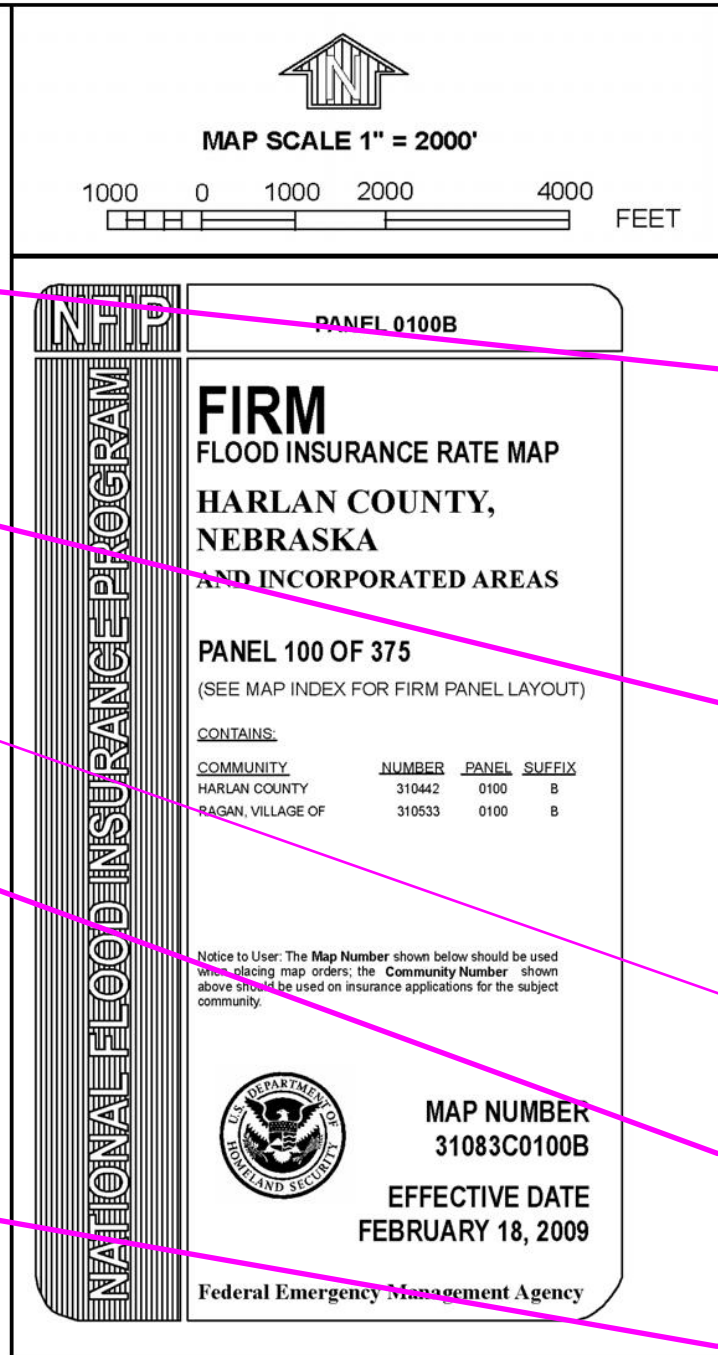
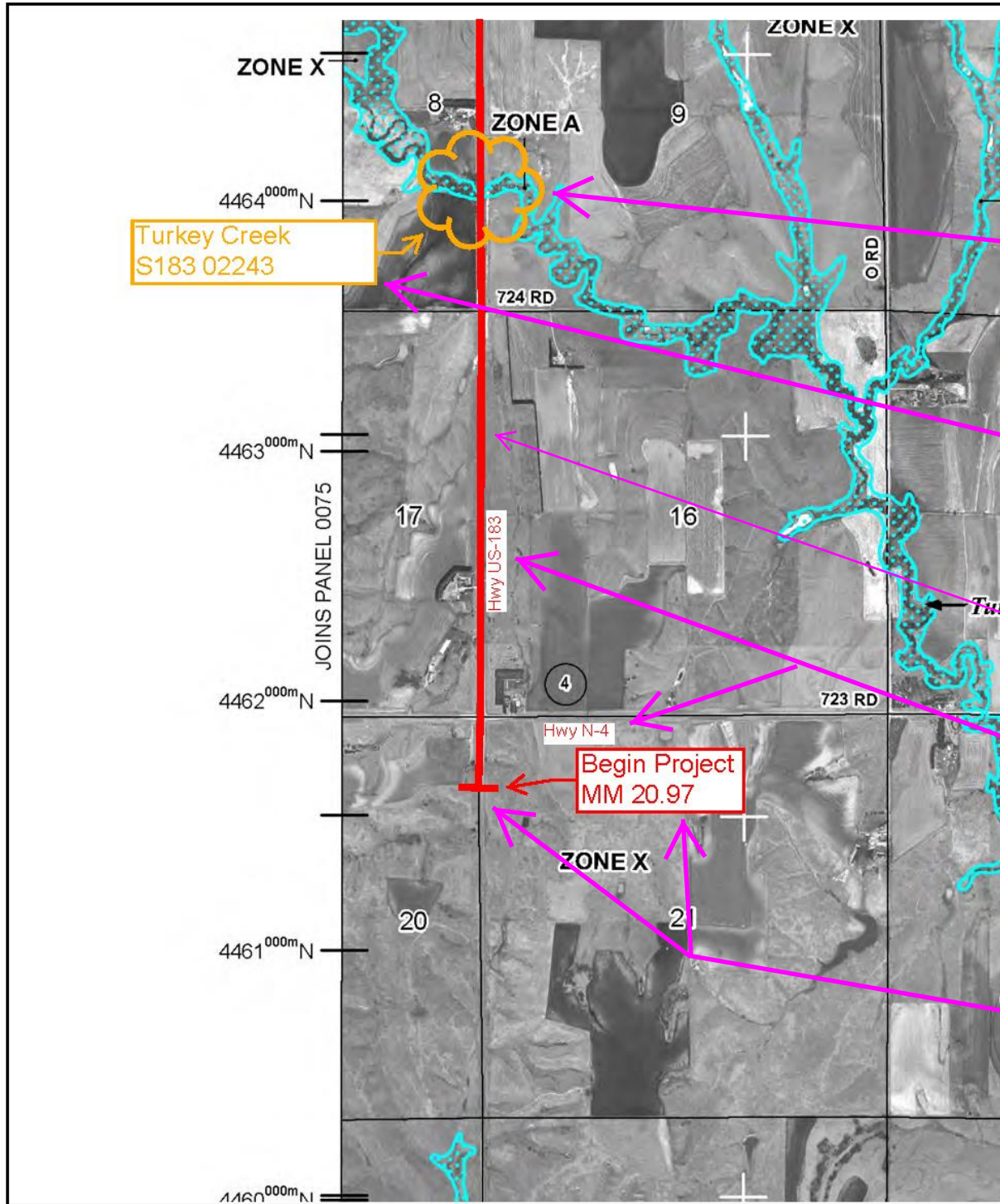


EXAMPLE 1



This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using FIRMette - Desktop version 3.0. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. Further information about National Flood Insurance Program flood hazard maps is available at <http://www.msc.fema.gov/>.

Mapping must show the ENTIRE PROJECT LENGTH. Number each FIRMette page as: << PAGE of TOTAL PAGES >>

Mapping must be in the form of FIRMettes generated from one of three methods available free from FEMA. Two which generate the preferred type of FIRMette (shown here): The FIRMette Desktop tool or the on-line "view" button located adjacent to the downloadable MSC FIRM Panels.

Identify each area of floodplain encroachment. Use the "cloud" line style format, thickened weight (2 in Adobe Acrobat) and a mustard orange/yellow color. Enclose the entire length/area of floodplain encroached upon by the project. (Certification is based on the Floodplain encroached upon, not by the structures located within the floodplain.)

Identify each Floodplain encroachment using the format:
Waterbody Name
Location Identifier
(optional: culvert size and shape, or other secondary identifier)
Location Identifier for bridge sized structures is the Bridge Number. For all others it is Section - Township - Range: Sec 00 TOON ROOE/W.
The leader, box and text colors must match the color of the floodplain encroachment shape. Vary leader weight to provide visible connection.

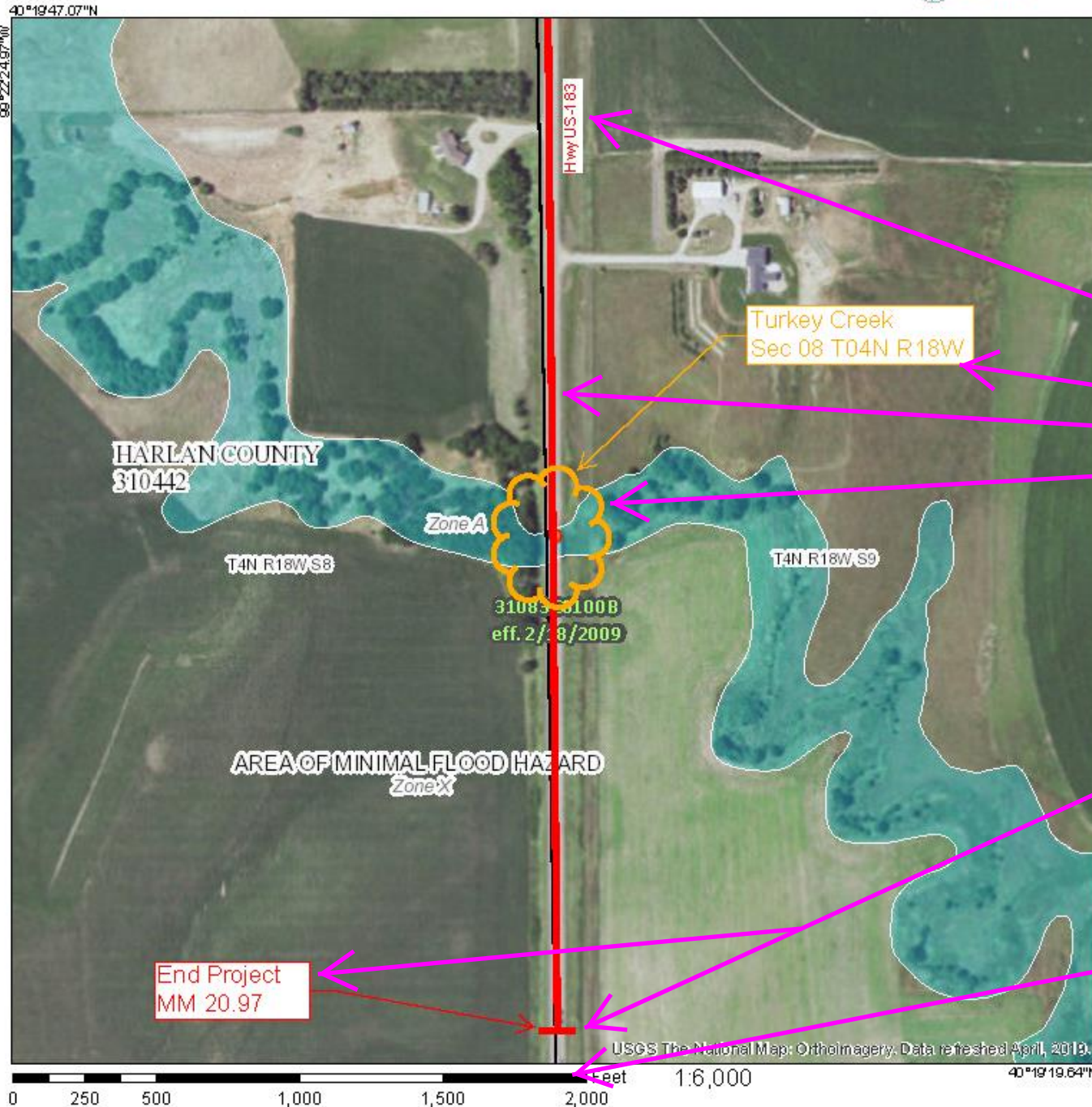
Trace the entire project route through the FIRMettes. If route is on new alignment, provide your best approximation of the route. Line weight and color by preference are Medium Weight (3 in Adobe Acrobat) and Red.

Label all State Highways on the FIRMette. Labels must be readily visible and not obscure important features. The FEMA map labels are not acceptable replacements for labeling, even if they are correct.

Identify the ends of the project. The highway tracing line should end in a perpendicular line (Adobe line end style "butt" shown here), and a leader with text box labeling it. Identify end points with: "Begin Project", "Stop Project", "Resume Project", and "End Project". Provide the highway reference post number in decimal format and labeled MM (mile maker).

EXAMPLE 2

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend 4 of 4

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, AD, AP
		With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone O
OTHER AREAS		Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
		Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary
		Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS		Digital Data Available
		No Digital Data Available
		Unmapped

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

Mapping must be in the form of FIRMettes generated from one of three methods available free from FEMA. A third method - The Print Map tool on FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer - generates an accepted type of FIRMette shown here.

The ENTIRE PROJECT EXTENT must be shown in the FIRMette mapping.
Number each FIRMette page as:
<< PAGE of TOTAL PAGES >>

Project route is traced through the mapping. Highway is labeled. Floodplain encroachment is identified and labeled.

Identify the ends of the project. The highway tracing line should end in a perpendicular line (Adobe line end style "butt" shown here), and a leader with text box labeling it. Identify end points with: "Begin Project", "Stop Project", "Resume Project", and "End Project". Provide the highway reference post number in decimal format and labeled MM (mile marker).

All FIRMettes and State Minimum Standards maps must have a North Arrow and Scale Bar.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 2/27/2020 at 9:09:39 AM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

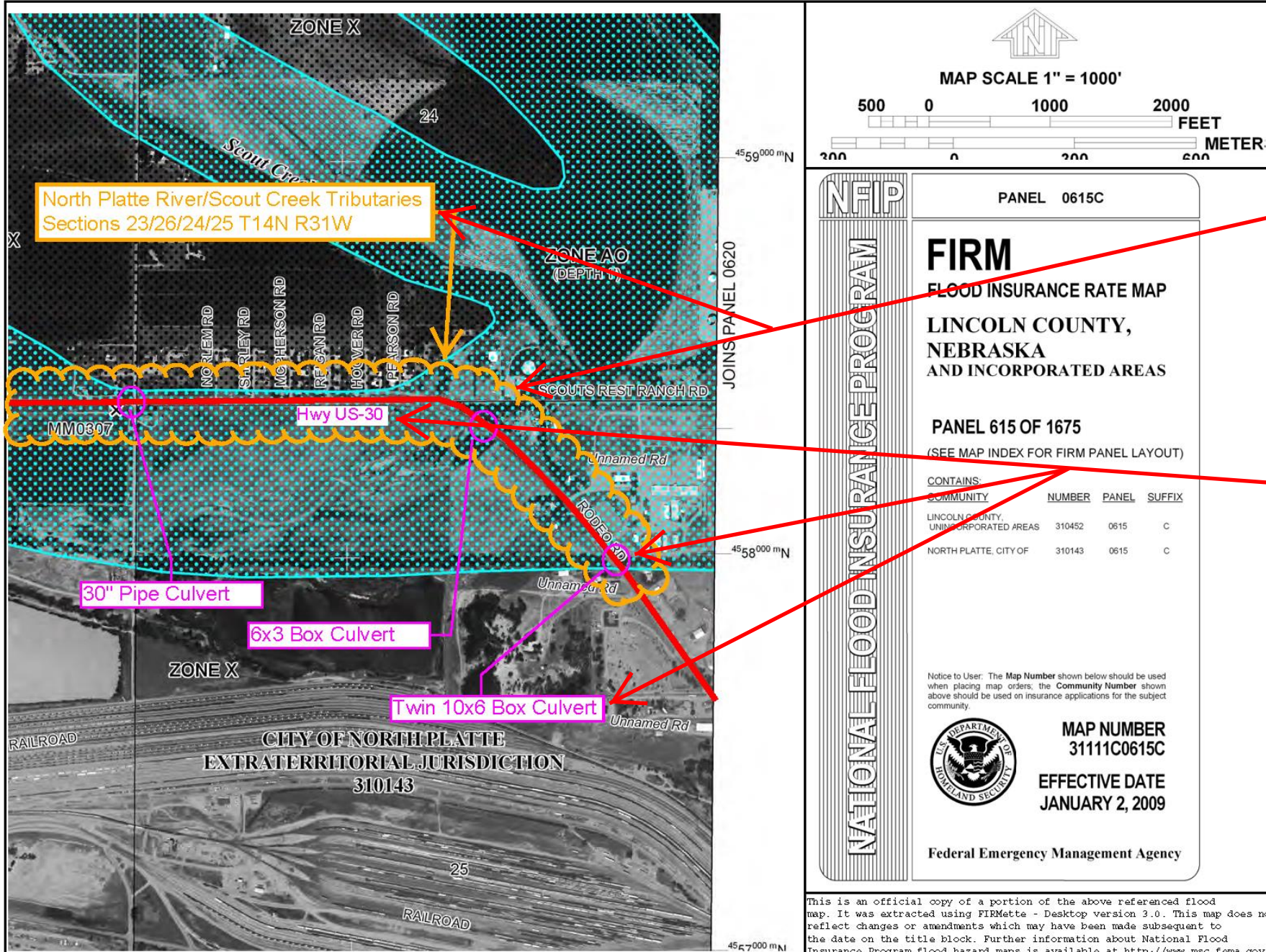
EXAMPLE 3

4 of 5

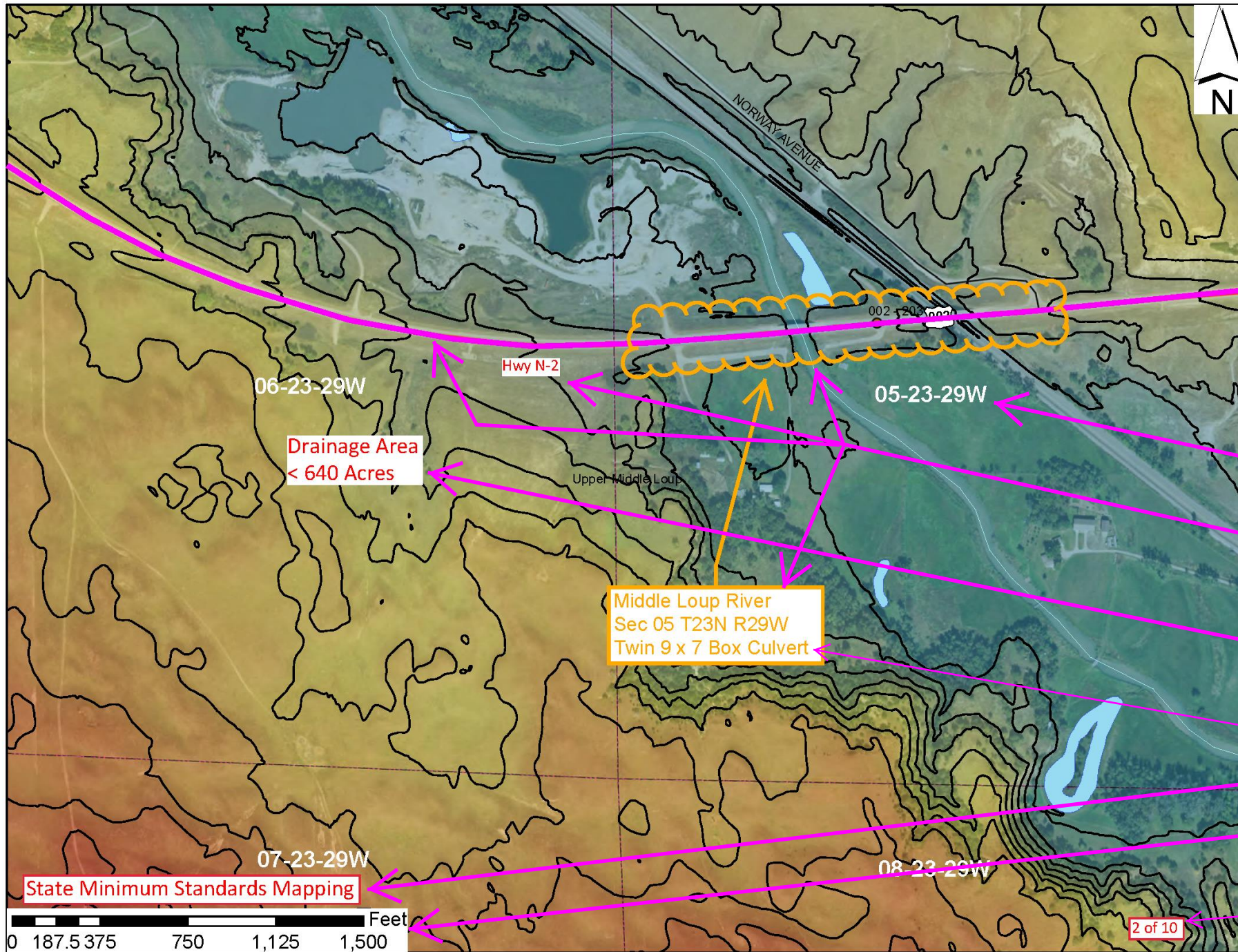
Number each FIRMette page as:
 << PAGE of TOTAL PAGES >>
 (Note "Informational" color for this FIRMette was purple).

Identify each area of floodplain encroachment.
 Enclose the entire length/area of floodplain encroached upon by the project.
 Certification is based on the Floodplain encroached upon, not by the structures located within the floodplain. (Individual structures were labeled here and brought up in the discussion, but the Certificate of Compliance was for the "North Platte River/Scout Creek Tributaries" floodplain identified in the label.)

Project route is traced through the mapping. Highway is labeled. Additional information (conveyance structures pertinent to the floodplain discussion) also provided.
 Note: "Informational" color for this FIRMette set was selected as purple. All informational items (Hwy Label, Page Numbering, Culvert Labels) used this color for the text, box with leaders, and culvert locator circles.



EXAMPLE 4



All FIRMettes and State Minimum Standards maps must have a North Arrow and Scale Bar.

State Minimum Standards mapping must be done in all locations where FEMA mapping is not available. State Minimum Standards mapping will be done on a scale between 1:6000 (1 inch = 500 feet) and 1:12,000 (1 inch = 1000 feet). The underlying base map must show topographic elevations (either by contour or elevation based coloration), streams/rivers, roadways, Section delineators, and would preferably show a recent underlying aerial. (This map does all of that. The USGS Topographic Quad Maps, properly scaled, meet this requirement.)
 The only acceptable exception to the topographic elevations requirement is with the NeDNR's on-line Floodplain Interactive Map printouts showing Flood Awareness Areas or Preliminary Flood Hazard Layers. Be aware that many unmapped locations do not have these areas or layers.

All State Minimum Standards maps must have Section delineators.

Project route is traced through the mapping. Highway is labeled. Floodplain encroachment is identified and labeled.

Informative labeling helps show that drainage basins were assessed for Minimum State Standards impacts. Informative labeling should be red text with white background for visibility and to distinguish from encroachment labels.

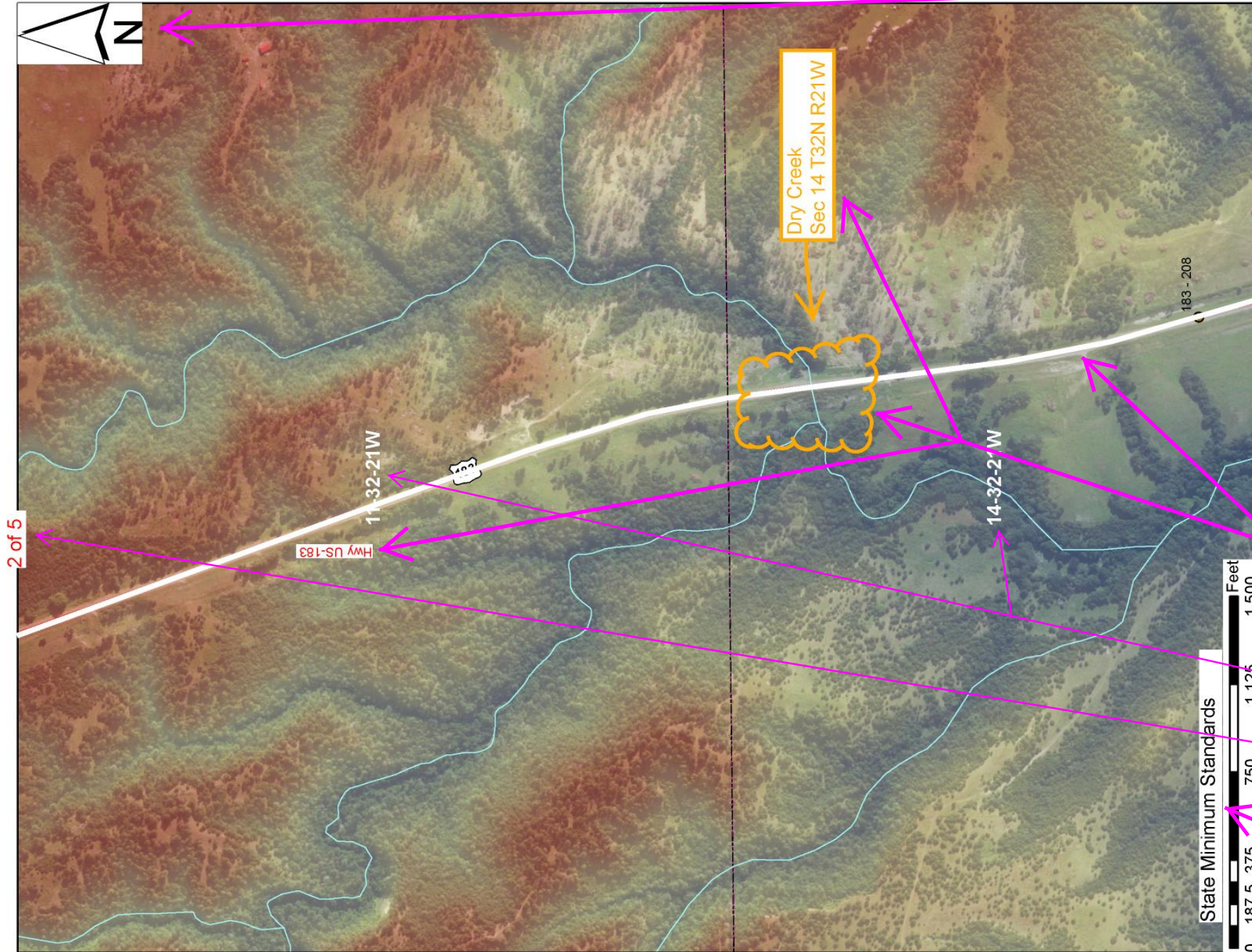
Flood encroachment label includes the optional culvert size and type line.

Identify Map as State Minimum Standards Mapping.

All FIRMettes and State Minimum Standards maps must have a North Arrow and Scale Bar.

Number each FIRMette page as:
 << PAGE of TOTAL PAGES >>

EXAMPLE 5



All FIRMettes and State Minimum Standards maps must have a North Arrow and Scale Bar.

State Minimum Standards mapping must be done in all locations where FEMA mapping is not available. State Minimum Standards mapping will be done on a scale between 1:6000 (1 inch = 500 feet) and 1:12,000 (1 inch = 1000 feet). The underlying base map must show topographic elevations (either by contour or elevation based coloration), streams/rivers, roadways, Section delineators, and would preferably show a recent underlying aerial. (This map uses only the elevation based coloration to help define drainage basins. Contours were too busy and covered too much of the other information to be a useful addition to the map.)

The USGS Topographic Quad Maps, properly scaled, meet these requirements. The only acceptable exception to the topographic elevations requirement is with the NeDNR's on-line Floodplain Interactive Map printouts showing Flood Awareness Areas or Preliminary Flood Hazard Layers. Be aware that many unmapped locations do not have these areas or layers.

Project route is traced through the mapping (red is preferred, but white was used here to differentiate from the red colored highway on the background map). Highway is labeled. Floodplain encroachment is identified and labeled.

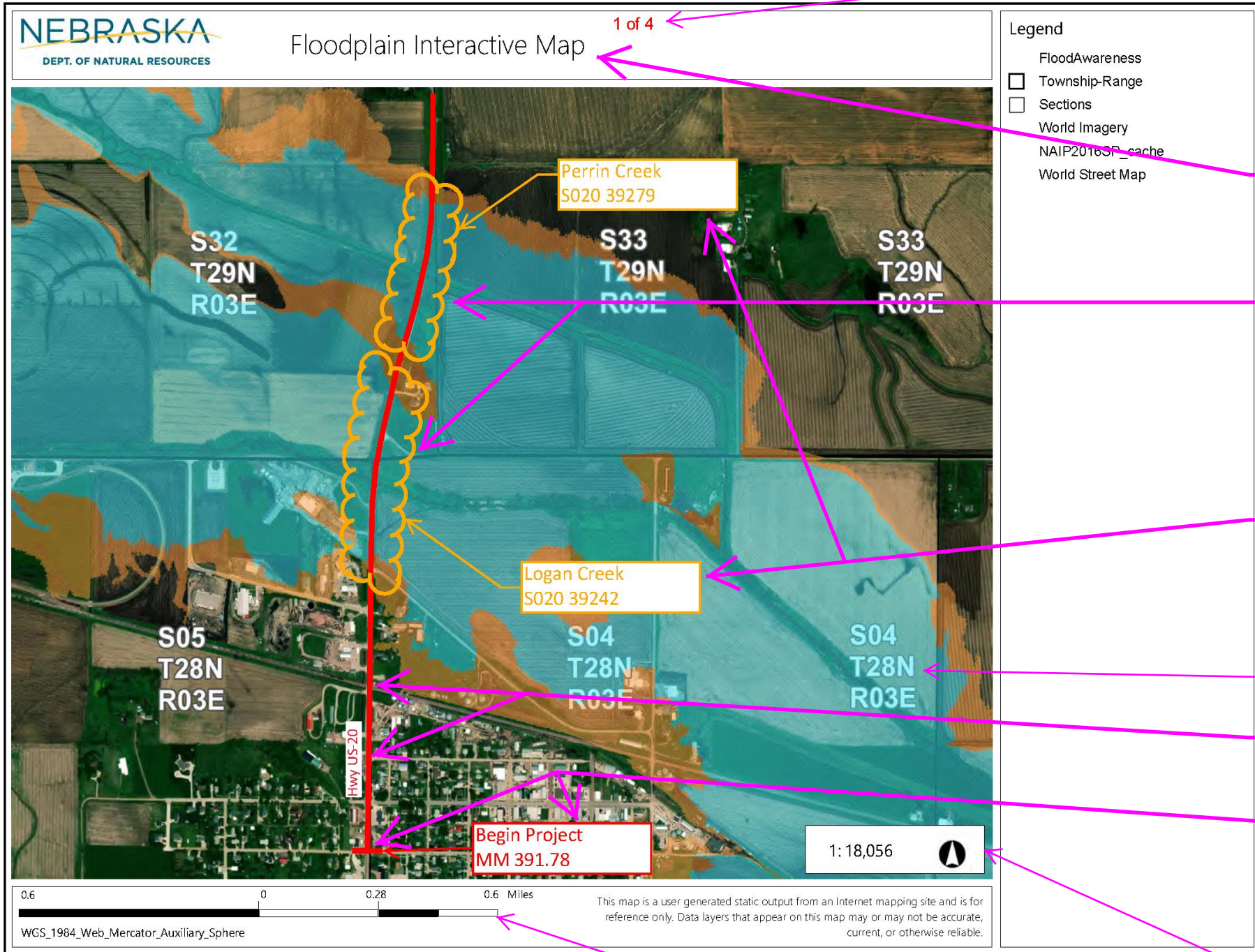
All State Minimum Standards maps must have Section delineators.

Number each FIRMette page as:
<< PAGE of TOTAL PAGES >>

Identify Map as State Minimum Standards Mapping. Informative labels are preferred to be Red Text on White Background.

All FIRMettes and State Minimum Standards maps must have a North Arrow and Scale Bar.

EXAMPLE 6



Number each FIRMette page as: << PAGE of TOTAL PAGES >>

State Minimum Standards mapping must be done in all locations where FEMA mapping is not available. This is a NeDNR on-line Floodplain Interactive Map printout showing Flood Awareness Areas. These are the only acceptable exception to the topographic elevation and scale requirements. (Be aware that many unmapped locations do not have these areas.)

NeDNR's Floodplain Interactive Map self identifies for you, so you do not need to provide a State Minimum Standards Mapping identifier.

Identify each area of floodplain encroachment. Use the "cloud" line style format, thickened weight (2 in Adobe Acrobat) and a mustard orange/yellow color. Enclose the entire length/area of floodplain encroached upon by the project. (Certification is based on the Floodplain encroached upon, not by the structures located within the floodplain.)

Identify each Floodplain encroachment using the format:
 Waterbody Name
 Location Identifier
 (optional: culvert size and shape, or other secondary identifier)
 Location Identifier for bridge sized structures is the Bridge Number. For all others it is Section - Township - Range:
 Sec 00 T00N R00E/W.
 The leader, box and text colors must match the color of the floodplain encroachment shape. Vary leader weight to provide visible connection.

All State Minimum Standards maps must have Section delineators.

Project route is traced through the mapping. Highway is labeled.

Identify the ends of the project. The highway tracing line should end in a perpendicular line (Adobe line end style "butt" shown here), and a leader with text box labeling it. Identify end points with: "Begin Project", "Stop Project", "Resume Project", and "End Project". Provide the highway reference post number in decimal format and labeled MM (mile marker).

All FIRMettes and State Minimum Standards maps must have a North Arrow and Scale Bar. Note that for NDOT SMS mapping purposes the NeDNR's Floodplain Interactive Map prints are to be done only at 1:9,028 or 1:18,056 (seen here) scales.