

ments.

The flood-prone areas have been delineated through use of readily available information on past floods rather than from detailed field surveys and inspections. In general, the delineated areas are for natural conditions and do not take into consideration the possible effects of existing or proposed flood control structures except where those effects could be evaluated. Flood areas have been identified for: (1) urban areas where the upstream drainage basin exceeds 25 square miles, (2) rural areas in humid regions where the upstream drainage basin exceeds 100 square miles, (3) rural areas in semiarid regions where the upstream drainage basin exceeds 250 square miles, and (4) smaller drainage basins, -depending on topography and potential use of the flood plains.

The 89th Congress, in House Document 465, recommended the preparation of flood-prone area maps to assist in minimizing flood losses by quickly identifying the areas of potential flood hazards. More detailed flood information may be required for other purposes such as structural designs, economic studies, or formulation of landuse regulations. Such detailed information may be obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey, other Federal agencies, or State, local, and private agencies.

Flood boundaries were estimated from profiles based on high-water marks and regional stagefrequency relations. Hurricane wind tides may cause more severe flooding in some areas.

Well Survey in 1976. This overlay is a copy of the original flood-prone area map (U.S. Geologica Survey, 1973).

U.S. Geological Survey, 1973, Flood-pron area map, Oak Hill quadrangle, Florida: U.S. Department of Housing and trban Development,

Federal Insurance Administration Map, 1 sheet.

OVERLAY MAP OF THE OAK HILL QUADRANGLE, FLORIDA; FLOOD PRONE AREAS

Ву James M. Frazee, Jr., and C. P. Laughlin 1978



