Flood-inundation Map for Hopkinsville, Kentucky  
Corresponding to a Stage of 13.00 Feet and an Elevation of 533.00 Feet (NAVD 88) at  
U.S. Geological Survey Streamgage Number 03437495  
South Fork Little River at Highway 68 By-Pass  

By Jeremiah Lant  
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Inundated areas shown should not be used for navigational, regulatory, permitting,  
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Although the flood-inundation maps represent the boundaries of inundated areas with a distinct line, some uncertainty is associated with these maps. The flood boundaries shown are estimated based on water stages (water-surface elevations) and streamflows at selected USGS streamgages. Water surface elevations along the stream reach were estimated by steady-state hydraulic modeling, assuming unobstructed flow, and using streamflows and hydrologic conditions analogous to the USGS streamgages. The hydraulic model reflects the land-cover characteristics and any bridge, dam, levee, or other hydraulically significant structures existing as of August 2012. Flood-inundation areas may be altered due to uncertainties associated with changes in the streamflow conditions or hydrology, backwater into major tributaries along a main stream reach, or inundation from localized debris or Jesse. The accuracy of the floodplain extent portrayed in these maps will vary with the accuracy of the digital elevation model used to simulate the land surface. Additional uncertainties and limitations pertinent to this study are described in the document accompanying this set of flood-inundation map plates.

If this series of flood-inundation maps will be used in conjunction with National Weather Service (NWS) river forecasts, the user should be aware of additional uncertainties that may be inherent or factored into the 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 movement of floodwater over a scenario duration, and (3) predict the flow and stage (water-surface elevation) for the stream at a given location (NAMPS forecast point) throughout the forecast period (every 6 hours and 3 to 5 days out in many locations). For more information on NAMPS forecasts, please see: http://water.weather.gov/ahps/pcpn_and_river_forecasting.pdf.

For more information concerning this publication, contact:  
Director, Kentucky Water Science Center  
U.S. Geological Survey  
9818 Bluegrass Parkway  
Louisville, KY 40299  
(502) 493-1900  
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