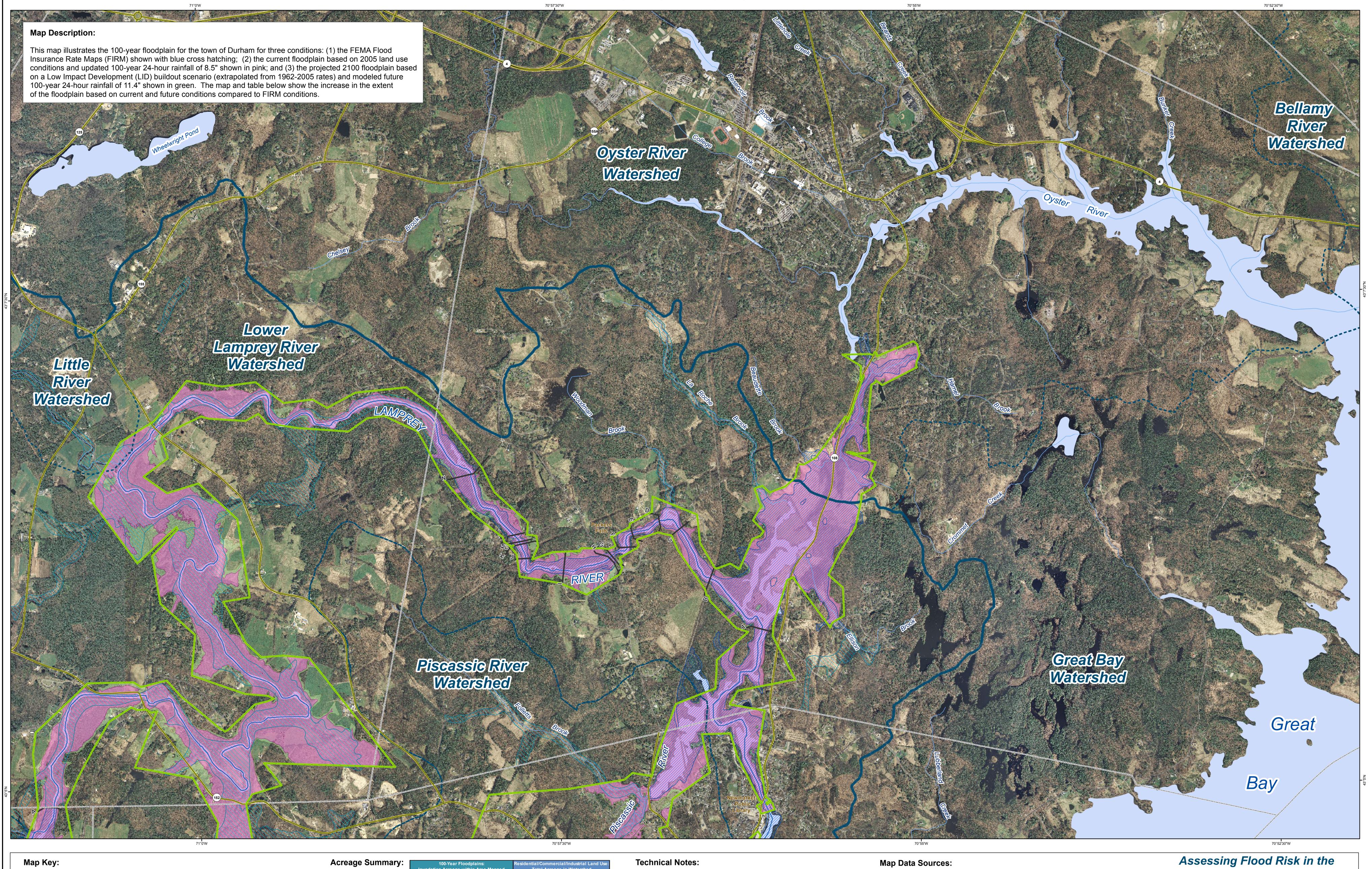
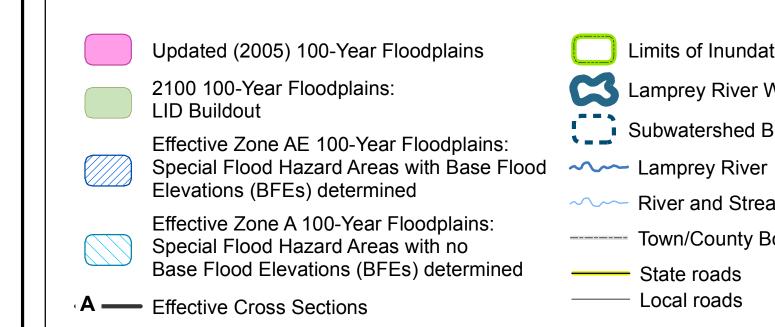
University of New Hampshire

100-Year Floodplains in the Lamprey River Watershed: Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), Updated (2005) Conditions, and 2100 LID Buildout Durham Panel





site: <u>http://100yearfloods.org</u>

Limits of Inundation Mapping Lamprey River Watershed Boundary Subwatershed Boundaries ~ River and Stream Networks 16,752 * Table includes acreage of flooding in bypass over the Oyster River in Durham.

---- Town/County Bounds

State roads

—— Local roads

Figures showing the surface water elevations and water discharge at each cross section

for each scenario can be viewed in a separate document available on the project web

undation Acreage within Area Mapped Total Acreage in Watershed Buildout Conditions

The updated and projected floodplains were modeled using FEMA approved methodologies (watershed hydrology using the US Army Corps of Engineers [USACE] Hydrologic Engineering Center Hydrologic Modeling System [HEC-HMS]; hydraulic analysis using the USACE Hydrologic Engineering Center River Analysis System [HEC-RAS]). The hydraulic model included 262 river cross sections: 115 sections from the original FIS dataset, 46 sections from recent field survey and other analyses, 101 additional sections and extended embankment elevations generated from 2011 LiDAR imagery (2-meter digital elevation model, 15cm vertical root mean square error). Reaches without surveyed cross-sections (Piscassic River and Moonlight Brook) used topography generated by LiDAR, and assumed channel geometry. The 100-year 24-hour rainfall depth for the period: (1) from 1938-2010 (8.5") derived from the Northeast Regional Climate Center (http://www.precip.net); (2) up to 2100 (11.4") derived from the largest 24-hour rainfall event from downscaled model output from four global climate models.

Future land use extrapolated from 1962-2005 historical buildout rates, current zoning, and Conventional or

The effective FIRM base flood elevations based on NAVD29 datum; the 2005, 2050, and 2100 base flood elevations based on the NAVD88 datum. While this map is not a legally binding document, federal and state guidance encourages the use of the most current information available to support community-based planning and zoning. A detailed analysis of legal issues associated with using this map (or others in this series), written by the Vermont Law School, is available at the project web sites listed below. Legal FEMA effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)

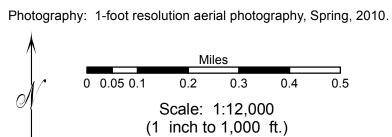
More project information and maps are available at: http://www.granit.unh.edu/MapLibrary/ProjectMaps or http://100yearfloods.org Detailed methodology is also described in: Scholz, A. 2011. Consequences of Changing Climate and Land Use to 100-Year Flooding in the Lamprey River Watershed of New Hampshire. MS Civil Engineering, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH.

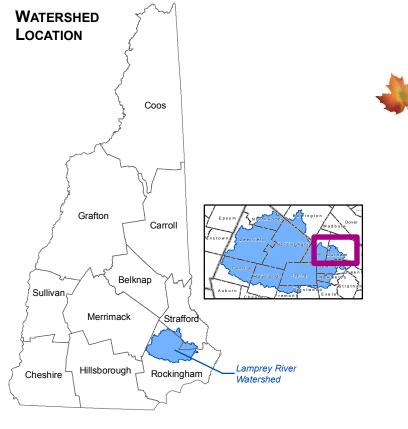
maps are available online at: http://www.granit.unh.edu/dfirms

Updated 100-year floodplains: Data from NOAA/CICEET funded proposal "Assessing the Risk of 100-year Freshwater Floods in the Lamprey River Watershed of New Hampshire Resulting from Changes in Climate and Land Use", C. Wake, Principal Investigator.

Effective Zones/Special Flood Hazard Areas: Effective DFIRM panels for Rockingham and Strafford Counties, May 17, 2005. Surface Water: NH National Hydrography Dataset, April 2007. Watersheds: NH Department of Environmental Services,

Topography: National Elevation Dataset, 10-meter resolution Digital Elevation Model. Transportation: NH Department of Transportation, April, 2010.





Lamprey River Watershed







Support for this project was provided by the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technologies (CICEET). Map produced June, 2012

For further information about this project, please visit http://100yearfloods.org