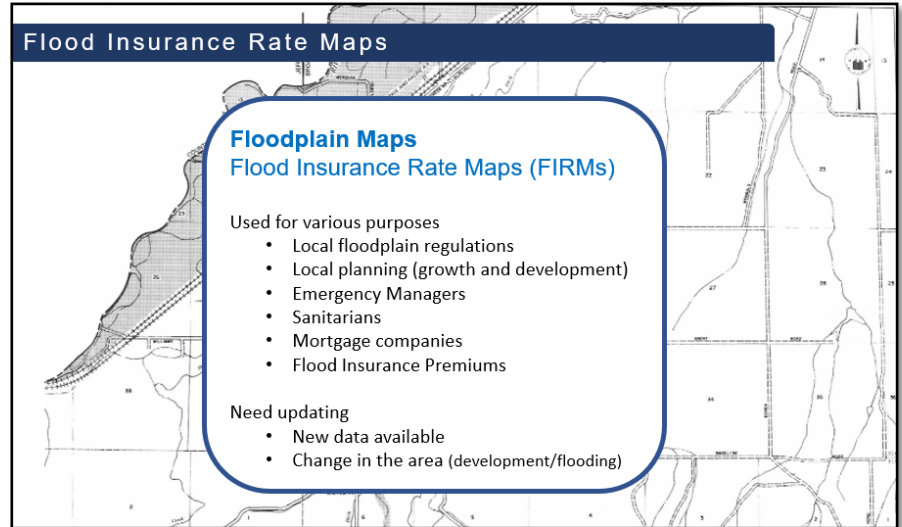


2022 Floodplain Mapping Project

What are floodplain maps?

Floodplain maps help identify risk, and in turn that helps keep people and property out of harm's way. Floodplain mapping projects are a coordinated effort with the state, county, city, and FEMA to identify and reduce flood risk. What these maps show is what is called the 100-year flood event. A better way to think of this is not in terms of years, it's the flood event that has a 1% chance of occurring in any given year.



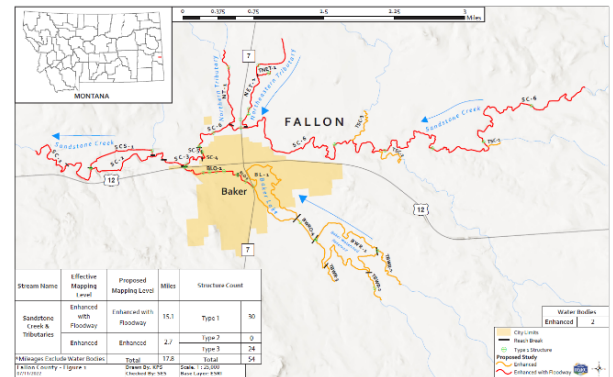
Floodplain maps are called Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). They are used for various purposes in the community. Maps need periodic updating due to high flood events, new data that can improve the accuracy, or if there has been substantial development in the area.

History of floodplain maps in County and City:

Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBMs) were originally produced in 1975 for the City of Baker. Flood study work completed by the SCS in 1985 was incorporated into FIRMs issued to the city and county in 1988. There have been some revisions to the maps over the years, including two LOMRs (2013 and 2018) that were completed in the county and part of the city. No other revisions or updates have occurred to the FIRMs since 1988.

2022 Flood Study:

This project will conduct new floodplain mapping studies on 15.1 miles of enhanced with floodway tributaries, 10.9 of those miles are on Sandstone Creek. New floodplain mapping studies will also be done on 2.7 miles of enhanced tributaries along with 5.1 shoreline miles. The overall project covers 17.8 miles of updated floodplain mapping. Funding includes all of the field survey, base map preparation, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses, and floodplain mapping for the county.



Estimated Project Timeline

Fallon County & City of Baker
Floodplain Maps Update



*Timeframes are estimated and may change during the project

2022	2023-2024	2024	2025-2026	2026-2027
Measurements are made of the topography around the river, along with any culverts, bridges, and road crossings. LIDAR uses an airplane to collect ground elevation over a large area, and ground survey supplements the airborne data. Flood flow data determine how much water there will be in a river during a flood event.	The elevation and survey data are combined with the flood flow data to determine where the water will go when it overflows the channel and how far it will spread out. The area shown to be underwater and at high risk is mapped as the regulatory floodplain.	Draft data is delivered to the communities. Public open houses will be conducted for landowners to review the information.	FEMA Preliminary Maps are produced and ready for public review and comment period. A second public open house is usually conducted to review the information. 90-day official comment & appeal period held.	FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps finalized.
Data gathering	Engineering and floodplain modeling	Draft Data available public review	Preliminary Data public comment and appeal period	Flood Insurance Rate Maps become effective
Flood Study Conducted 4 steps of a flood study: 1) Survey & LIDAR 3) Hydraulics (engineering) 2) Hydrology (flood flow) 4) Mapping (delineation)		Public Review 2 public open houses are usually held during this time. Once at draft map stage and again at preliminary map stage. During this time public comments are encouraged. There will be an official 90-day appeal period after the maps become preliminary. Resiliency and Mitigation efforts Once new maps become effective the community can determine what mitigation efforts it would like to pursue to reduce flood risks.		

Outreach & Engagement:

DNRC will develop a project website for the project that can be used to keep the public informed. DNRC will post information on the project (timelines, figures, completed reports throughout the project), upcoming meeting information & materials. At draft data stage a public viewer will be developed and posted.

Community project support:

In conjunction with the new flood study there are things that the county and town will be asked to help with.

- Providing jurisdictional information (i.e newly annexed areas for the town)
- Provide historic flood information (photos, GIS data)
- At draft data stage the community will send post cards or letters to all affected landowners (list to be provided by DNRC) inviting them to attend a public open house meeting
- Schedule and arrange venue for a joint (county, town, DNRC) public open house
- Prior to the appeal period DNRC will provide a template press release, we ask that the community share these with the local media

Mitigation Plan:

If the county is in the process of updating the county hazard mitigation plan, support for project planning can be provided in conjunction with the new flood study.