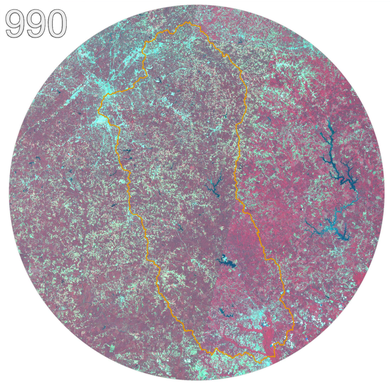
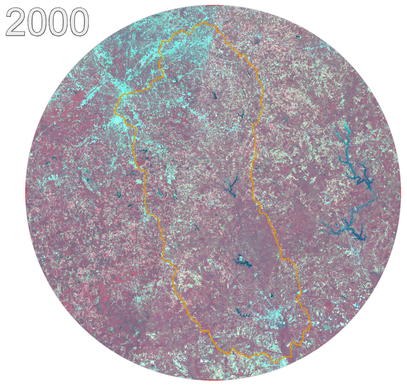
DISCOVERY MAP

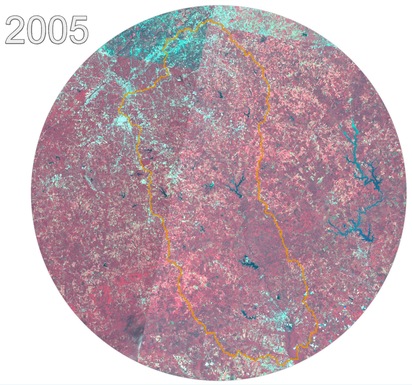
1990



2000



2005



CHANGES IN LAND USE 1990 - 2005

Multispecteral LandSat data is shown in False Color Composite view.This imagery is useful for vegetation studies, monitoring drainage, seeing soil patterns, and determining various stages of crop growth.

With this band combination,vegetation appears in shades of red, urban areas are cyan blue, and soils are shown in shades of browns (darker shades indicate higher moisture levels). Ice, snow, and clouds appear white or light cyan. Generally, dark reds indicate coniferous vegetation, bright reds indicate broadleaf vegetation and vigorously growing vegetation that is producing a lot of chlorophyll, while lighter reds signify grasslands or sparsely vegetated areas.

LandSat data is shown courtesy of ESRI's image service.

DISCOVERY
Comprehensive Overview

UPPER OCMULGEE WATERSHED

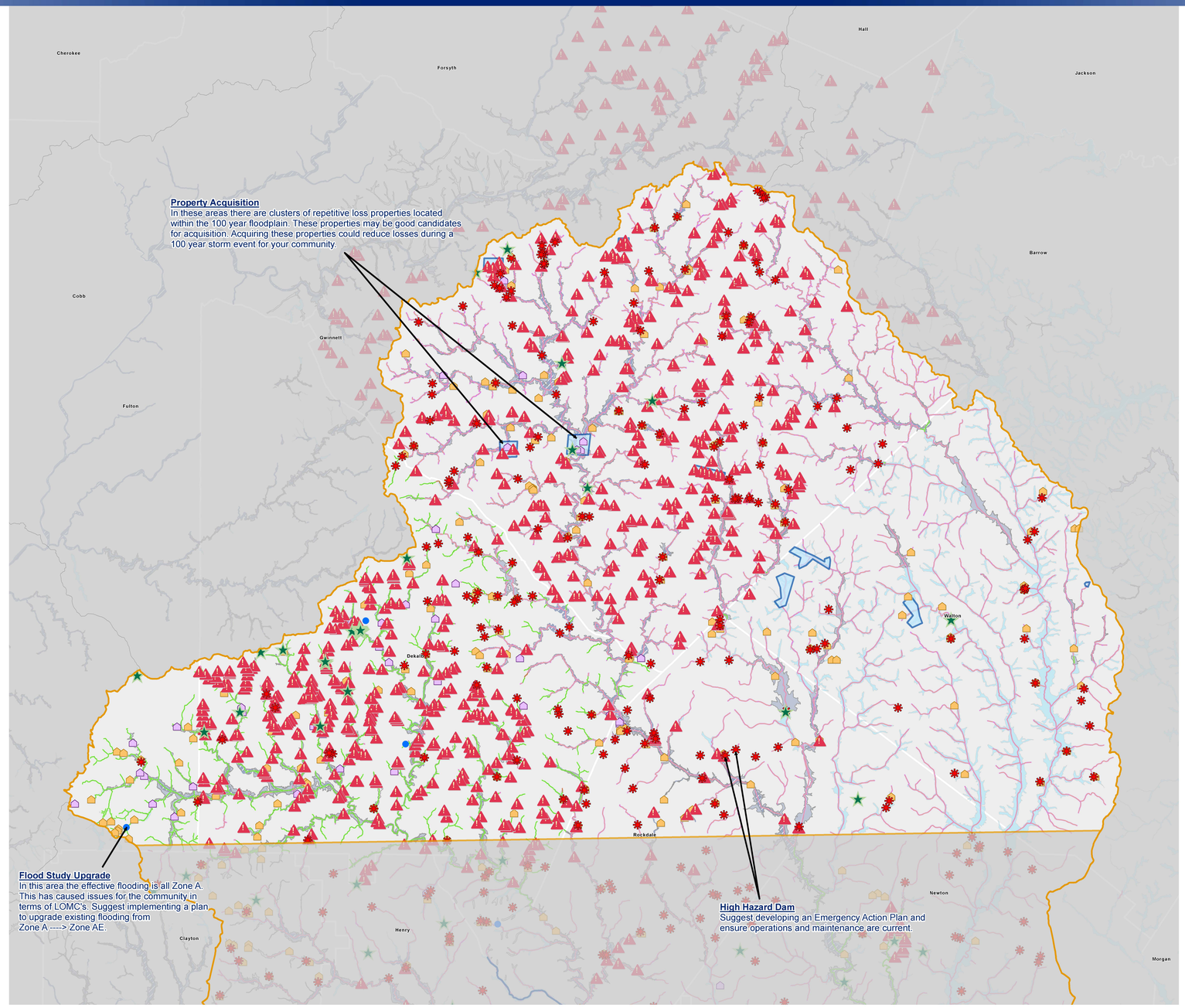
GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ATKINS

FEMA

Dewberry

HUC-8 Code
03060106



Mitigation Interest Components
- Stream Flow Constrictions
- At-Risk Essential Facilites
- Repetitive Loss Properties
- Watershed Boundary
- Mitigation Properties
- High/Significant Hazard Dam
- Local Mitigation Areas
- Local Mitigation Areas
- Local Mitigation Areas

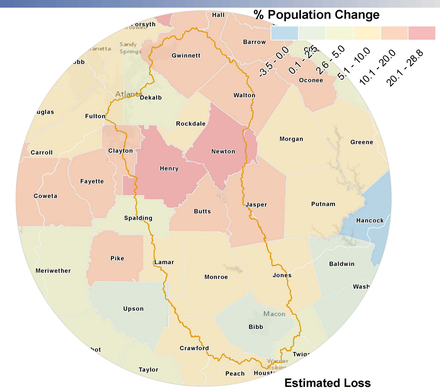
CNMS Validation Status
- Validated
- Not Valid
- Requires Assessment

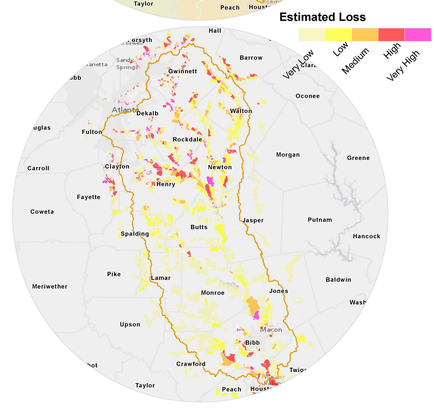
Effective Flooding
- SFHA - 500 Year
- SFHA - Zone A
- SFHA - Zone AE
- SFHA - Zone AE with Floodway

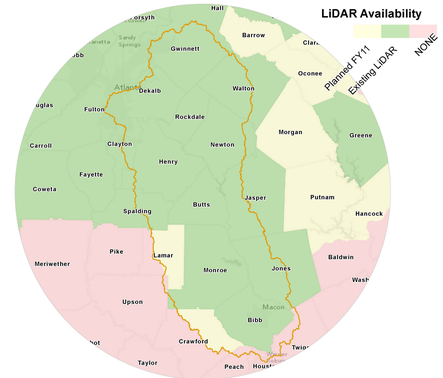
0 2.5 5 Miles

N

NOT ALL LEGEND ITEMS ARE AVAILABLE FOR EVERY AREA







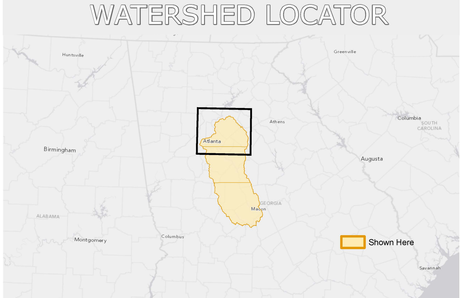
OTHER FACTORS

Population Change:
Total population data for 2000 & 2003 was used to compute density per square mile for each year. These density values were compared to calculate percent population density change by census tract.

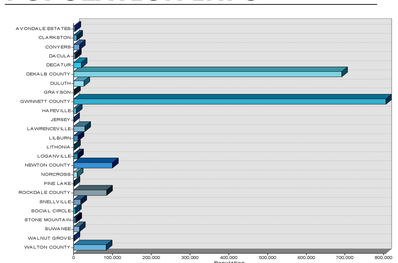
Estimated Loss:
FEMA performed a Nationwide Average Annualized Loss (AAL) study using MR4 release of HAZUS-MH. Loss estimate information is available for the continental United States at the county level as well as at the HUC8 watershed level.

LiDAR Availability:
This layer shows the availability of LiDAR (Light Detection And Radar) elevation data suitable for floodplain modeling.

WATERSHED LOCATOR



POPULATION INFO



MITIGATION SUMMARY

Summary for Communities Shown in Map

Community	NFIP Participant	Mitigation Plan Status	CRS Rating	Insurance Policies	Total_Coverage
AVONDALE ESTATES	Y	Approved	N	2	525000
CLARKSTON	Y	Approved	N	21	3221100
CONYERS	Y	Approved	N	10	2192500
DACULA	Y	Approved	N	1	156800
DECATUR	Y	Approved	Y	283	51603100
DEKALB COUNTY	Y	Approved	Y	2,921	635159300
DULUTH	Y	Approved	Y	164	40442400
GRAYSON	Y	Approved	N	5	1580000
GWINNETT COUNTY	Y	Approved	Y	1,340	341130700
HAPEVILLE	Y	Approved	N	53	11194600
JERSEY	N	Approved	N	NO DATA	NO DATA
LAWRENCEVILLE	Y	Approved	N	41	9982200
LILBURN	Y	Approved	N	35	8243300
LITHONIA	Y	Approved	N	NO DATA	NO DATA
LOGANVILLE	Y	Approved	N	49	13322100
NEWTON COUNTY	Y	Approved	N	133	31306100
NORCROSS	Y	Approved	N	21	4350400
PINE LAKE	Y	Approved	N	13	3143800
ROCKDALE COUNTY	Y	Approved	N	139	37057400
SNELLVILLE	Y	Approved	N	39	9399100
SOCIAL CIRCLE	Y	Approved	N	1	280000
STONE MOUNTAIN	Y	Approved	N	16	3728200
SUWANEE	Y	Approved	N	28	7419400
WALNUT GROVE	Y	Approved	N	NO DATA	NO DATA
WALTON COUNTY	Y	Approved	N	201	40592600

MAP NOTES

This map contains data compiled from the following sources:
USGS, FEMA, GEMA, GDOT, and the U.S Census.

It is intended to show a comprehensive view of preliminary data gathered throughout the Discovery process. The data shown is not final and is intended for discussion purposes only.

Stream Flow Constrictions:
Structures that may potentially be topped by either or both of the 1% (100-yr) or 0.2% (500-yr) flood events as shown on Flood Insurance Study Profiles for streams with effective detailed studies were plotted at the road crossings labeled on the profile.

Dams:
Dam point locations are provided by the U.S. EPA under the National Inventory of Dams for Georgia. This dataset provides a locational map of 75,187 dams in the Georgia The National Inventory of Dams was originally developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Emergency Management Agency The terms High/Significant Hazard' indicate the potential hazard to the downstream area resulting from failure or mis-operation of the dam and/or facilities.

Repetitive Loss:
Locations designated by FEMA as properties with multiple losses due to flooding.