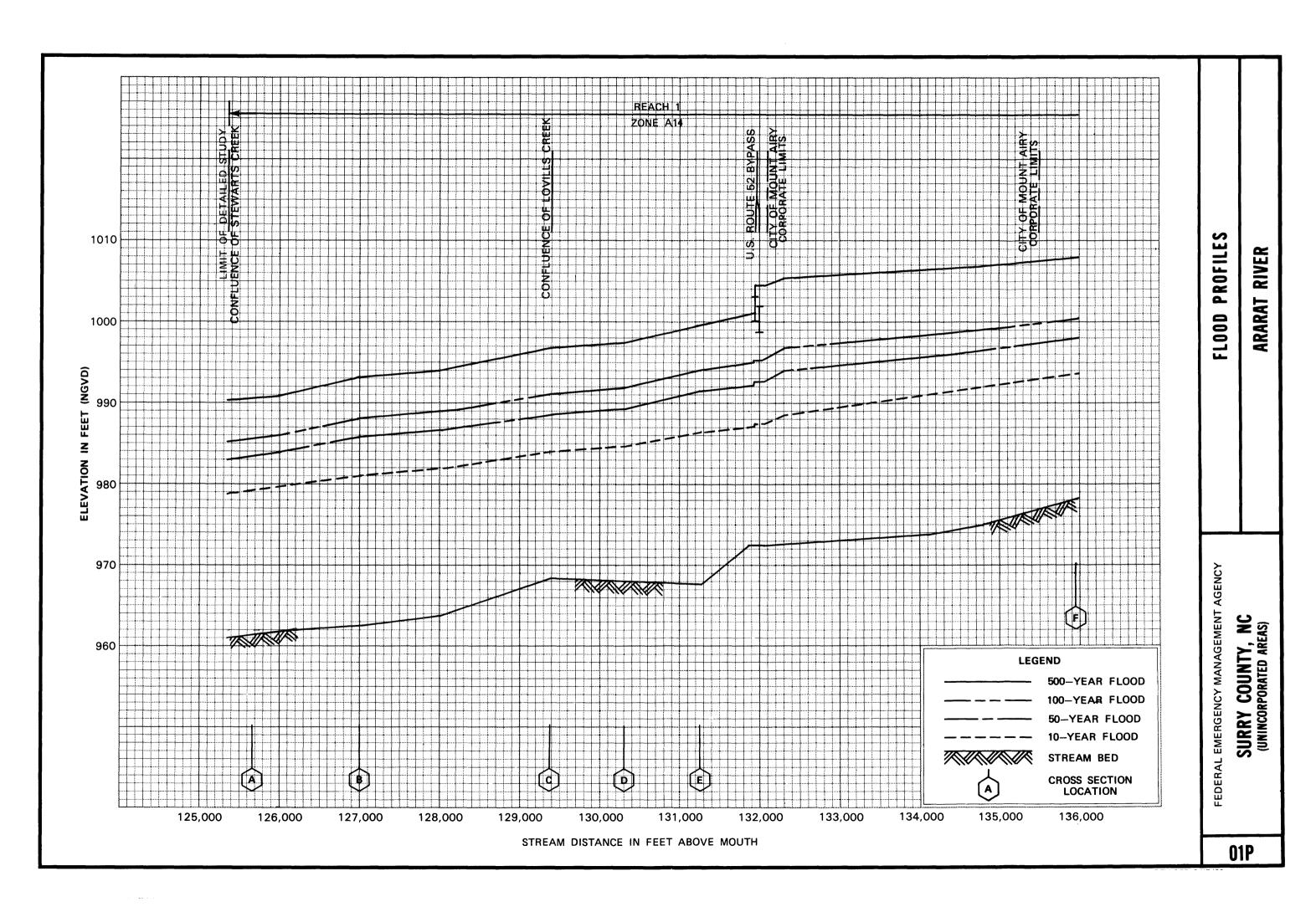
### e. Other Studies

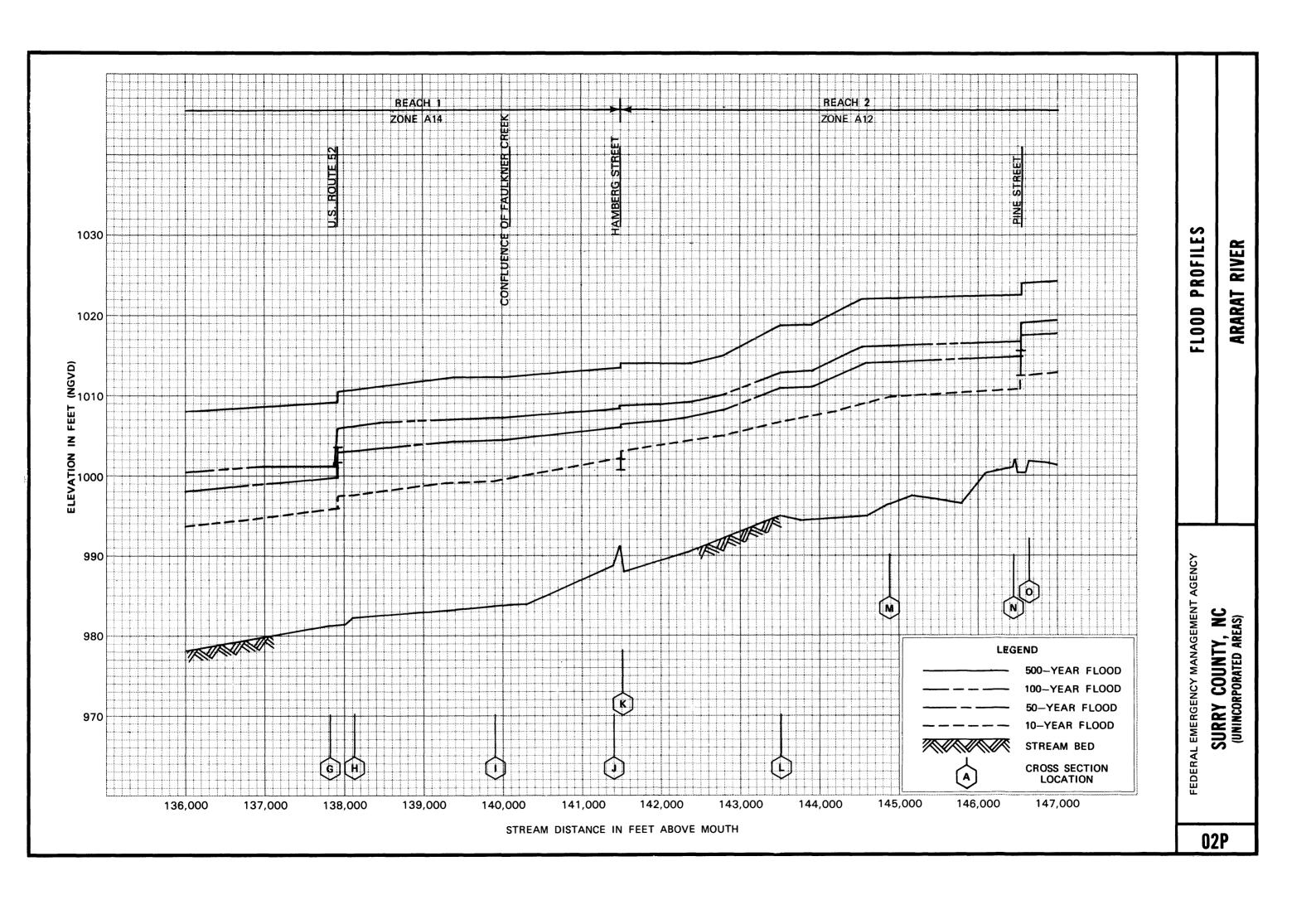
The Flood Insurance Study published for the City of Mount Airy, North Carolina (Reference 10) is in agreement with this revised study.

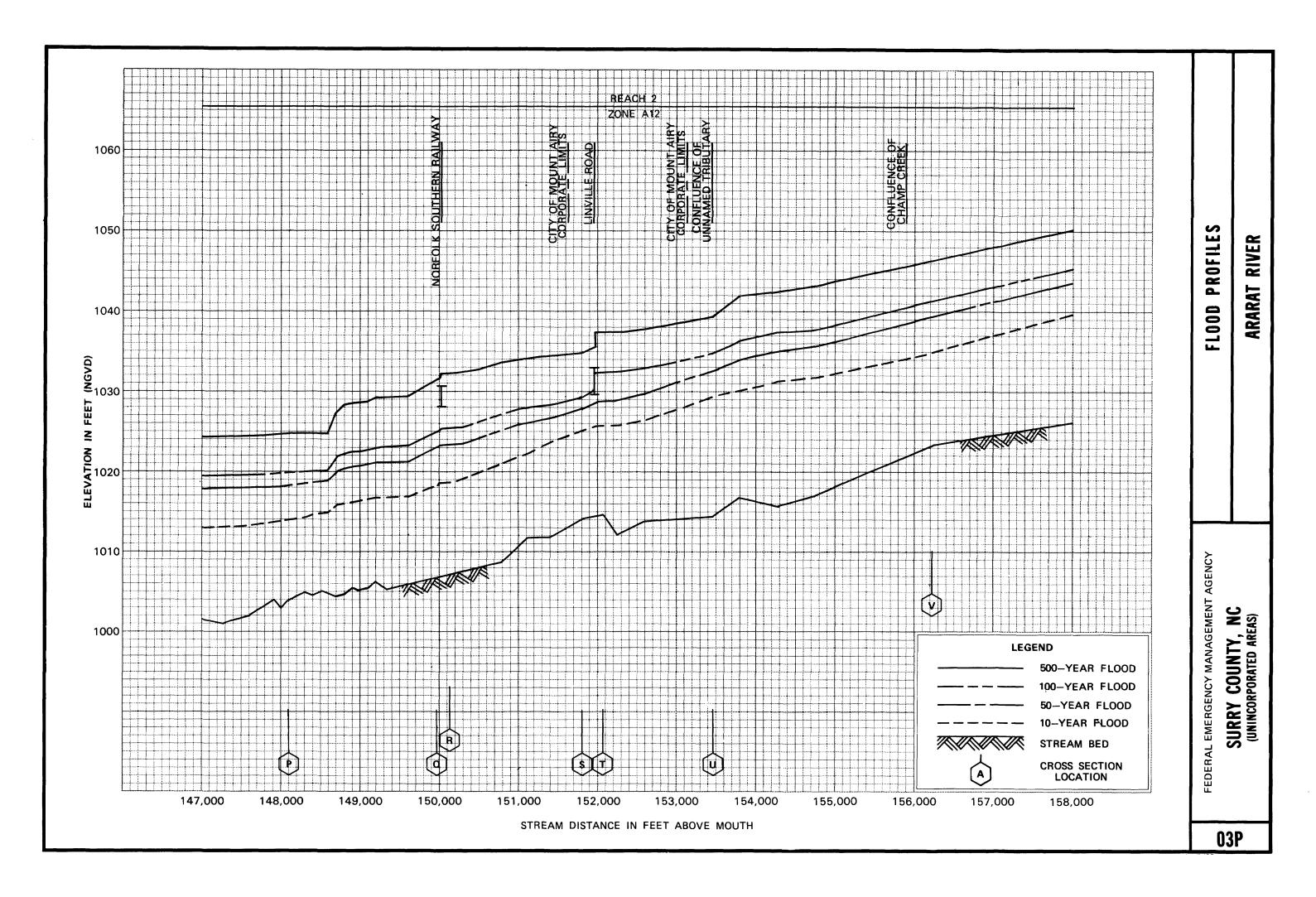
### f. References and Bibliography

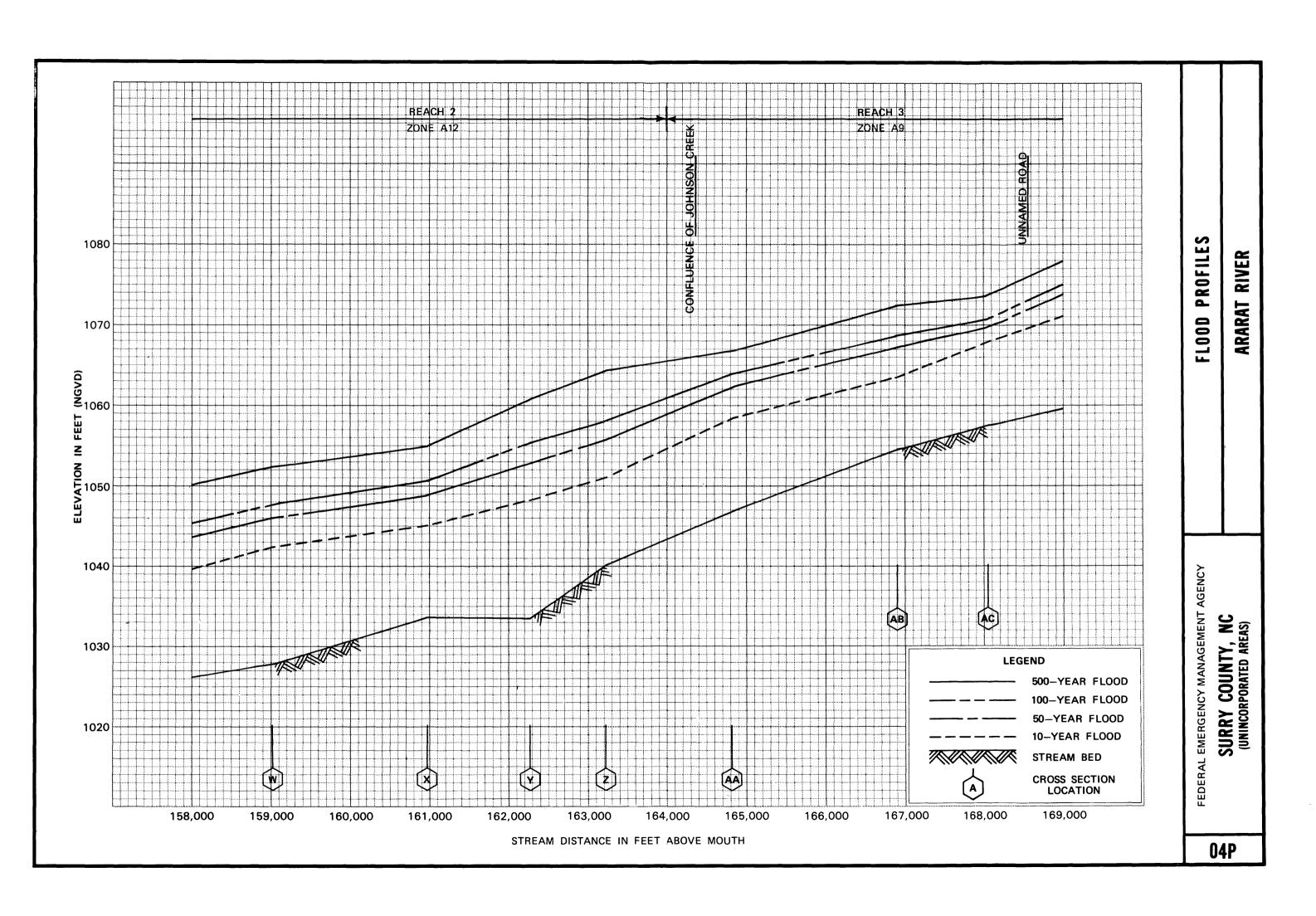
- 3. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Flood Hazard Analyses, Stewarts Creek-Lovills Creek, Surry County, North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina, June 1979.
- 4. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Interagency Advisory Committee on Water Data, Office of Water Data Coordination, Hydrology Subcommittee, Bulletin No. 17B, Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequency, September 1981, revised March 1982.
- 5. ————, Geological Survey, <u>Effect of Urban Development on Floods in the Piedmont Province of North Carolina</u>, Arthur T. Putnam, 1972.
- 6. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, HEC-2 Water Surface Profiles, Computer Program 723-X6-L202A, Davis, California, April 1984.

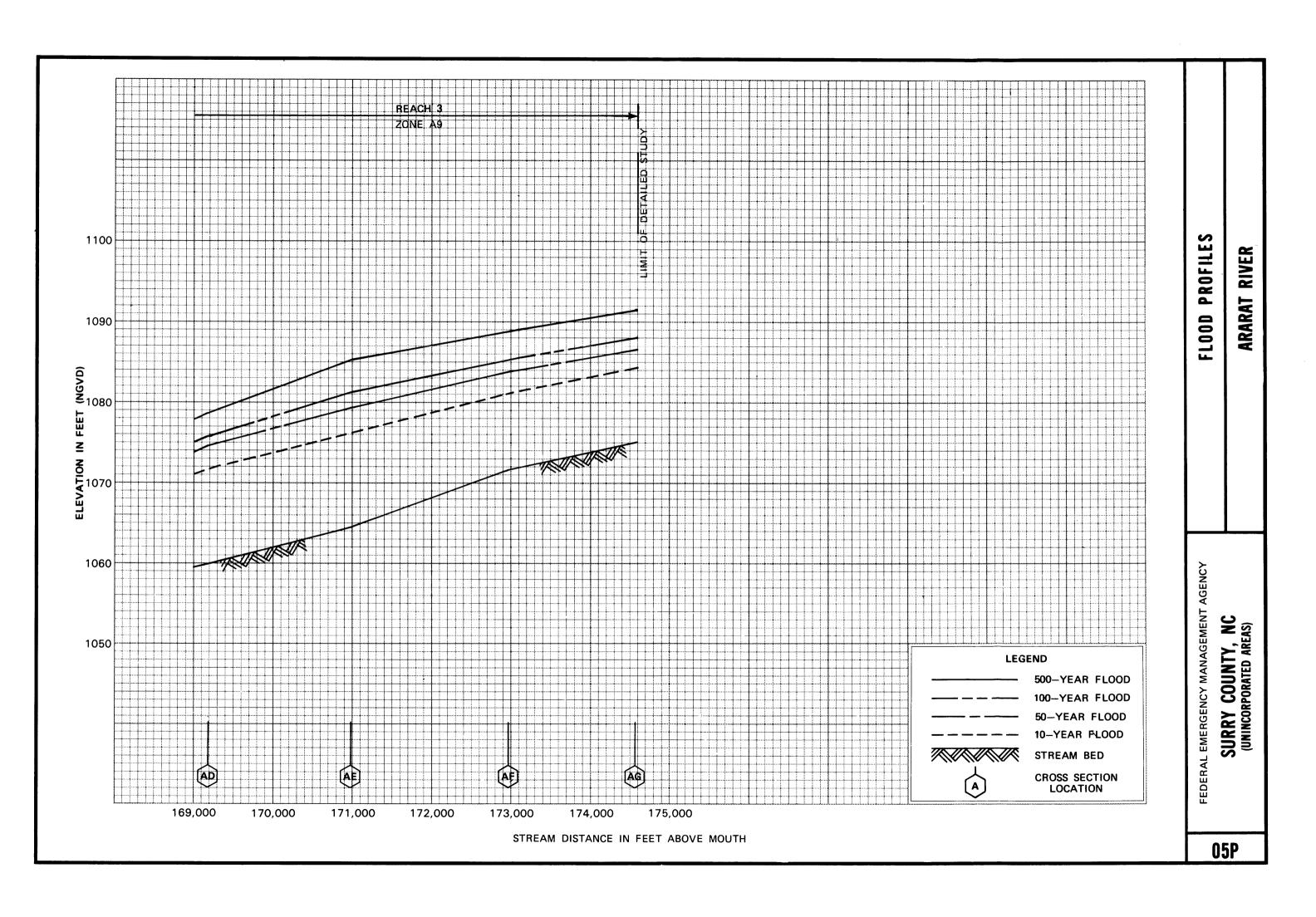
- 8. U.S. Geological Survey, <u>15 Minute Series Topographic Maps</u>, Scale 1:24000, Contour Interval 20 Feet: Mount Airy North, Virginia-North Carolina, 1968.
- 9. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Technical Release No. 61, <u>WSP-2 Computer Program</u>, May 1976.
- 10. Federal Emergency Management Agency, <u>Flood Insurance Study</u>, City of Mount Airy, Surry County, North Carolina, February 1987.

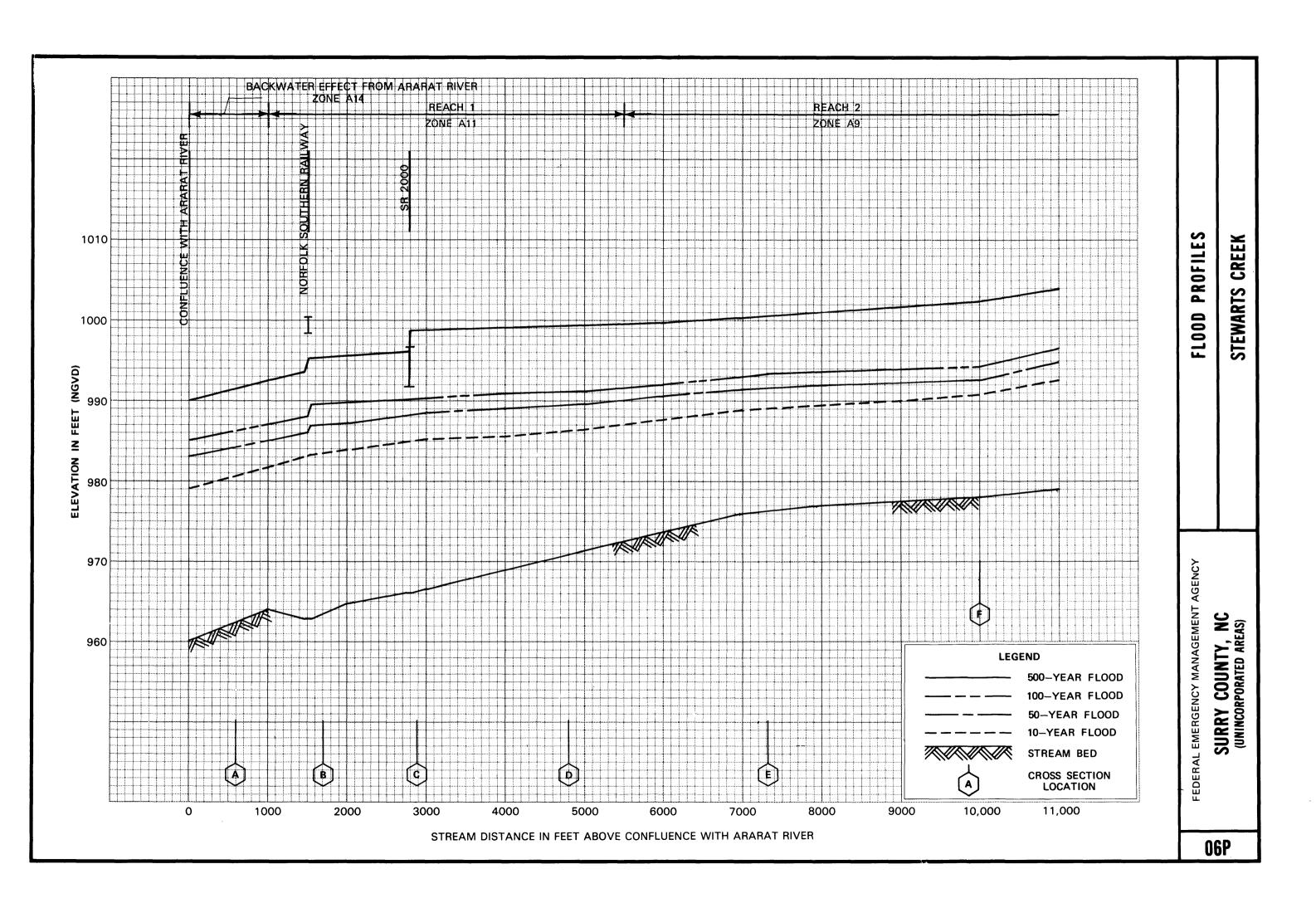


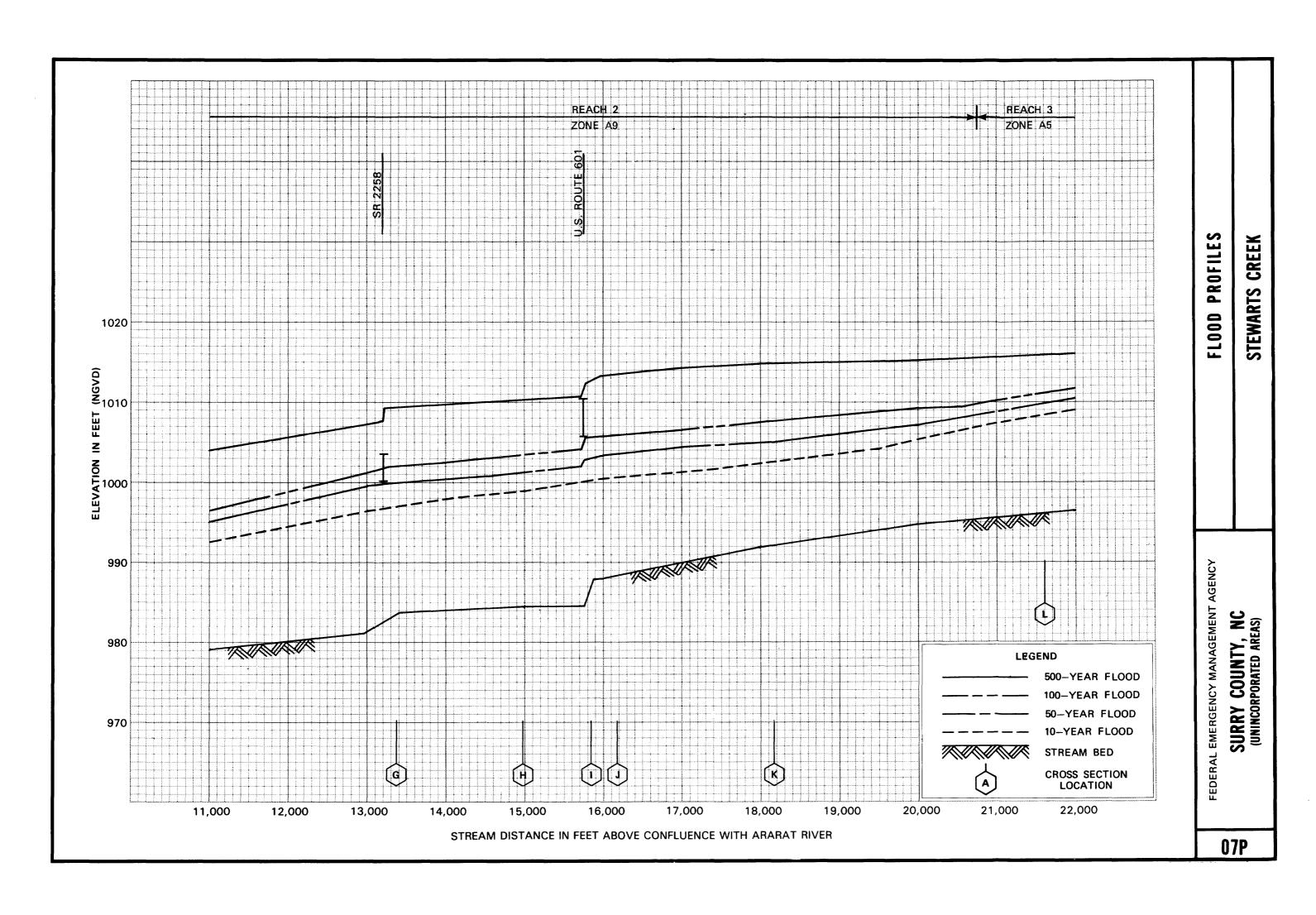


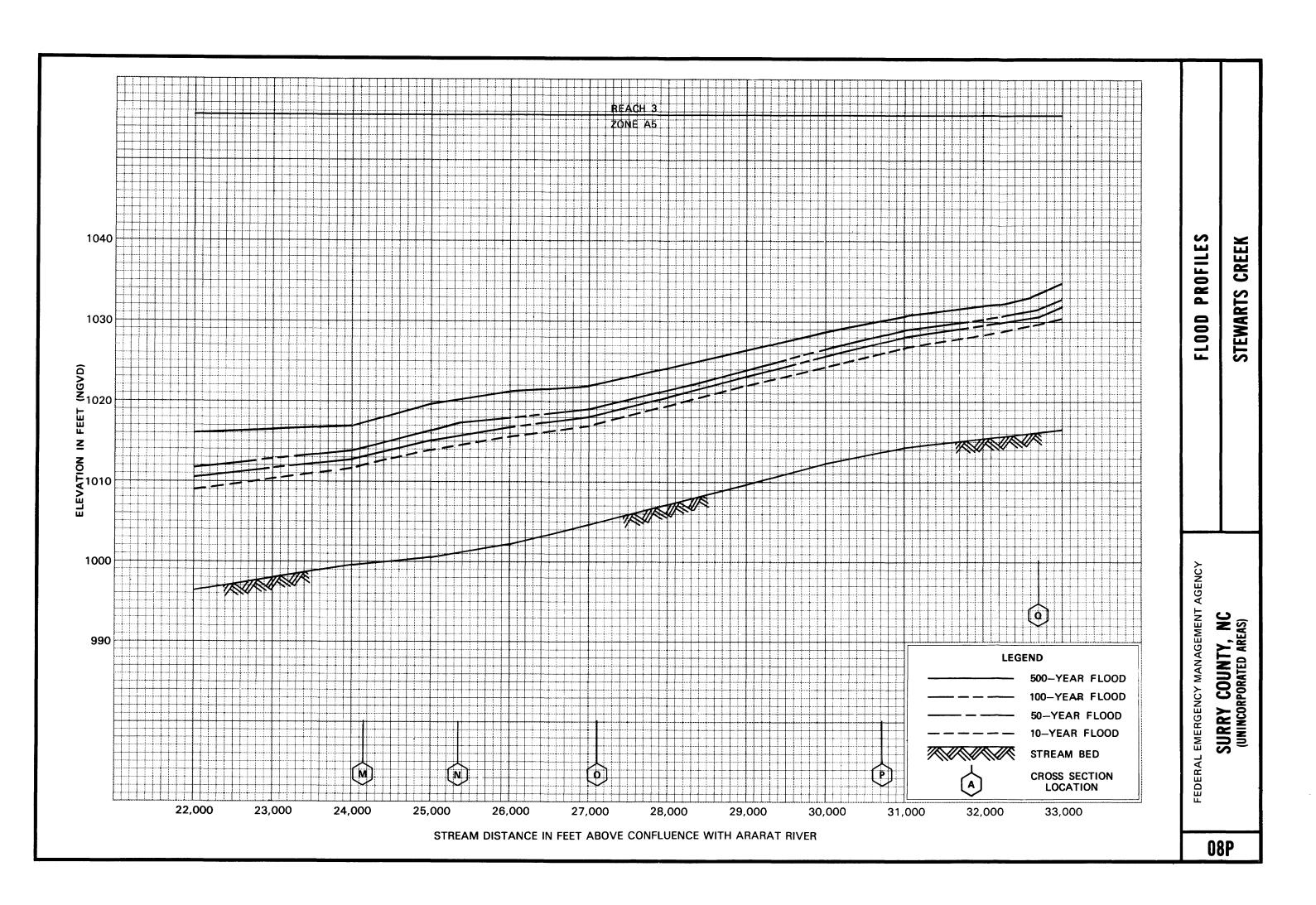


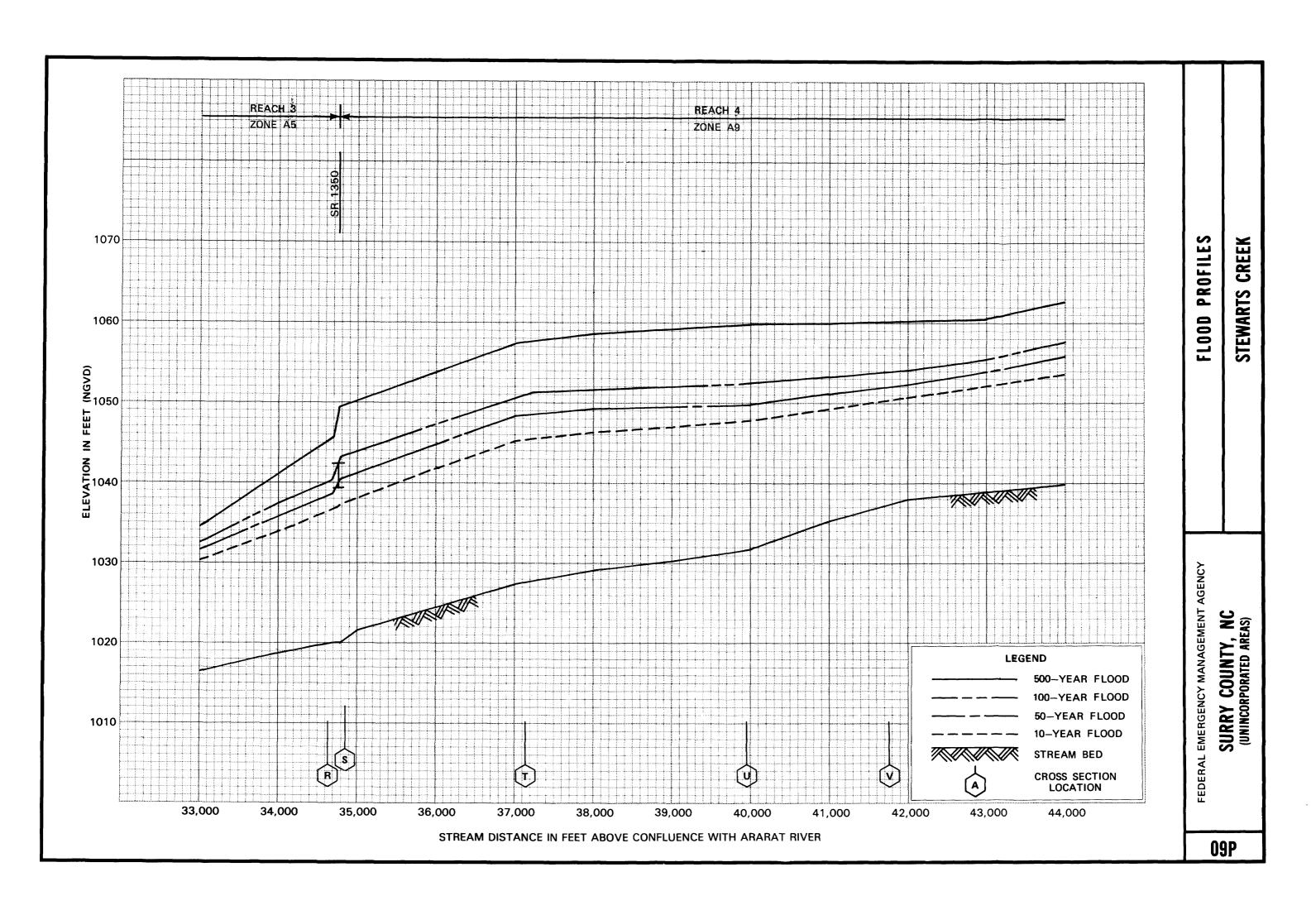


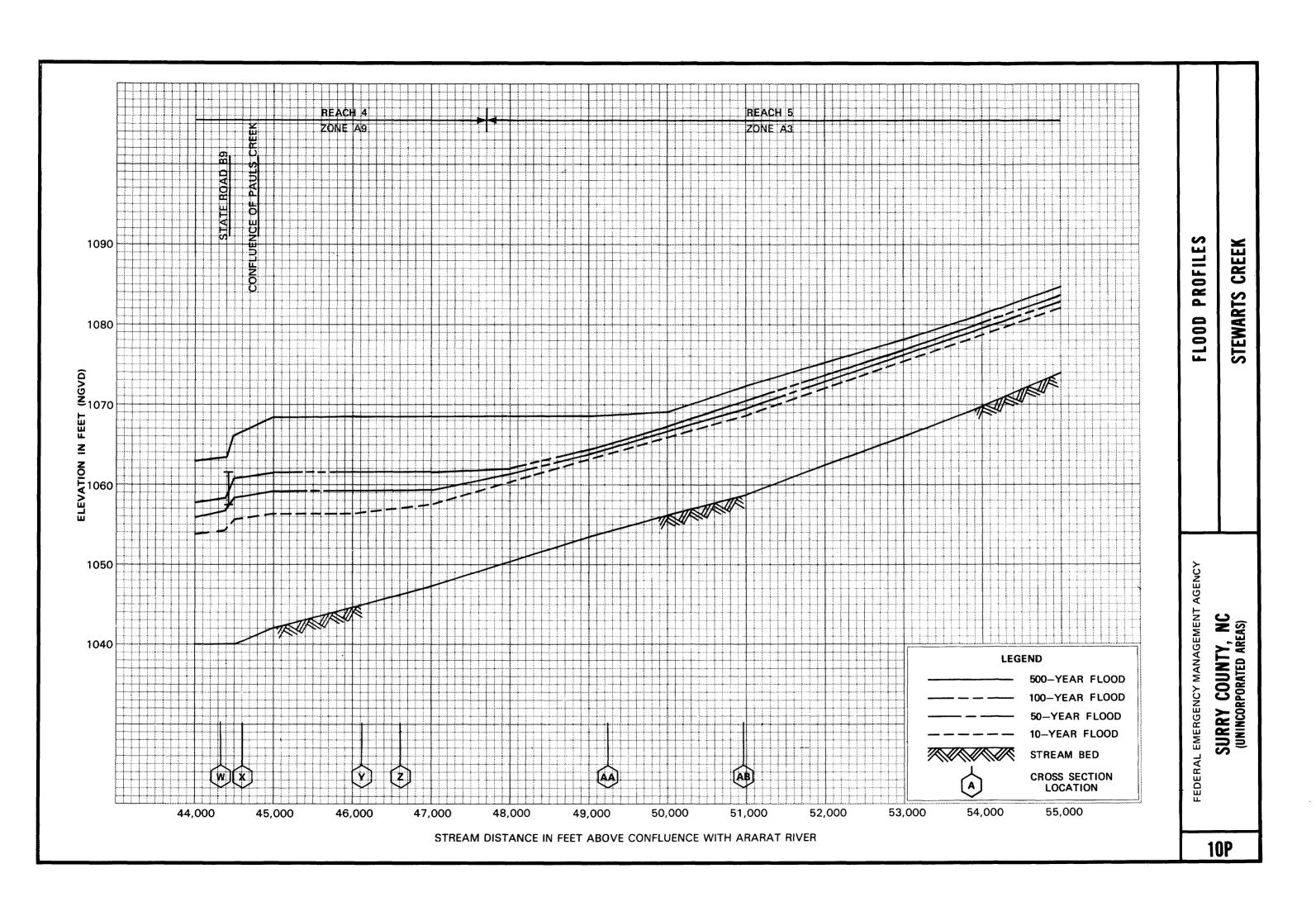


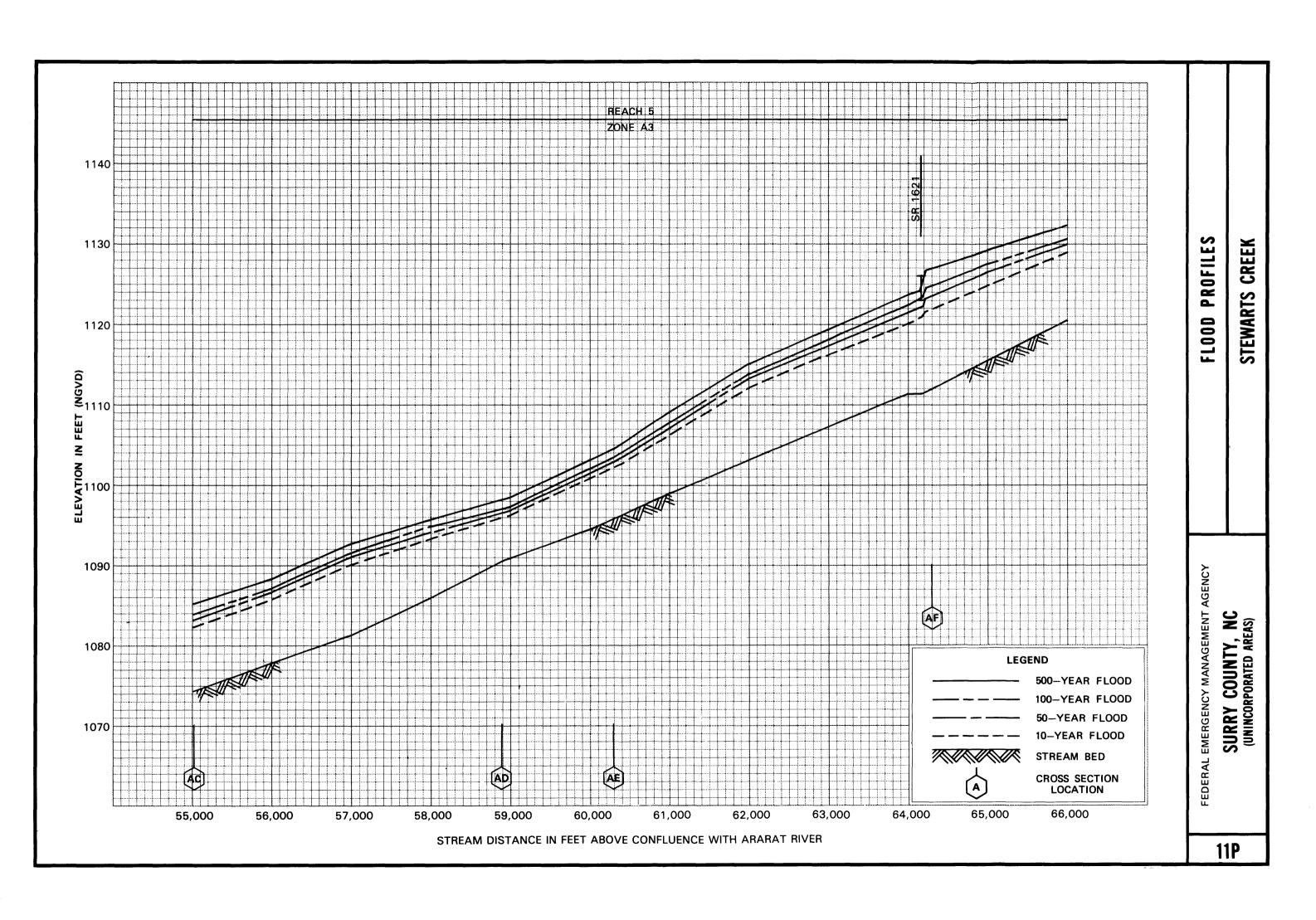


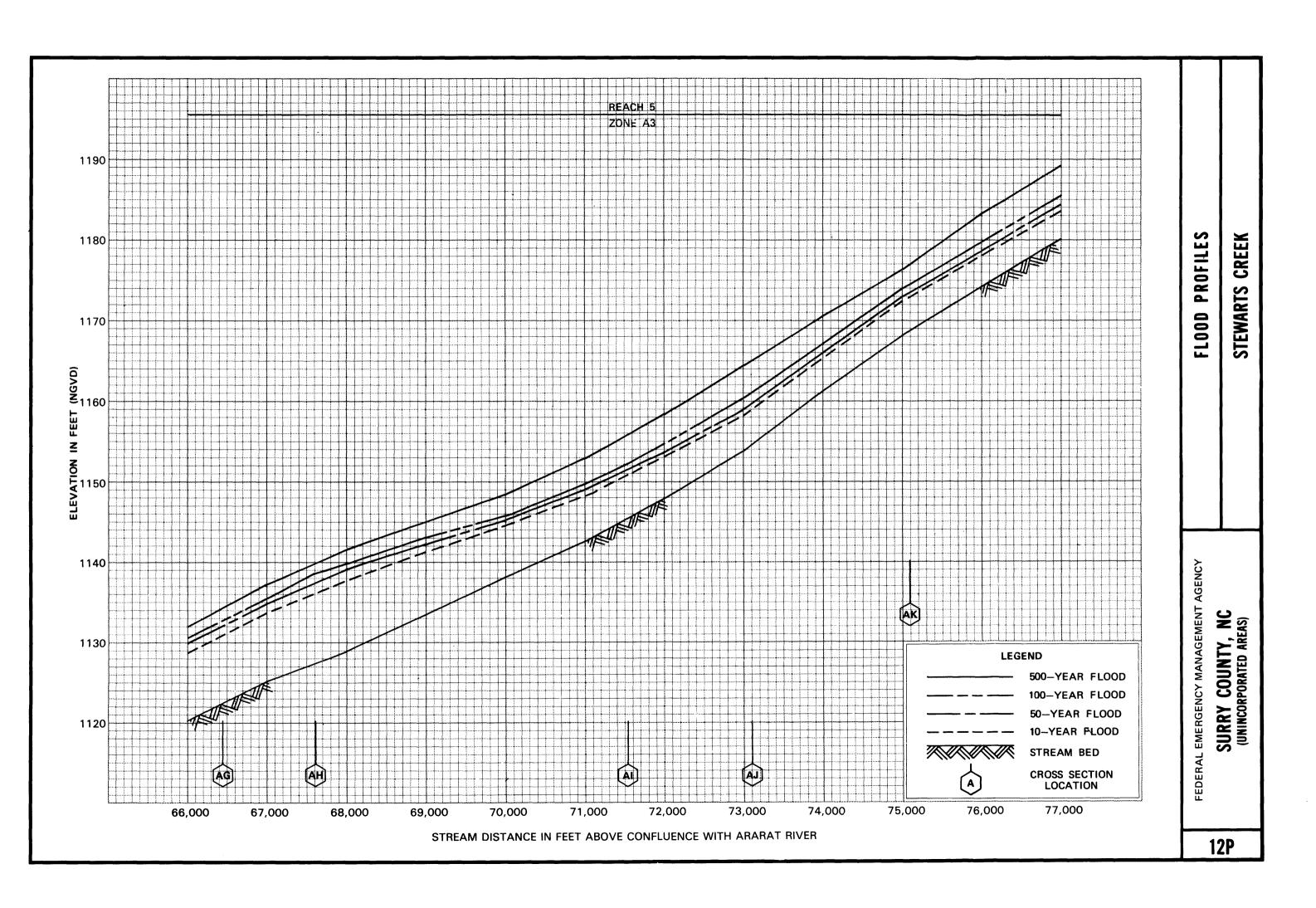


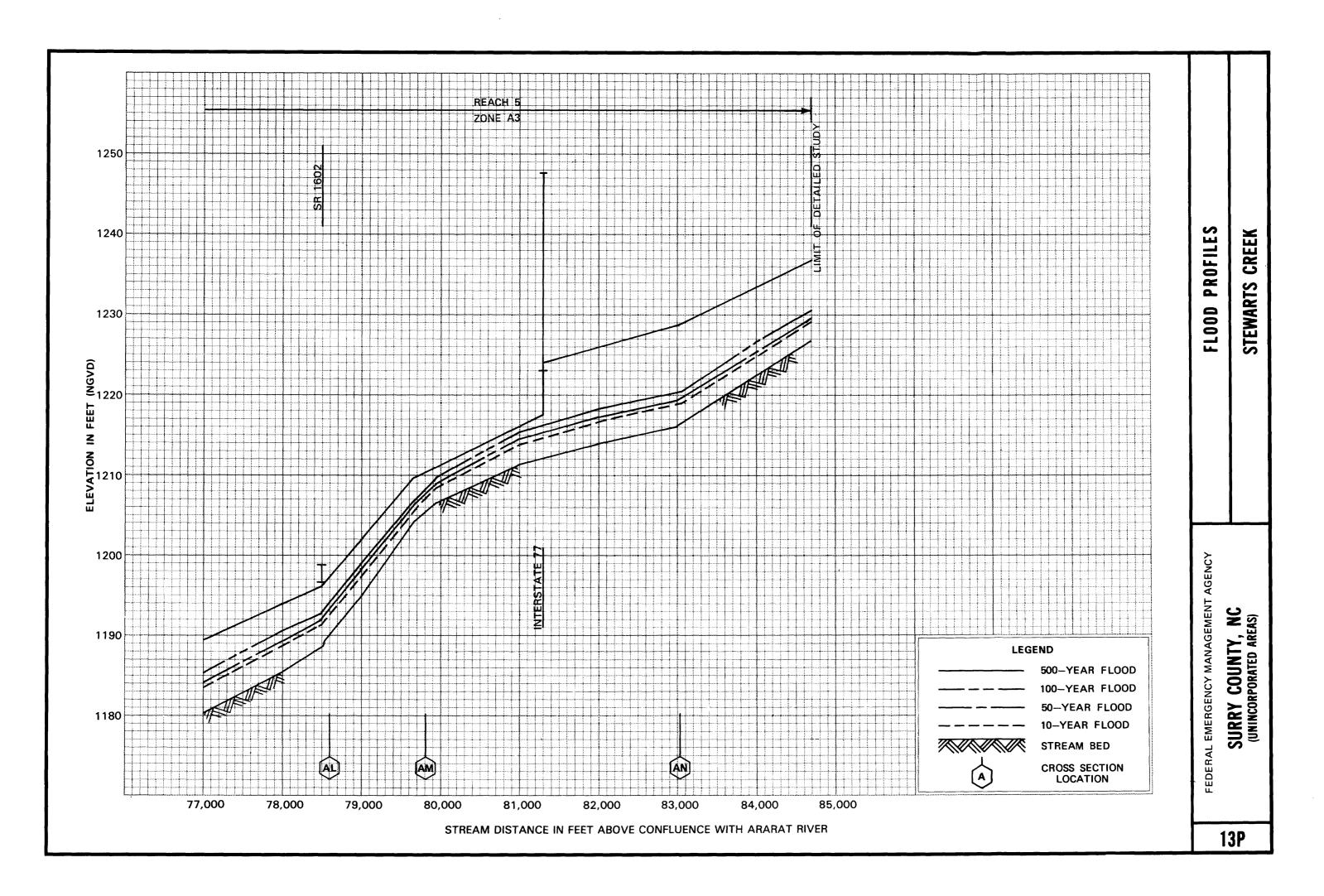


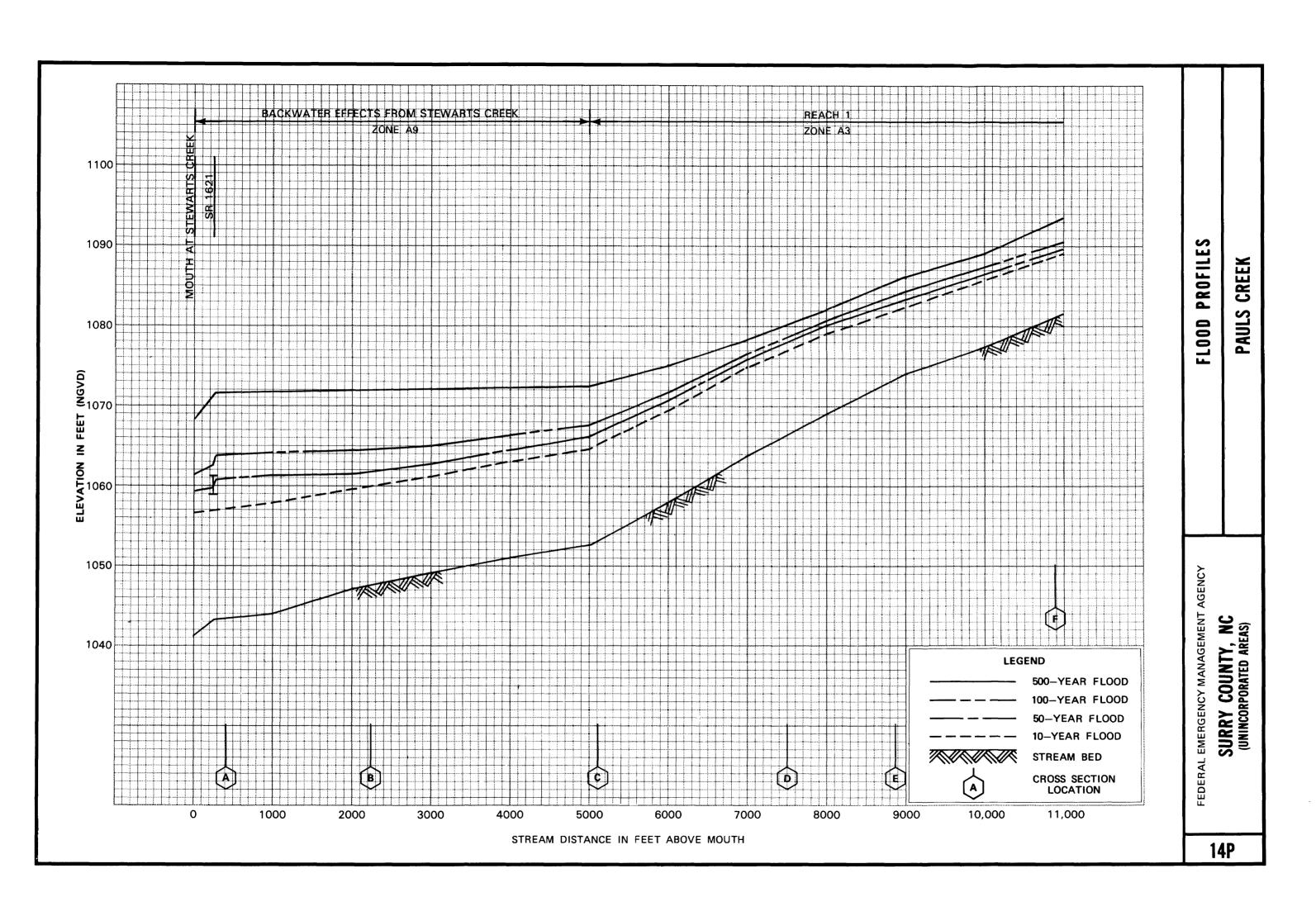


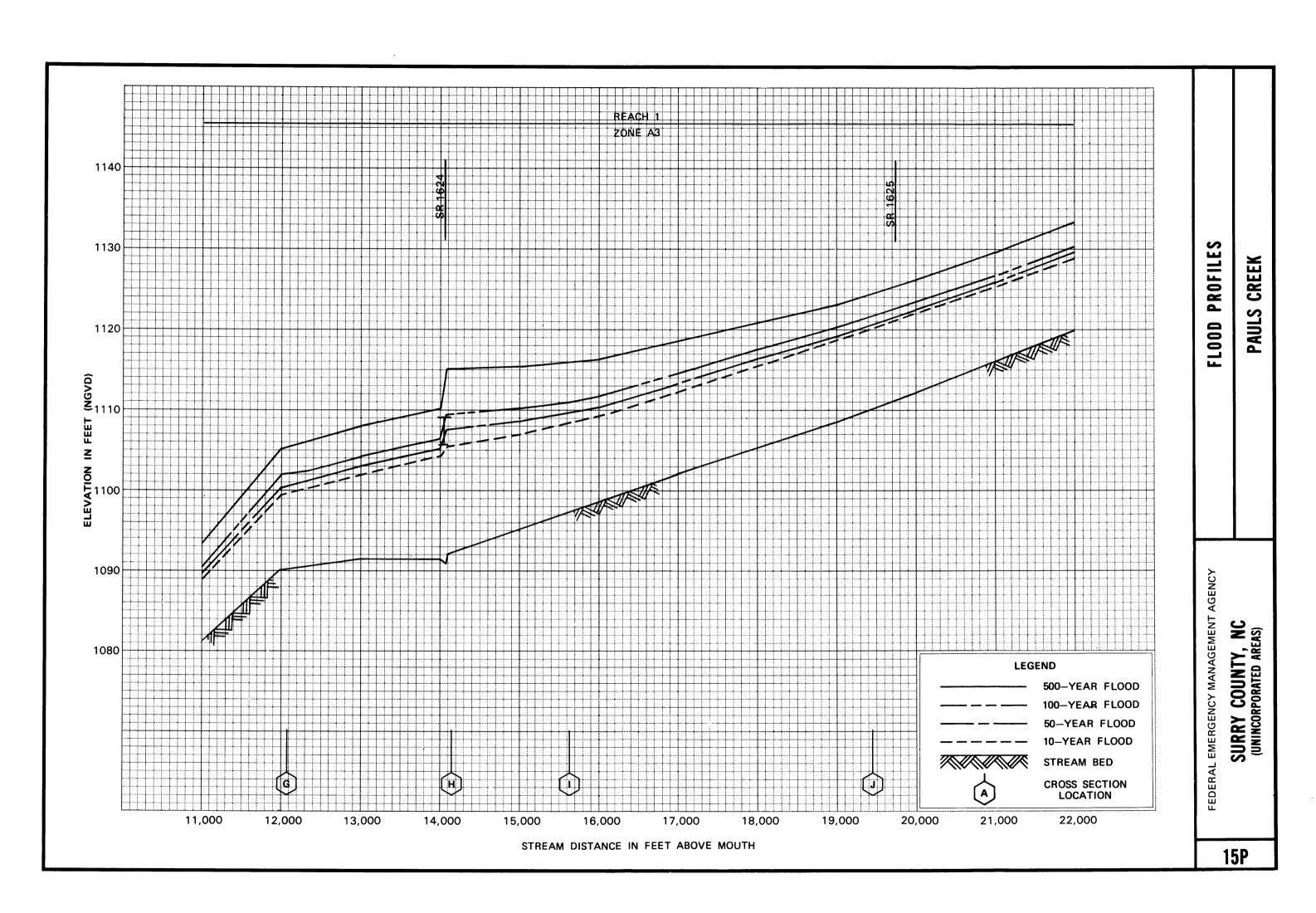


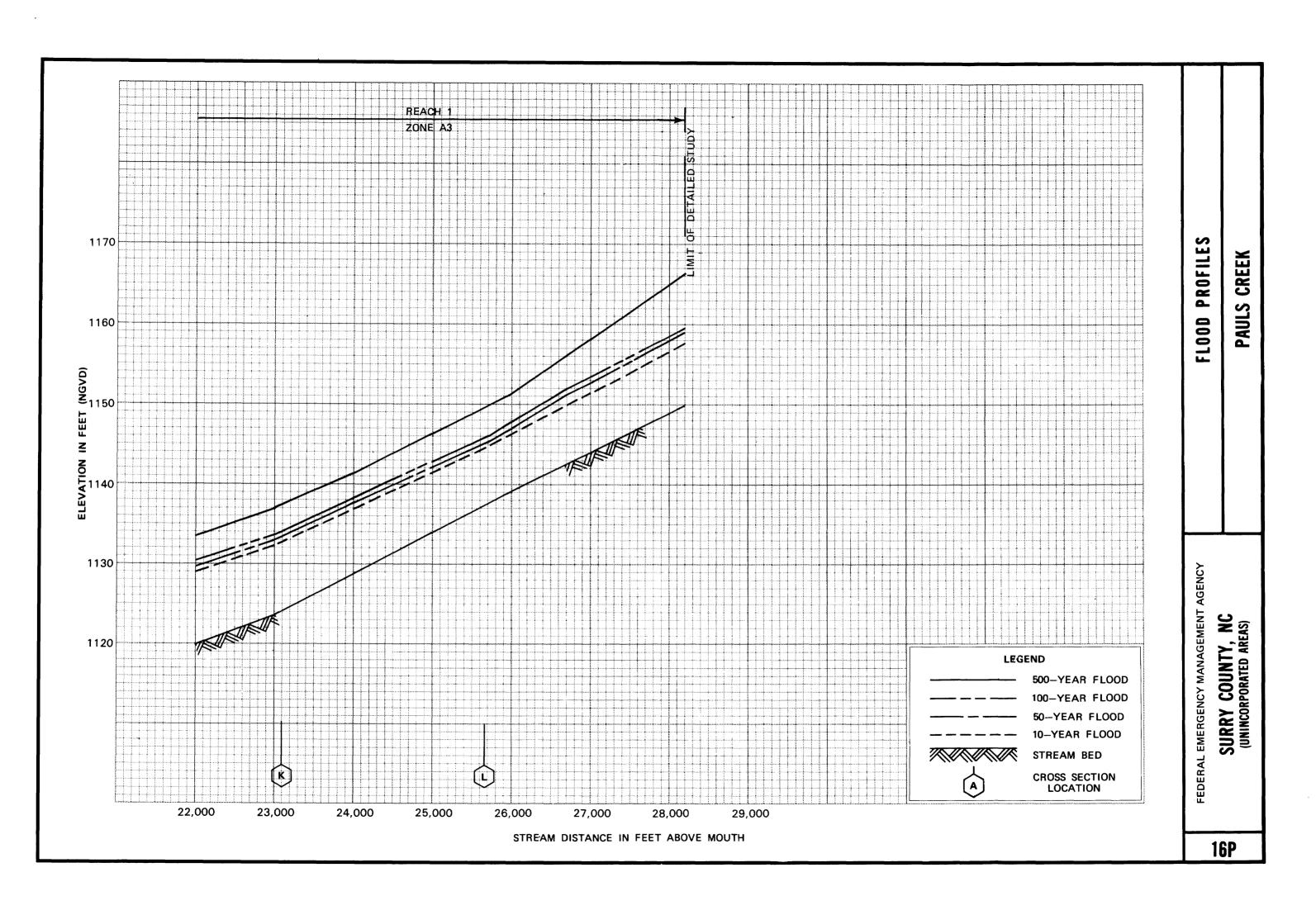


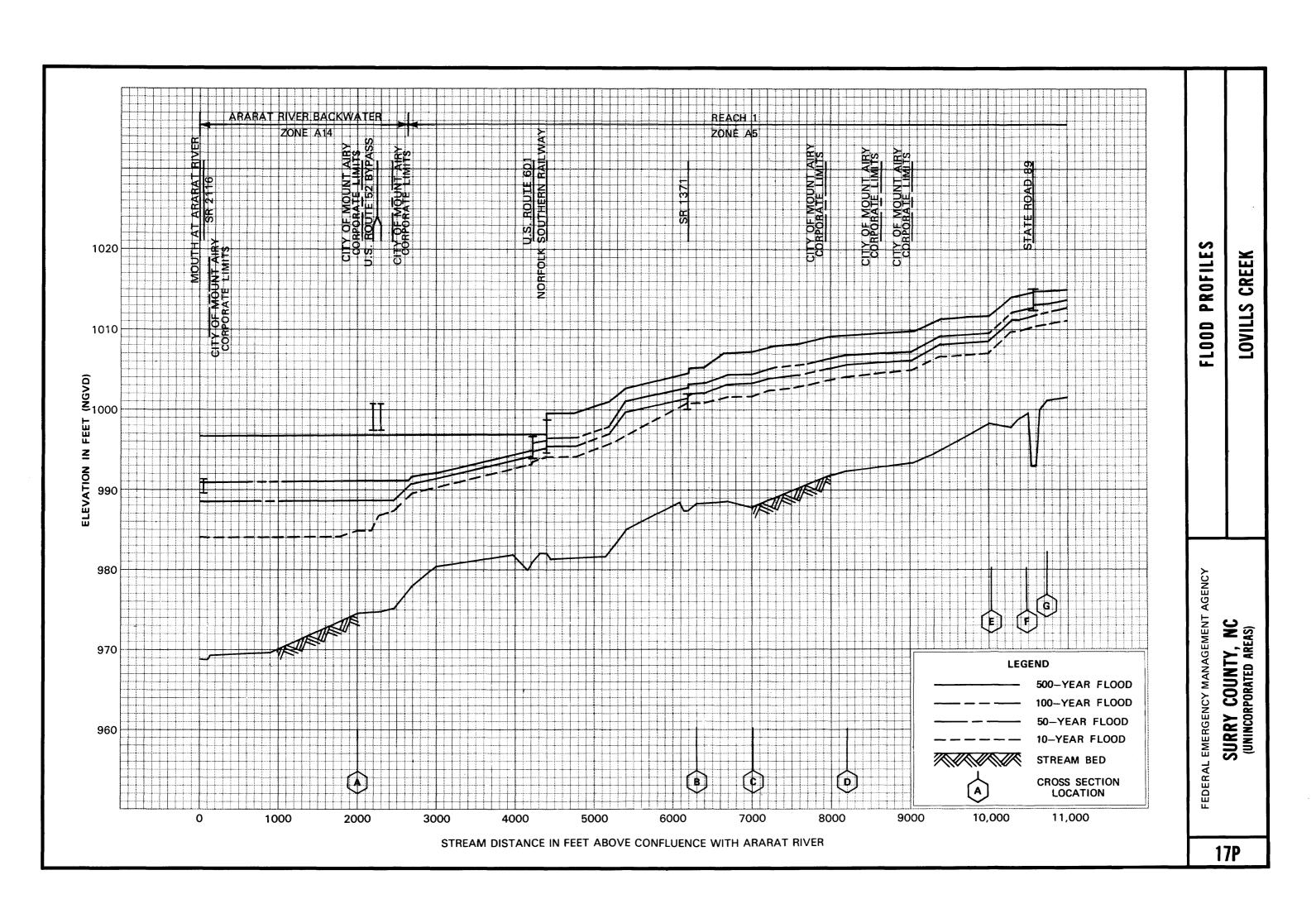


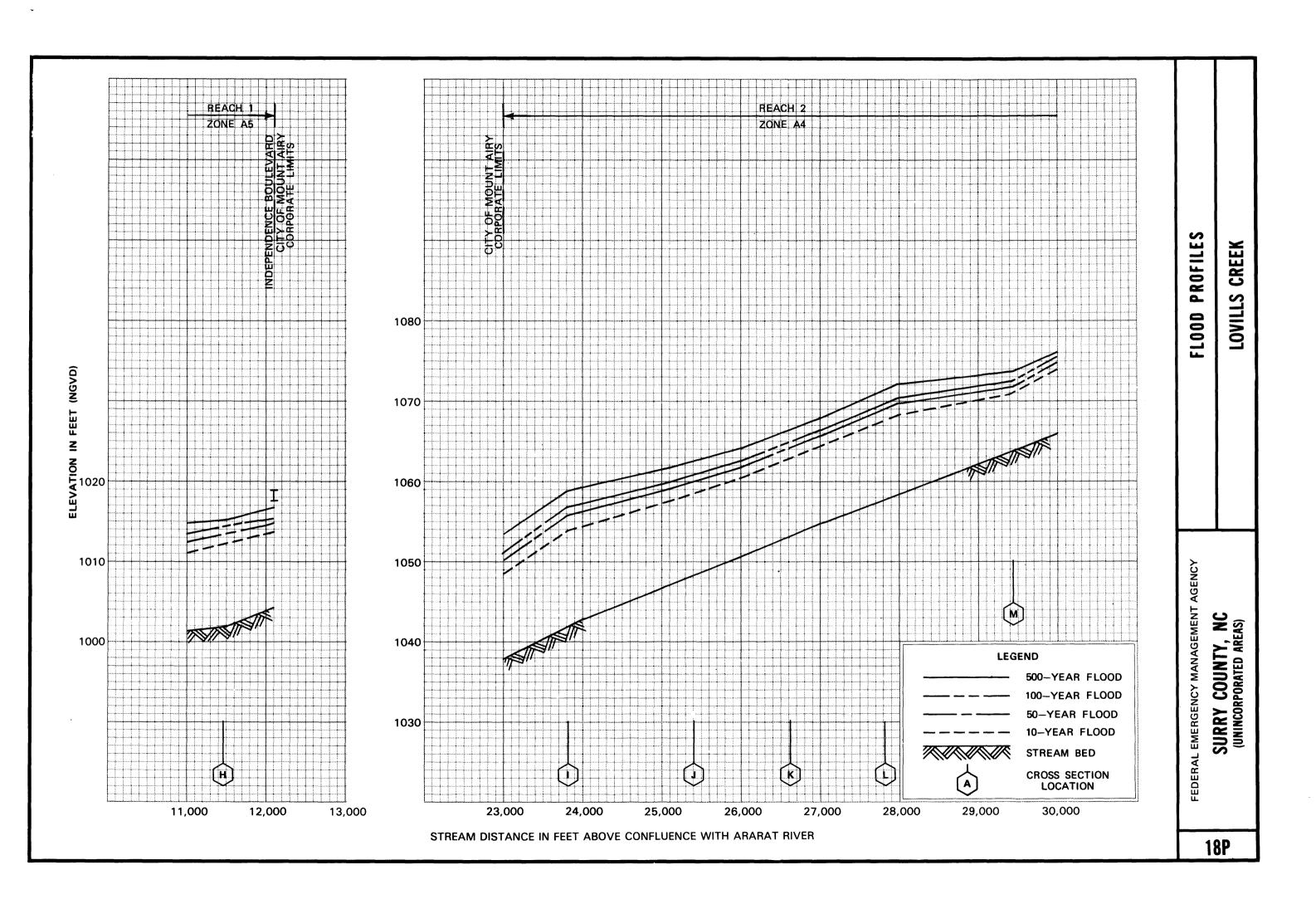


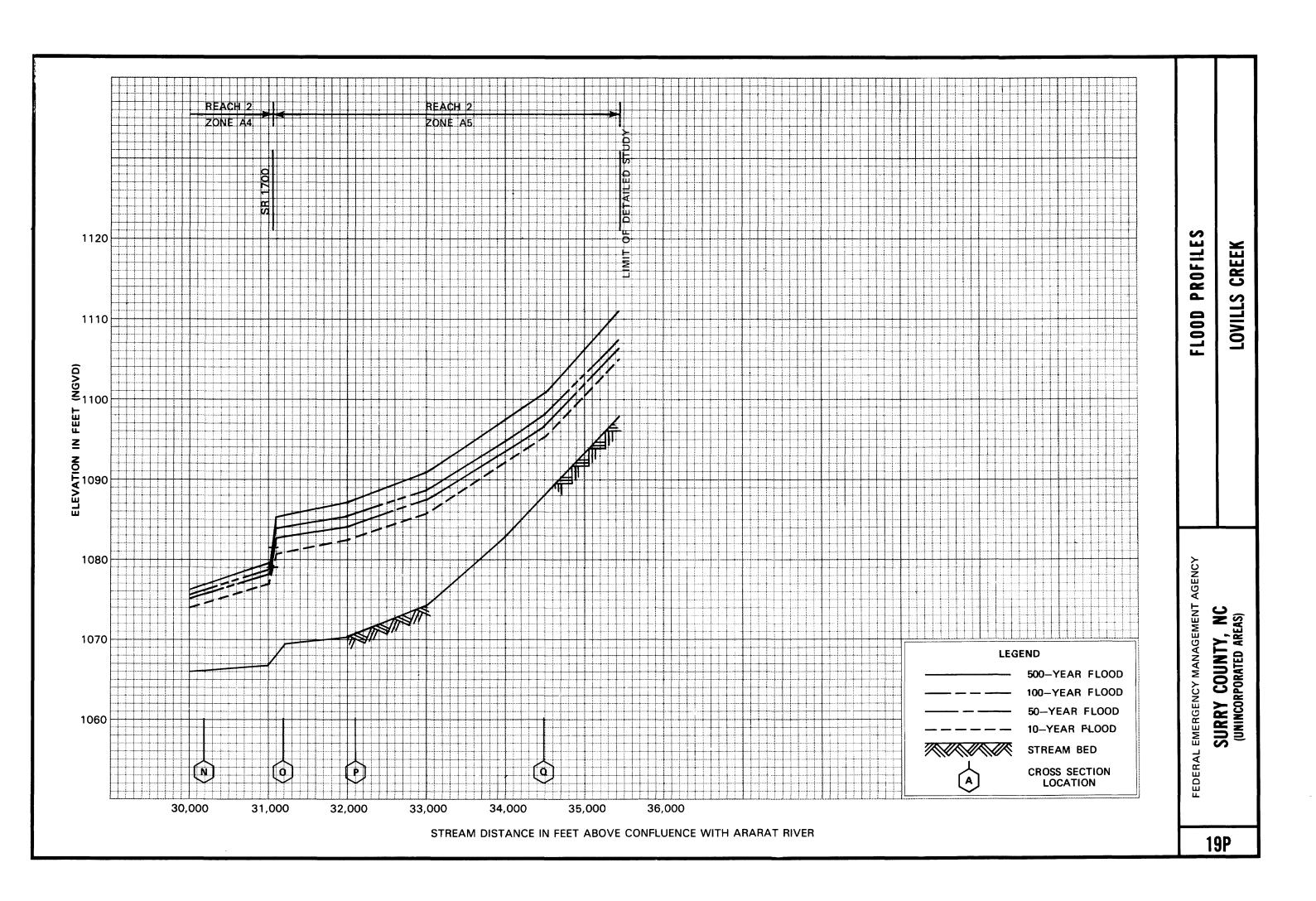


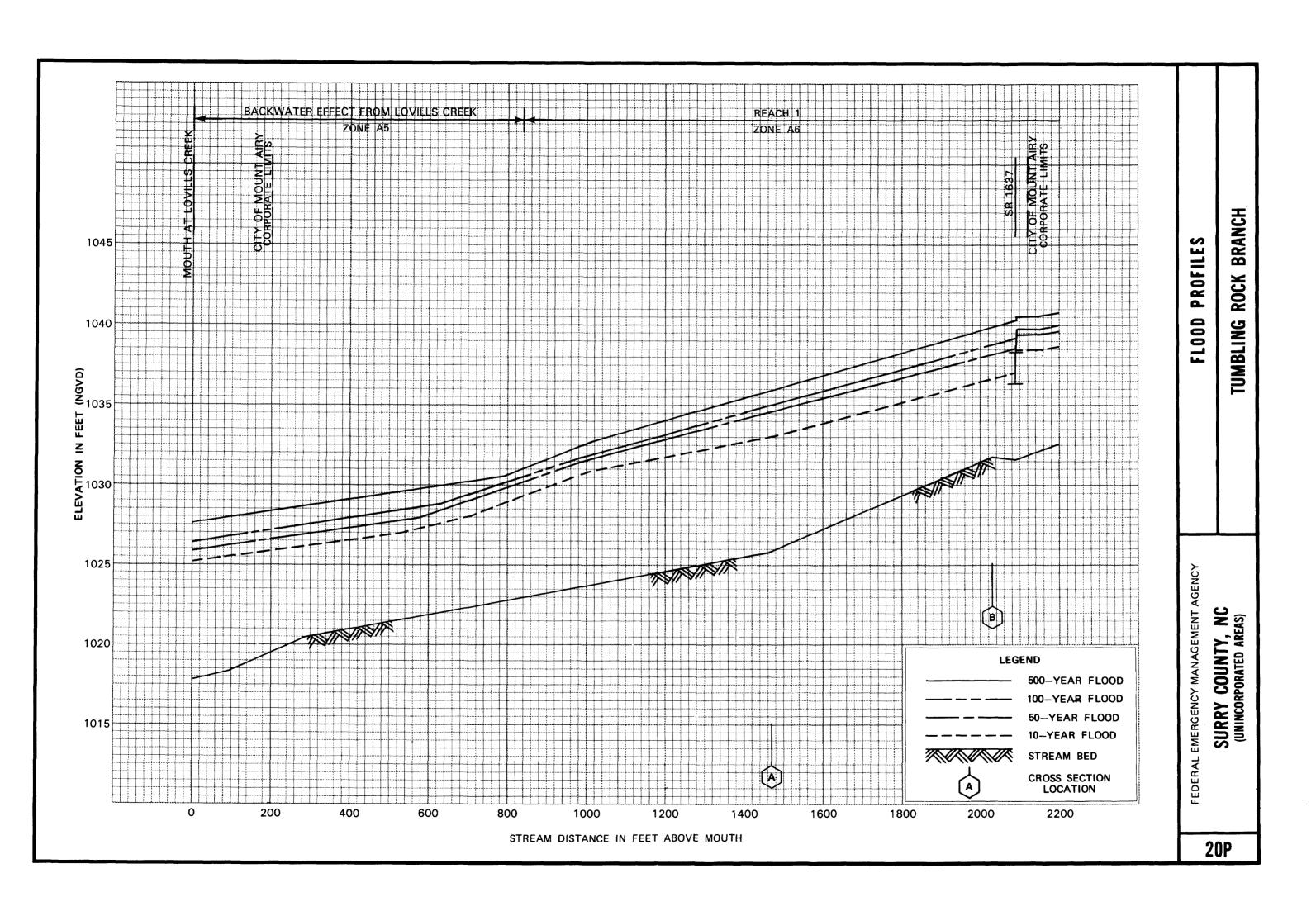


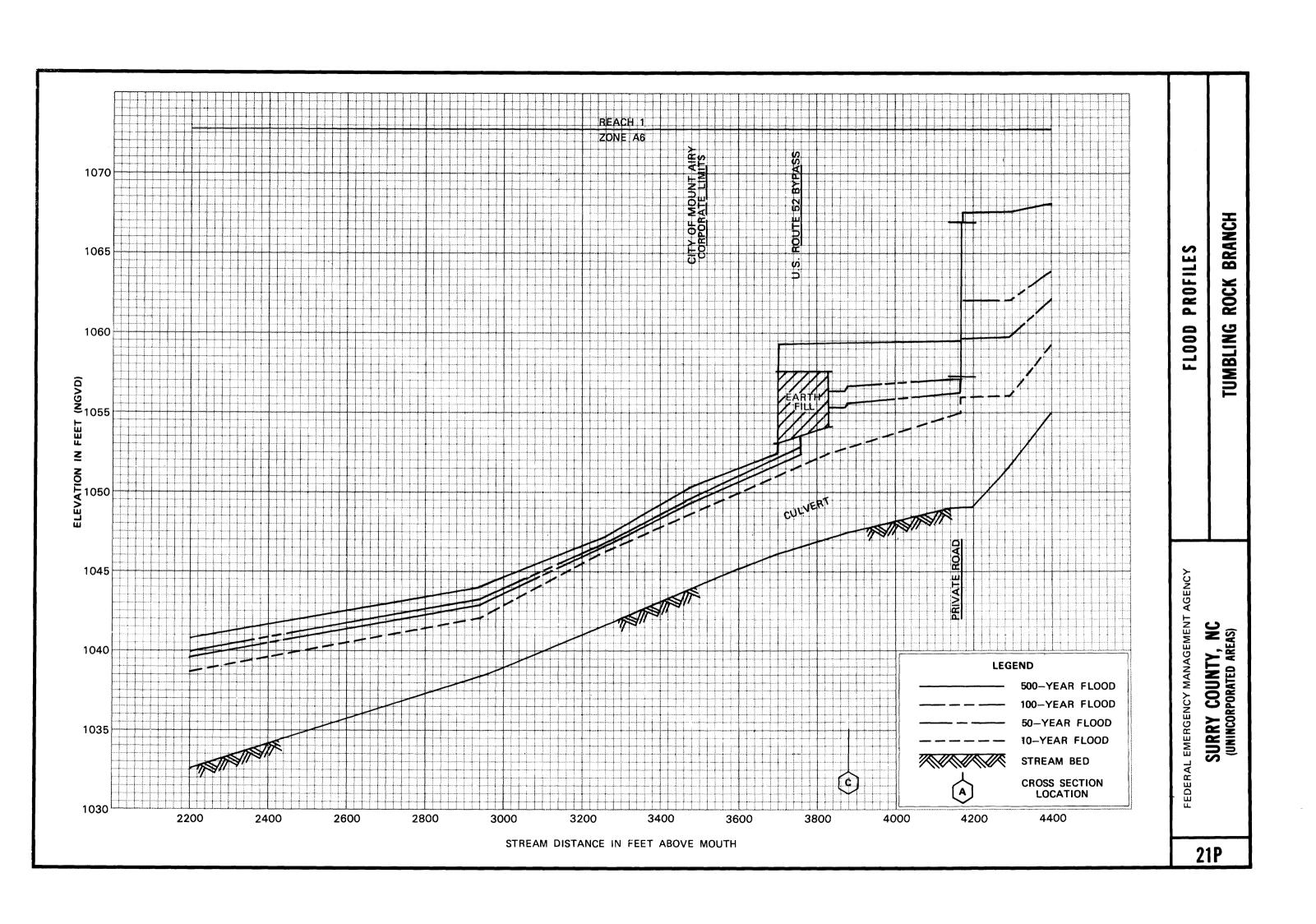


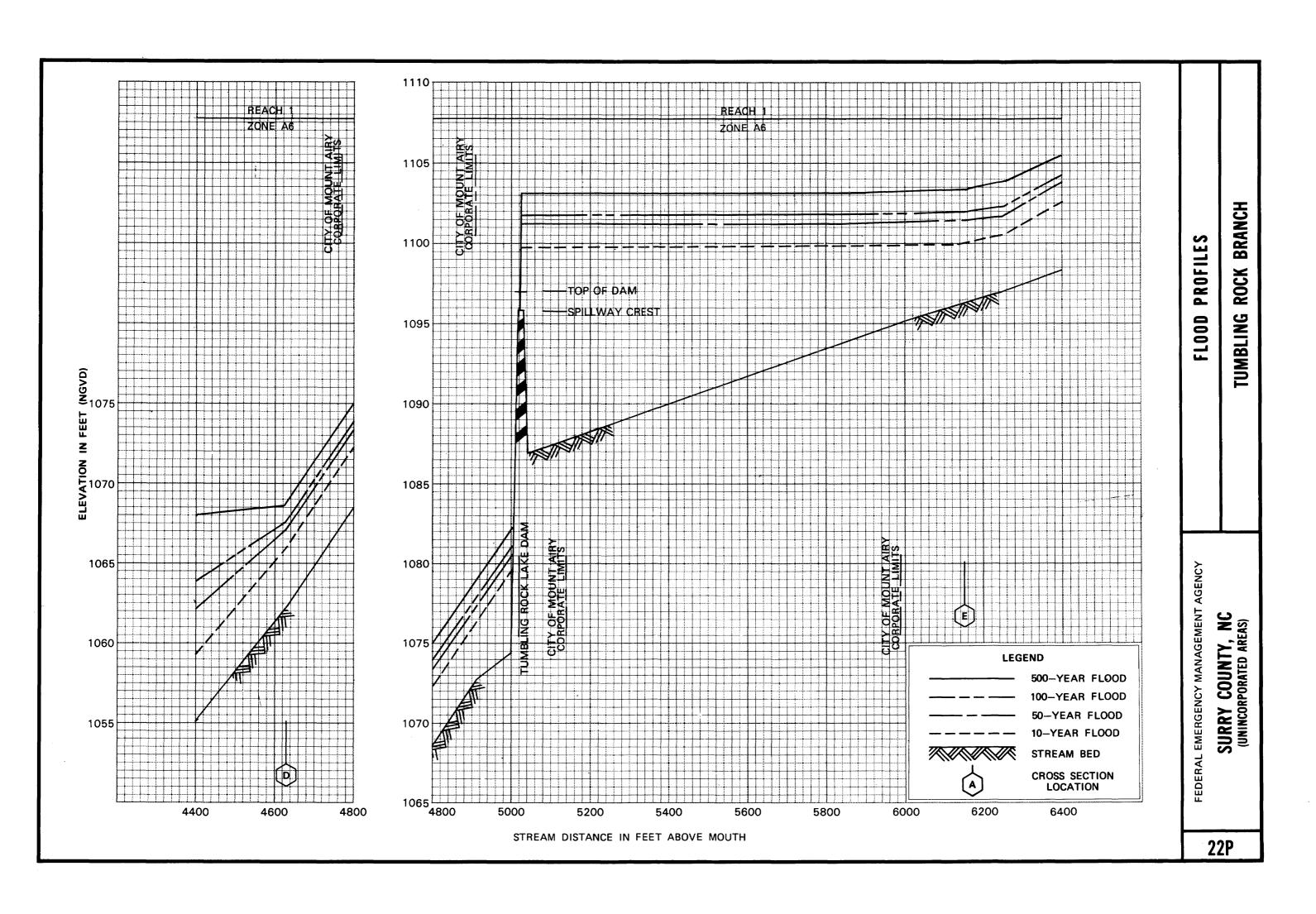


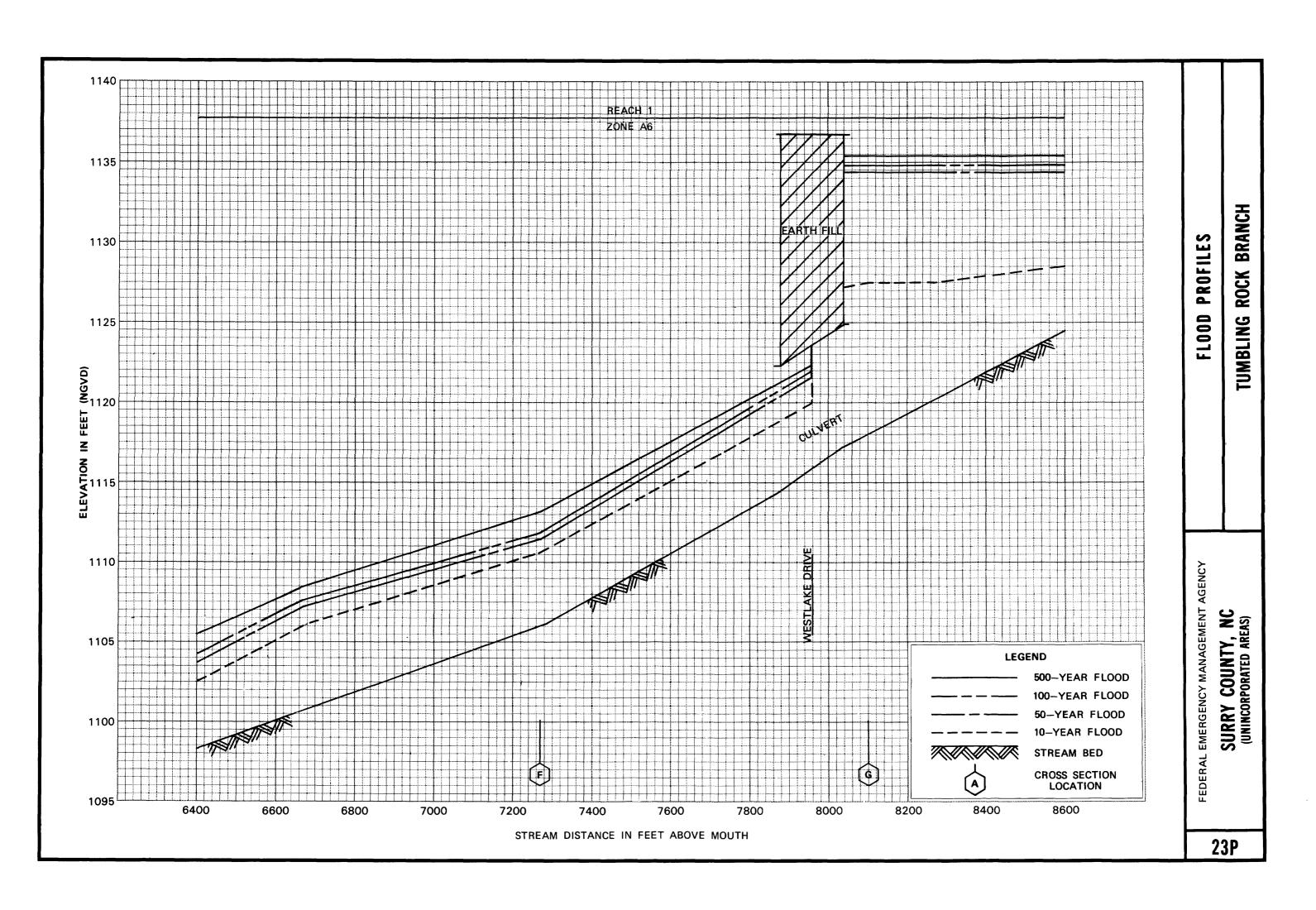


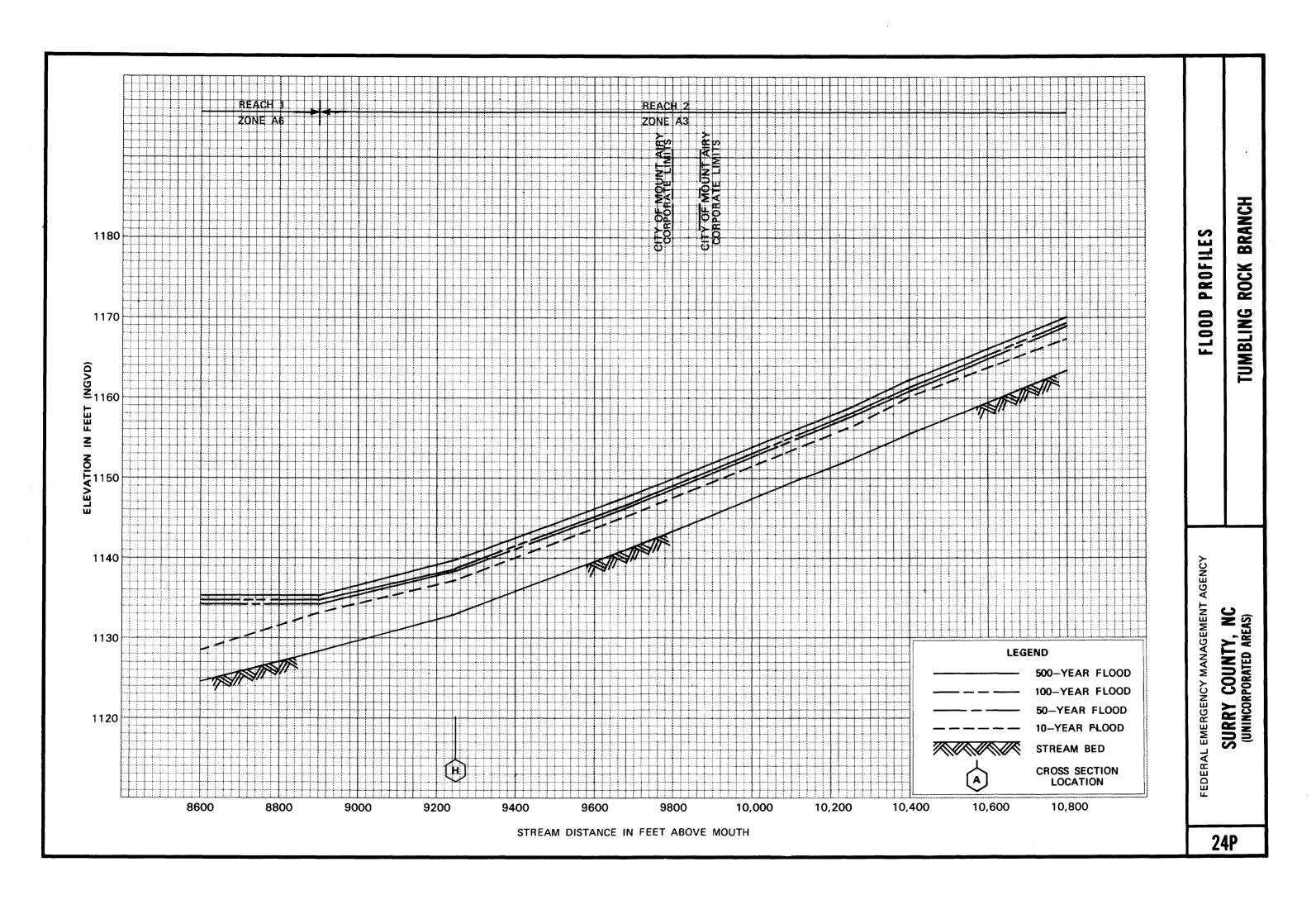


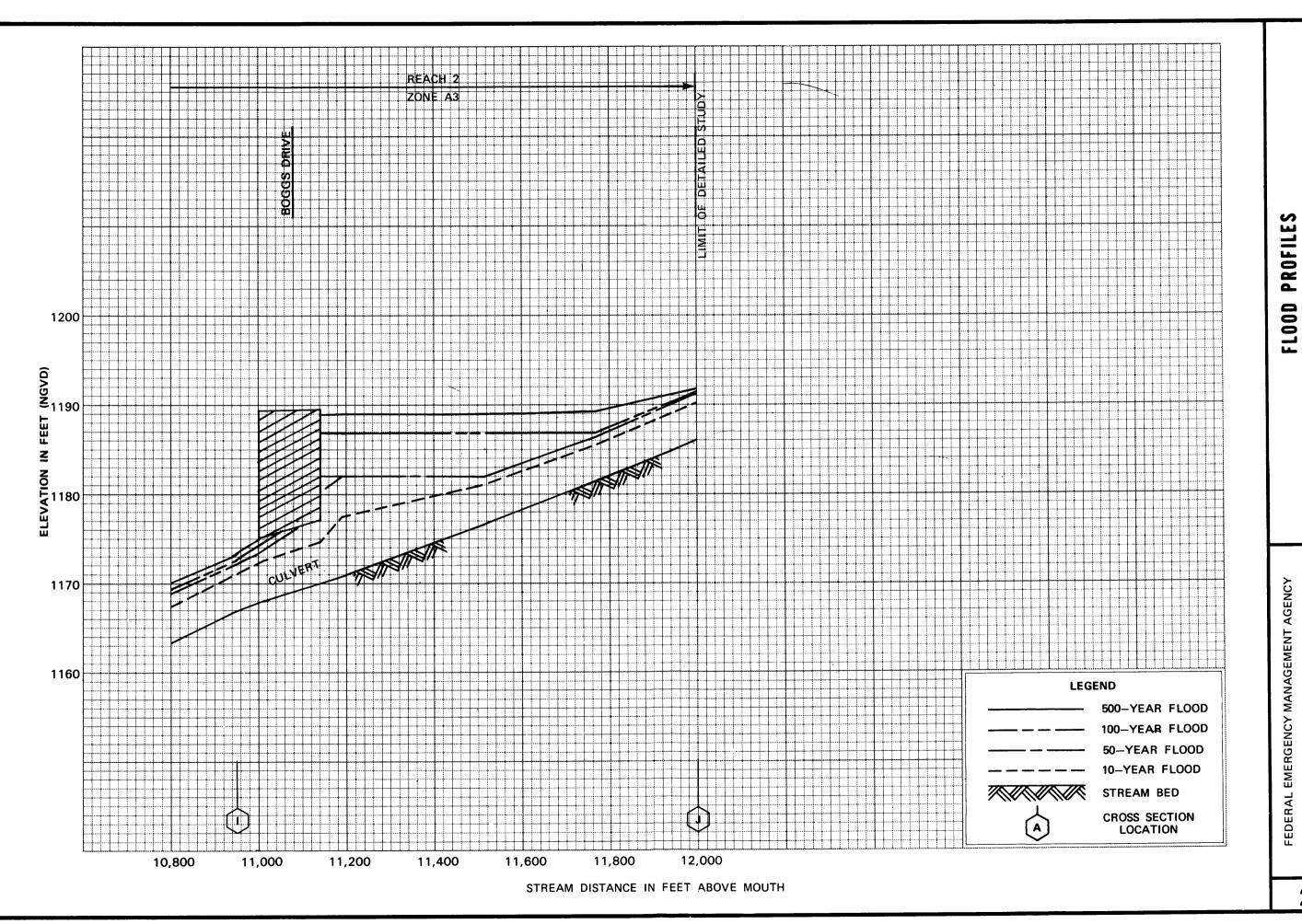












SURRY COUNTY, NC (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

BRANCH

TUMBLING ROCK

25P