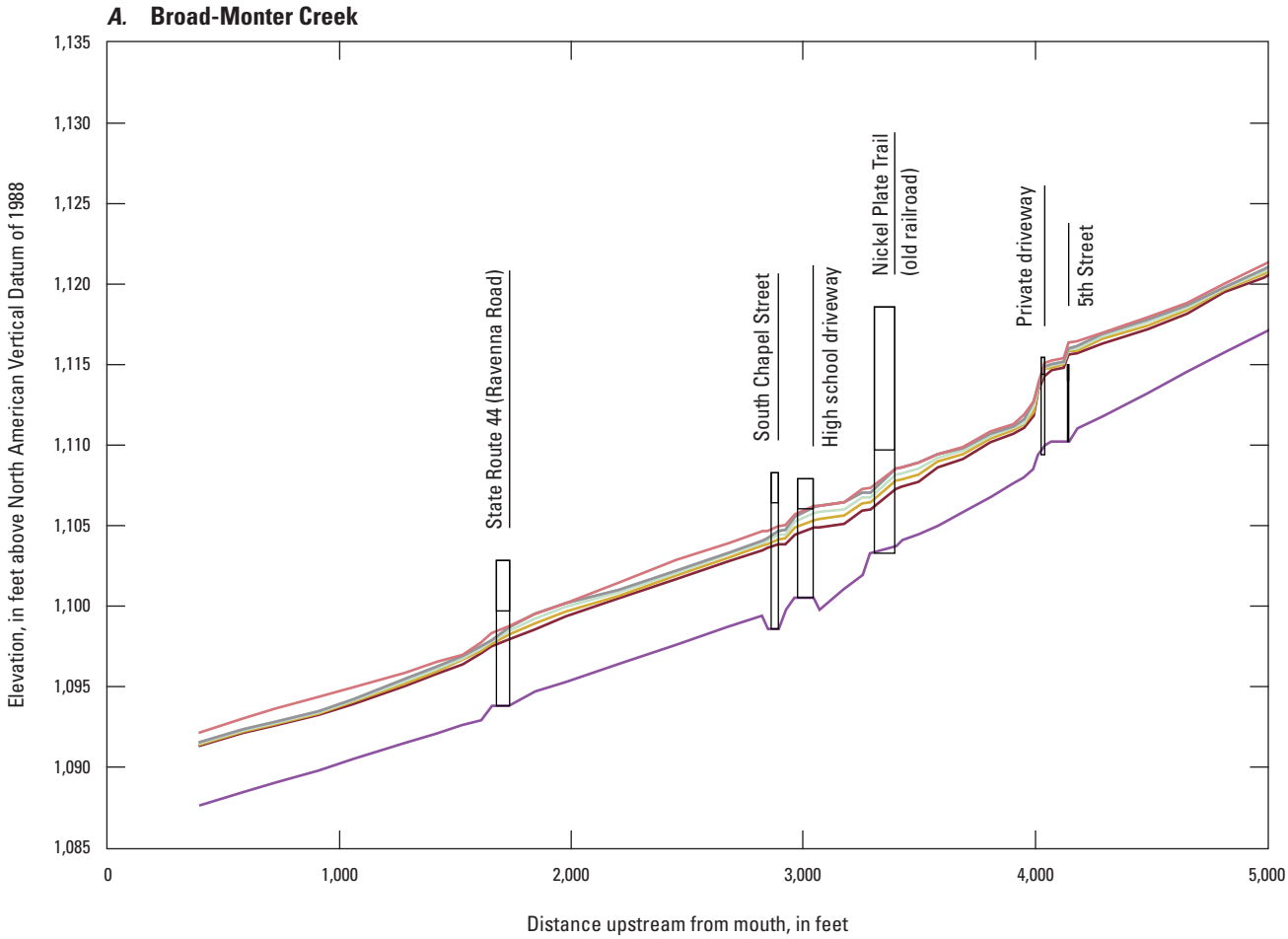


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.1. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Broad-Monter Creek, Stark County, Ohio.

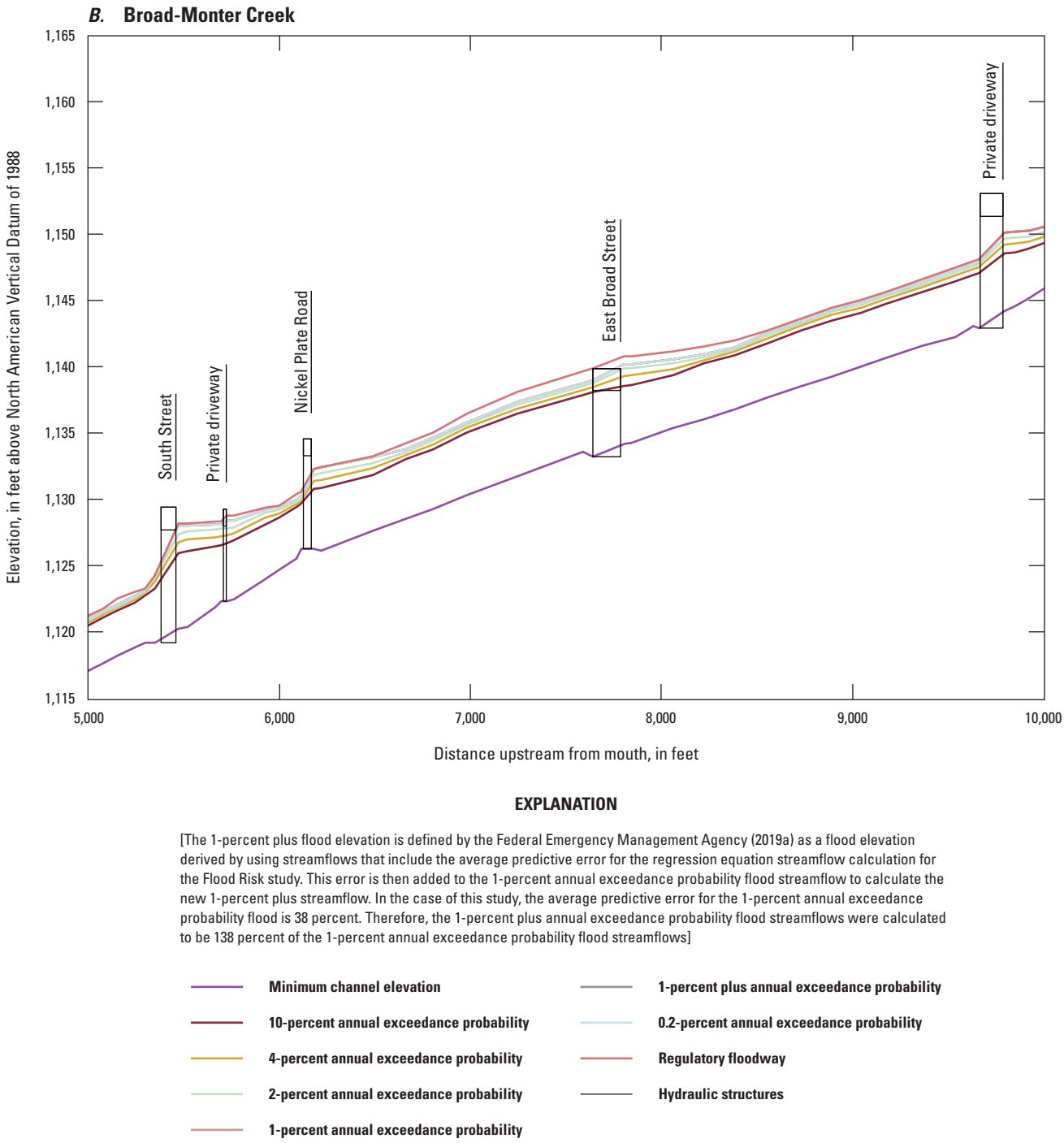
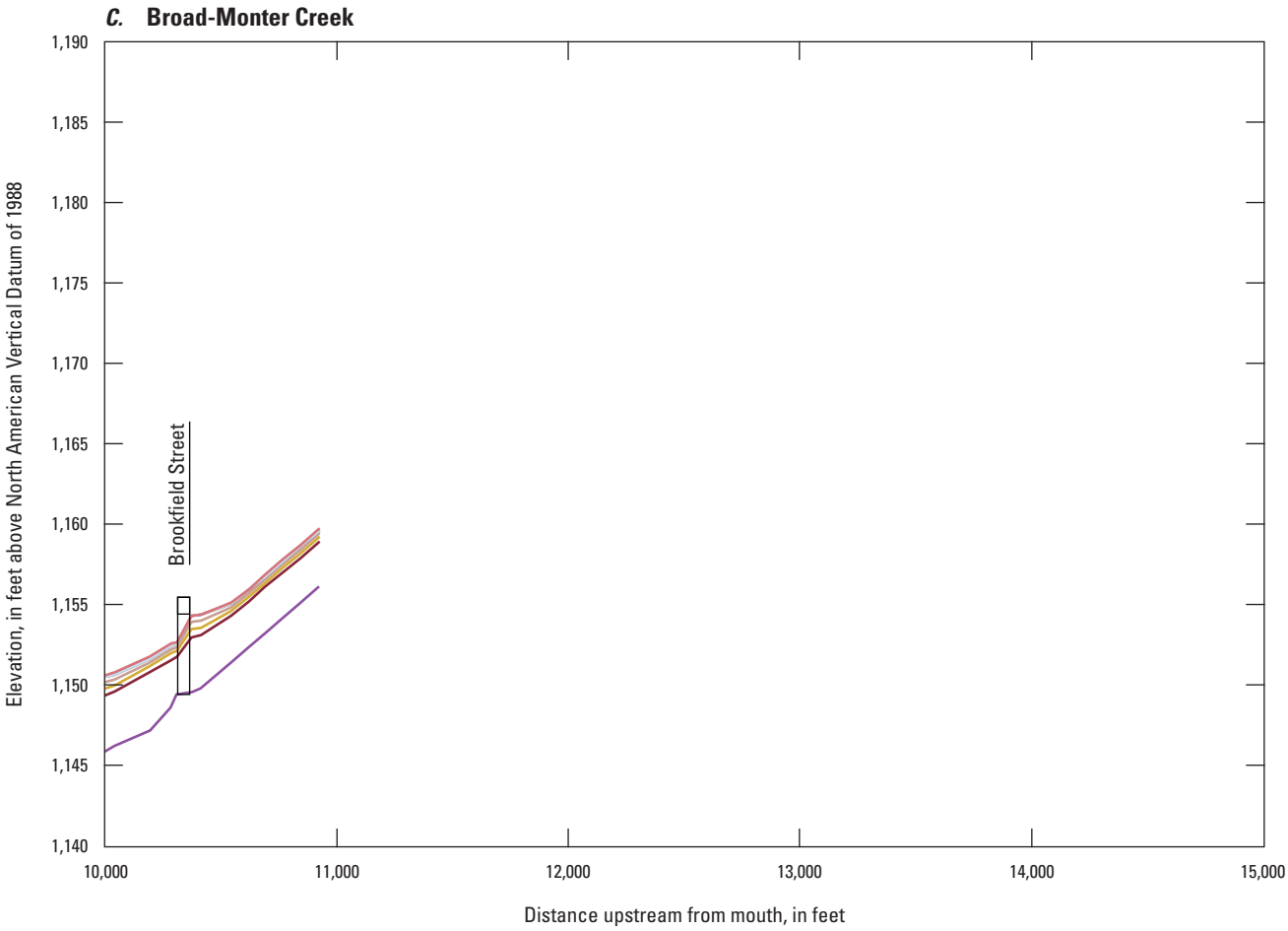


Figure 3.1. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Broad-Monter Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

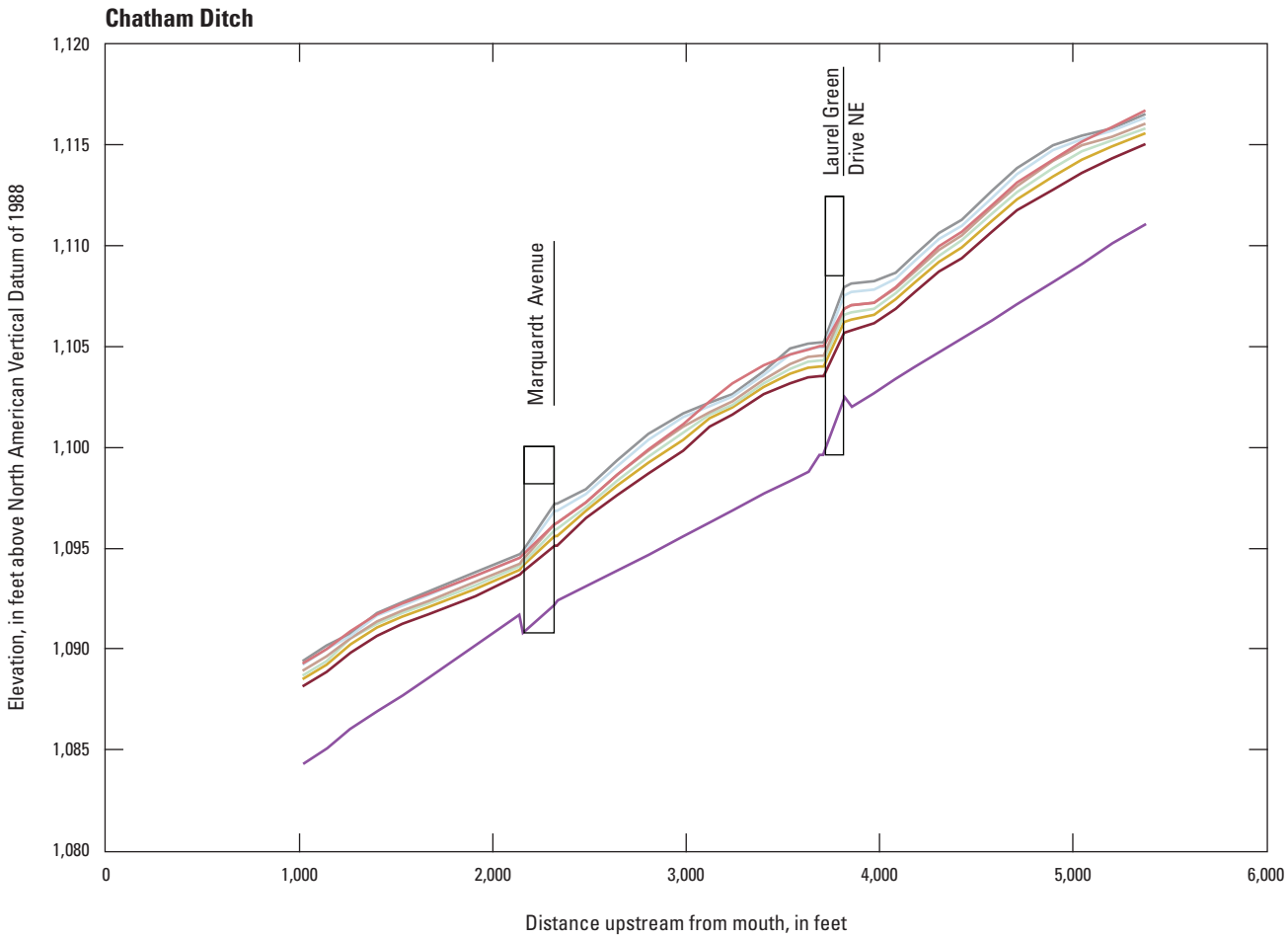
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.1. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Broad-Monter Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

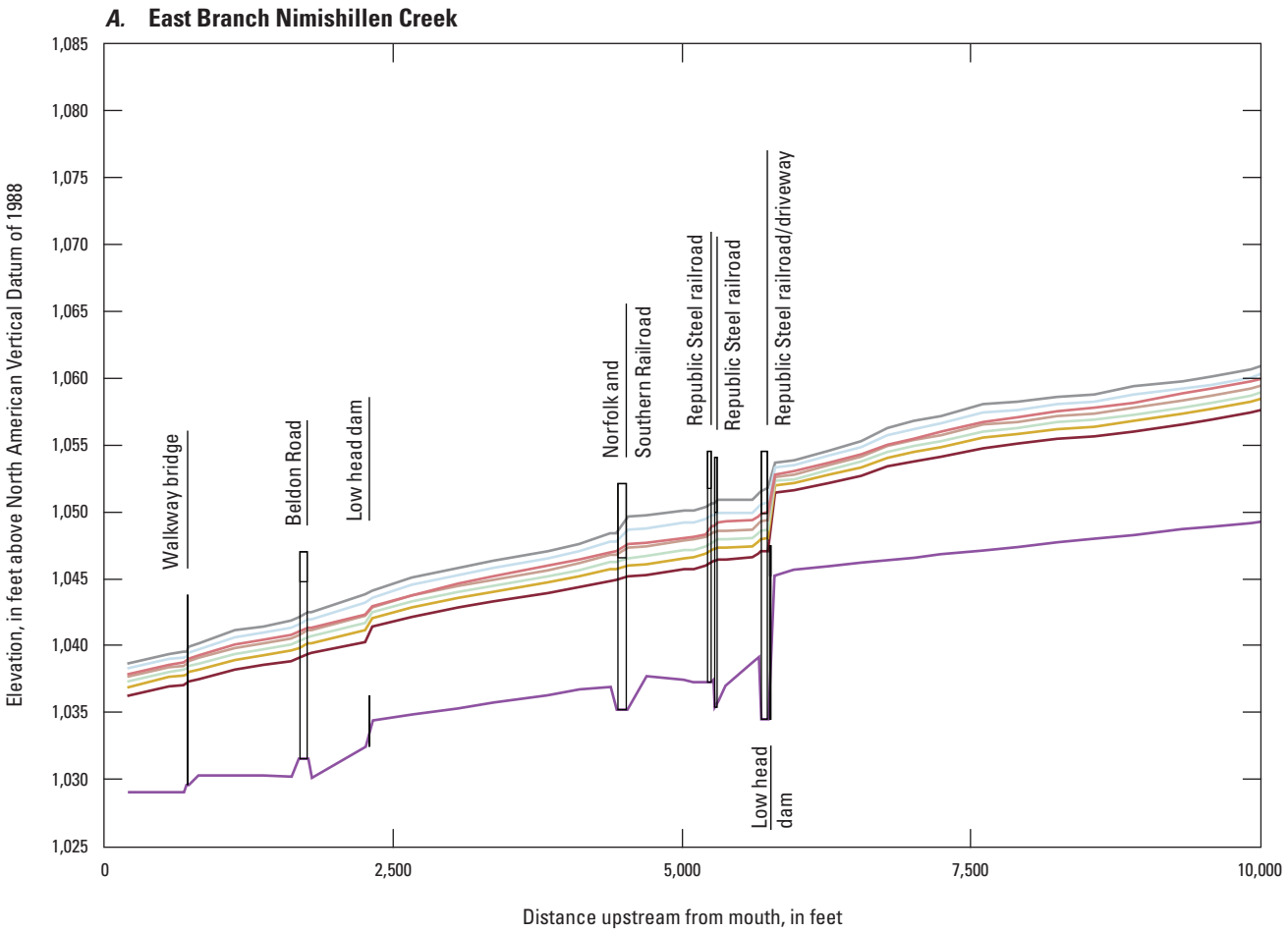


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.2. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Chatham Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.3. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for East Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.

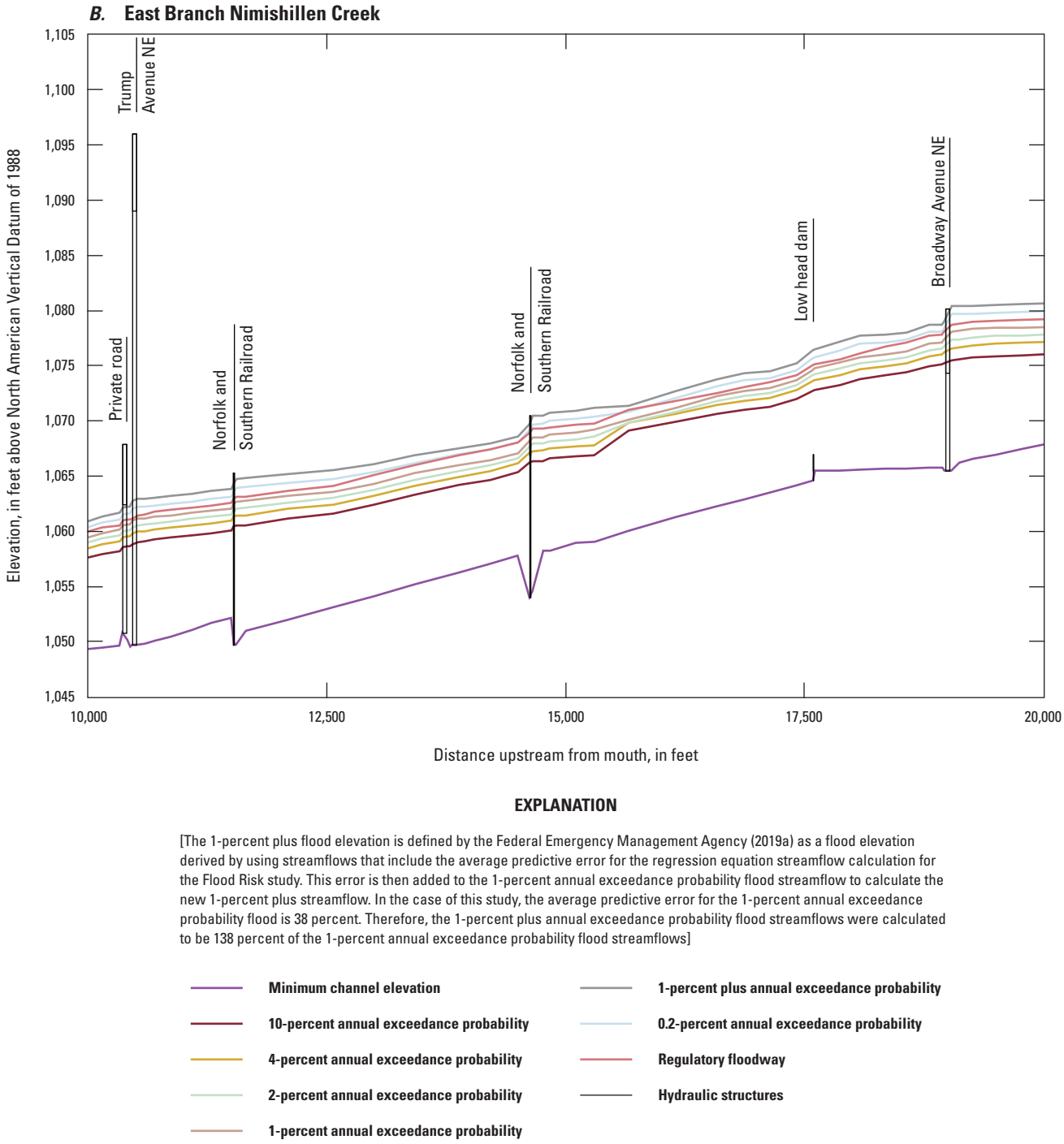
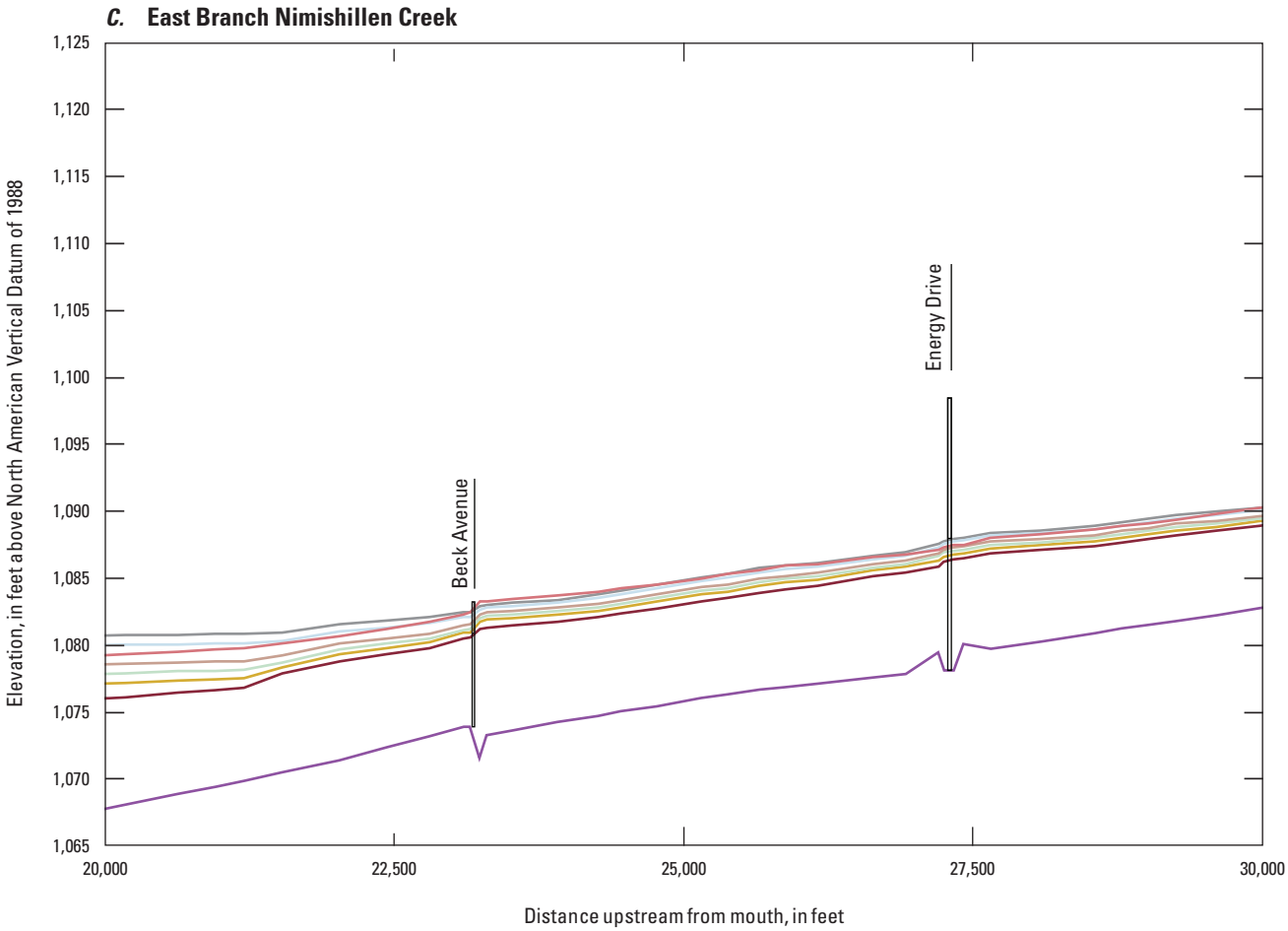


Figure 3.3. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for East Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

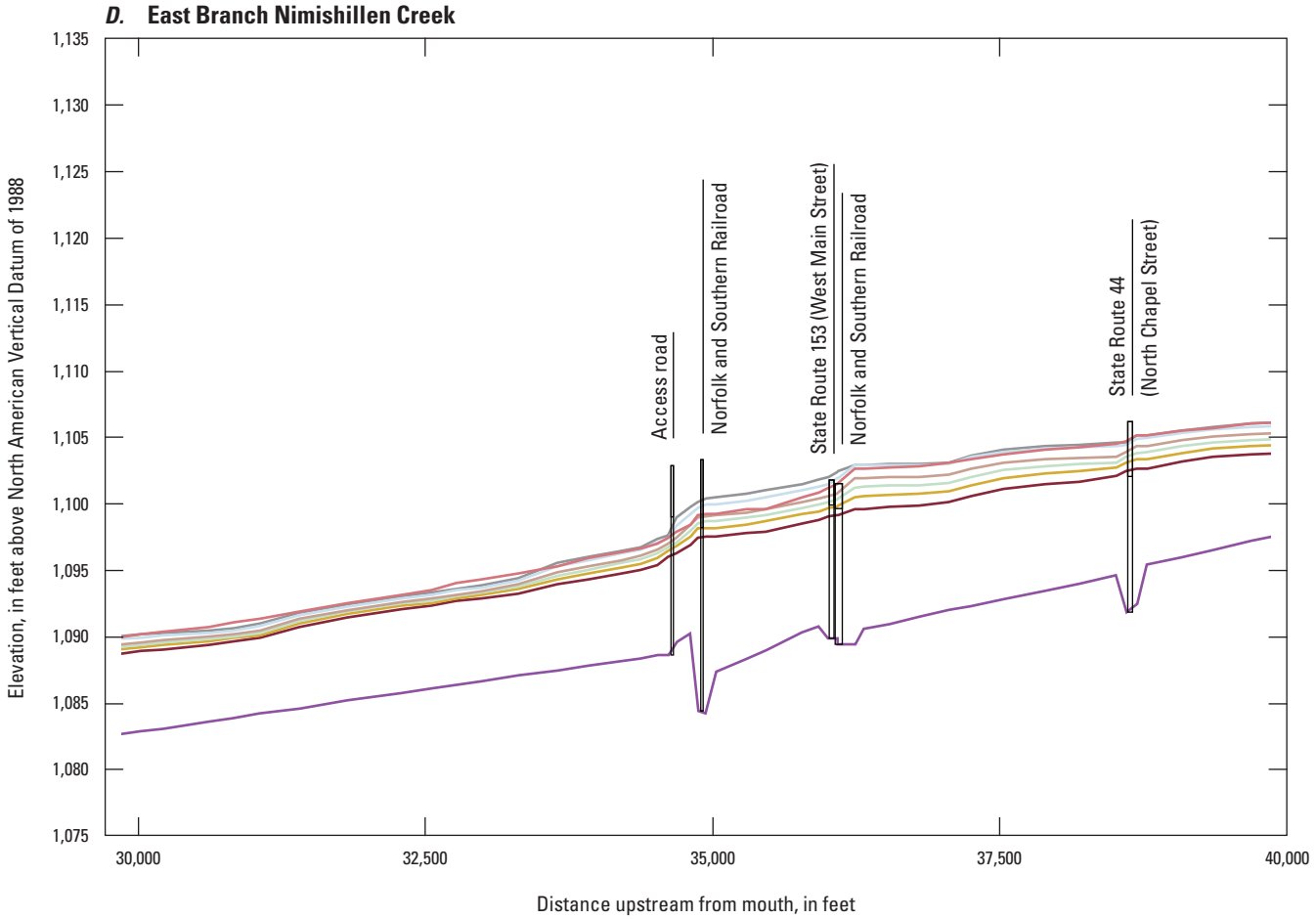
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.3. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for East Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

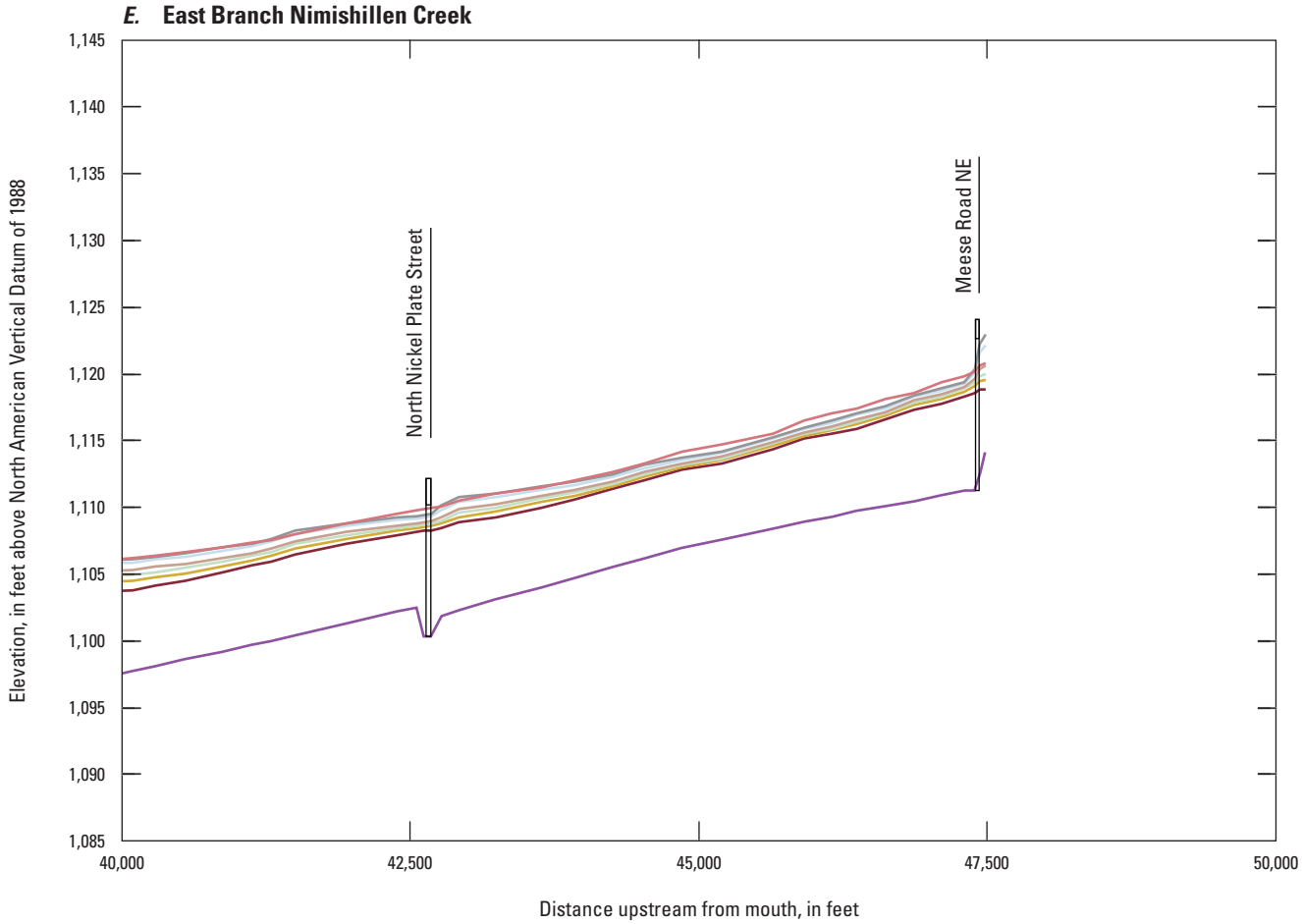


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.3. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for East Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.3. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for East Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

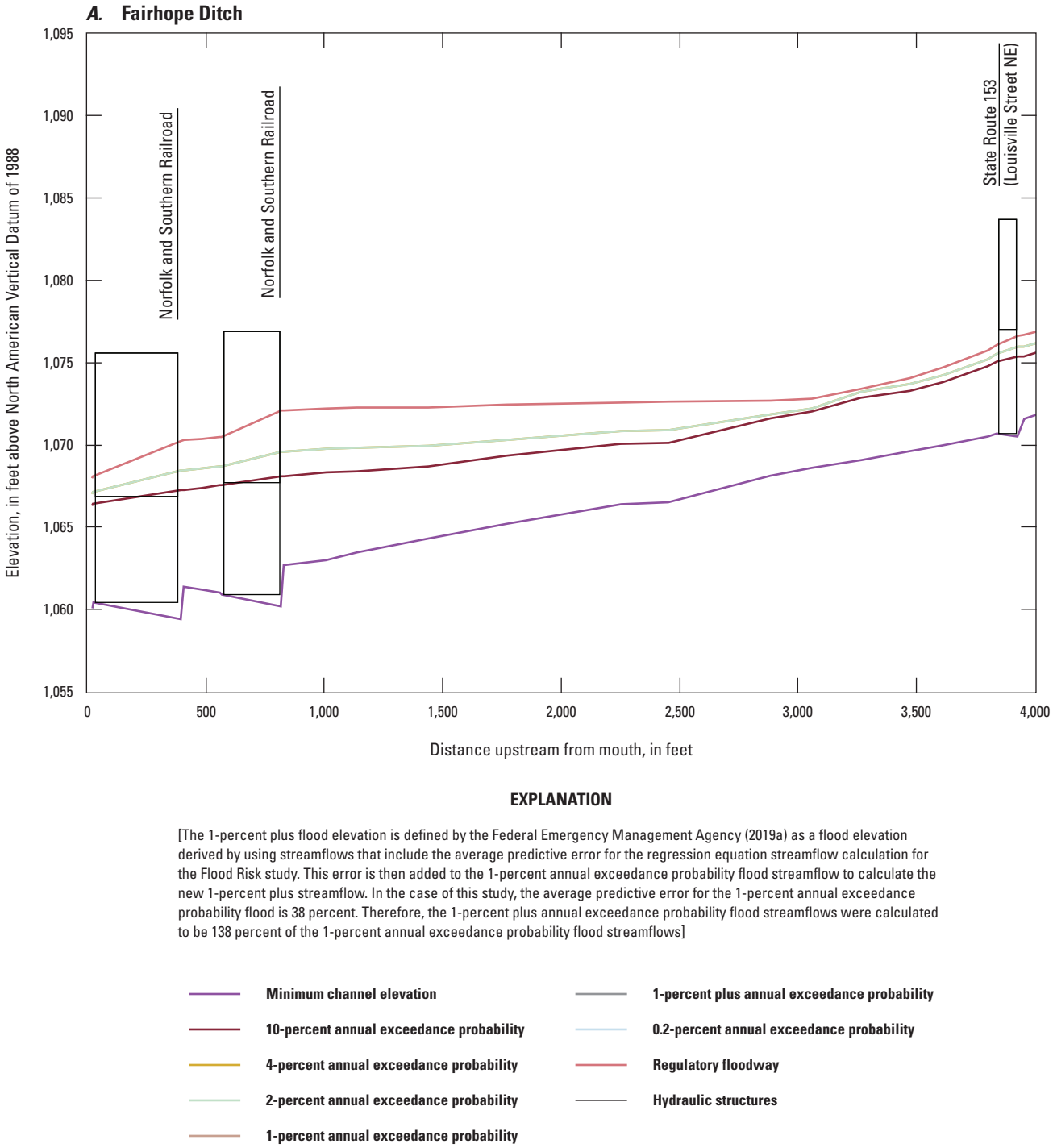
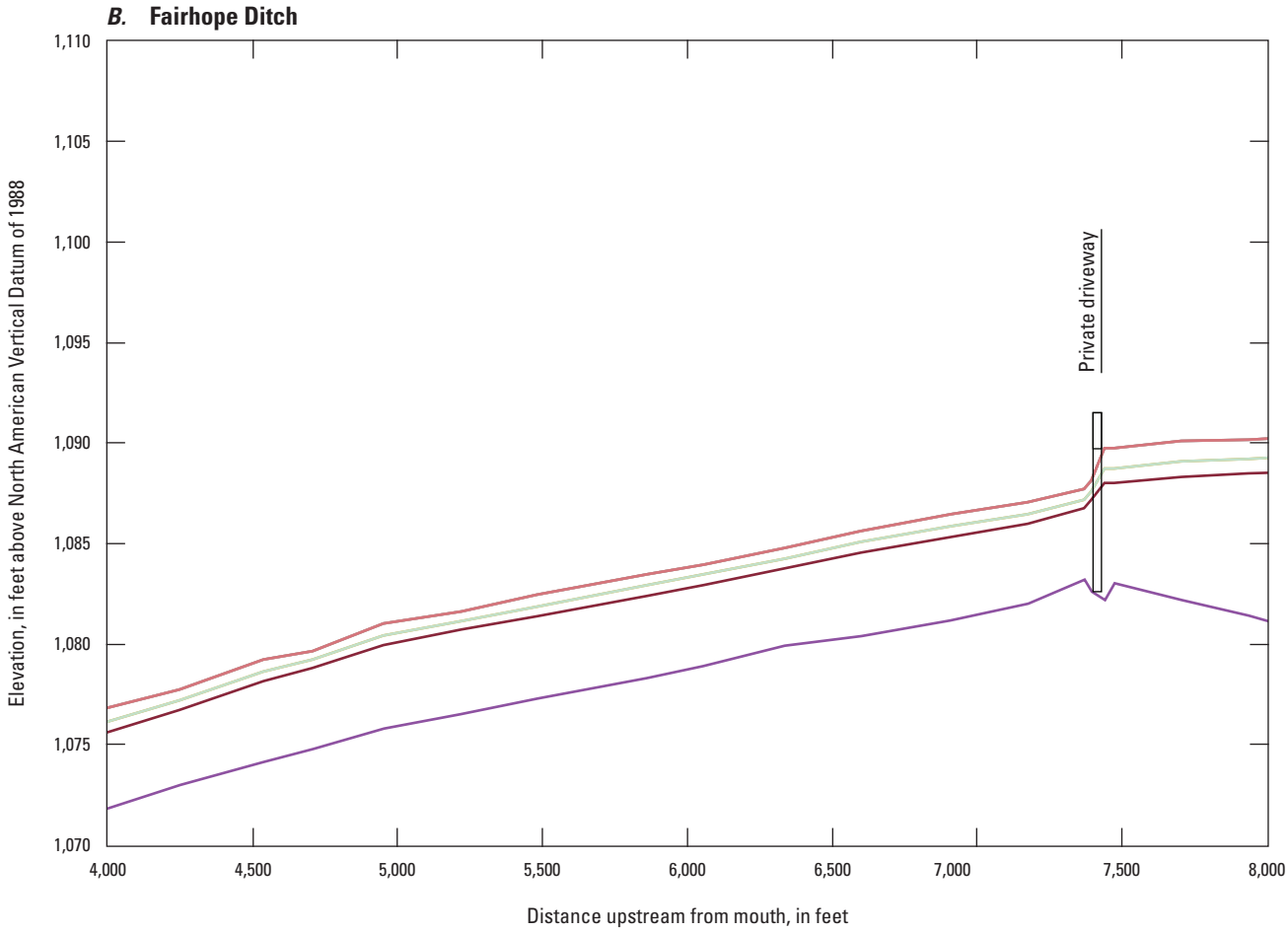


Figure 3.4 Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Fairhope Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.

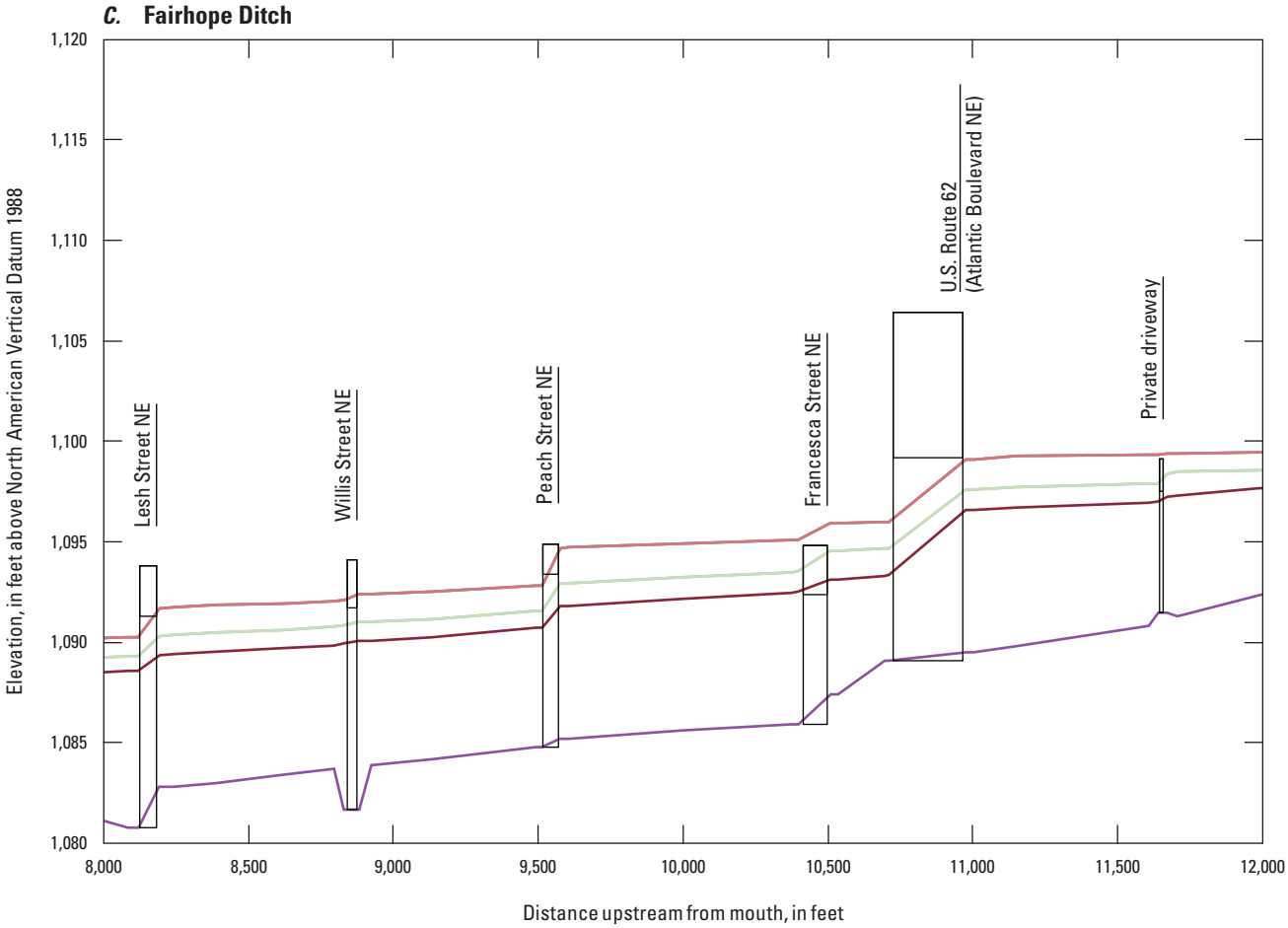


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.4 Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Fairhope Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.4 Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Fairhope Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

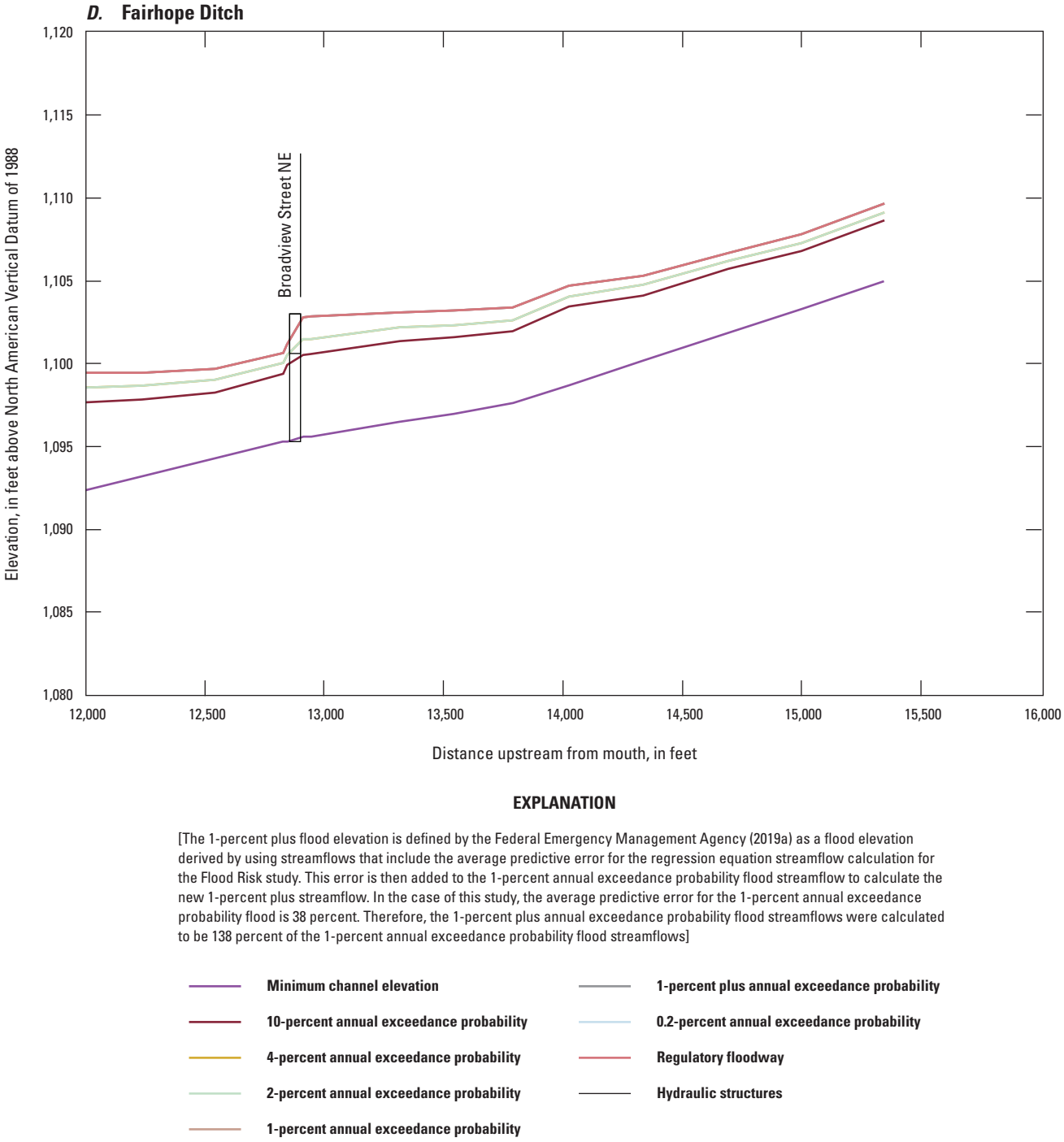


Figure 3.4 Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Fairhope Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

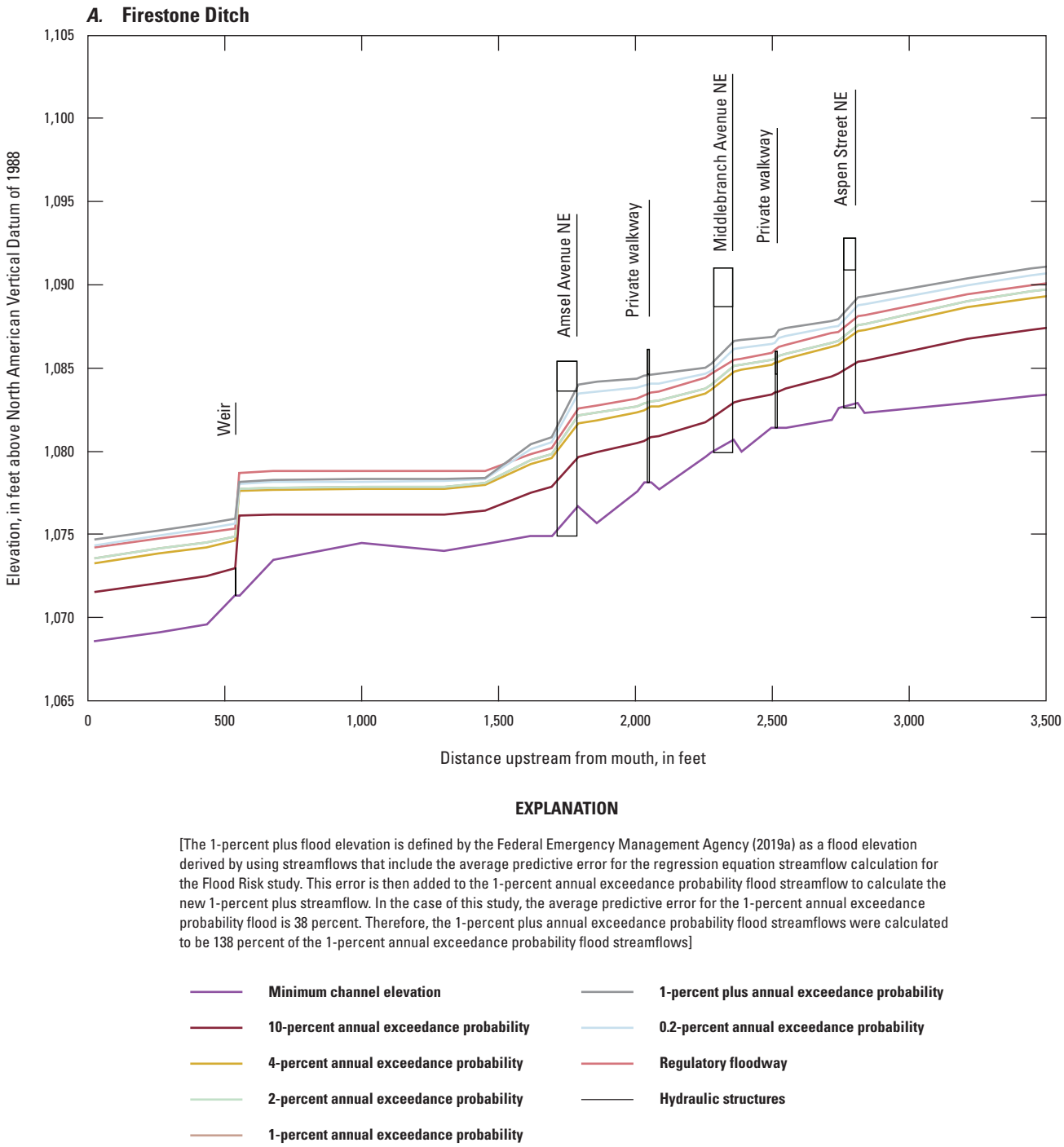
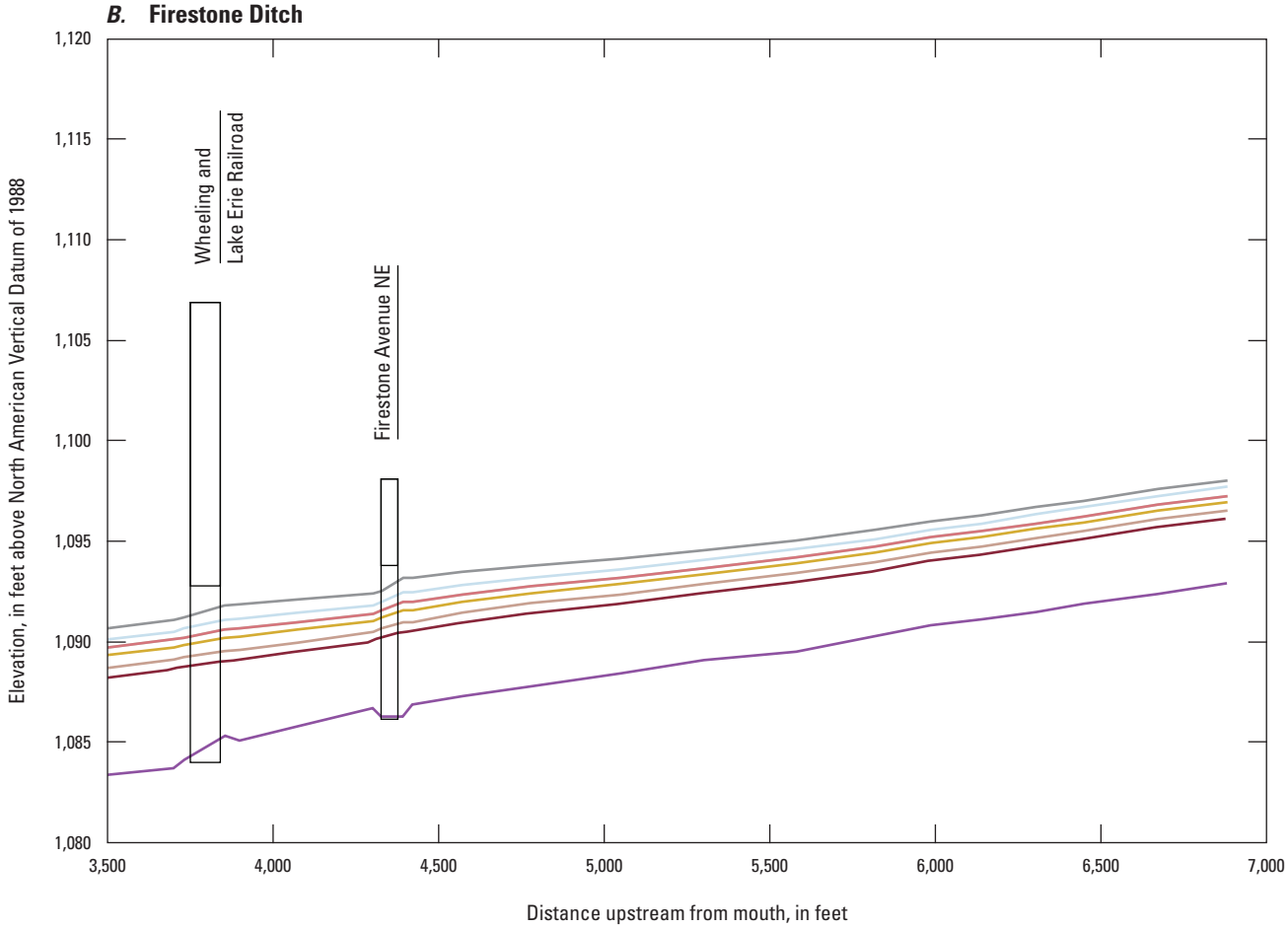


Figure 3.5. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Firestone Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.

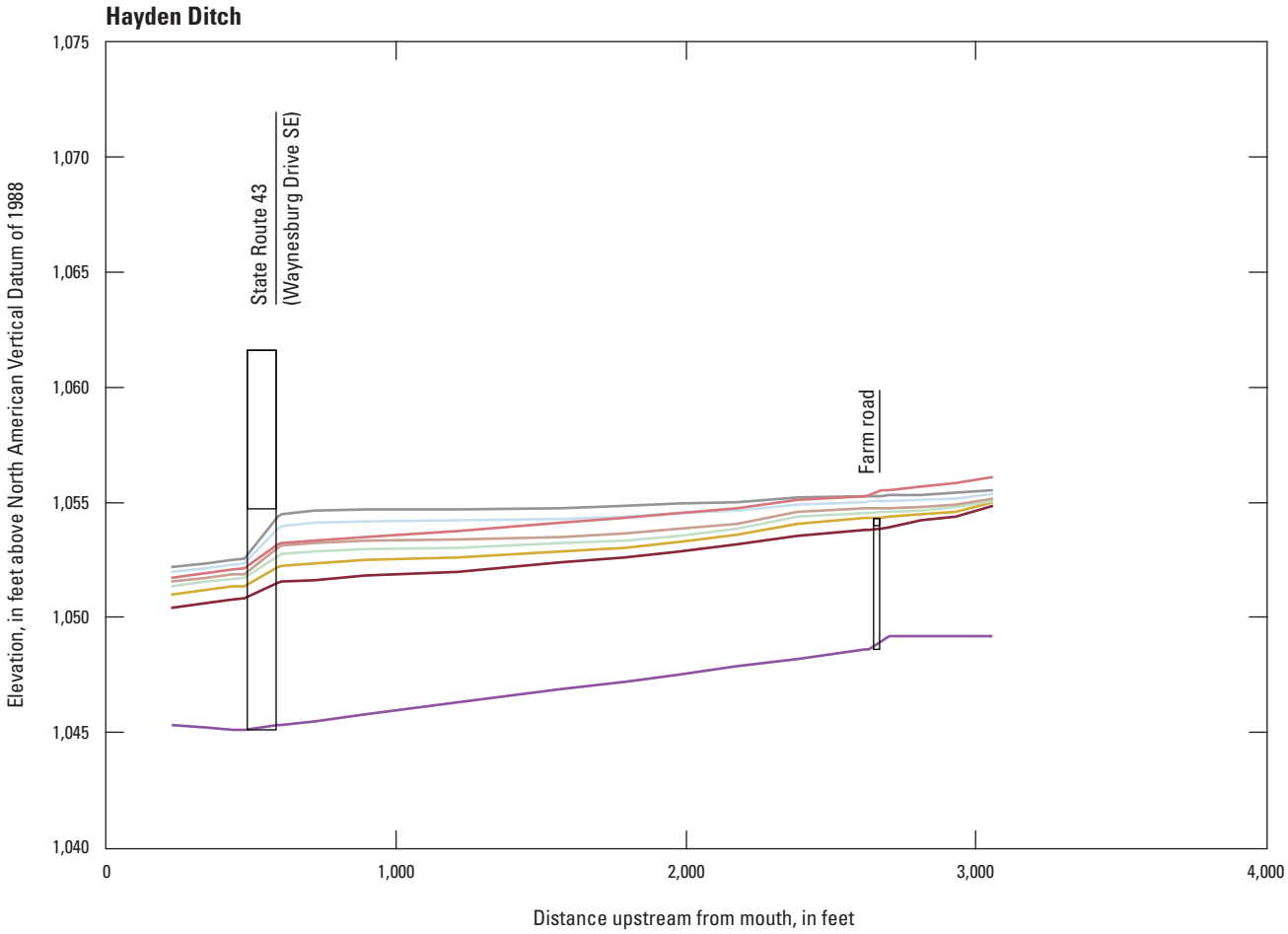


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.5. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Firestone Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

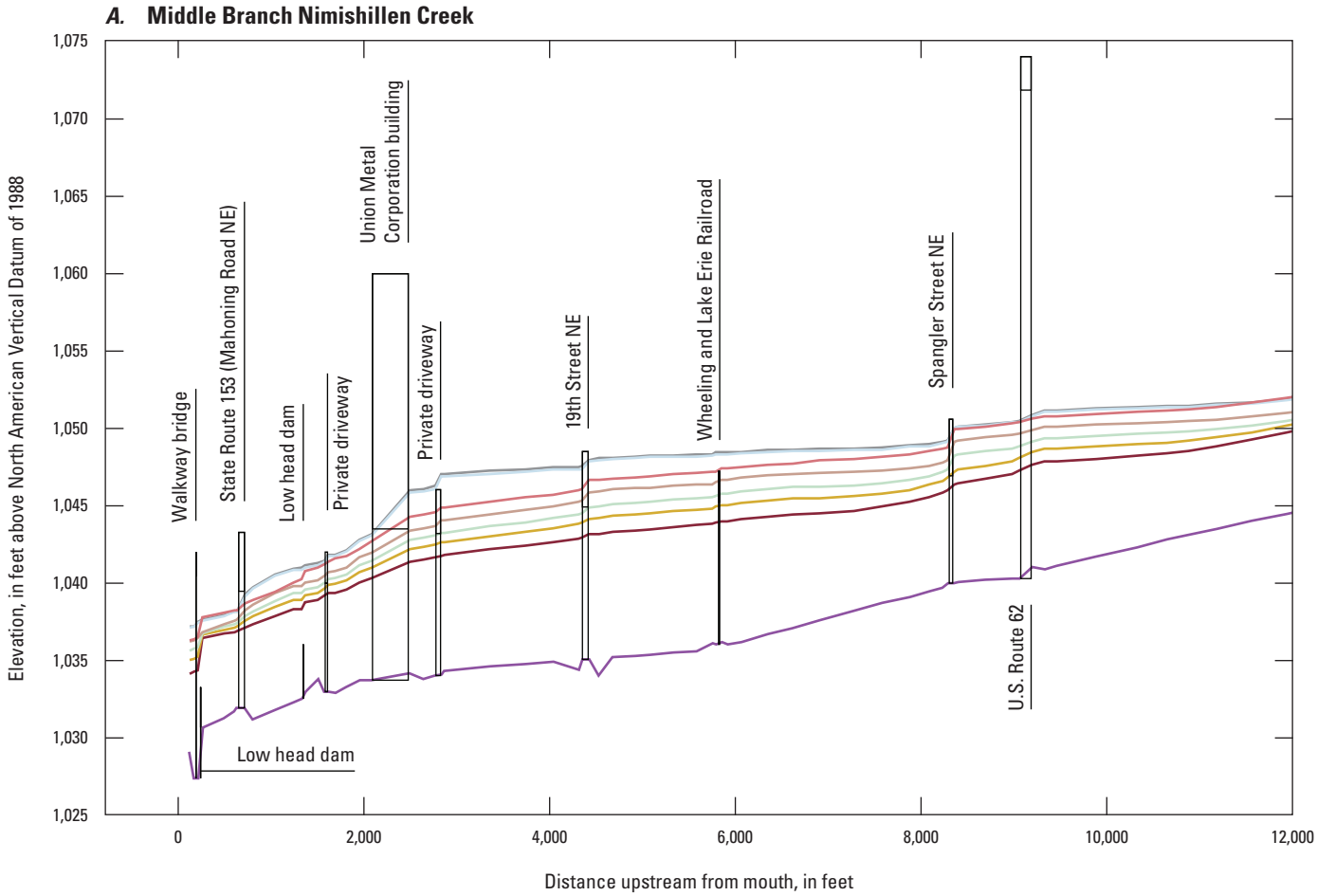
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.6. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Hayden Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.7. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Middle Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.

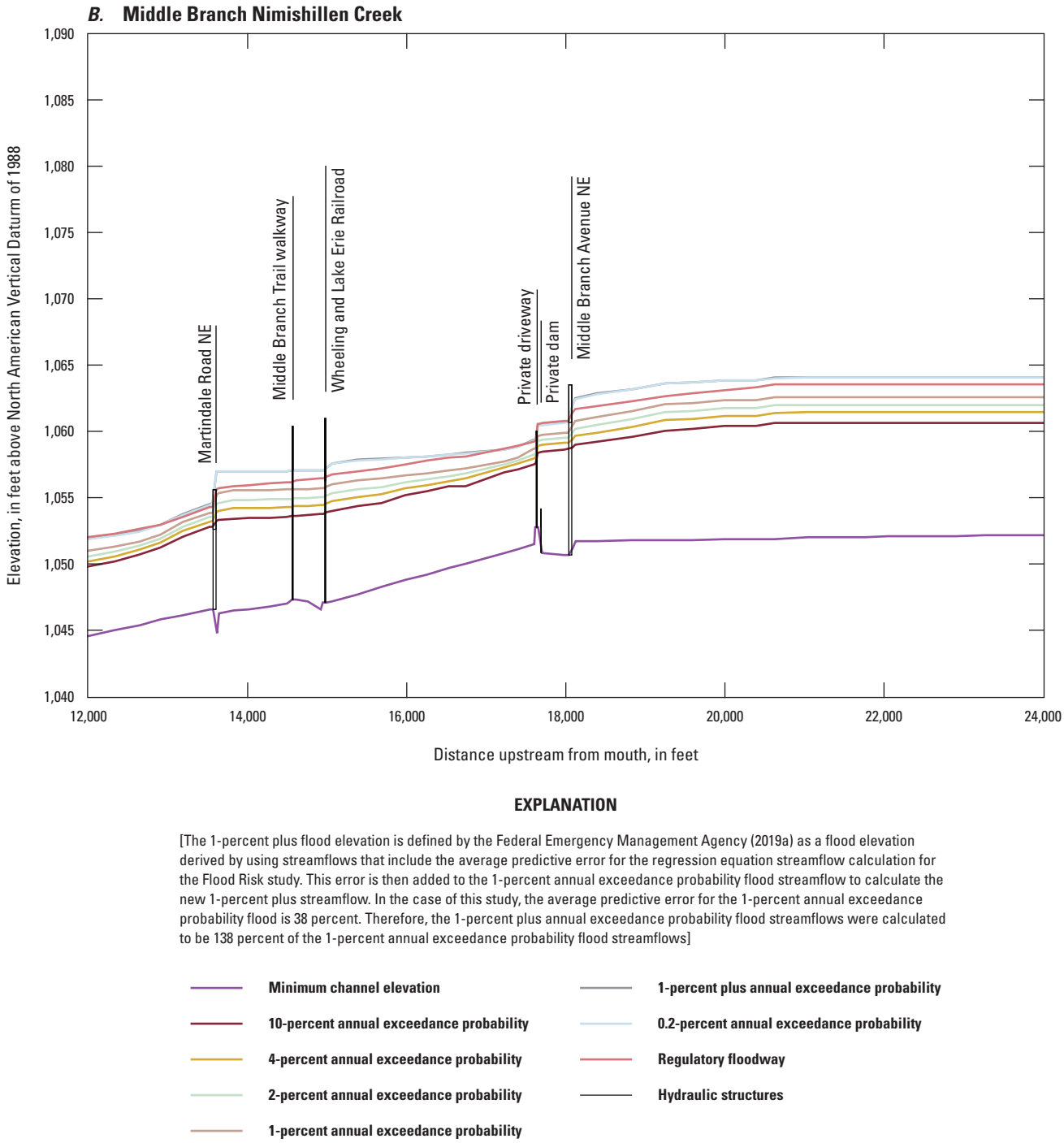


Figure 3.7. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Middle Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

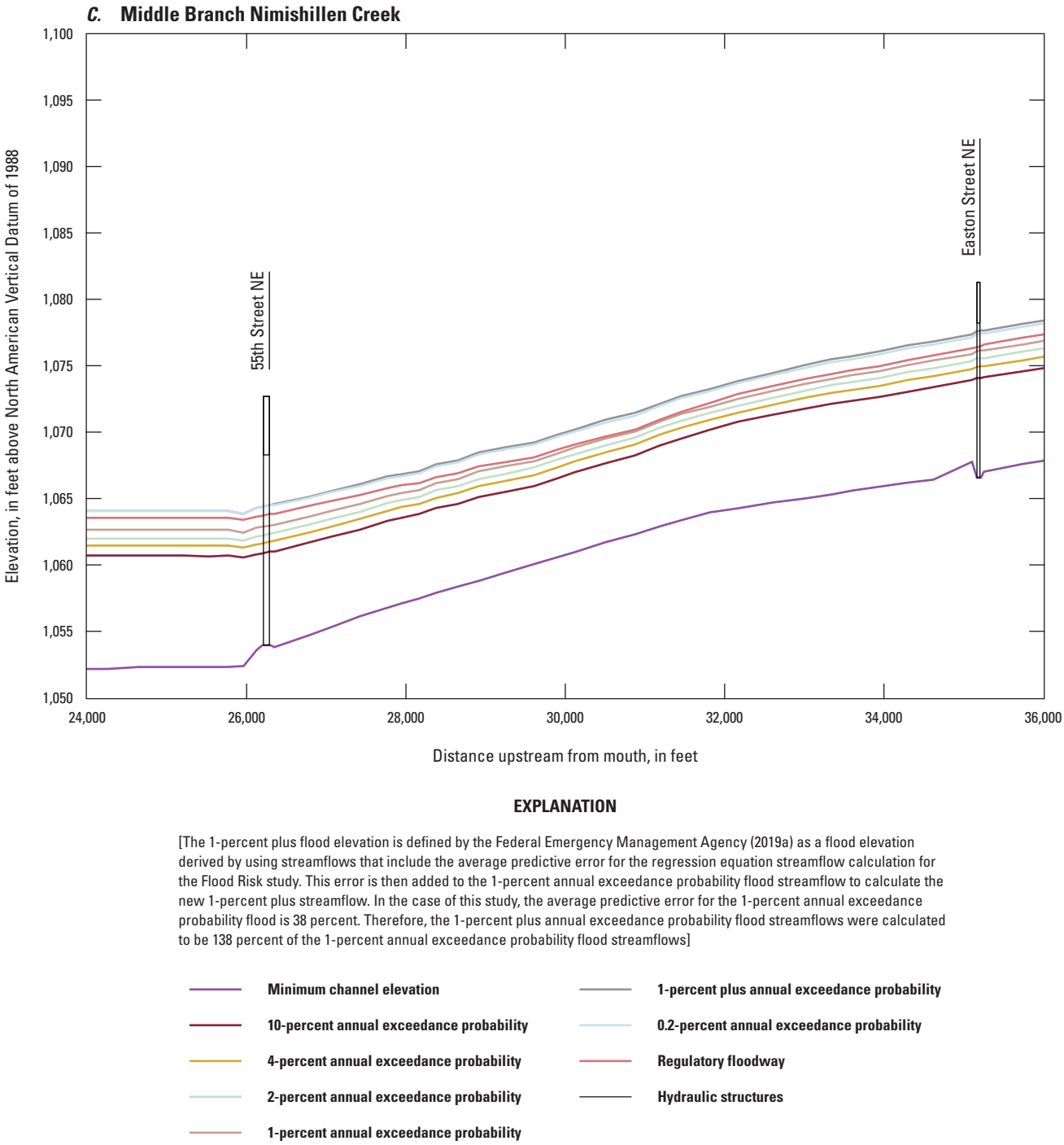
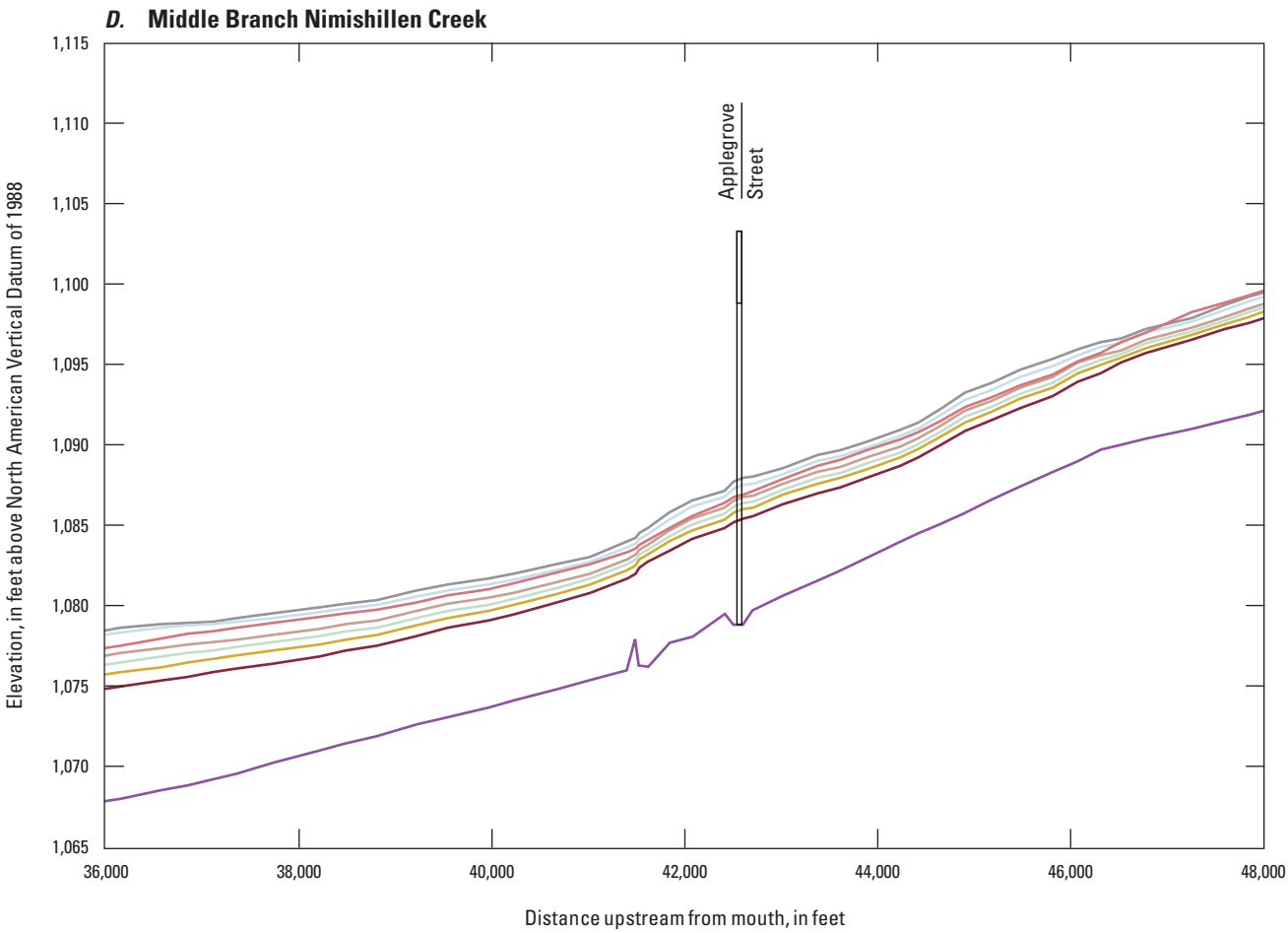


Figure 3.7. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Middle Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

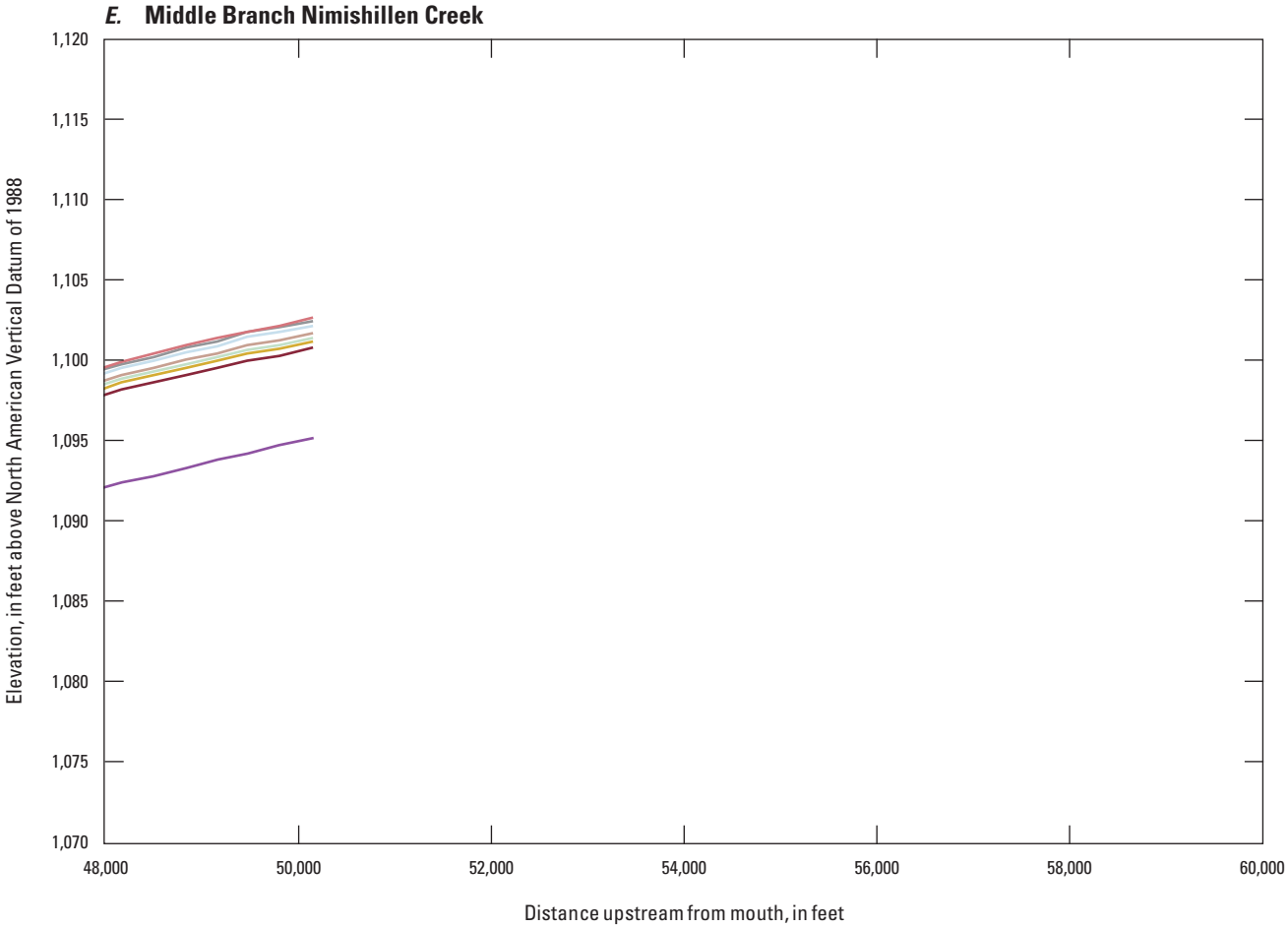


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.7. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Middle Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

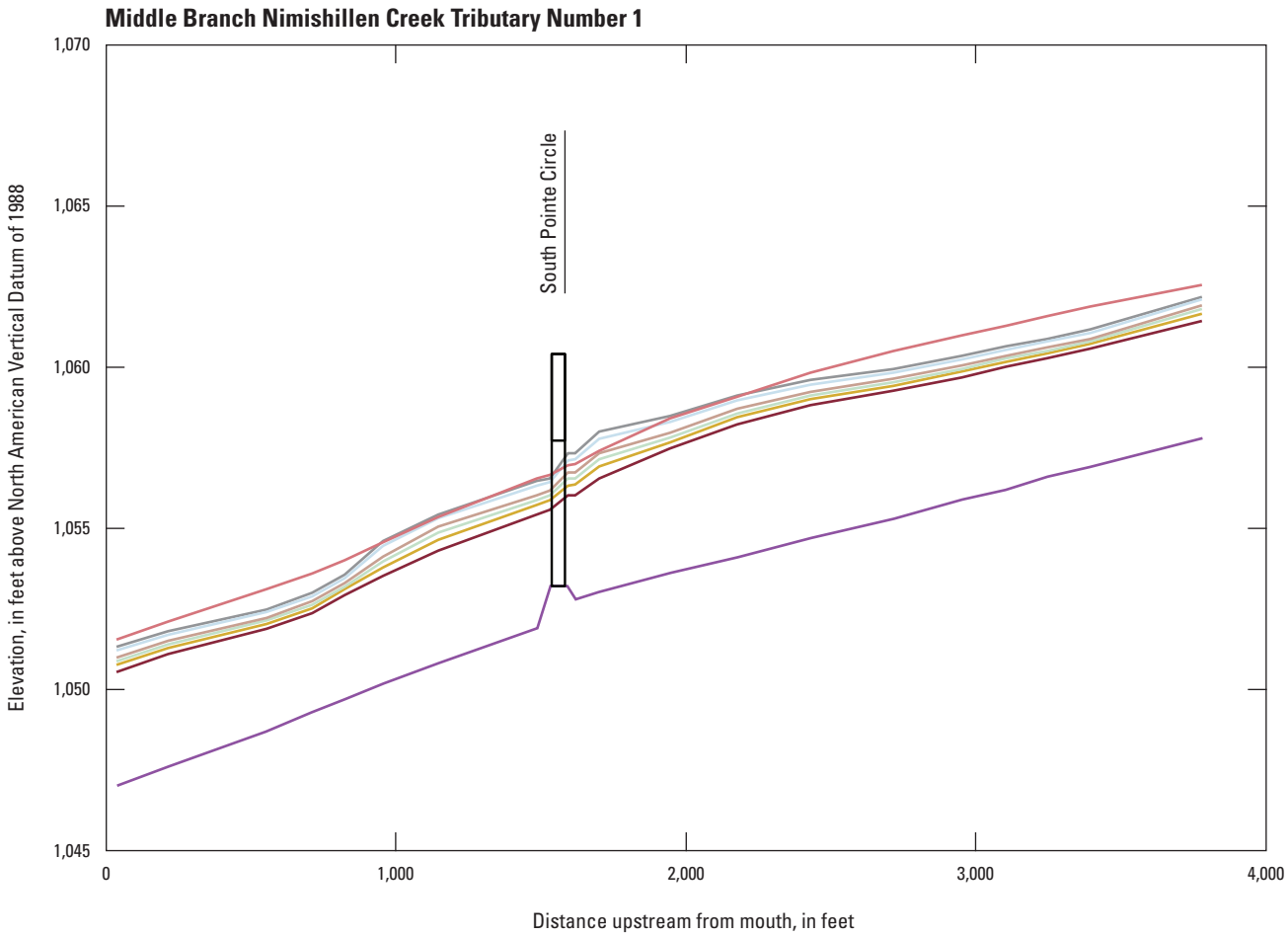
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.7. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Middle Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

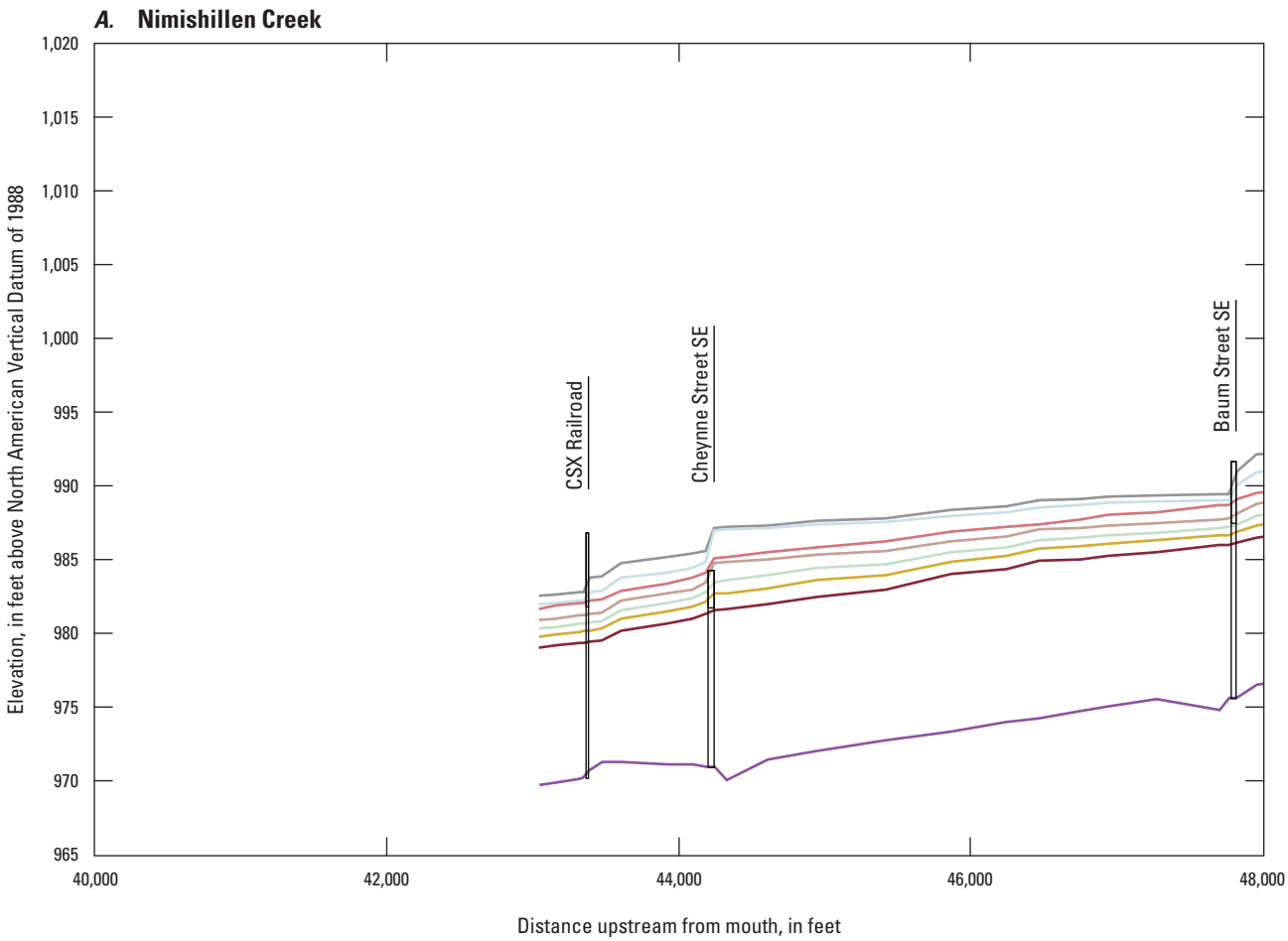
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.8. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Middle Branch Nimishillen Creek Tributary Number 1, Stark County, Ohio.



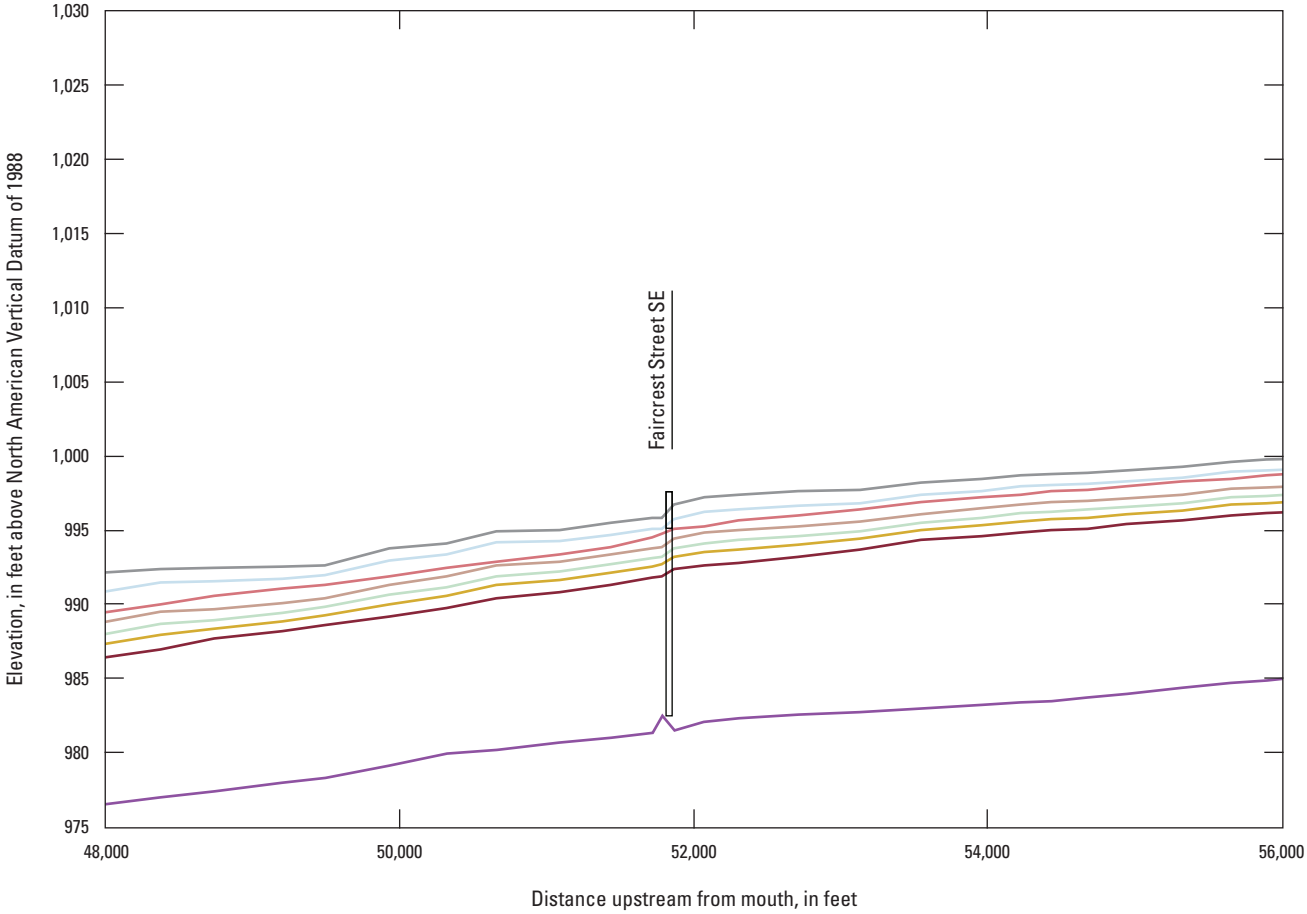
EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.9. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.

B. **Nimishillen Creek**



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

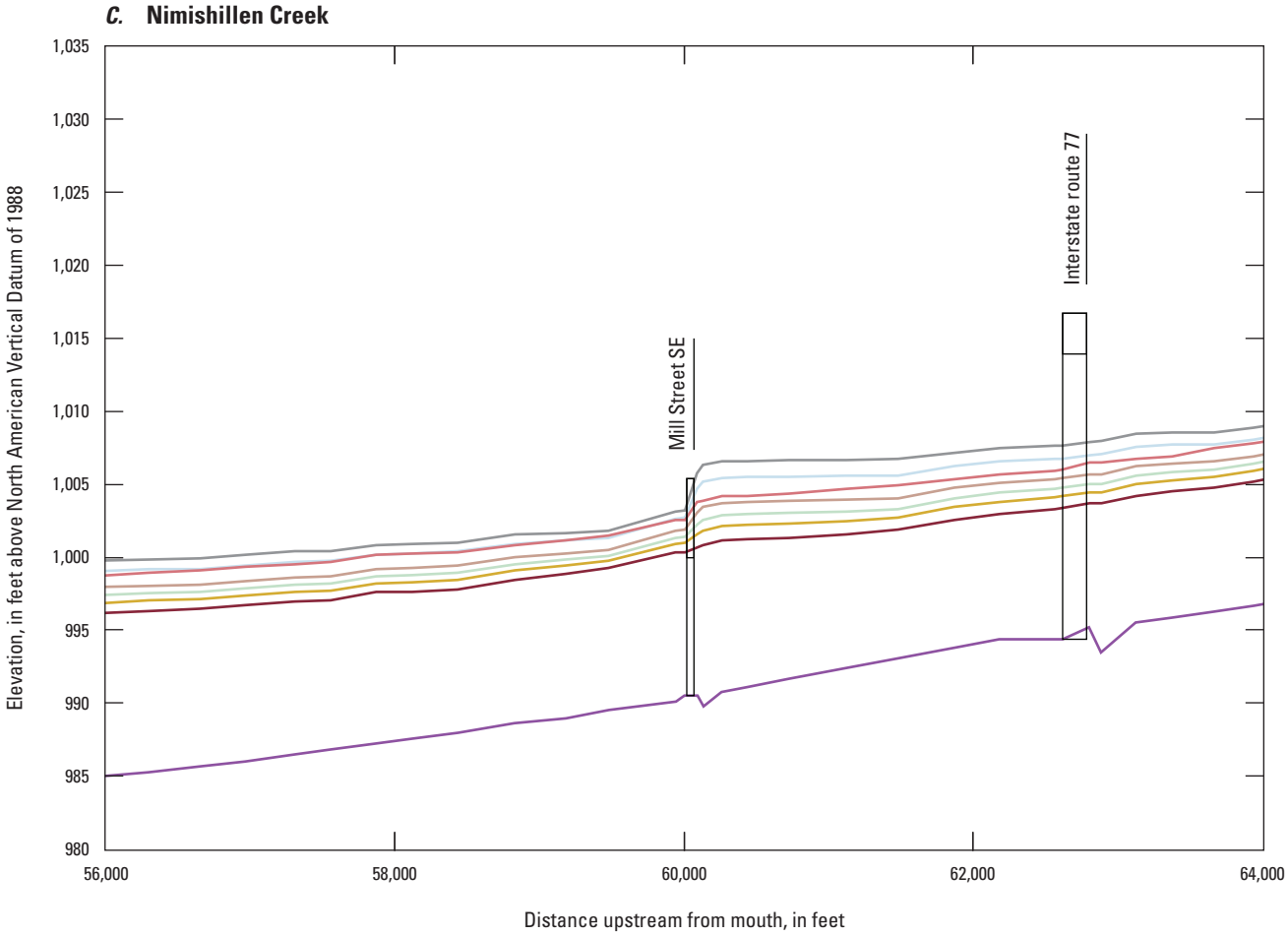
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.9. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



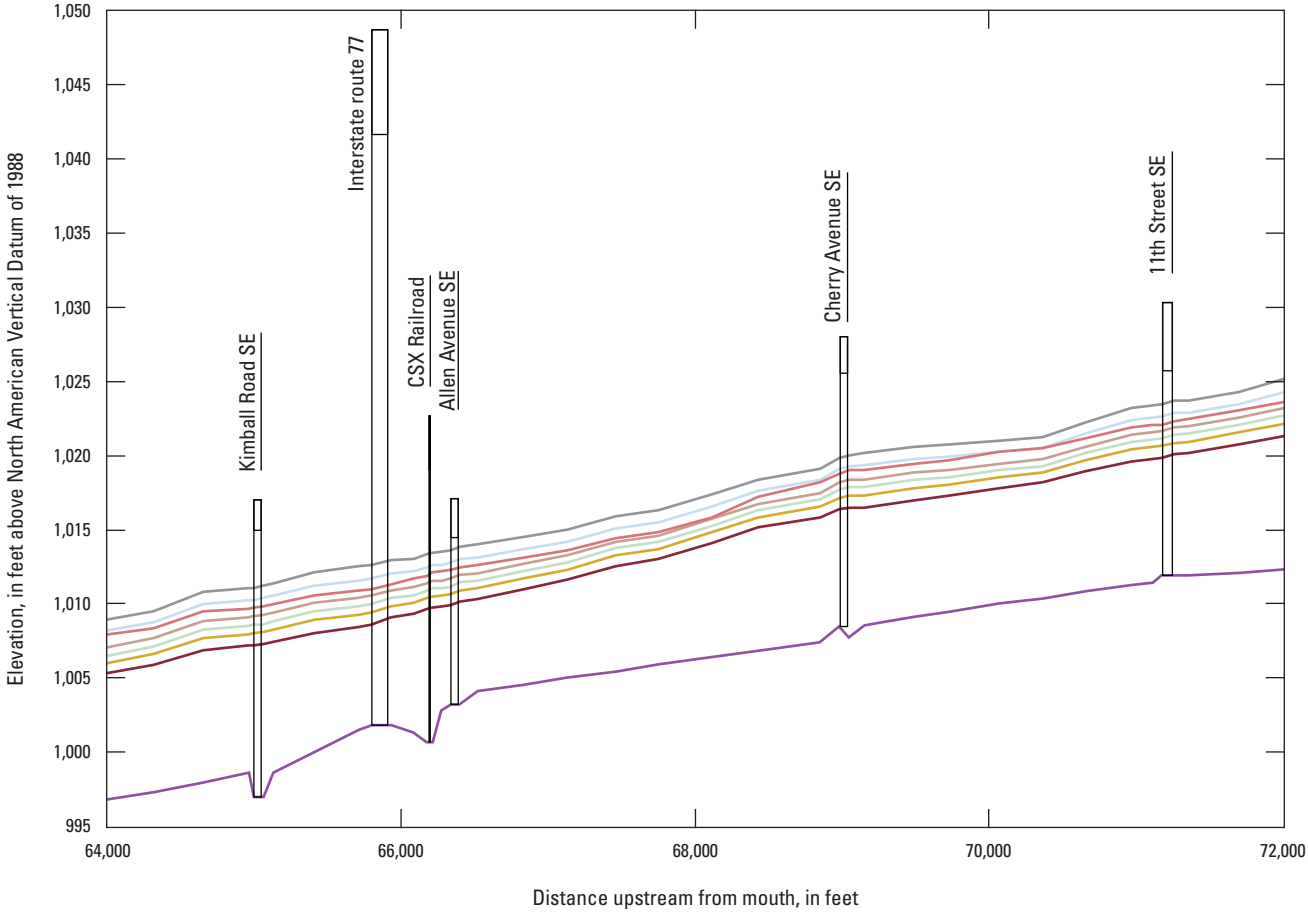
EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.9. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

D. **Nimishillen Creek**



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

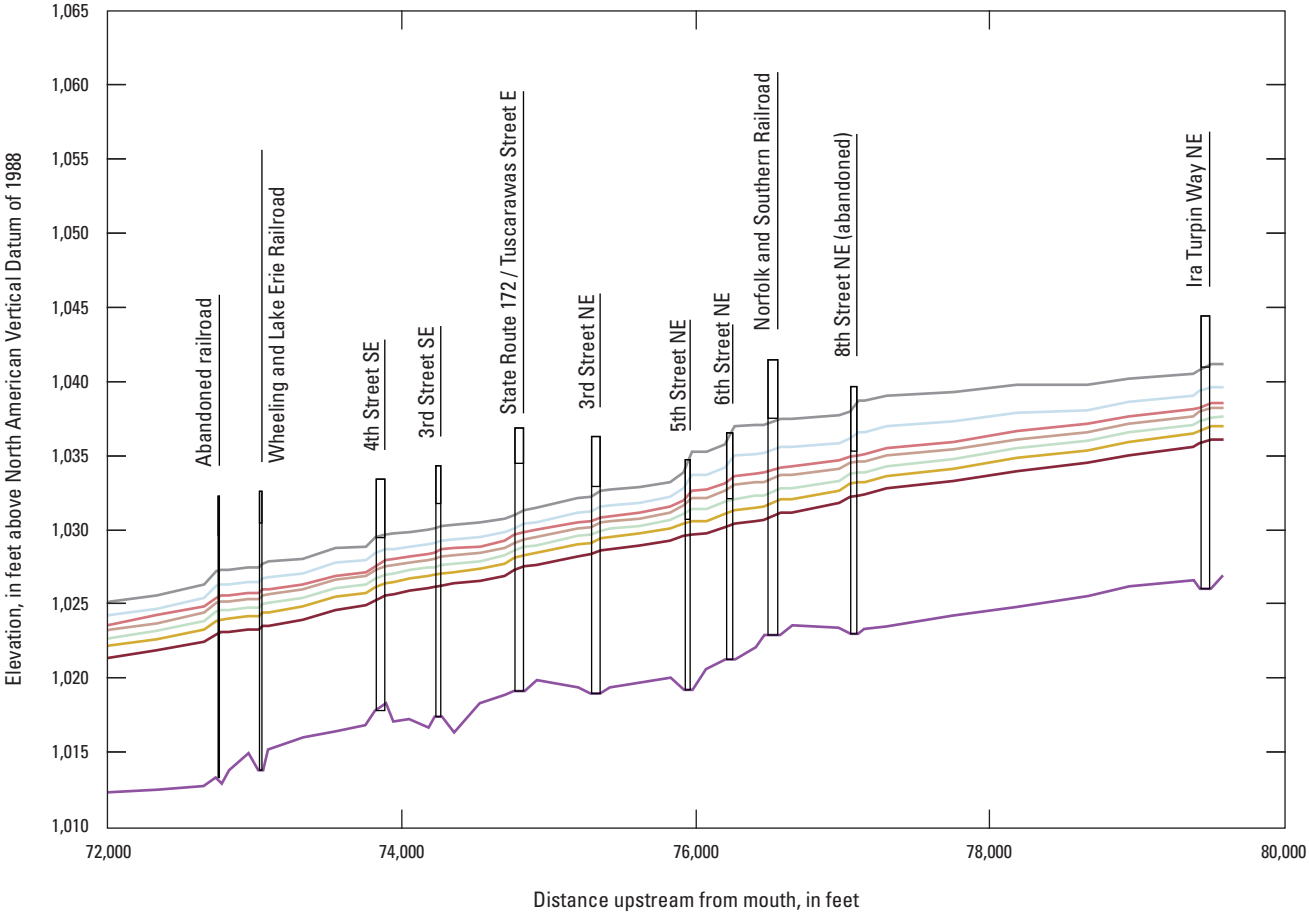
0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.9. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

E. **Nimishillen Creek**



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

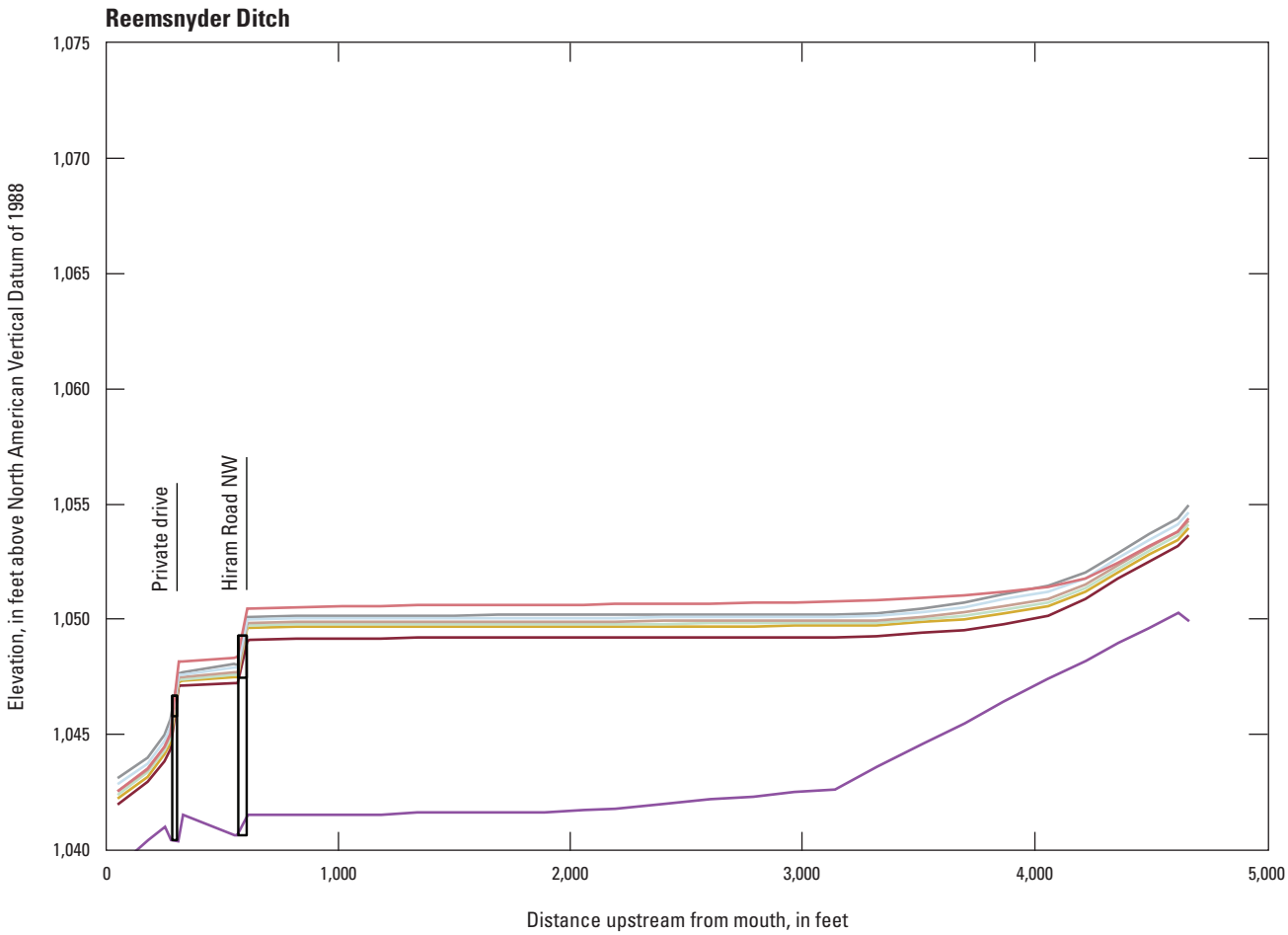
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.9. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**
- **Succeeding figure boundaries**

Figure 3.10. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Reemsnyder Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.

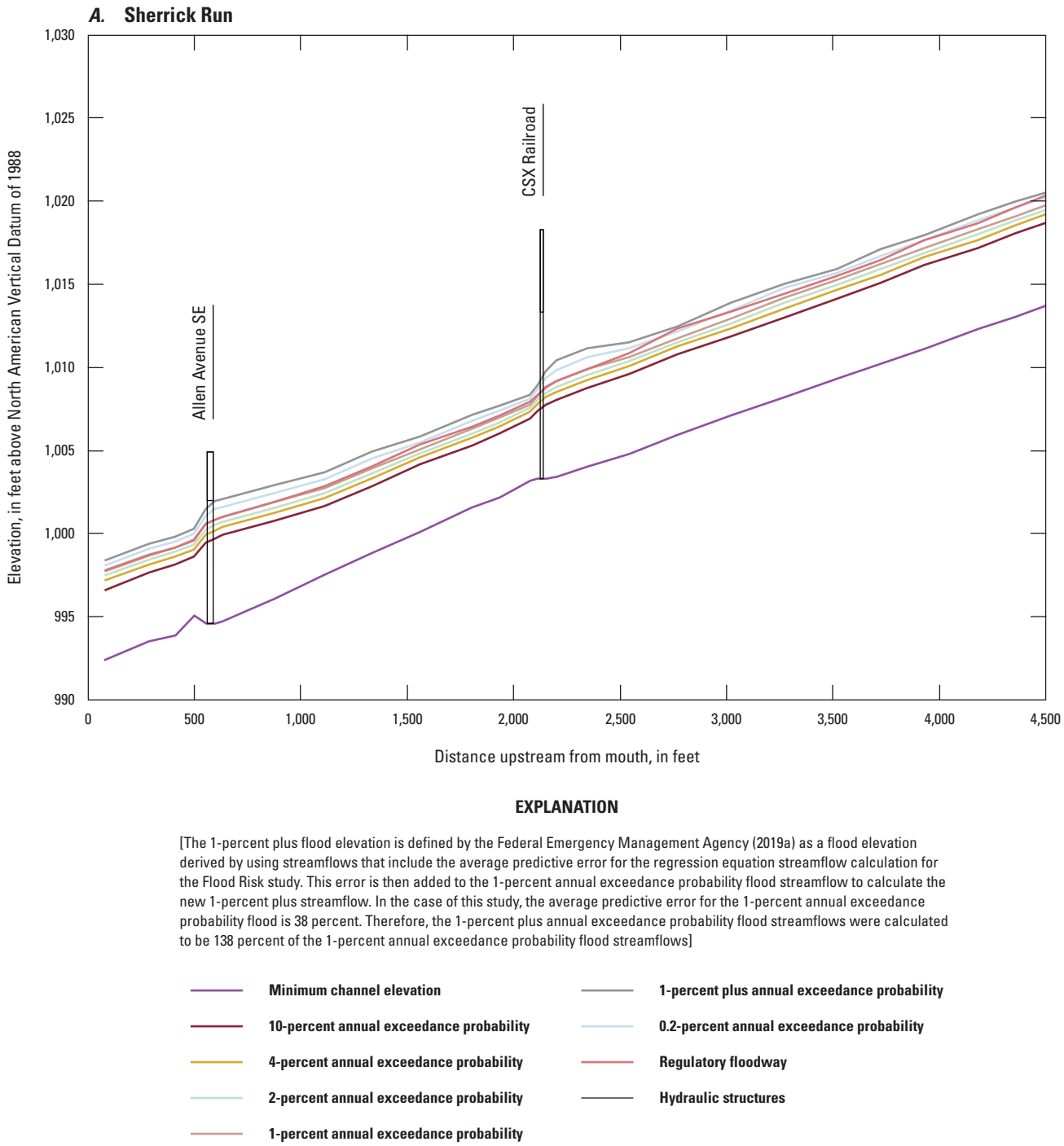
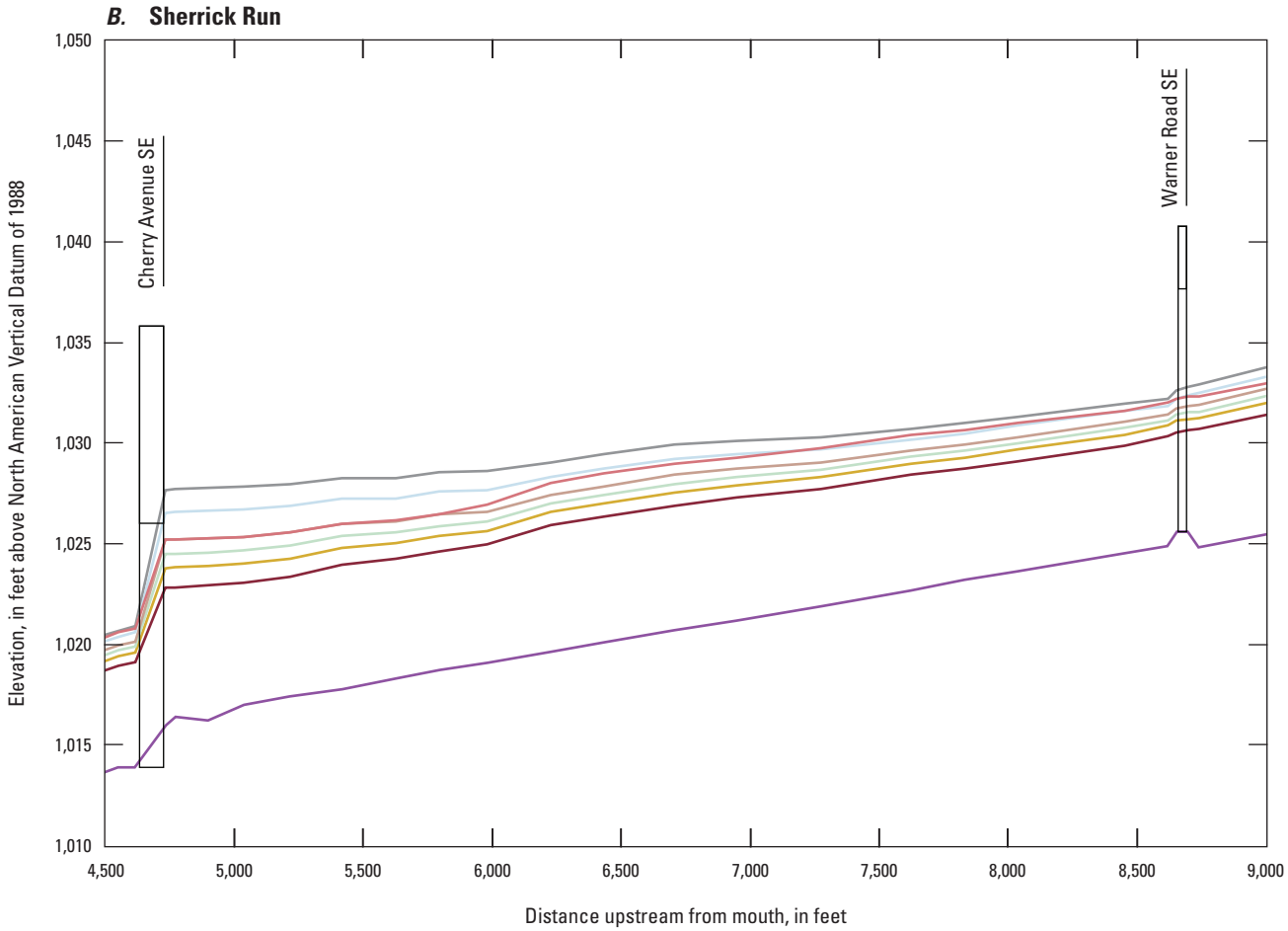


Figure 3.11. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Sherrick Run, Stark County, Ohio.

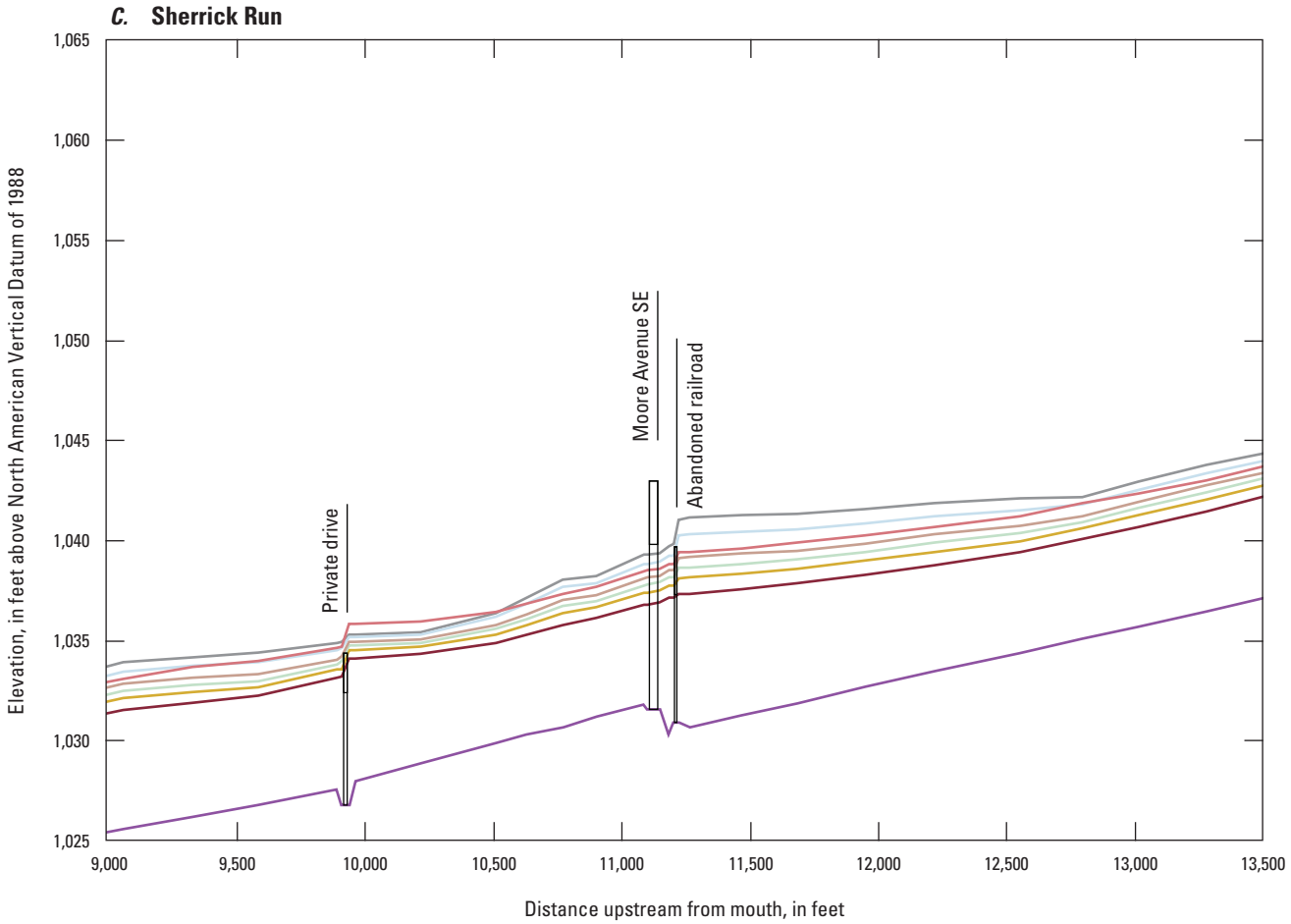


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.11. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Sherrick Run, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

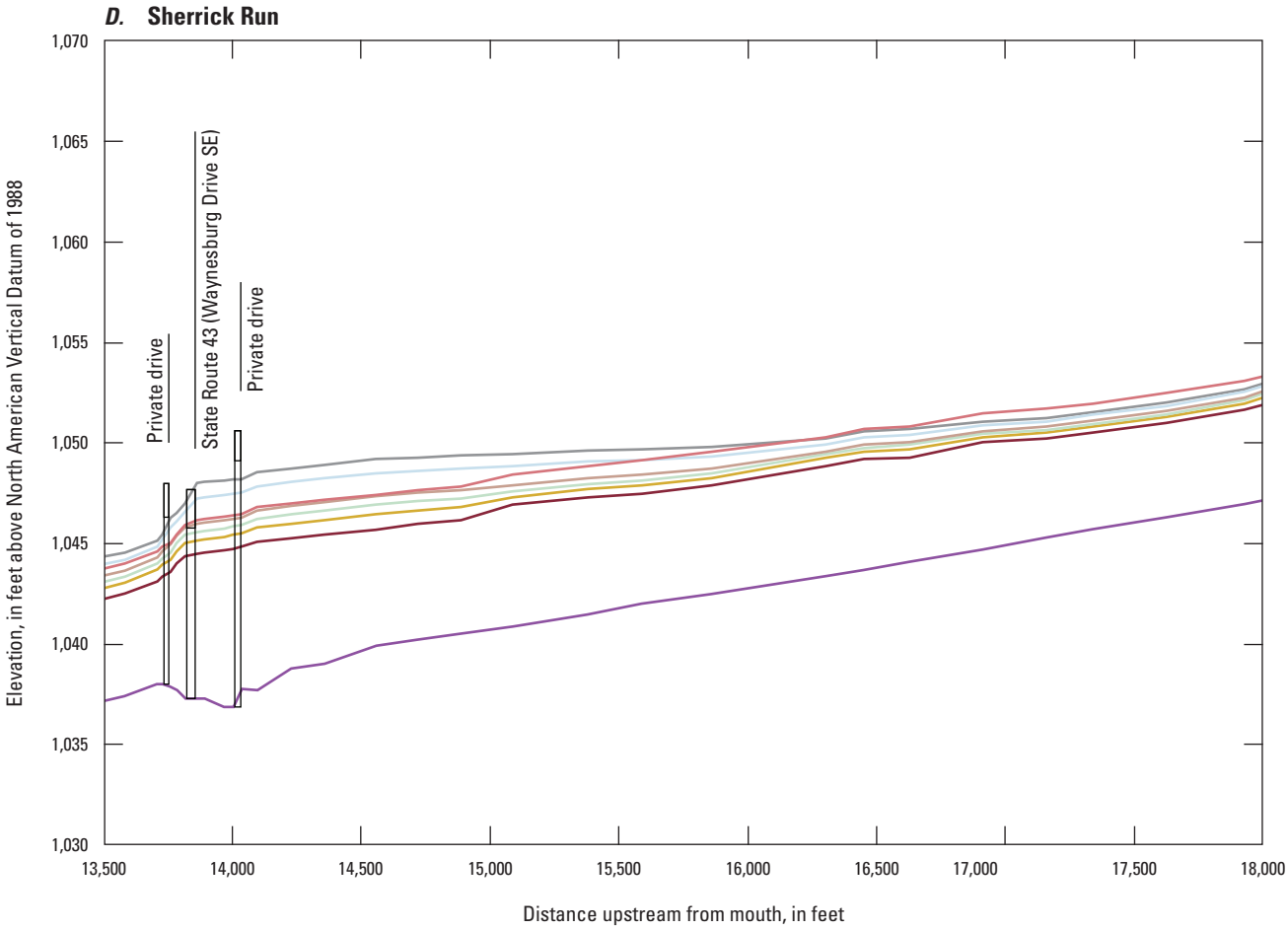
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.11. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Sherrick Run, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

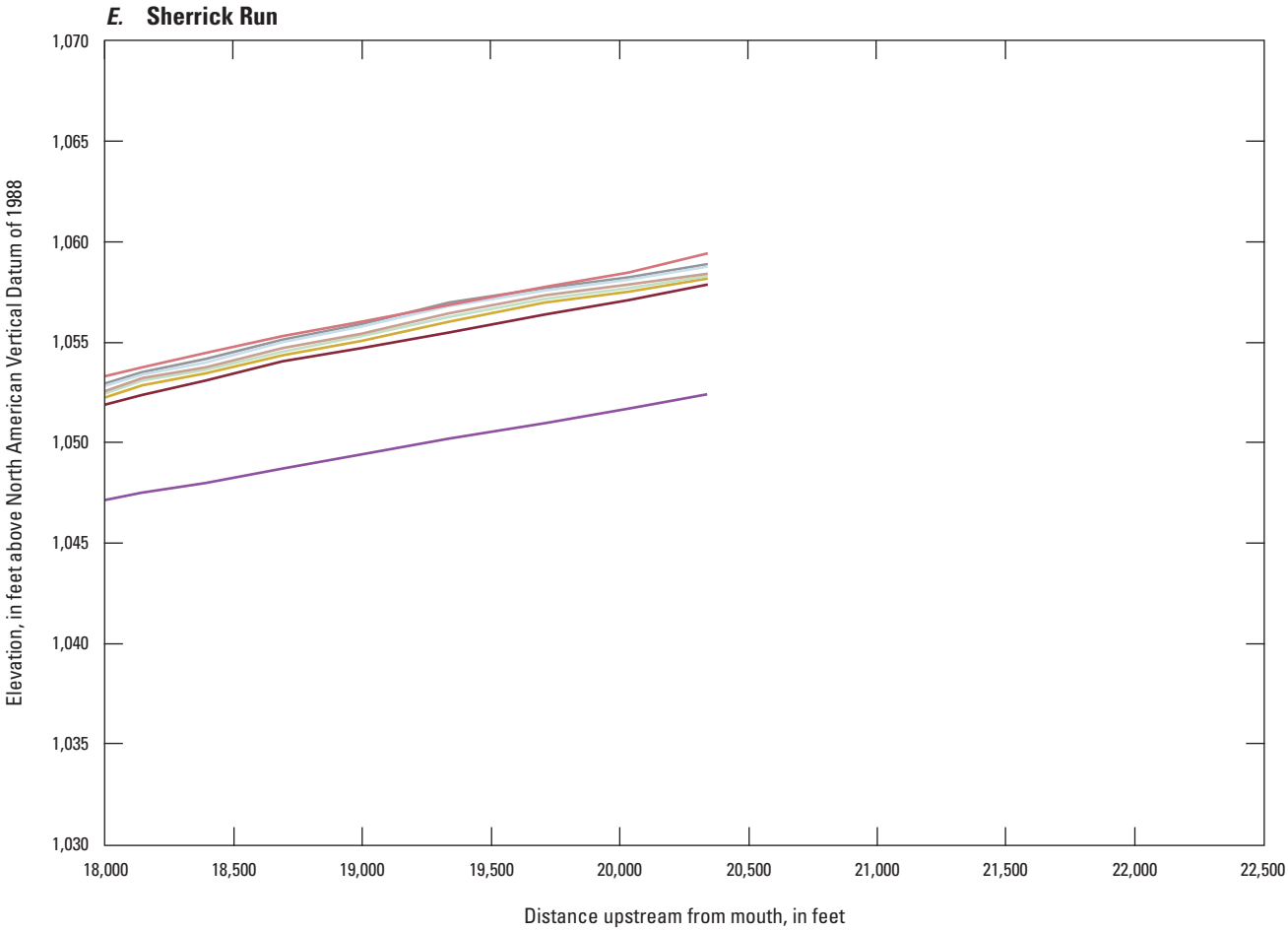
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.11. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Sherrick Run, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

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Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.11. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Sherrick Run, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

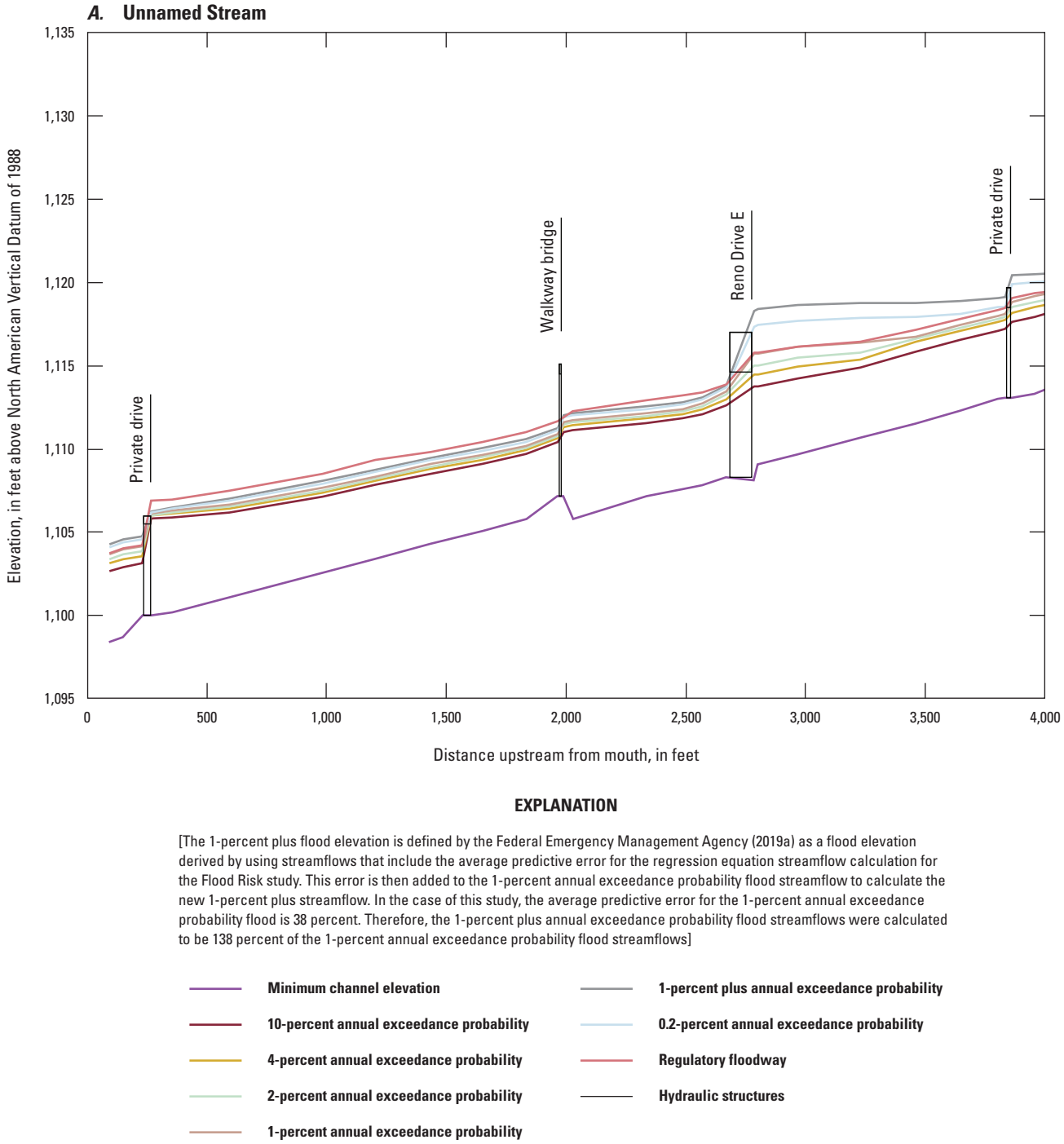
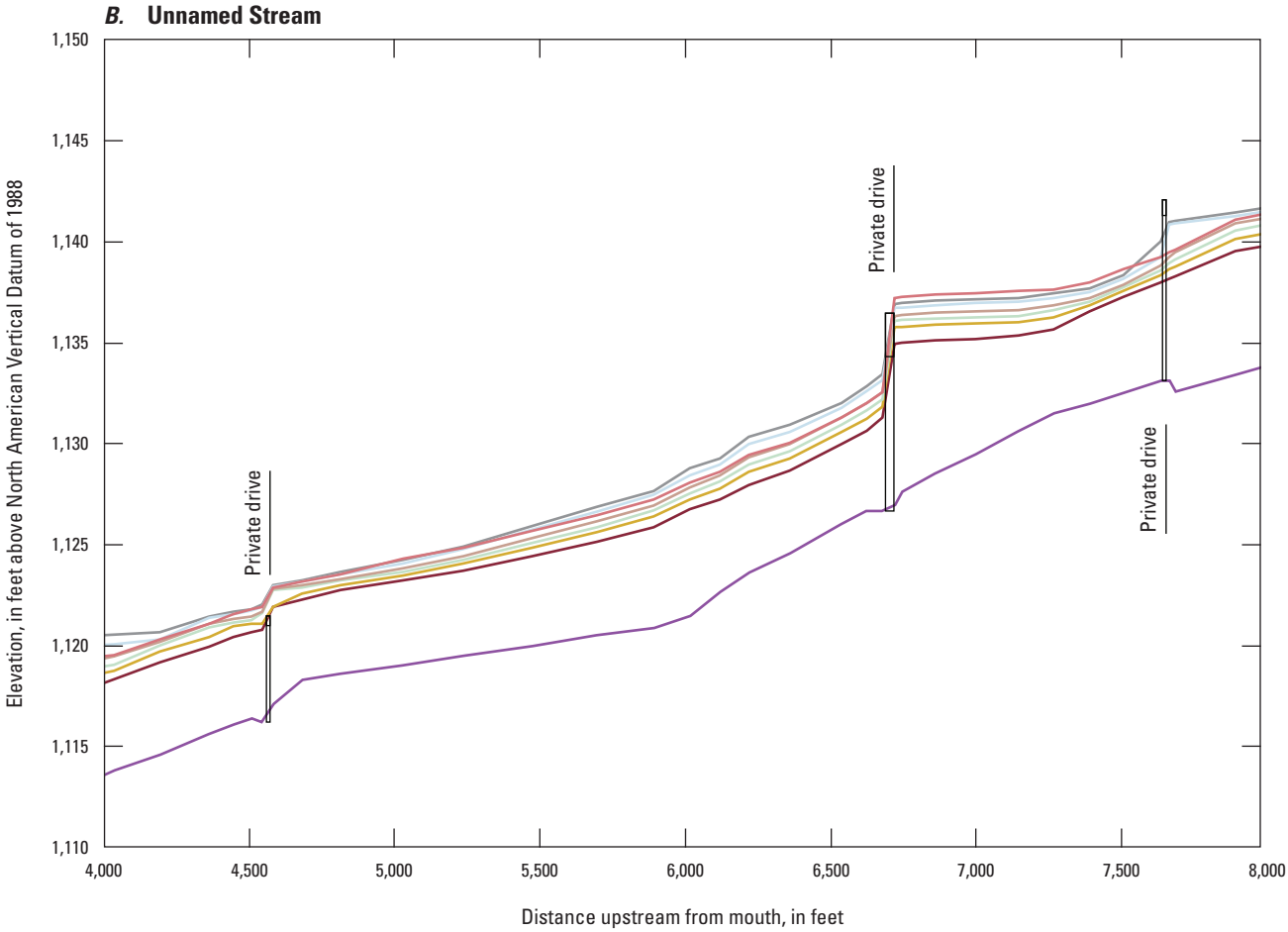


Figure 3.12. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for unnamed stream, Stark County, Ohio.



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

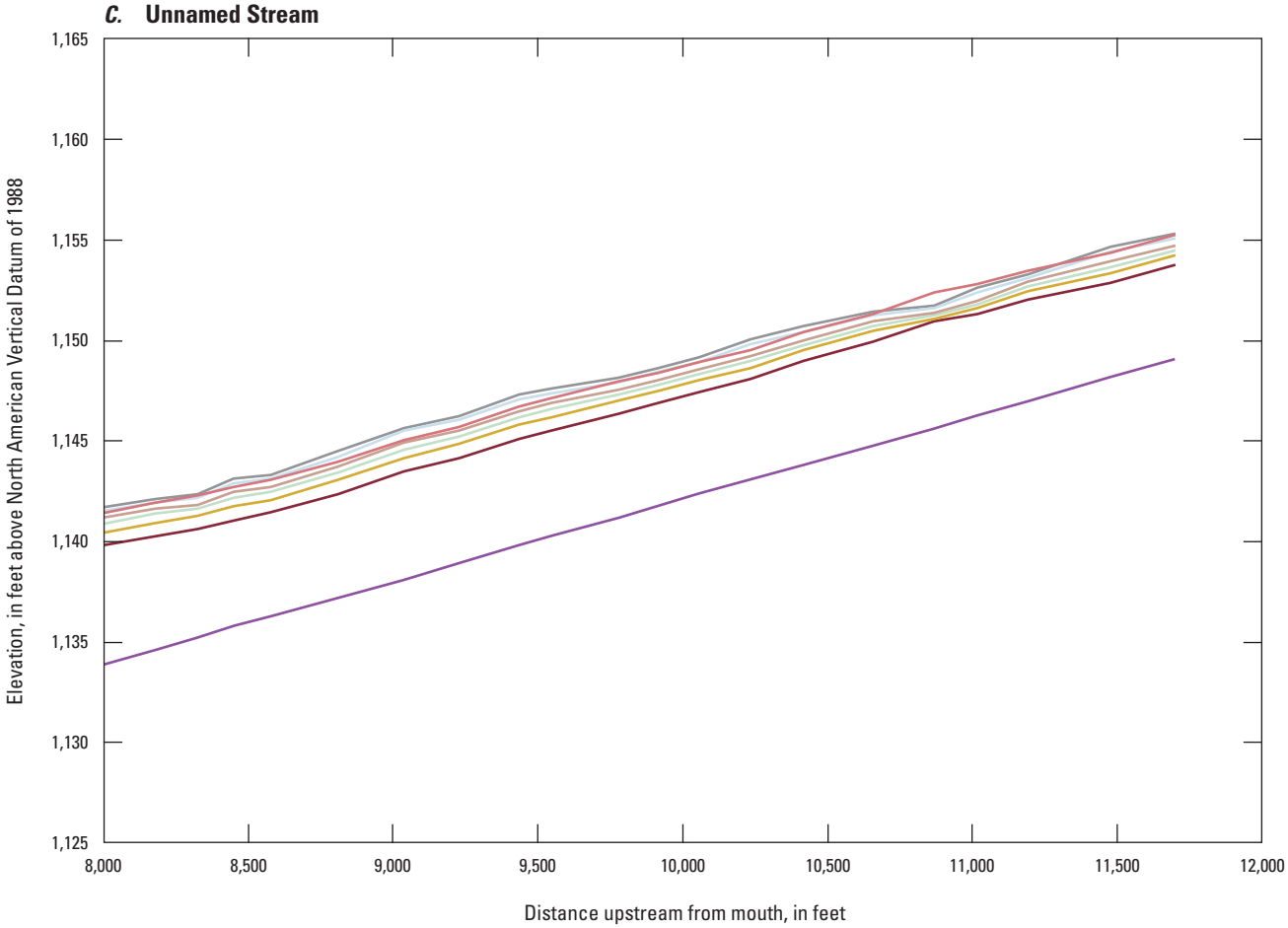
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.12. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for unnamed stream, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

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Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.12. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for unnamed stream, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

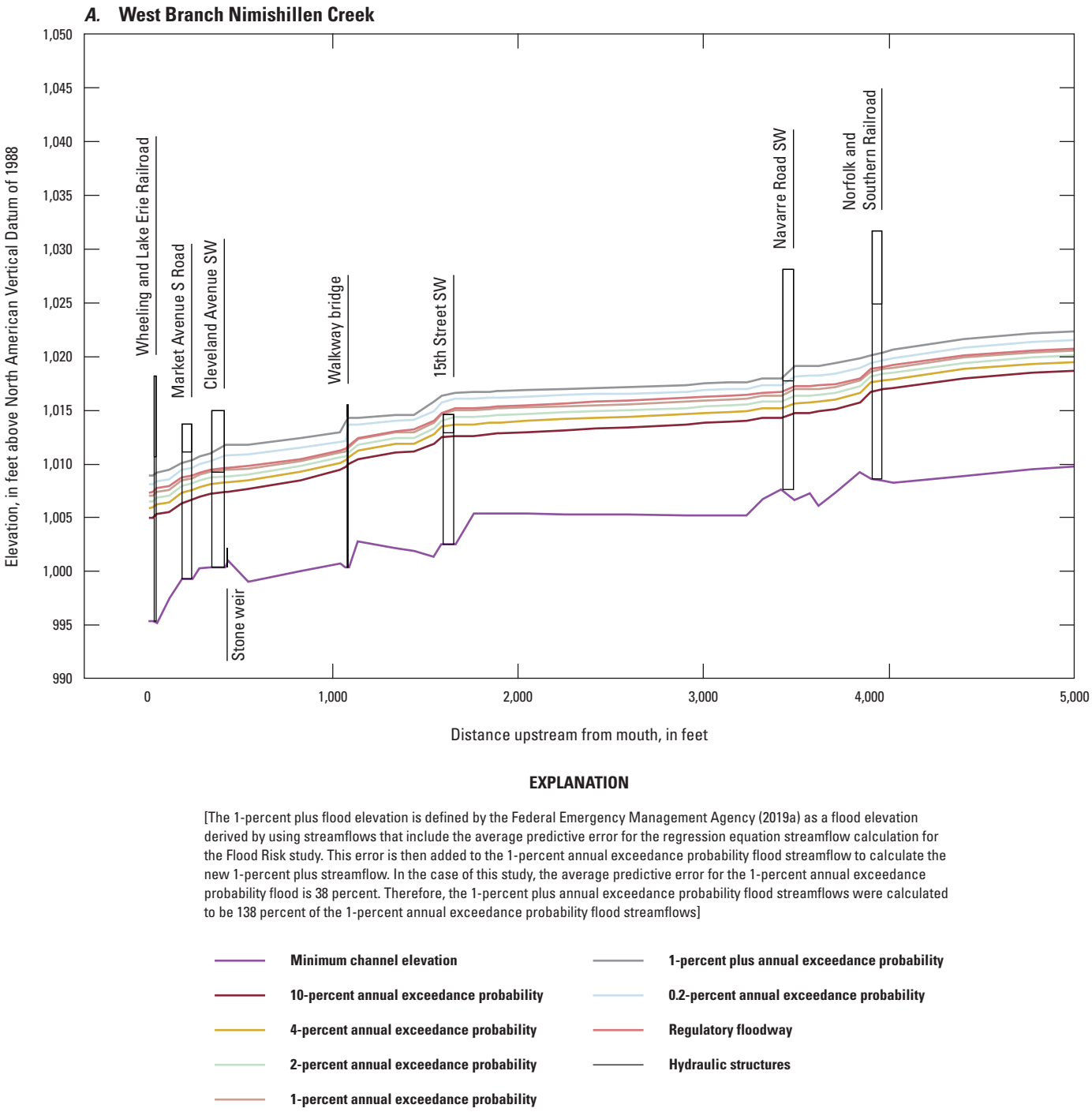
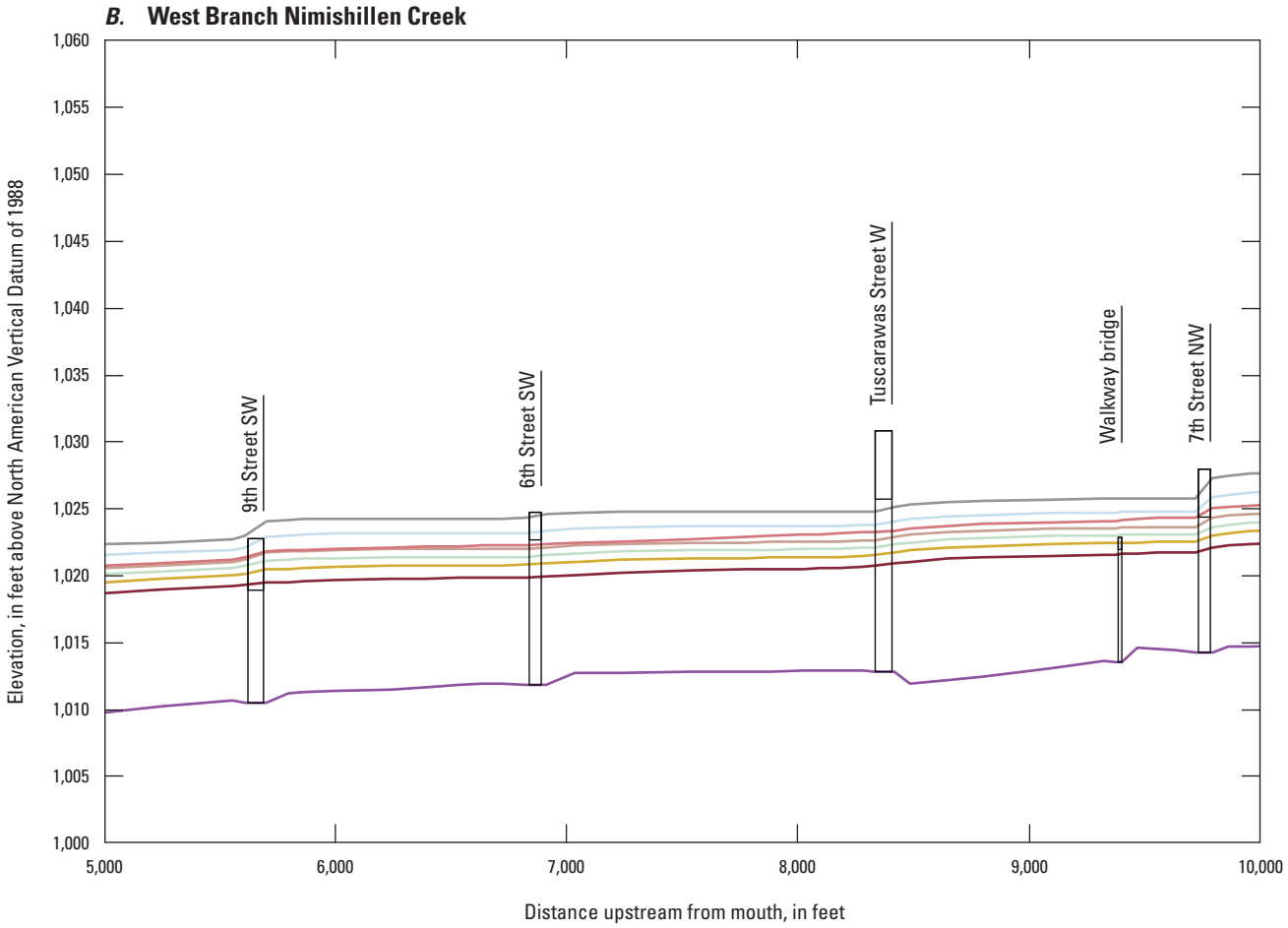


Figure 3.13. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for West Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.



EXPLANATION

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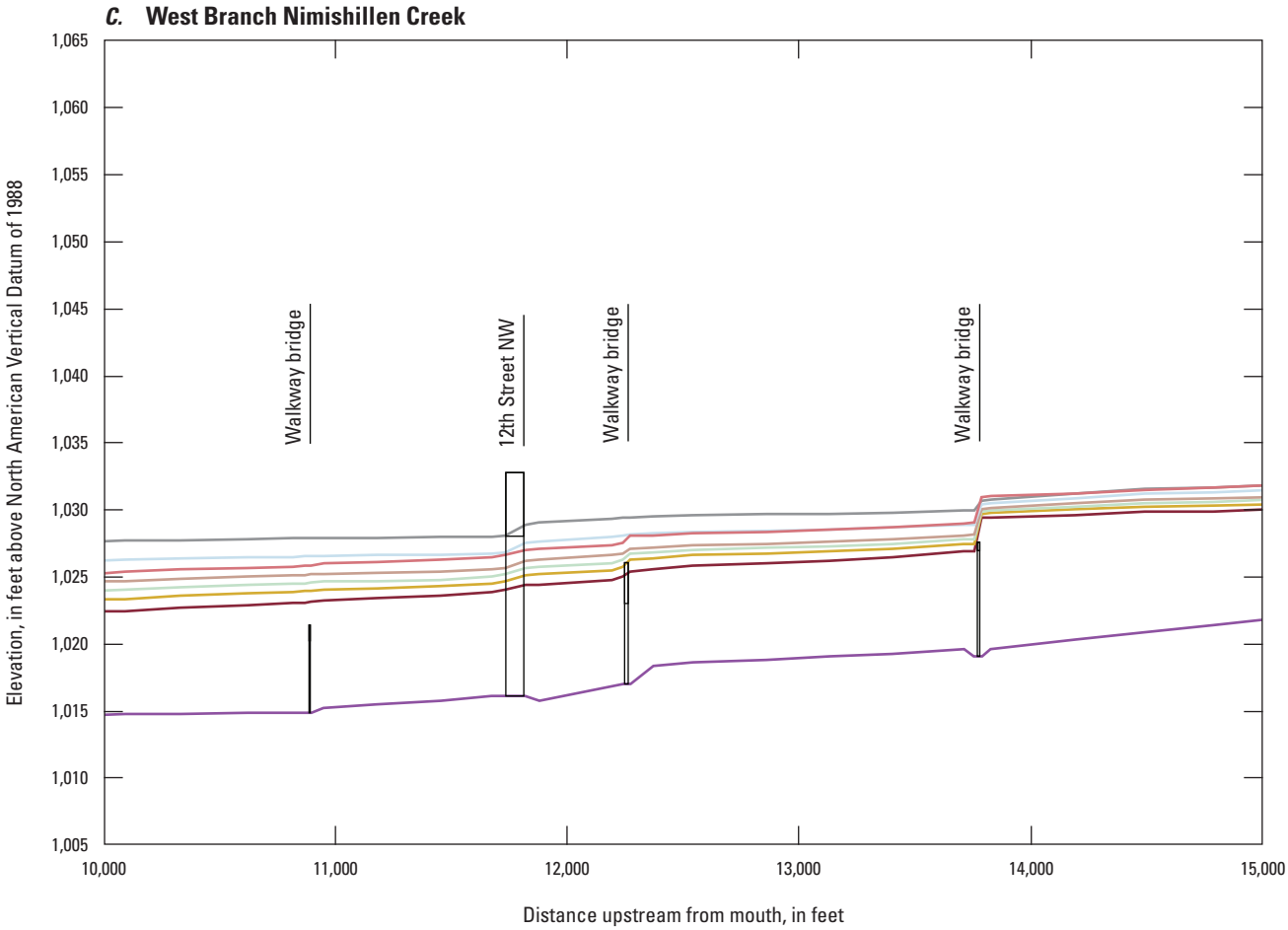
- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.13. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for West Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

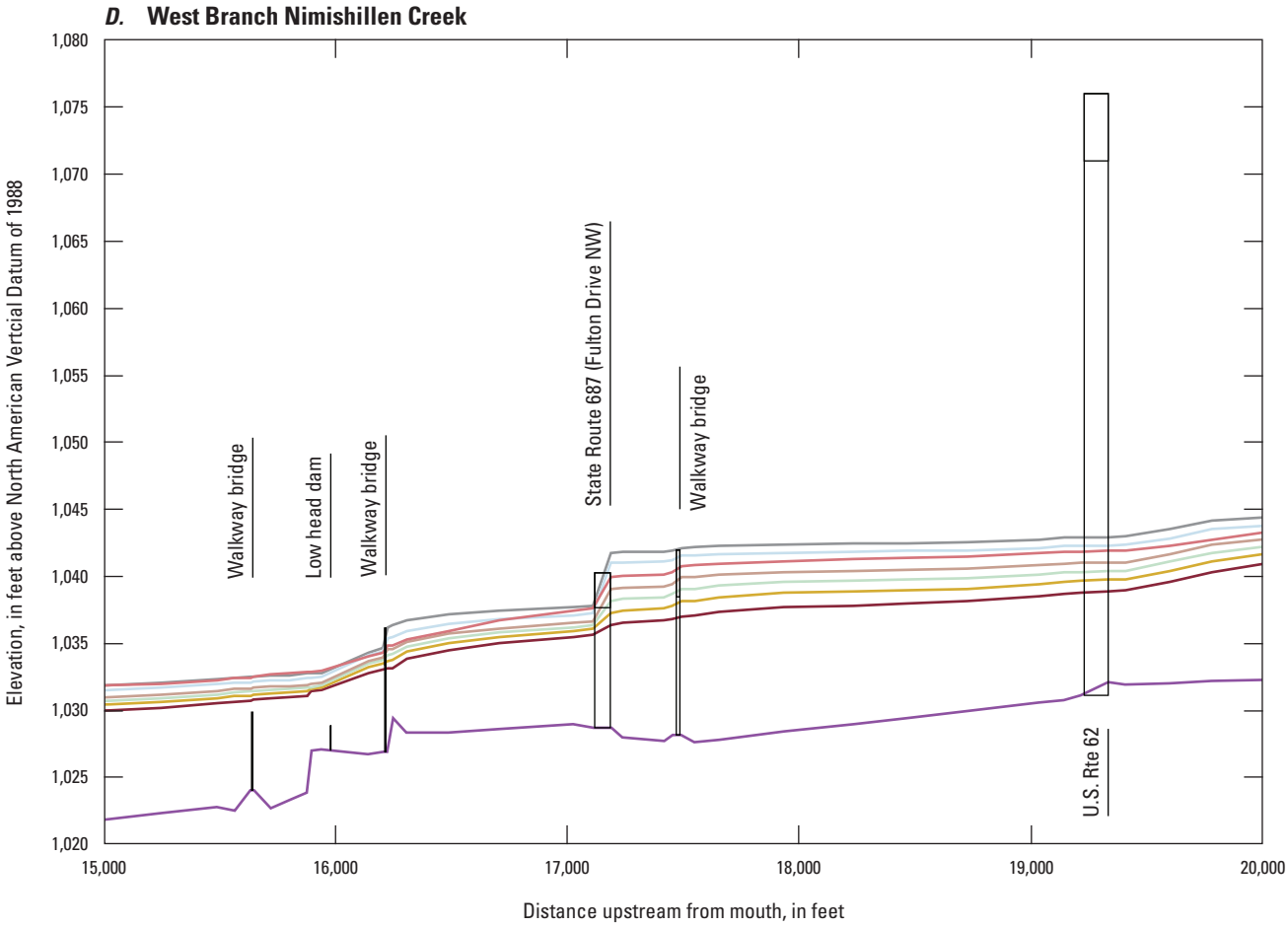
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.13. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for West Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

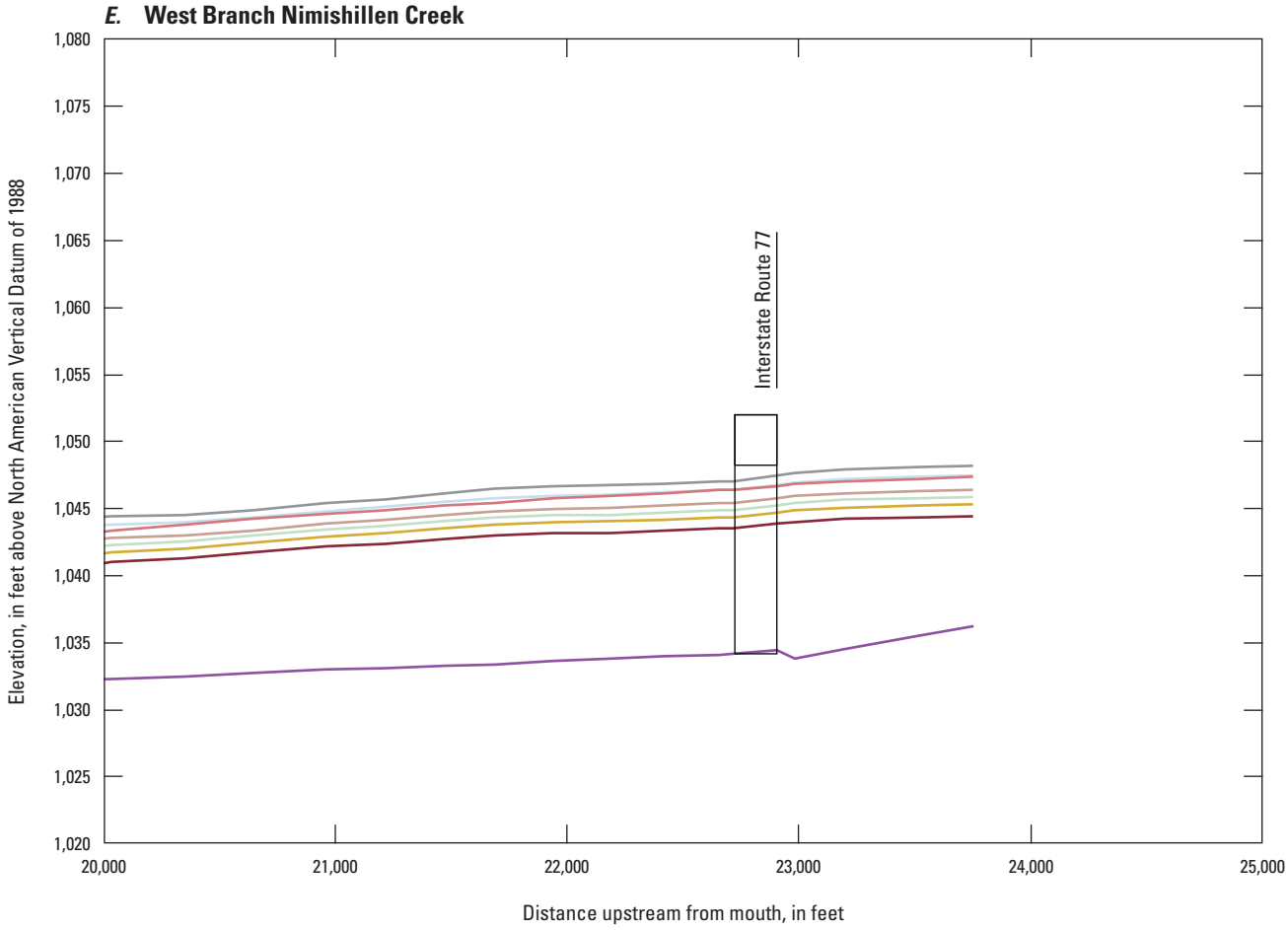


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.13. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for West Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

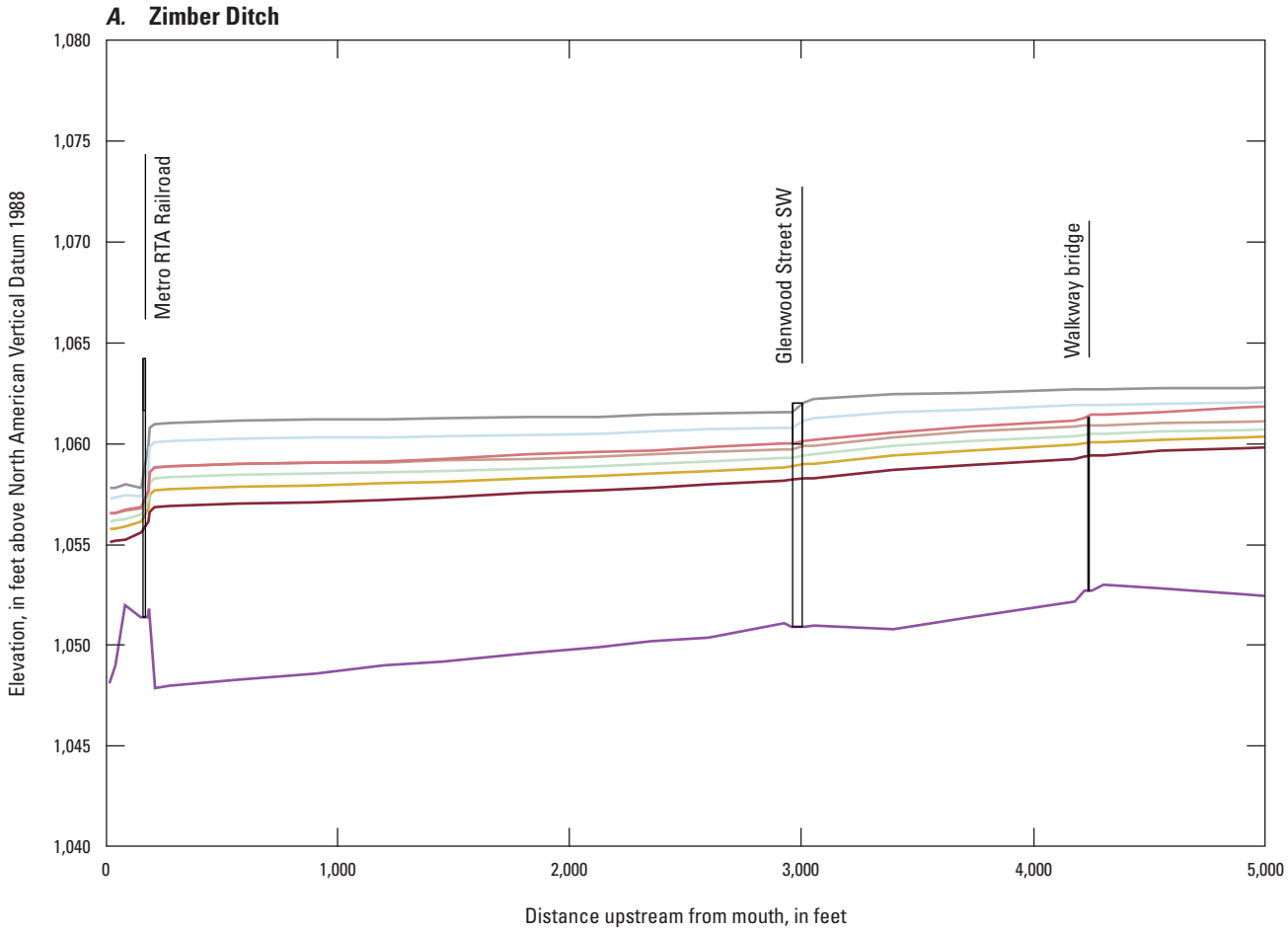
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.13. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for West Branch Nimishillen Creek, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

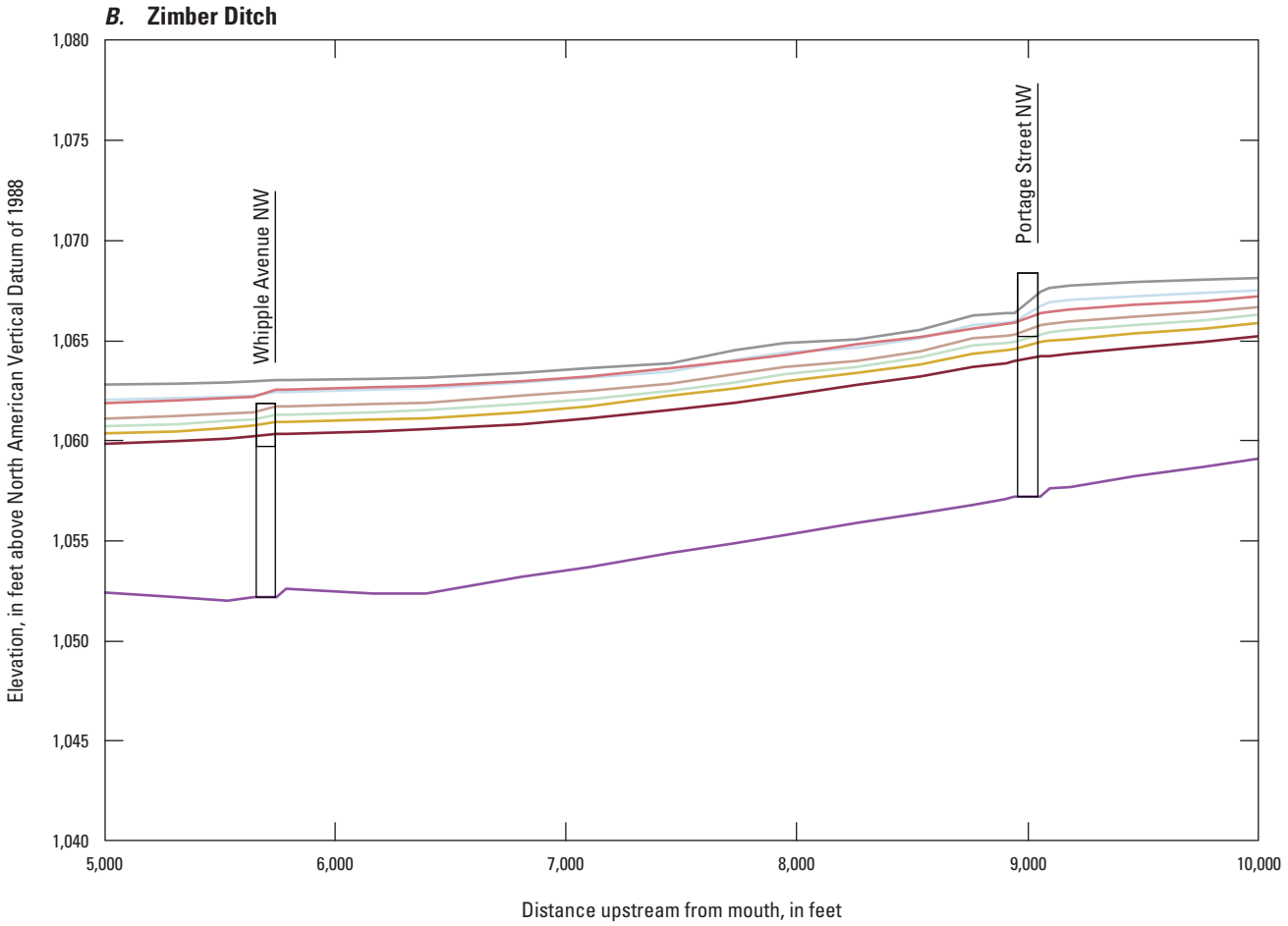


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.14. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Zimber Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.

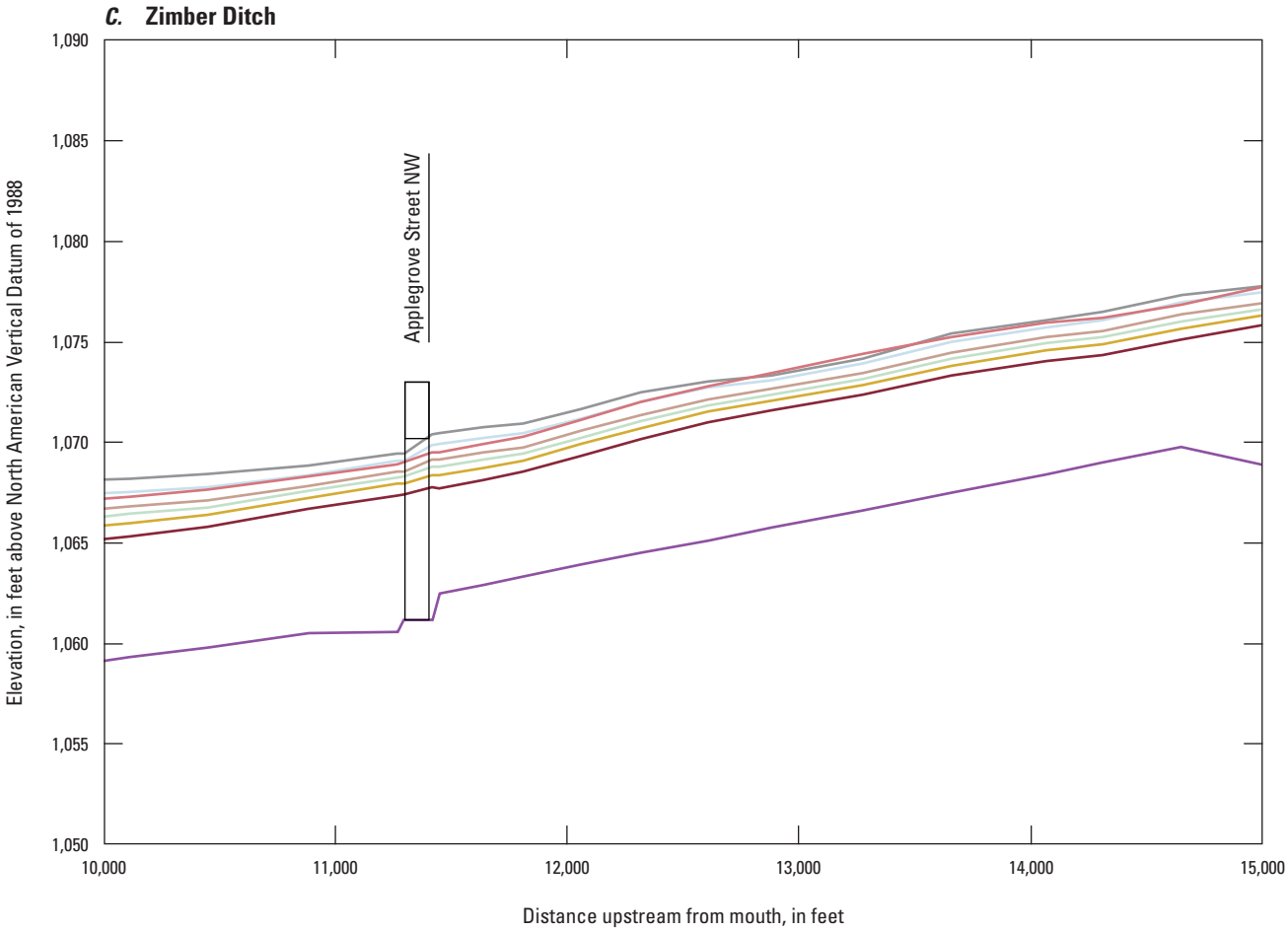


EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

- **Minimum channel elevation**
- **10-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **4-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **1-percent plus annual exceedance probability**
- **0.2-percent annual exceedance probability**
- **Regulatory floodway**
- **Hydraulic structures**

Figure 3.14. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Zimber Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



EXPLANATION

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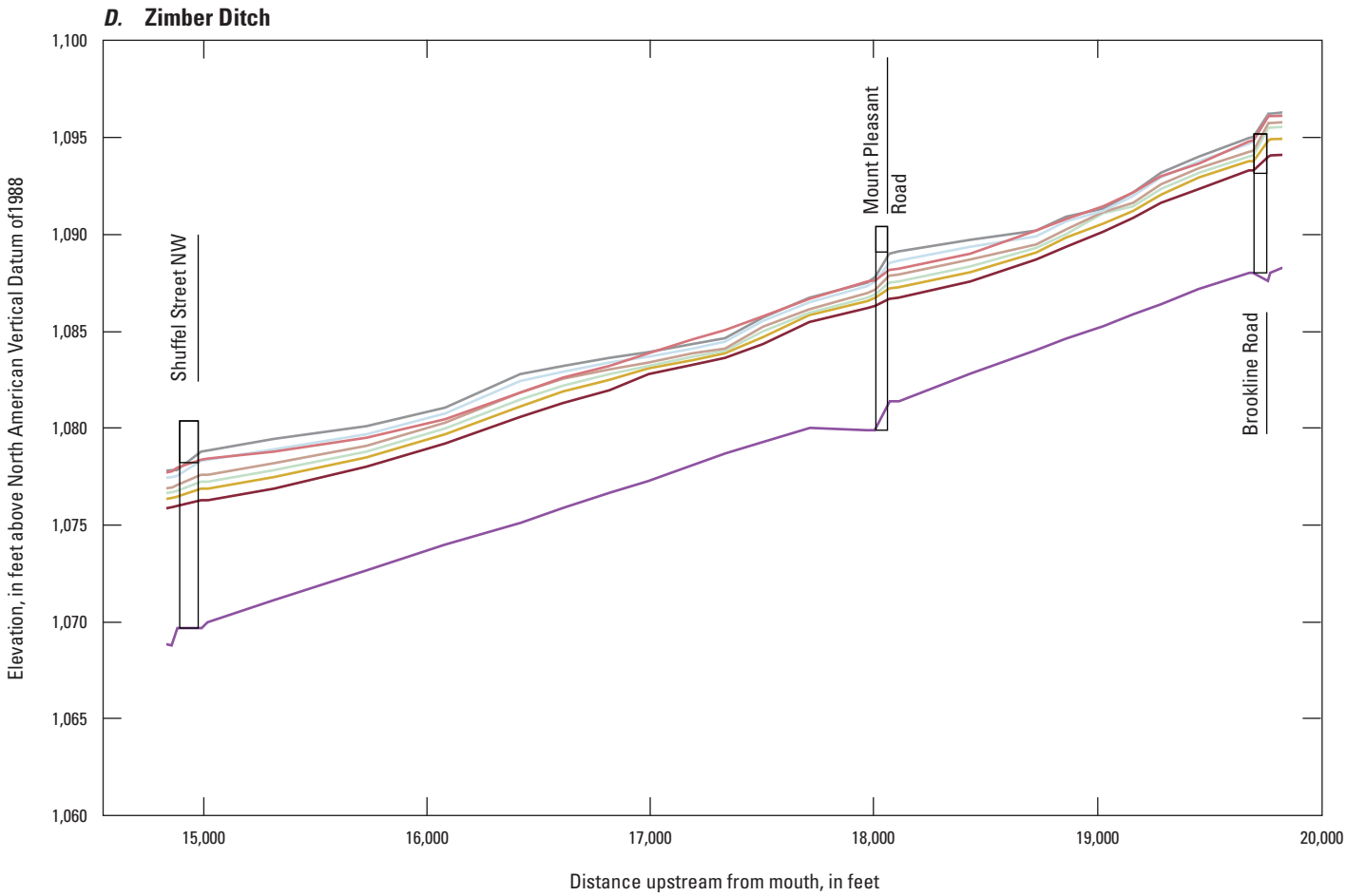
Minimum channel elevation
10-percent annual exceedance probability
4-percent annual exceedance probability
2-percent annual exceedance probability
1-percent annual exceedance probability
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability
0.2-percent annual exceedance probability
Regulatory floodway
Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.14. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Zimber Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued



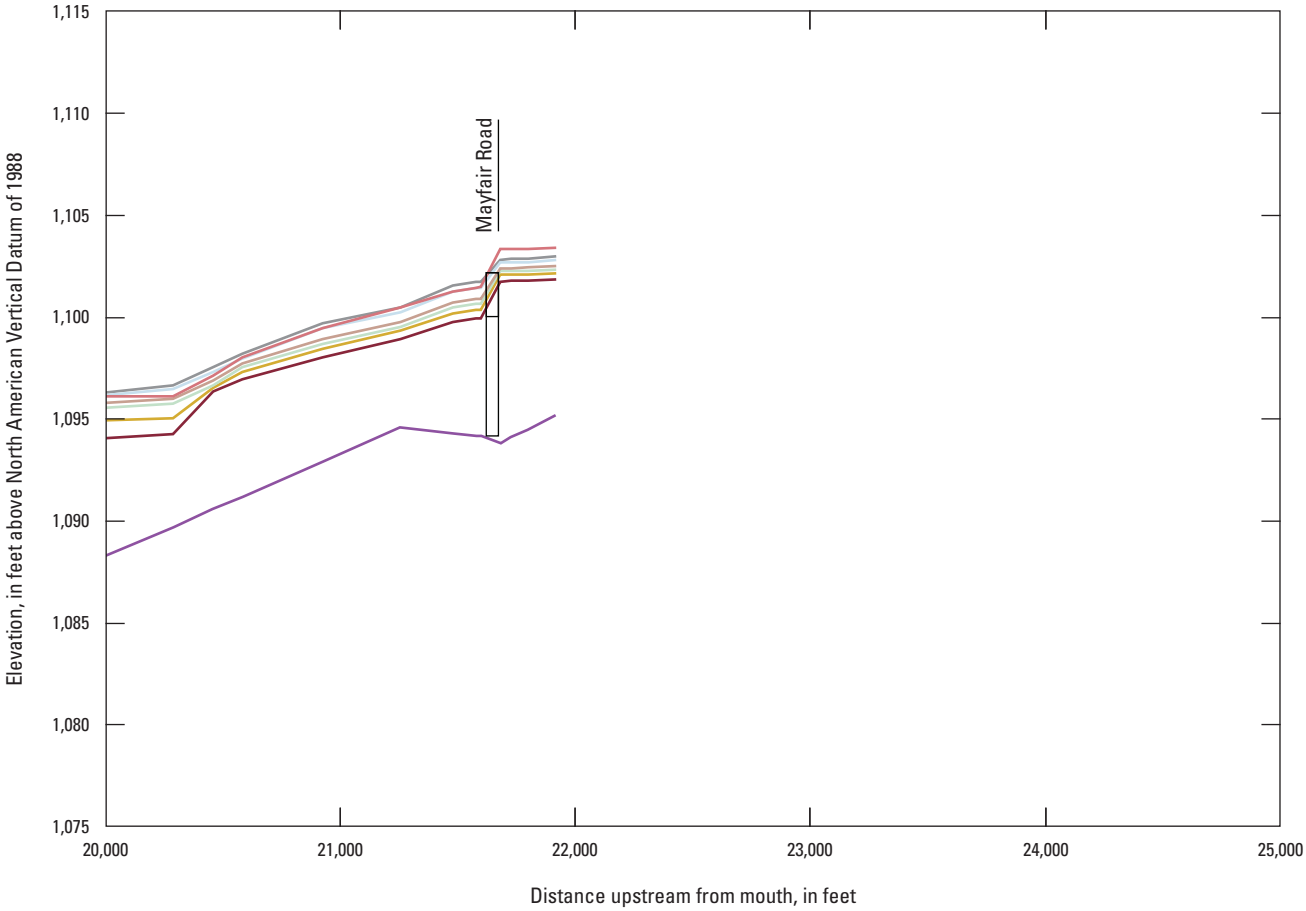
EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation
10-percent annual exceedance probability
4-percent annual exceedance probability
2-percent annual exceedance probability
1-percent annual exceedance probability
1-percent plus annual exceedance probability
0.2-percent annual exceedance probability
Regulatory floodway
Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.14. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Zimber Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued

E. **Zimber Ditch**



EXPLANATION

[The 1-percent plus flood elevation is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (2019a) as a flood elevation derived by using streamflows that include the average predictive error for the regression equation streamflow calculation for the Flood Risk study. This error is then added to the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflow to calculate the new 1-percent plus streamflow. In the case of this study, the average predictive error for the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood is 38 percent. Therefore, the 1-percent plus annual exceedance probability flood streamflows were calculated to be 138 percent of the 1-percent annual exceedance probability flood streamflows]

Minimum channel elevation

10-percent annual exceedance probability

4-percent annual exceedance probability

2-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent annual exceedance probability

1-percent plus annual exceedance probability

0.2-percent annual exceedance probability

Regulatory floodway

Hydraulic structures

Figure 3.14. Computed water-surface profiles for flood events with annual exceedance probabilities of 10-, 4-, 2-, 1-, and 0.2-percent and 1-percent plus for Zimber Ditch, Stark County, Ohio.—Continued