DISCLAIMER

Inundated areas shown should not be used for navigation, regulatory, permitting, or other legal purposes. The flood inundation maps represent boundaries of inundated areas with a distinct line, some uncertainty is associated with these maps. The Flood Inundation Maps were created based on water stages (water surface elevation) and streamflows at selected USGS streamgages. Flood surface elevation along the stream reached was estimated by steady-state hydraulic modeling, assuming unobstructed flow, and using streamflows and hydraulic conditions anticipated at the USGS streamgage. The flood inundation maps reflect the flood extent of channels and any bridge, spillway, or other hydraulic structures existing as of August 2012. Unique meteorological factors (timing and distribution of precipitation) may cause actual runoff and resulting water-surface elevations along the reach to vary from those associated during a flood, which may lead to deviations in the water surface elevation and inundation boundaries shown. Additional errors may be caused due to unaccounted conditions such as changes in the streambed elevation or neglection. Backwater into major tributaries along a main stem river, or backwater from localized debris or ice jams. The accuracy of the floodwater extent portrayed on these maps will vary with the accuracy of the flood-inundation maps will vary with the accuracy of the flood-inundation maps will vary with the accuracy of the flood-inundation models. Flood-inundation models (FIM) estimate the amount of roughness generated by precipitation and snowmelt, (2) simulate 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 quantity and timing of water flowing through selected stream reaches in the United States. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.