

of Geology and Mineral Industries. Lidar data acquired (flown) in 2008.

the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Other data sources: Coos County Assessor's Office (2009 parcel data), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Geological Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Geophysical Data Center, and

OREGON

Coos County

APPROXIMATE MEAN

FEMA Flood Zone Change Map, City of North Bend, Coos County, Oregon

OPEN-FILE REPORT O-10-17

FEMA Flood Zone Change Map, City of North Bend, Coos County, Oregon By Mathew A. Tilman Funding provided by Federal Emergency Management Agency as part of the Flood Map Modernization program under Cooperating Technical Partner award EMS-2008-GR-0013.

NOTICE

This map cannot serve as a substitute for site-specific investigations by qualified practitioners. Site-specific data may give results that differ from those shown on the maps. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the author and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

KEY Flood Modeling Changes Flood advances into new land areas USACE Navigation Range Lines Flood retreats from land areas Common to both flood models **Political Boundary Lines - - -** County - Corporate - - - Urban Growth Boundary Forest, Park, Reservation, or Miscellaneous Public Land Boundary

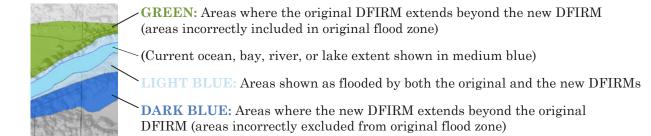
PURPOSE

FEMA (the Federal Emergency Management Agency) produces maps that show areas that have a 1 in 100 chance of being flooded in any year (the 100-year flood). These maps are made by using the historical record of flood height and frequency, a hydrologic computer model, and the best available topographic data. The resulting maps, called DFIRMs (Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps), are used to determine which properties need flood

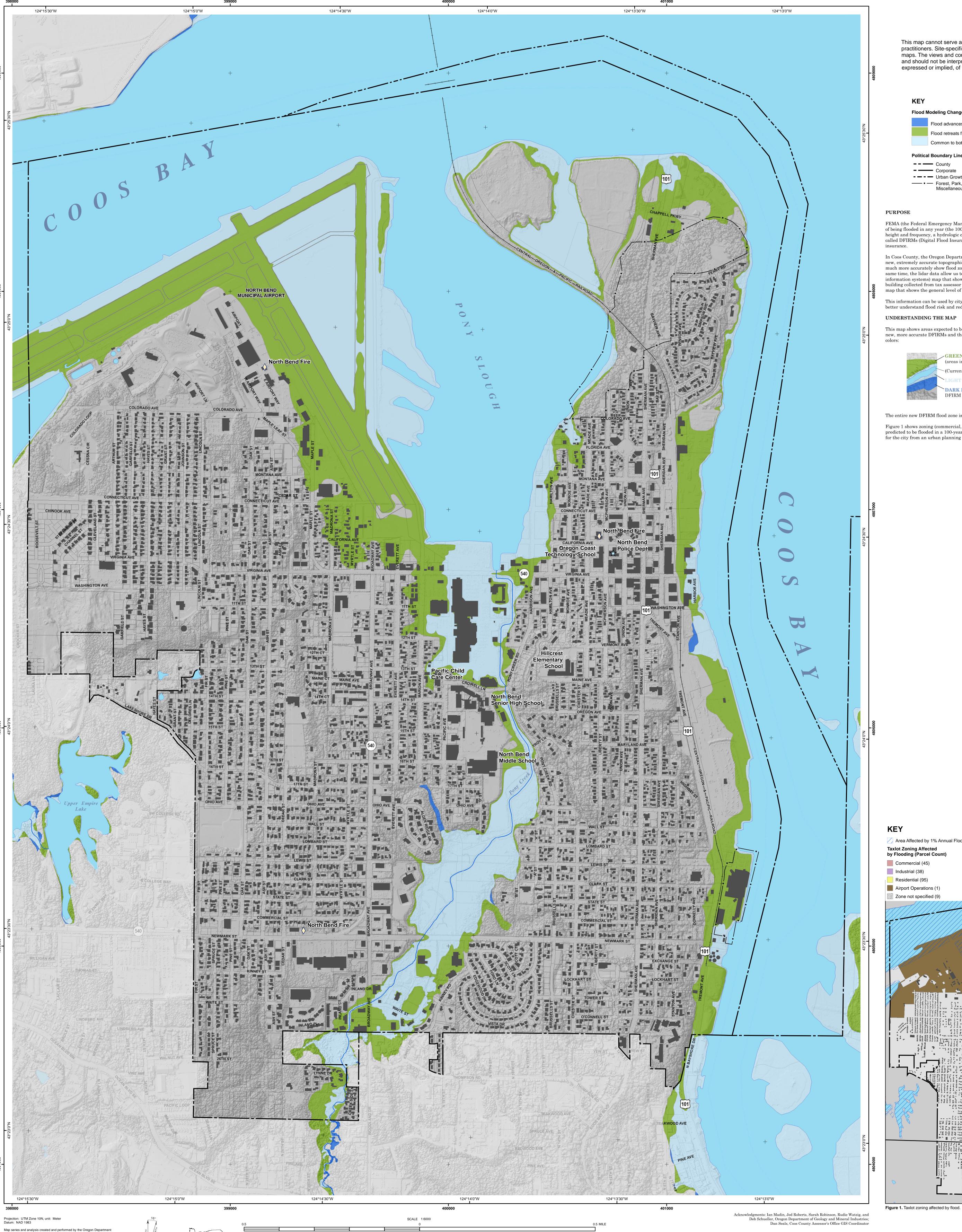
In Coos County, the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has updated the DFIRMs by using new, extremely accurate topographic data collected with a laser scanning system called lidar. The new DFIRMs much more accurately show flood zone boundaries and also allow us to measure flood depth at any point. At the same time, the lidar data allow us to locate every building in a community and make a GIS (geographic information systems) map that shows the exact location, elevation, zoning class, and assessed value of each building collected from tax assessor records. Together, these new types of information can provide a very detailed map that shows the general level of flood risk exposure for each building in a community.

This information can be used by city officials, emergency managers, property owners, lenders, and insurers to better understand flood risk and reduce the risk from future floods.

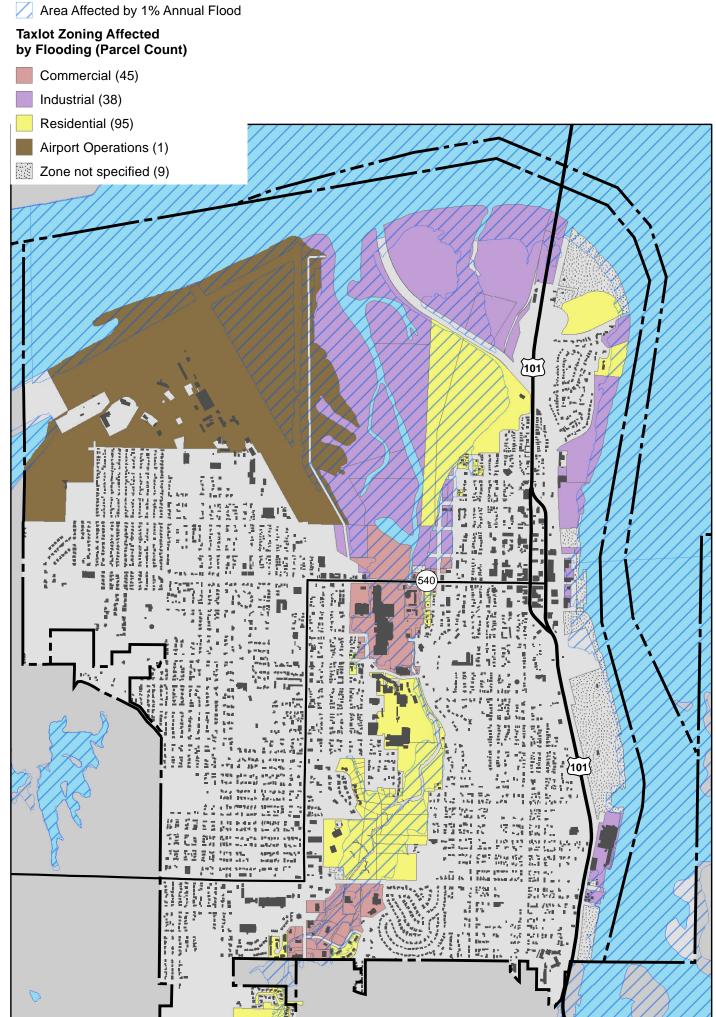
This map shows areas expected to be flooded during a 100-year flood and highlights the differences between the new, more accurate DFIRMs and the older DFIRMs. The expected extent of flooding is shown by one of three



The entire new DFIRM flood zone is shown by the combination of LIGHT BLUE and DARK BLUE areas. Figure 1 shows zoning (commercial, residential, industrial, etc.) types within the city along with the area predicted to be flooded in a 100-year flood. Figure 1 is intended to provide an overview of exposure to flood risk for the city from an urban planning perspective.



0.5 KILOMETER



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