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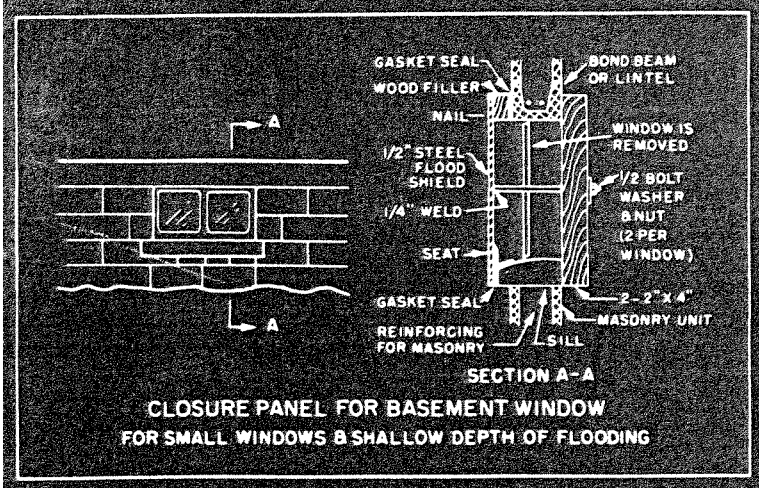
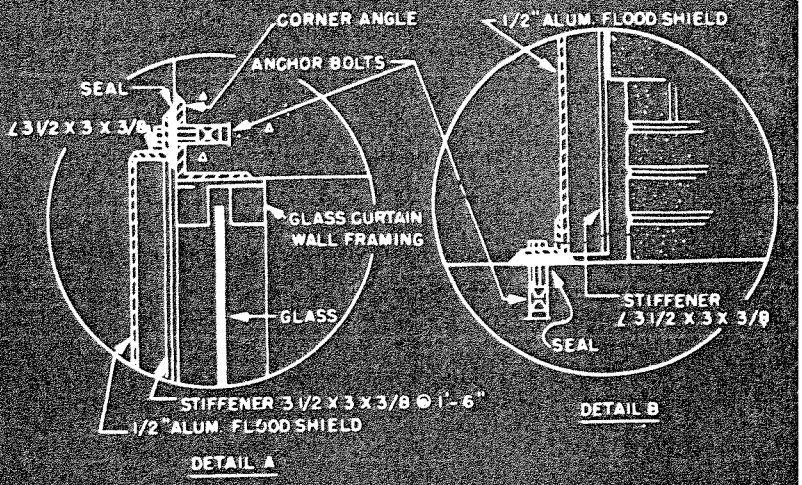
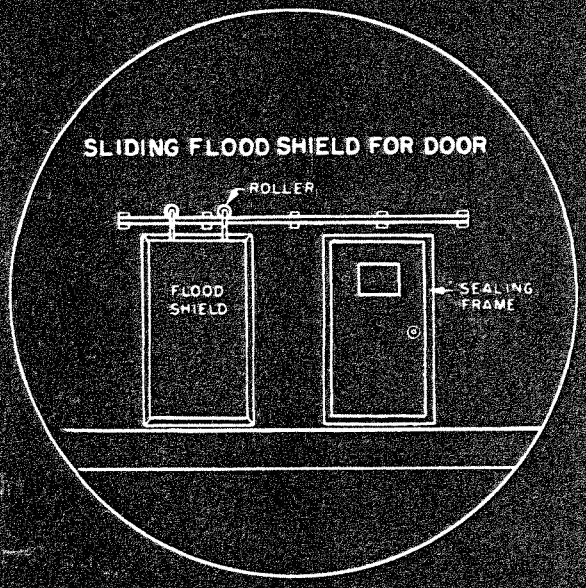
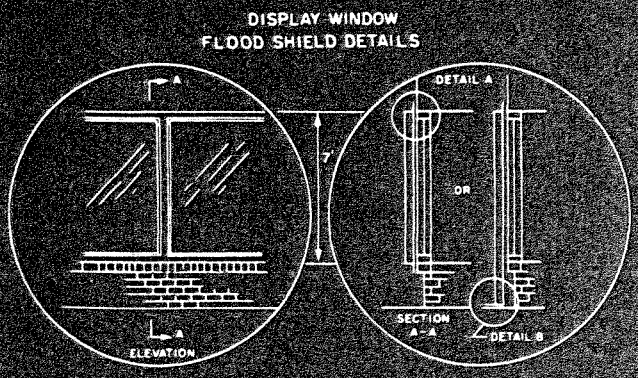
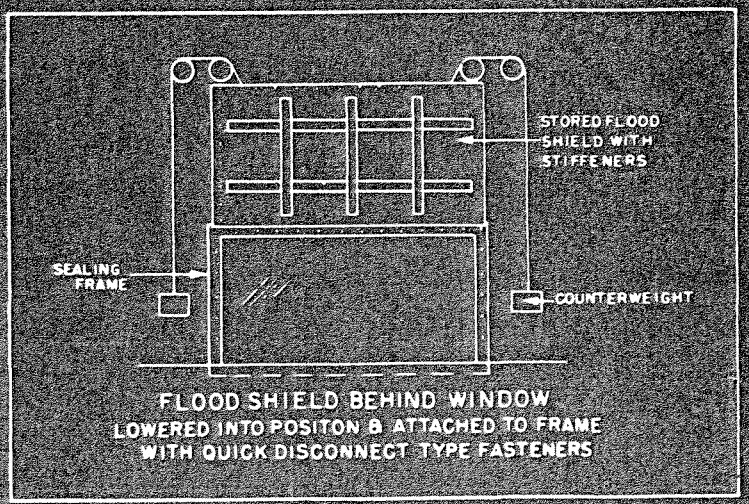






FLOOD-PROOFING REGULATIONS





OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS • U.S. ARMY • WASHINGTON, D.C. • JUNE 1972

PREFACE

Existing building codes and regulations do not provide the special flood-proofing requirements and minimum standards of design and construction that should be met for buildings and structures susceptible to flood damages. A need for such standards has long been recognized at all levels of government and in the private sector. However, little, if any, work has been done to develop or assemble information on flood-proofing into a workable set of standards that could have national application. Under its Flood Plain Management Services Program, the Corps of Engineers, has therefore taken the first step towards meeting this need by developing minimum standards of design and construction for flood-proofing of buildings and structures.

This publication specifies the flood-proofing measures and techniques that should be followed to regulate private and public building construction in riverine flood hazard areas. It contains implications for changes in existing building and housing codes and provides for a diversity of flood-proofing methods and techniques. Chapters 2 through 13 have been prepared in a form that could be used to supplement existing building codes and regulations. If, on the other hand, a separate "flood-proofing code" for direct adoption by States and local governments is desired, the flood-proofing information contained herein is also sufficient for that purpose.

The Corps of Engineers is distributing this publication as a means of at least partly filling the present gap in building codes and regulations. Our purpose here is to develop a set of minimum flood-proofing building standards that will be workable, concise, understandable, and reasonable for national application. We also intend that the regulations herein be sufficiently flexible to benefit from expert criticism, further research, and the experience of implementation. Together with other flood plain management tools, use of these ideas will assist in reducing the threat to life, health, and property of users of flood hazard areas and help to achieve optimal flood plain use.

We have taken the first step, however, the initiative for adoption and implementation of these standards must come from State and local interests.

J. W. MORRIS
Major General, USA
Director of Civil Works

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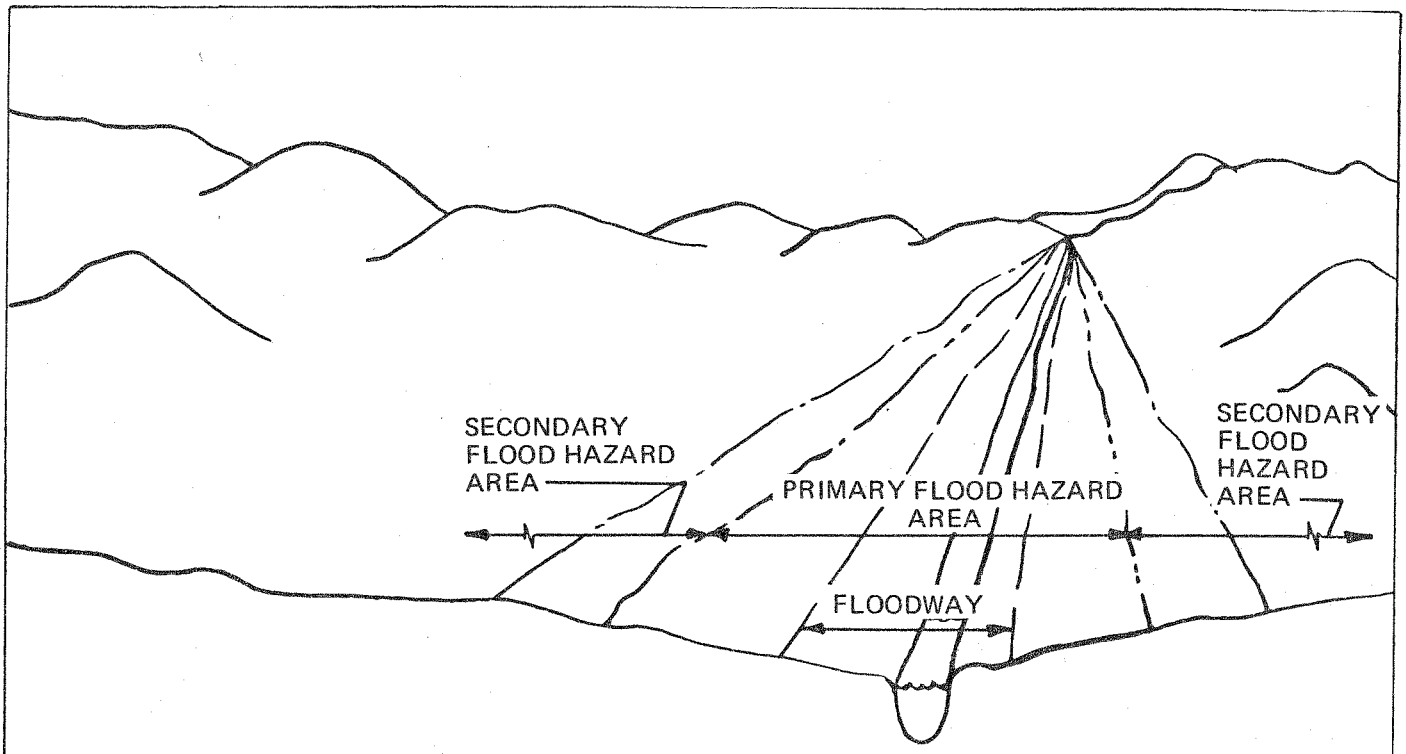

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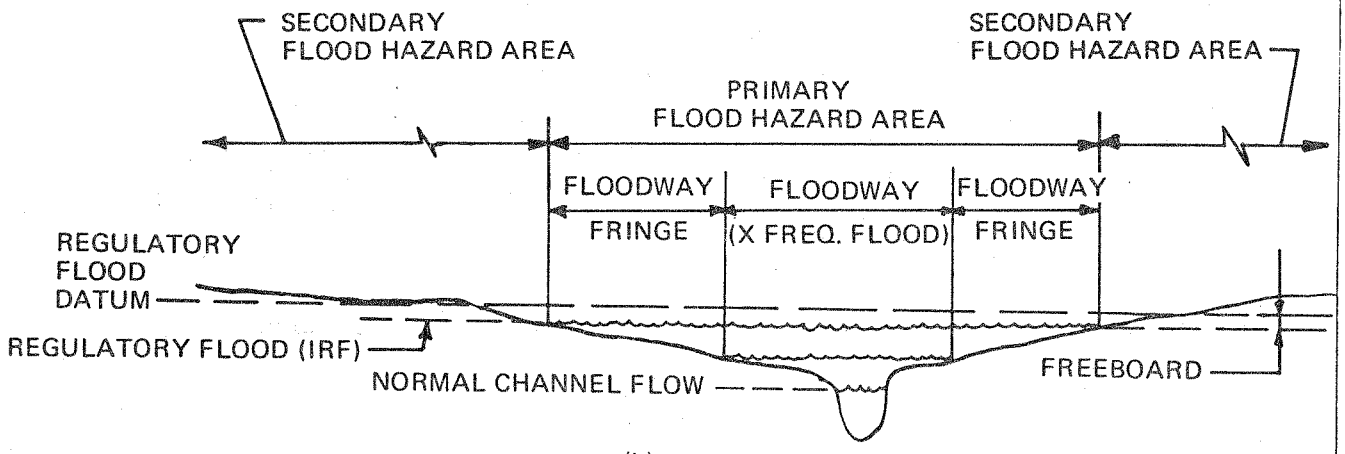

(b)

Figure i

FLOOD HAZARD AREAS AND REGULATORY FLOOD DATUM