DISCLAIMER
Inundated areas shown should not be used for navigation, regulatory, permitting, or other legal purposes. The USGS provides these maps "as-is" for a quick reference, emergency planning tool but assumes no legal liability or responsibility resulting from the use of this information.

UNCERTAINTIES AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE OF FLOOD-INUNDATION MAPS
Although the flood-inundation maps represent the boundaries of inundated areas with a distinct line, some uncertainty is associated with these maps. The flood maps are shown based on water stages (water surface elevation) and streamflows at selected USGS streamgages. Water surface elevations along the stream reach were calculated by steady state hydraulic modeling, assuming uniform sand flow, and using historical and hydraulic conditions anticipated at the USGS streamgage. The flood maps reflect the flood extent characteristics and any bridge, dam, weir, or other hydraulic structures existing as of August 2012. Unique meteorological factors (timing and distribution of precipitation) may cause actual flood extents to vary from those estimated during a flood, which may lead to deviations in the water surface elevation and inundation boundaries shown. Additional areas may be flooded due to unexpected conditions such as changes in the downstream drainage or negligence, backwater into impoundments or natural channels, or other flood control measures. Unique meteorological factors (e.g., timing and distribution of precipitation) may cause actual flood extents to vary from those estimated during a flood, which may lead to deviations in the water surface elevation and inundation boundaries shown. Additionally, areas may be flooded due to unexpected conditions such as changes in the downstream drainage or negligence, backwater into impoundments or natural channels, or other flood control measures. Unique meteorological factors (e.g., timing and distribution of precipitation) may cause actual flood extents to vary from those estimated during a flood, which may lead to deviations in the water surface elevation and inundation boundaries shown. Additionally, areas may be flooded due to unexpected conditions such as changes in the downstream drainage or negligence, backwater into impoundments or natural channels, or other flood control measures.

If this series of flood-inundation maps will be used in conjunction with National Weather Service (NWS) river forecasts, the user should assess the additional uncertainties that may be inherent in Section 6.4 NWS Forecast procedure. The NWS uses forecast models to estimate the quantity and timing of water flowing through selected stream reaches in the United States. These forecast models (1) estimate the amount of runoff generated by precipitation and snowmelt, (2) simulate the flow of water over the earth's surface, and (3) produce the flood stage (water surface elevation) of the stream at a given location (NWS forecast point) throughout the forecast period (every 6 hours and 3 to 5 days out in many locations). For more information on AHPS forecasts, please see: http://water.weather.gov/ahps/pcpn_and_river_forecasting.pdf.

NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD 88)
0 1 2 KILOMETERS
0 1 2 MILES

EXPLANATION
Flood-inundation area
USGS Streamgage and number
Limit of study area
State route marker
Flow arrow—Indicates direction of water flow
Interstate route marker

Flood-Inundation Map for East Fork White River at Columbus, Indiana, Corresponding to a Stage of 13.00 Feet and an Elevation of 615.7 Feet (NAVD 88) at U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage Number 03364000 on the East Fork White River
By
Pamela J. Lombard
2013

Contact: Indiana Water Science Center
U.S. Geological Survey
5957 Lakeside Blvd.
Indianapolis, IN 46278
(317) 290–3333
http://in.water.usgs.gov/

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For more information concerning this publication, contact:
Director, Indiana Water Science Center
U.S. Geological Survey
5957 Lakeside Blvd.
Indianapolis, IN 46278
(317) 290–3333
http://in.water.usgs.gov/

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Flood Inundation Maps for the East Fork White River at Columbus, Indiana, Corresponding to a Stage of 13.00 Feet

Flood-Inundation Map for East Fork White River at Columbus, Indiana, Corresponding to a Stage of 13.00 Feet and an Elevation of 615.7 Feet (NAVD 88) at U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage Number 03364000 on the East Fork White River
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