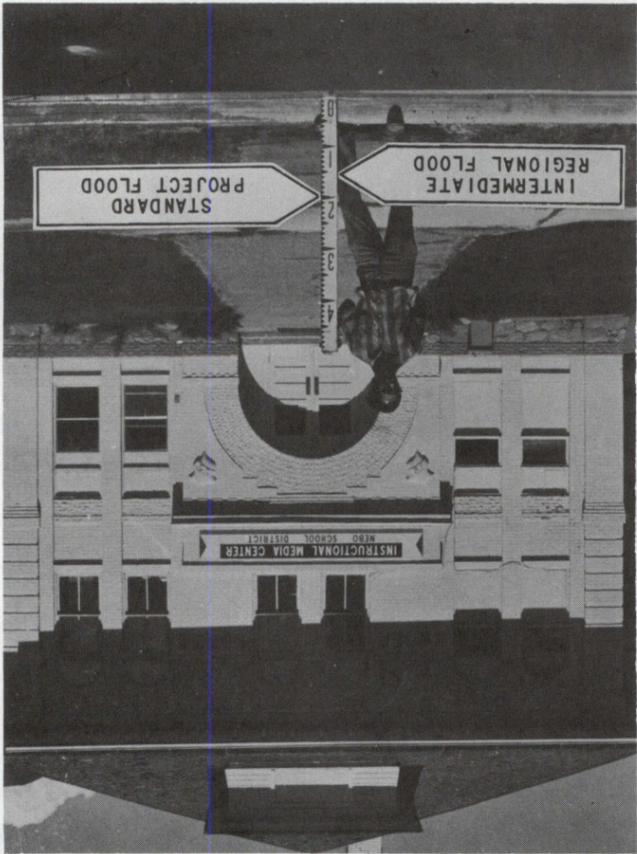




Possible future flood heights on Center Street between Main Street and 100 East Street.



ACTION IS NEEDED

The flood plain along Hobbie Creek at Springville is being converted from agricultural to commercial, industrial, and residential uses.

Greater pressure to utilize these flood prone areas will occur with continued community growth. Flood hazards and flood damage will continue to increase unless some preventive or corrective action is taken.

Effective regulatory measures such as flood plain zoning, subdivision regulations, and building codes can be adopted to prevent or minimize the increase in flood damage. Within the unincorporated areas of Utah County, flood insurance may be obtained to help minimize flood losses. Flood proofing can prevent future damage to existing structures subject to flooding, and flood control works that would modify flood patterns can also be a part of a long-range solution. The adoption of flood plain regulations, which is becoming more and more acceptable as a practical approach to reduction of future flood damage would not prevent the highest and best use of flood prone areas.



This folder has been prepared for the city of Springville, Utah by the US Army Corps of Engineers. It is partially based on data in the report entitled "Flood Plain Information, Hobbie Creek, Springville, Utah."

Copies of the report and this folder are available upon request from the city of Springville.

Brookside subdivision during the snowmelt flood of May 1952.



FLOODS ON HOBBIE CREEK

FLOODS



Possible future flood heights at intersection of 800 East Street and 800 South Street.

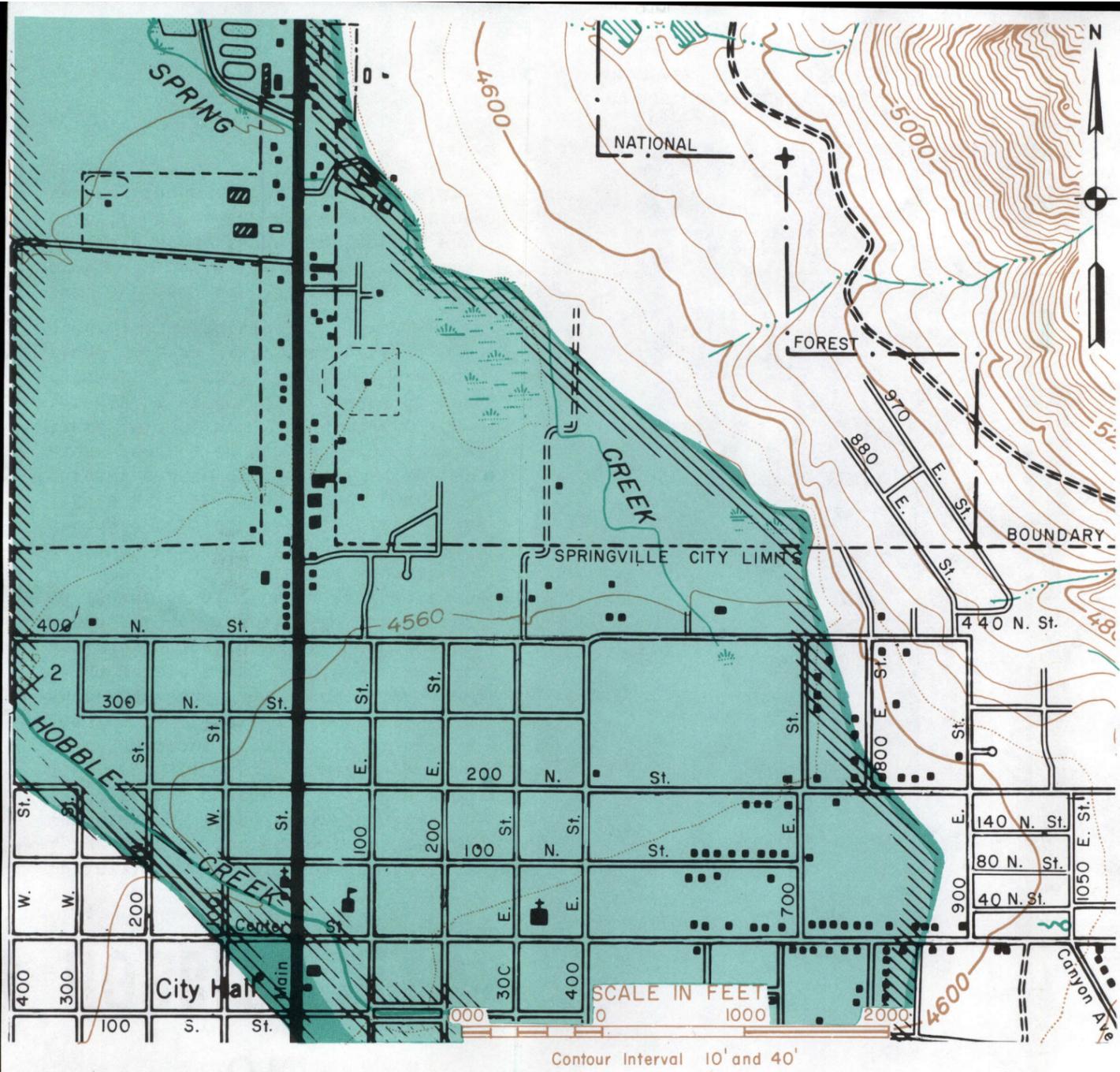


HOBBIE CREEK SPRINGVILLE, UTAH

JUNE 1973

Springville has suffered damage from large floods in the past. Studies made for a flood plain information (FPI) report on the Springville area show that floods of similar magnitude can occur from Hobbie Creek in the future. The FPI report presents facts on the flood potential and flood hazard along Hobbie Creek. It includes maps, drawings, and photographs that illustrate the extent and severity of future floods that have been designated as the Intermediate Regional Flood (IRF) and Standard Project Flood (SPF). An IRF is a large flood that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year. An SPF is an extremely large flood, but one that can reasonably be expected to occur in the future. It would be a much greater flood than an IRF, but still could occur in any particular year. The purpose of FPI reports is to provide a basis for managing the use of flood prone lands in such a way that flood hazards and damage during future floods are minimized or eliminated.

FLOOD PATTERNS at SPRINGVILLE, UTAH



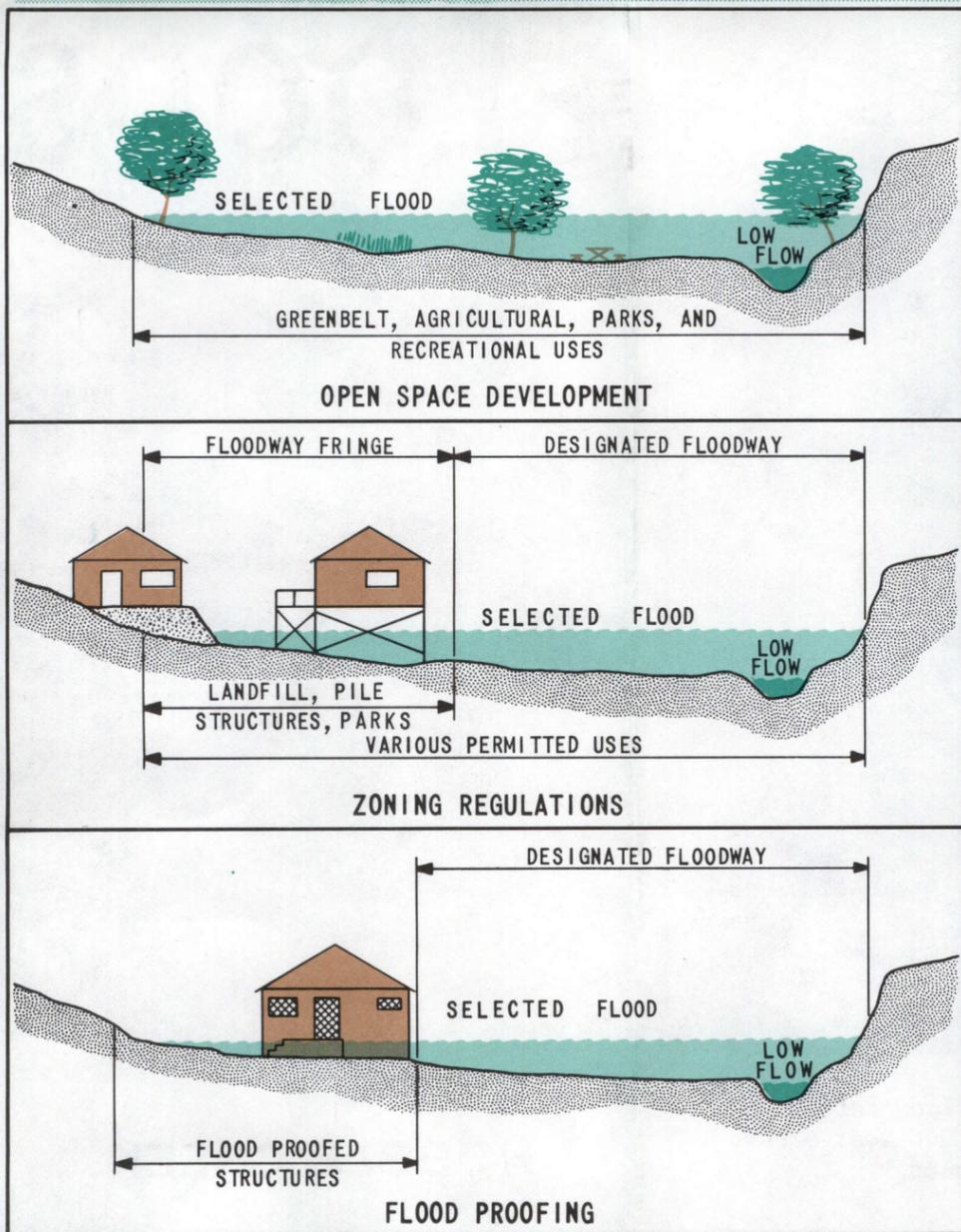
LEGEND approximate limits of overflow

- NORMAL STREAM
- INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL FLOOD
- STANDARD PROJECT FLOOD
- SHEET FLOW AREA

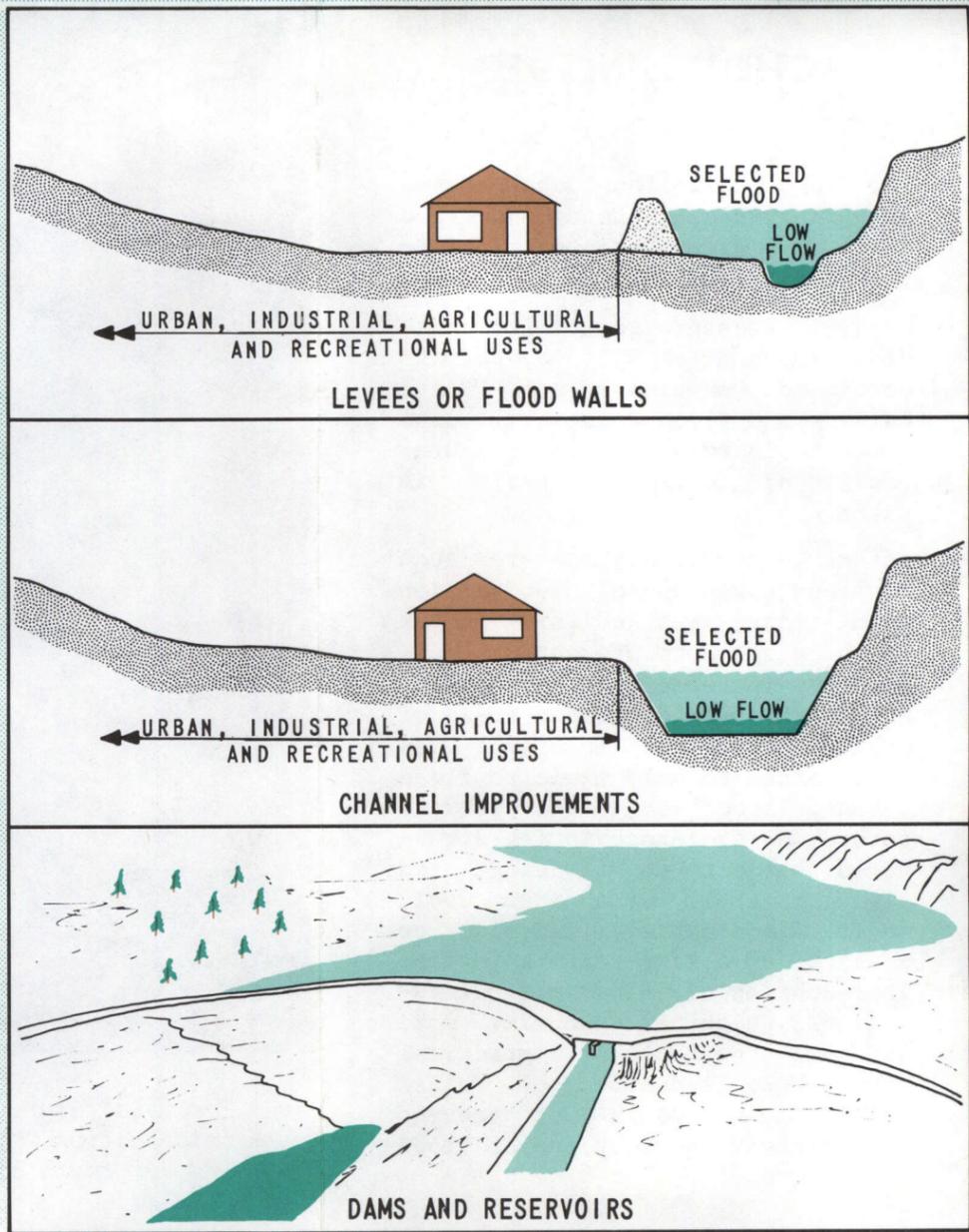
Maps, profiles, and other illustrations for the entire study area (Mapleton Drive downstream to Interstate 15) are contained in the FPI Report.

FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT MEASURES USABLE FOR THE REDUCTION OF FLOOD DAMAGE

PREVENTIVE MEASURES



CORRECTIVE MEASURES



Preventive measures reduce vulnerability to flood damage and provide for greater flexibility in land use management, often at minor cost and with little adverse effect on the environment. Other preventive measures include subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, development policies, tax adjustments, warning signs, and flood insurance. Corrective measures are often required to alleviate existing flood problems and

forestall future problems. Other corrective measures include watershed treatment, evacuation, flood forecasting, and urban redevelopment. Preventive and corrective measures may be used by themselves or in varying combinations to meet the specific needs of a particular flood prone area. Public support is necessary to obtain needed flood damage reduction through flood plain management measures.