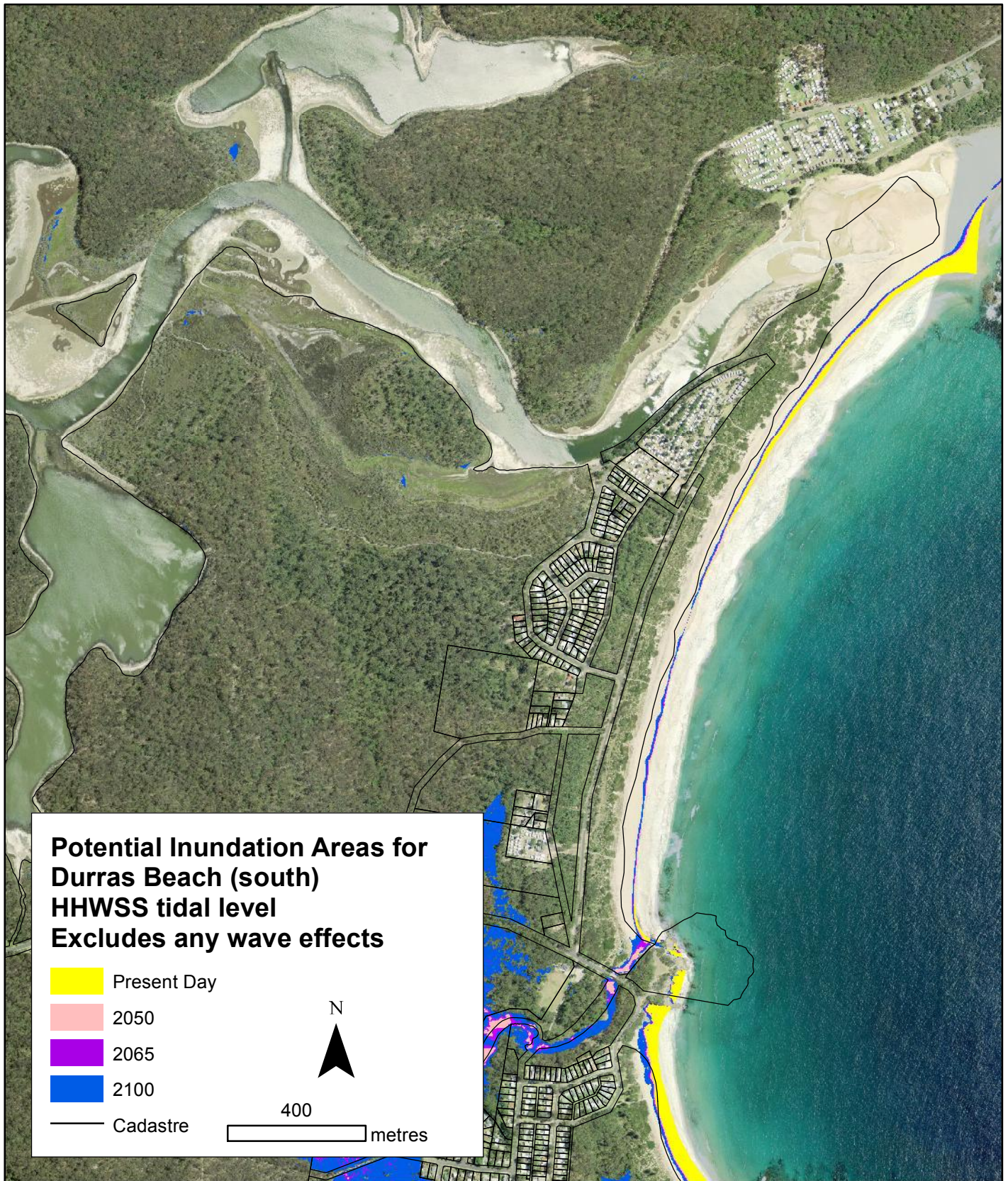
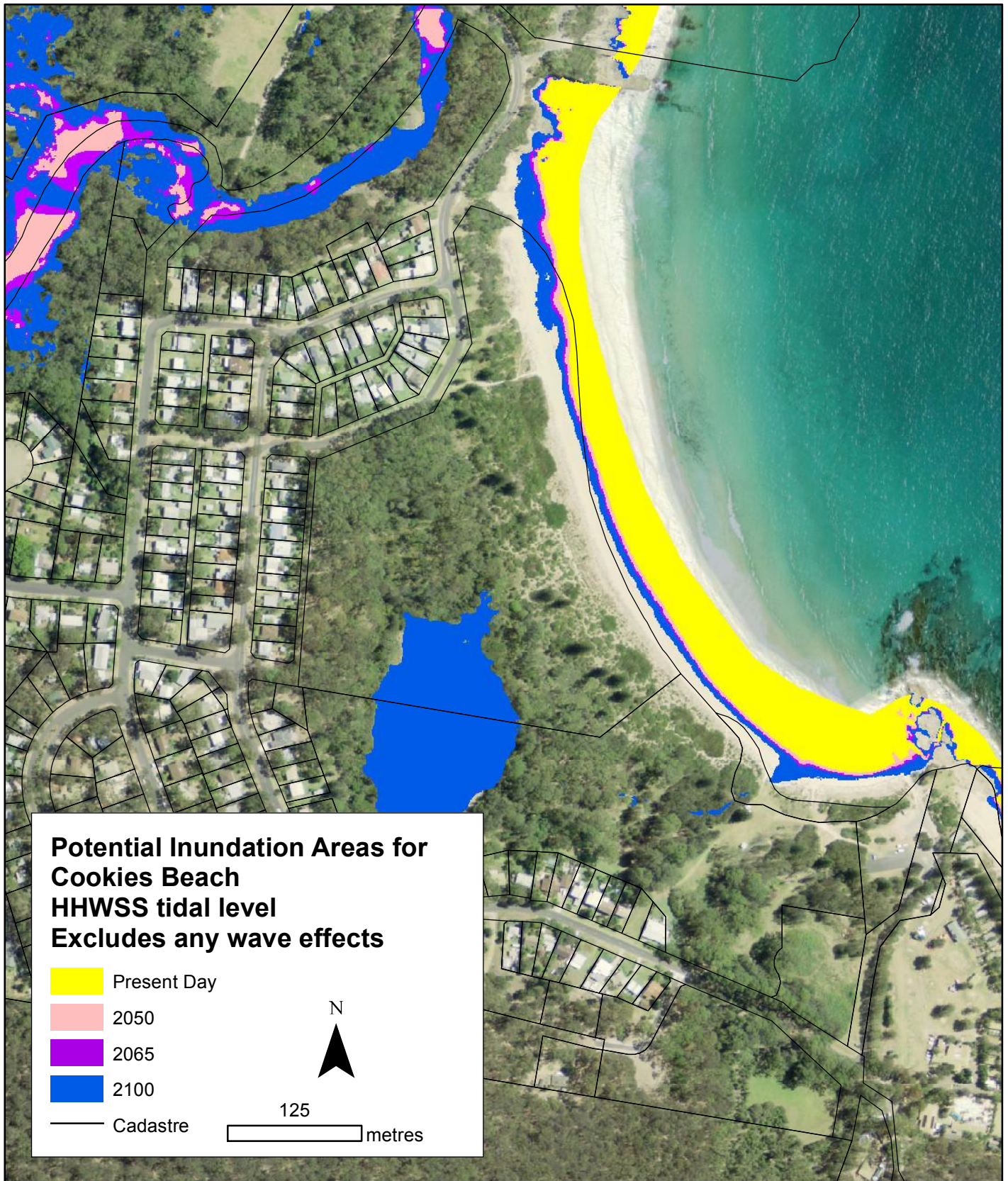


Appendix K: Tidal Inundation Hazard Maps (Excludes Wave Effects)



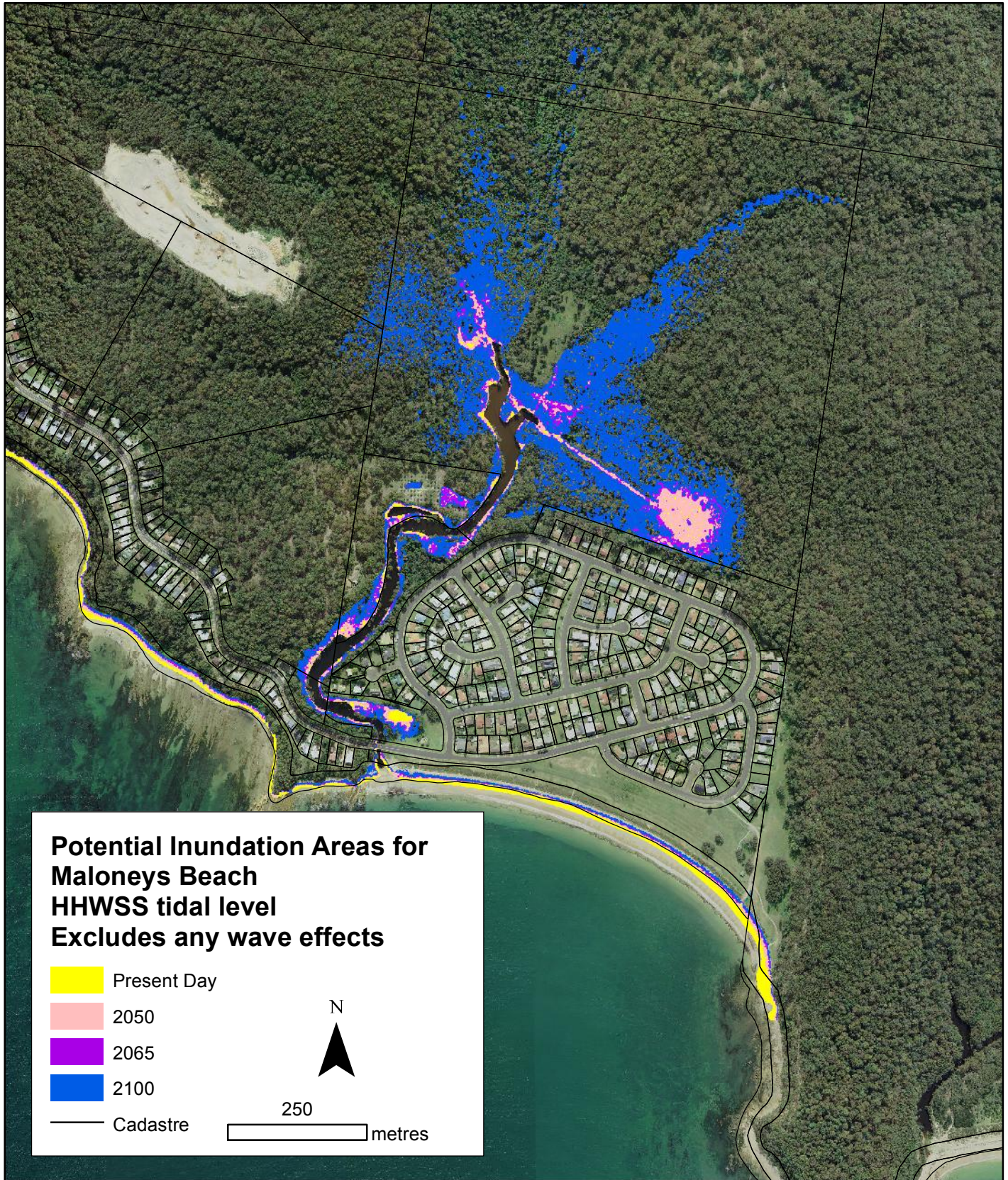
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2011). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2011 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.1



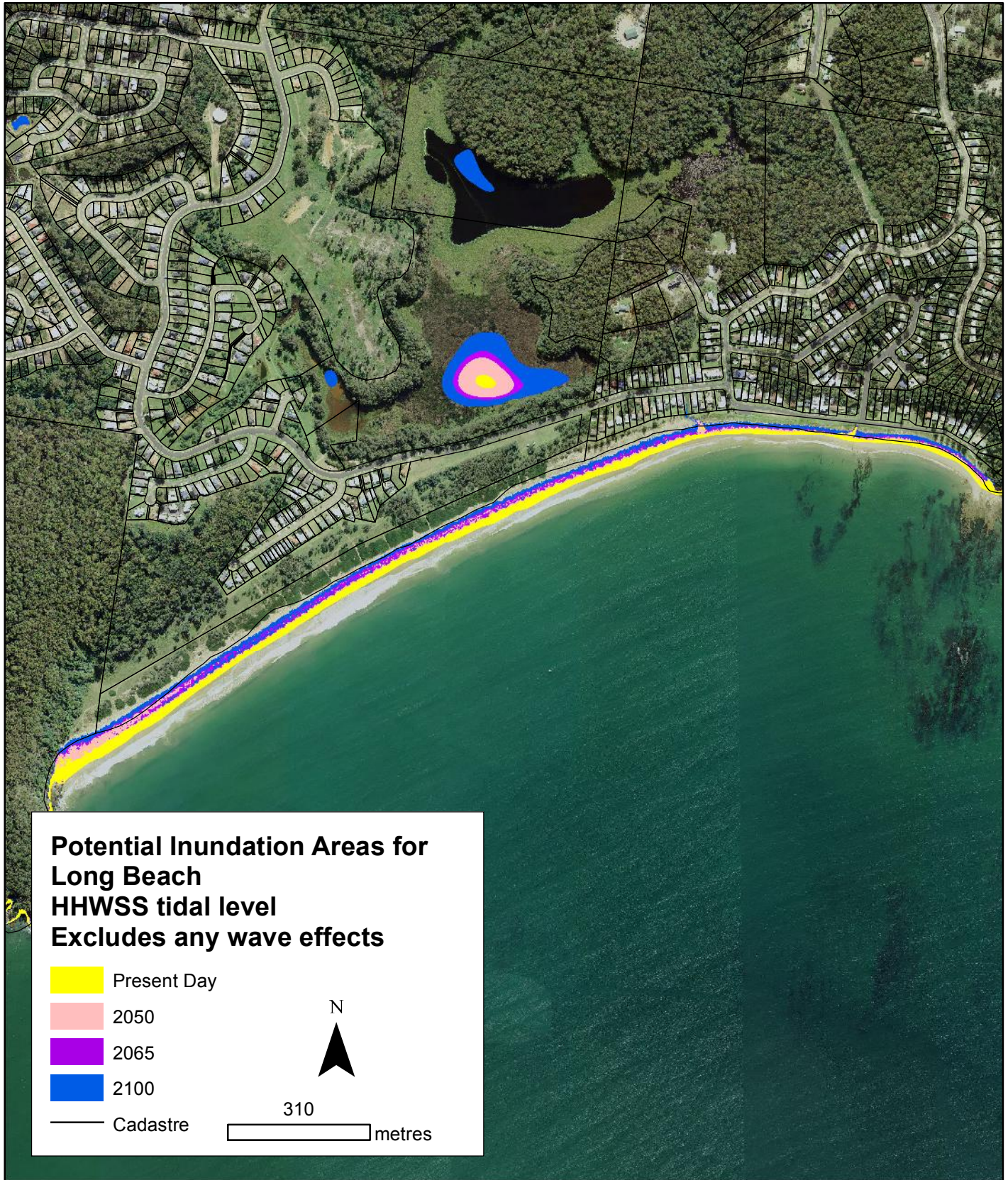
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2011). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2011 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.2



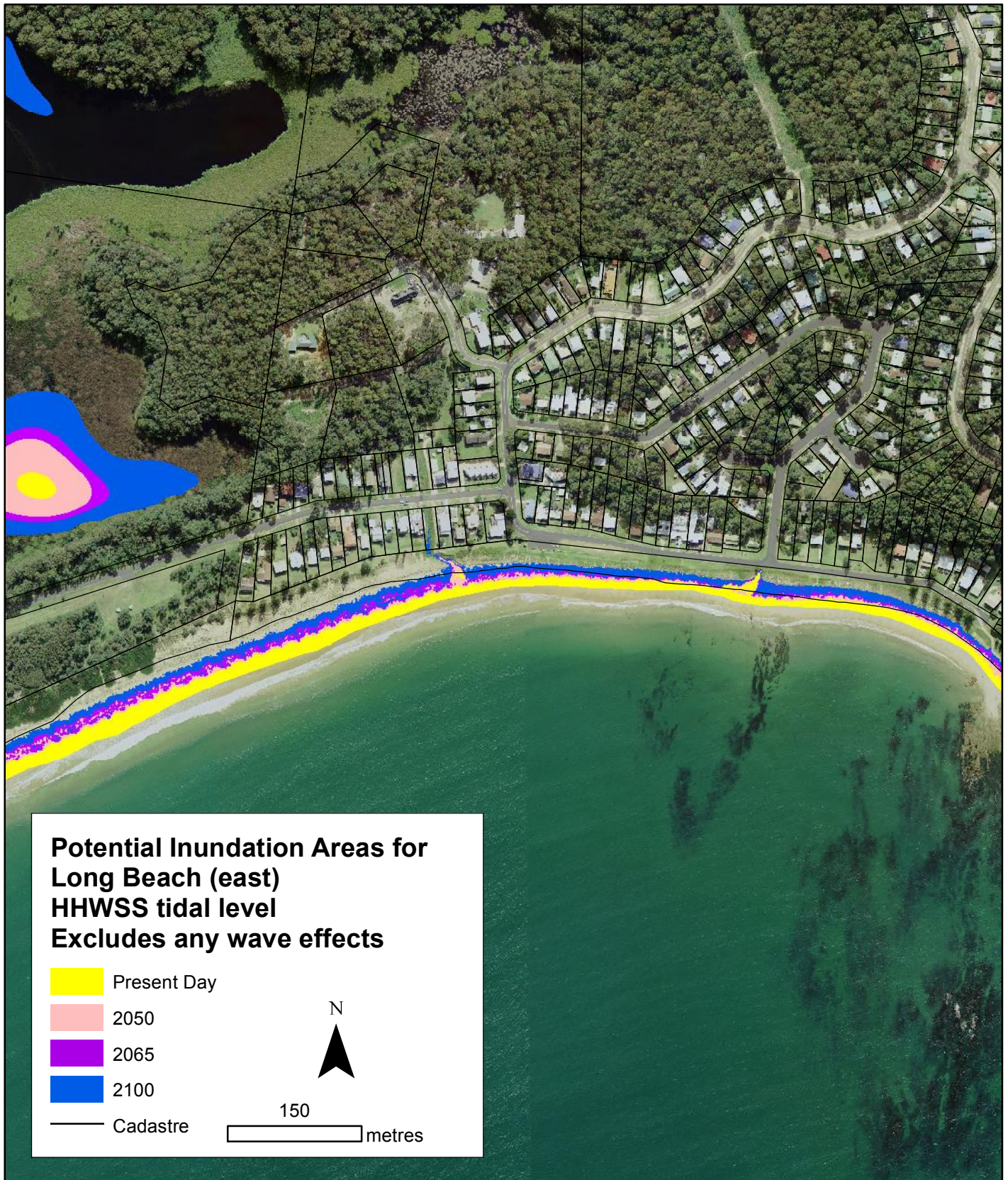
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.3



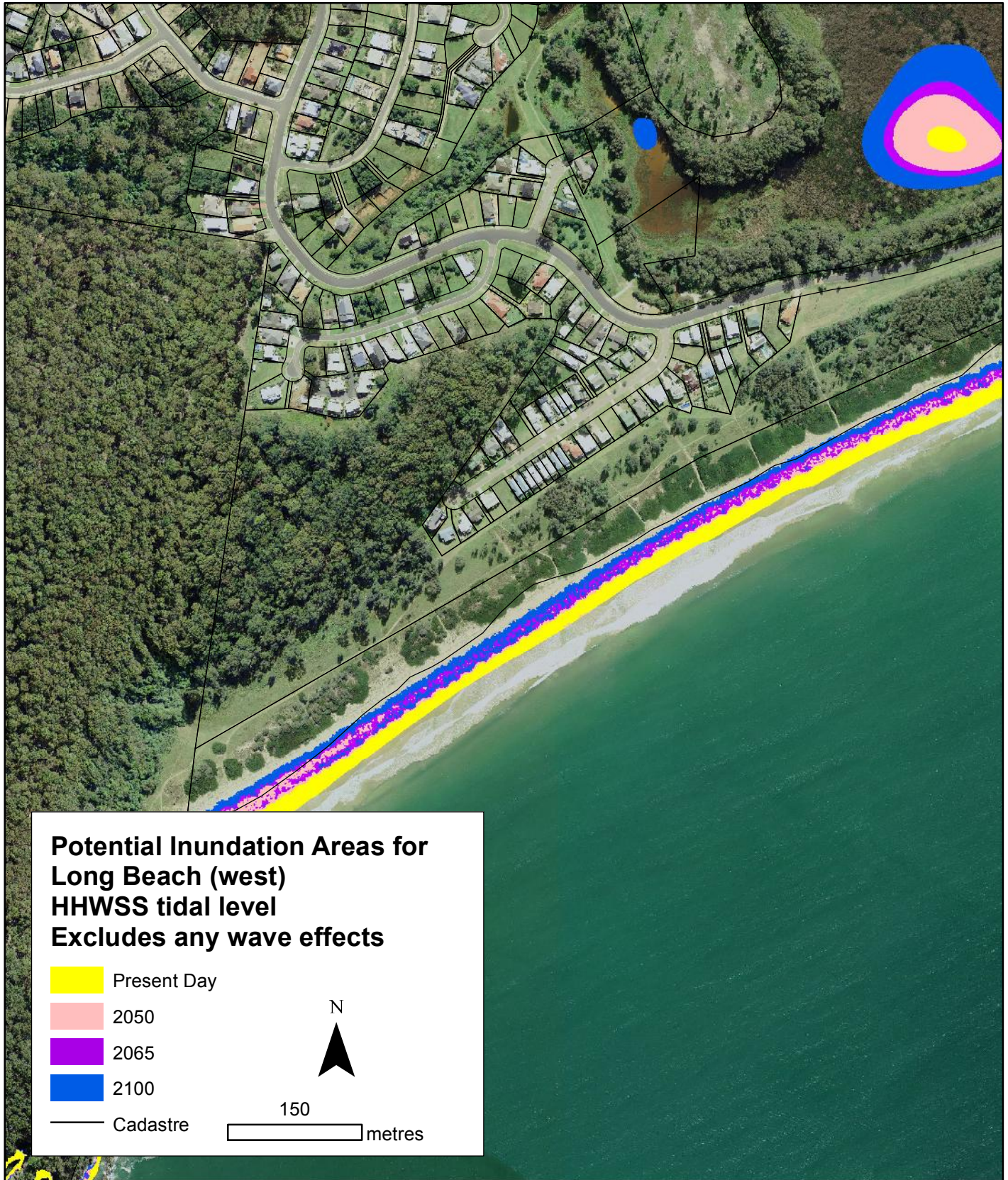
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.4



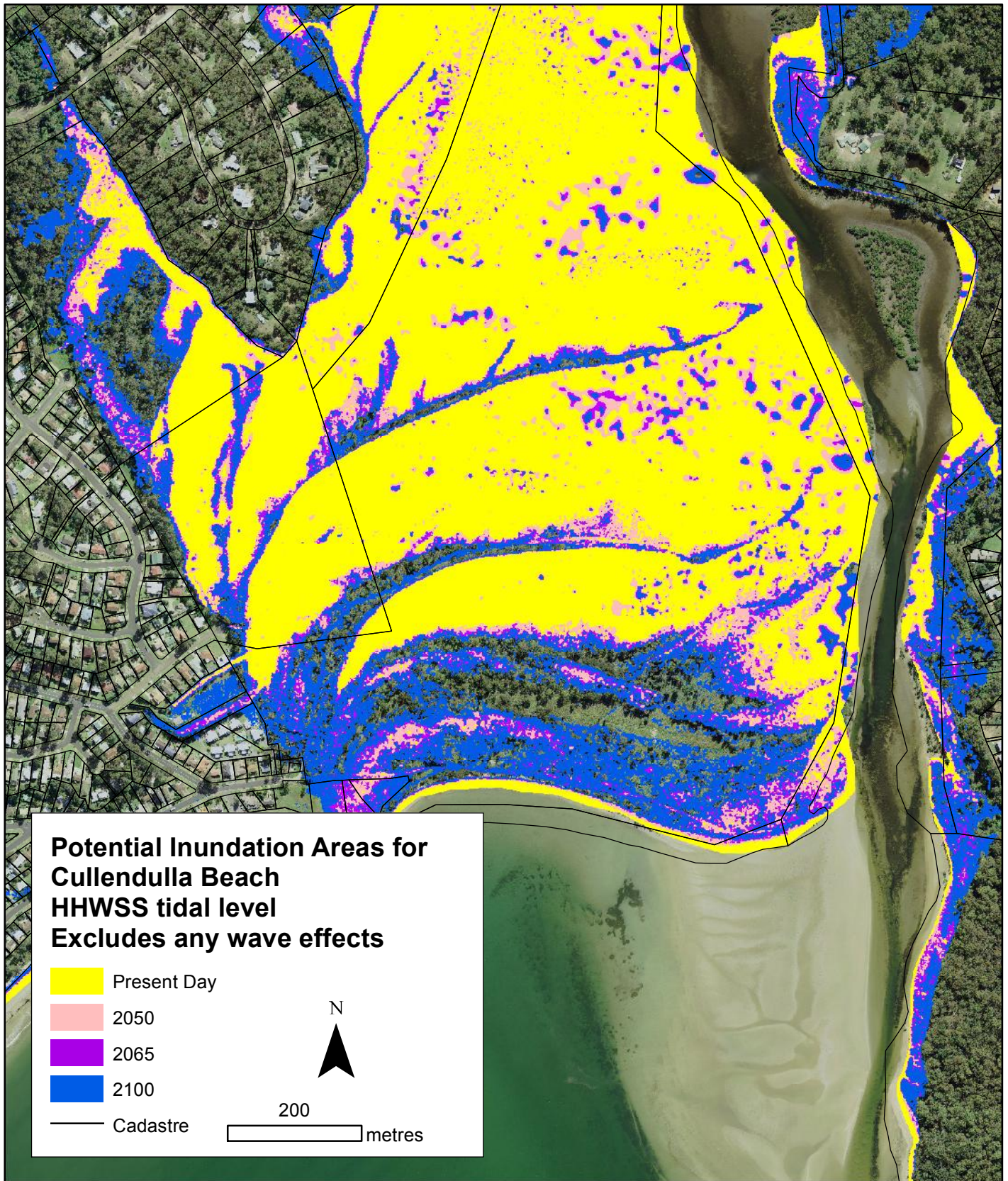
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.5



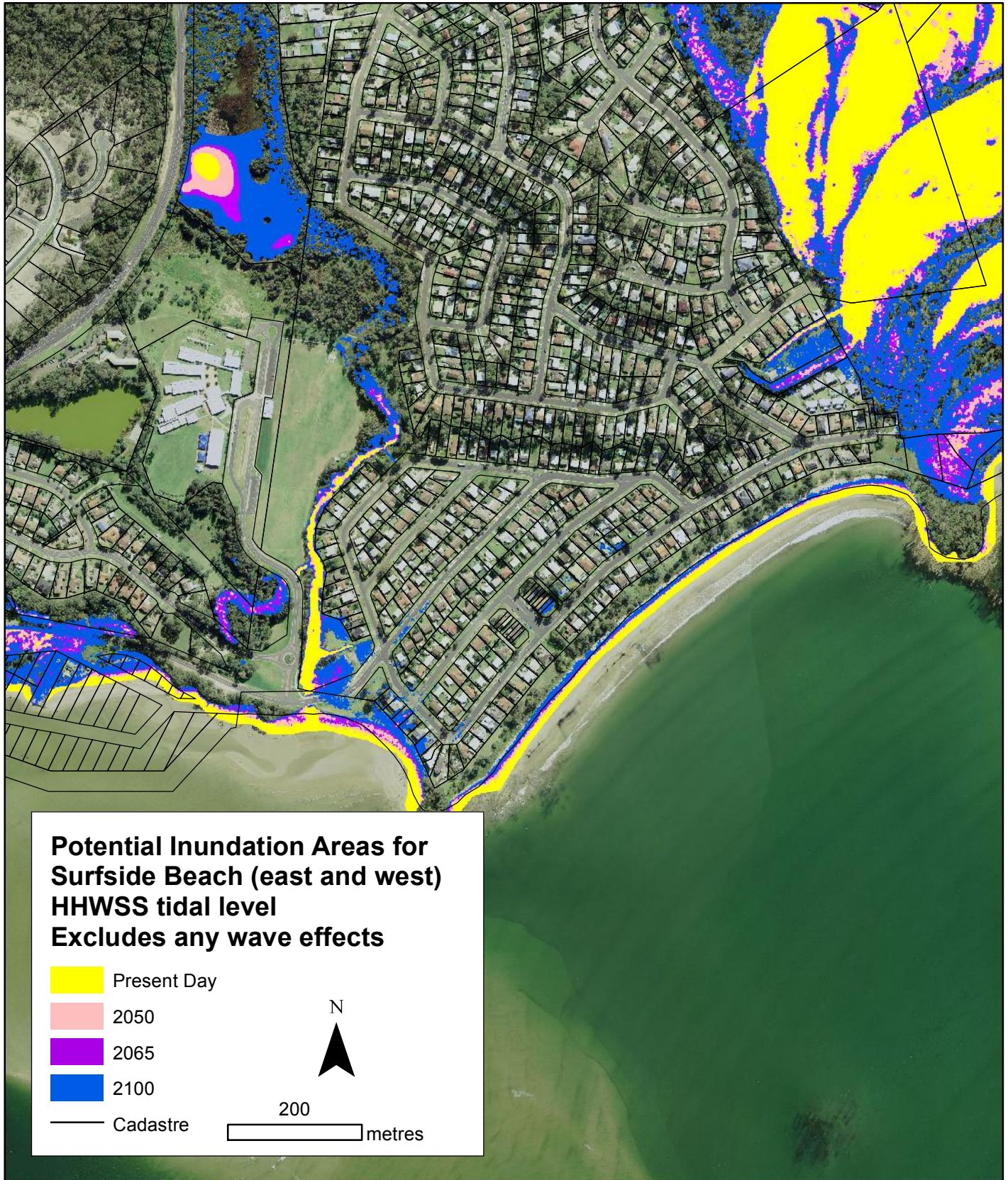
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.6



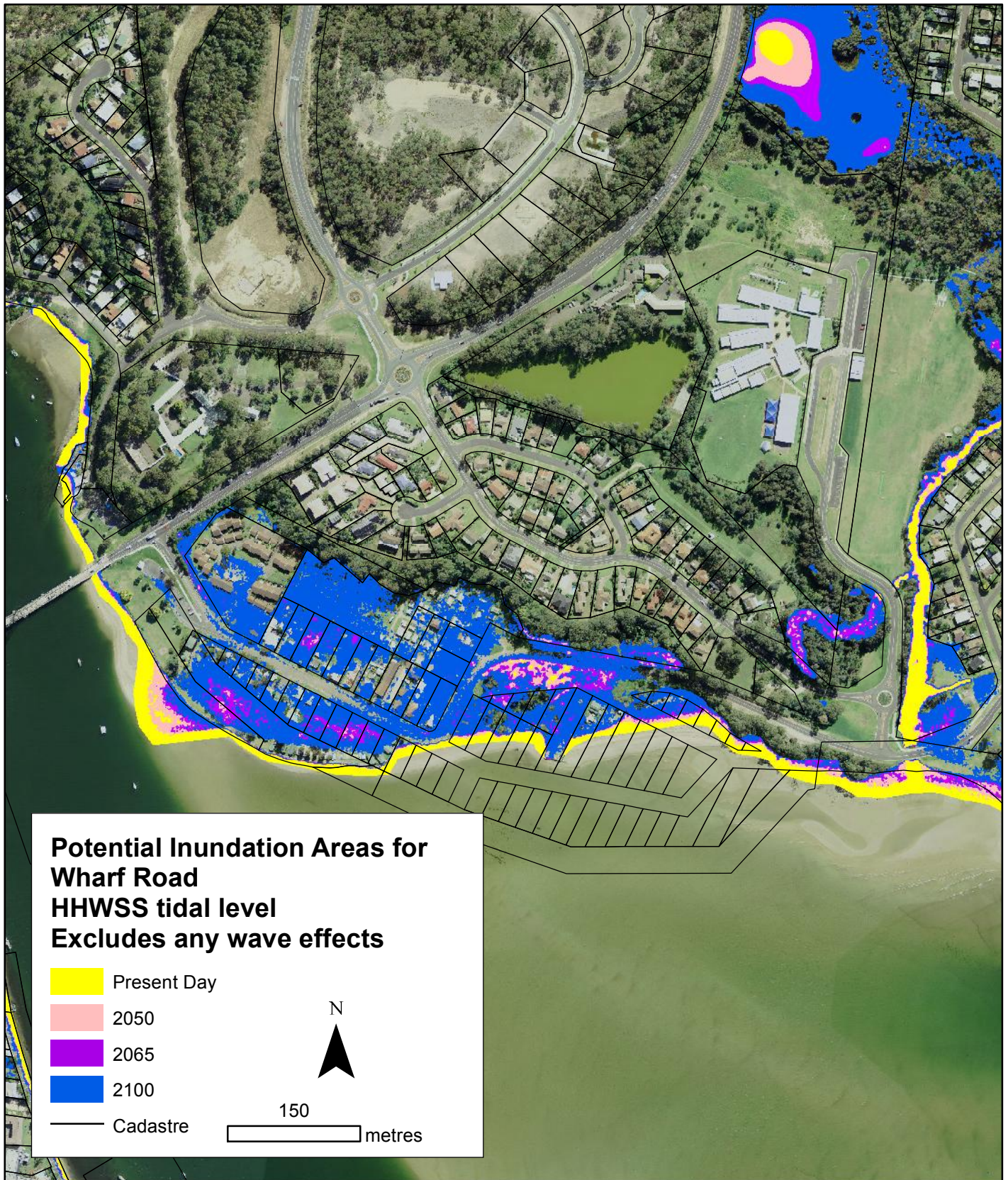
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.7



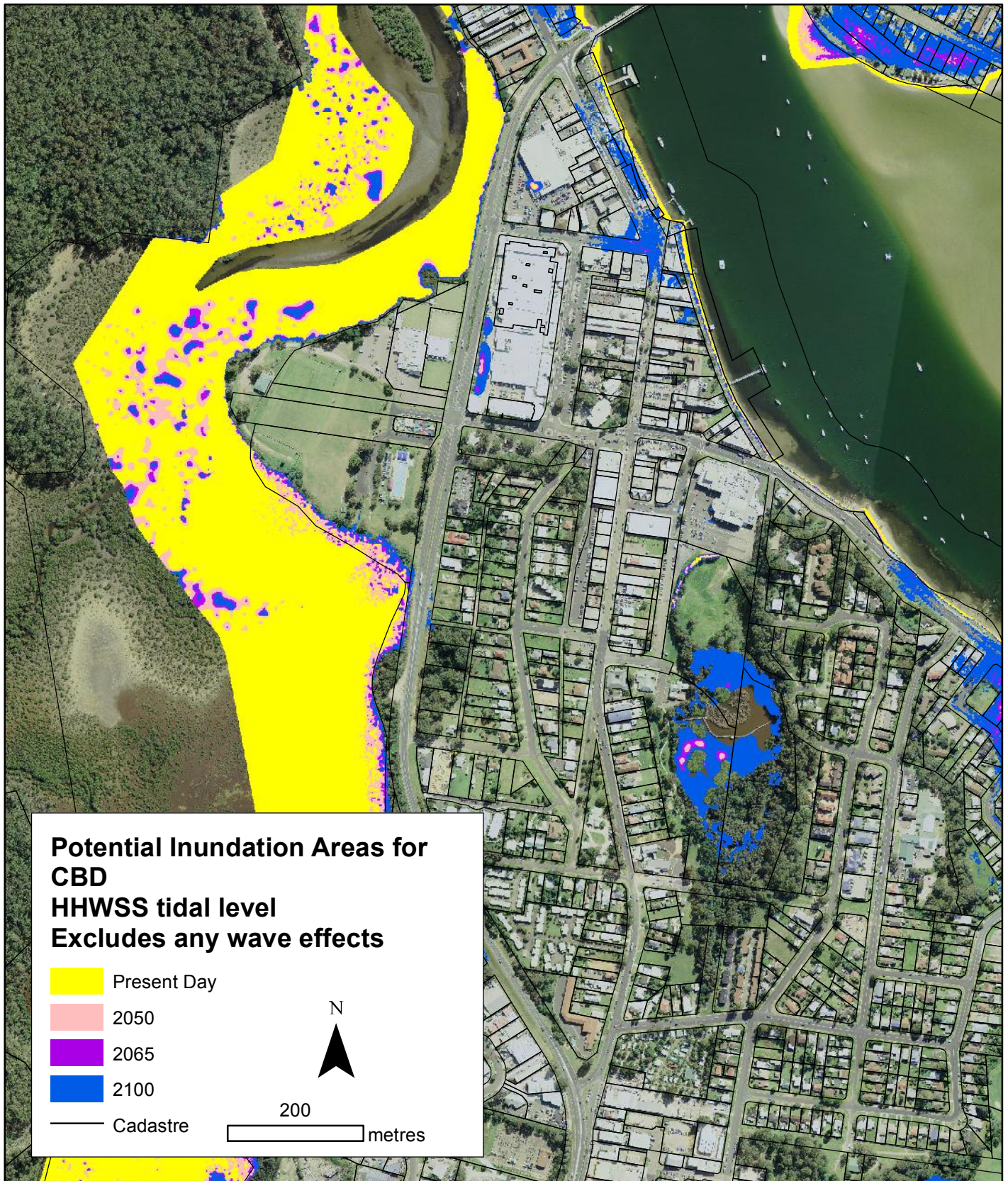
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.8



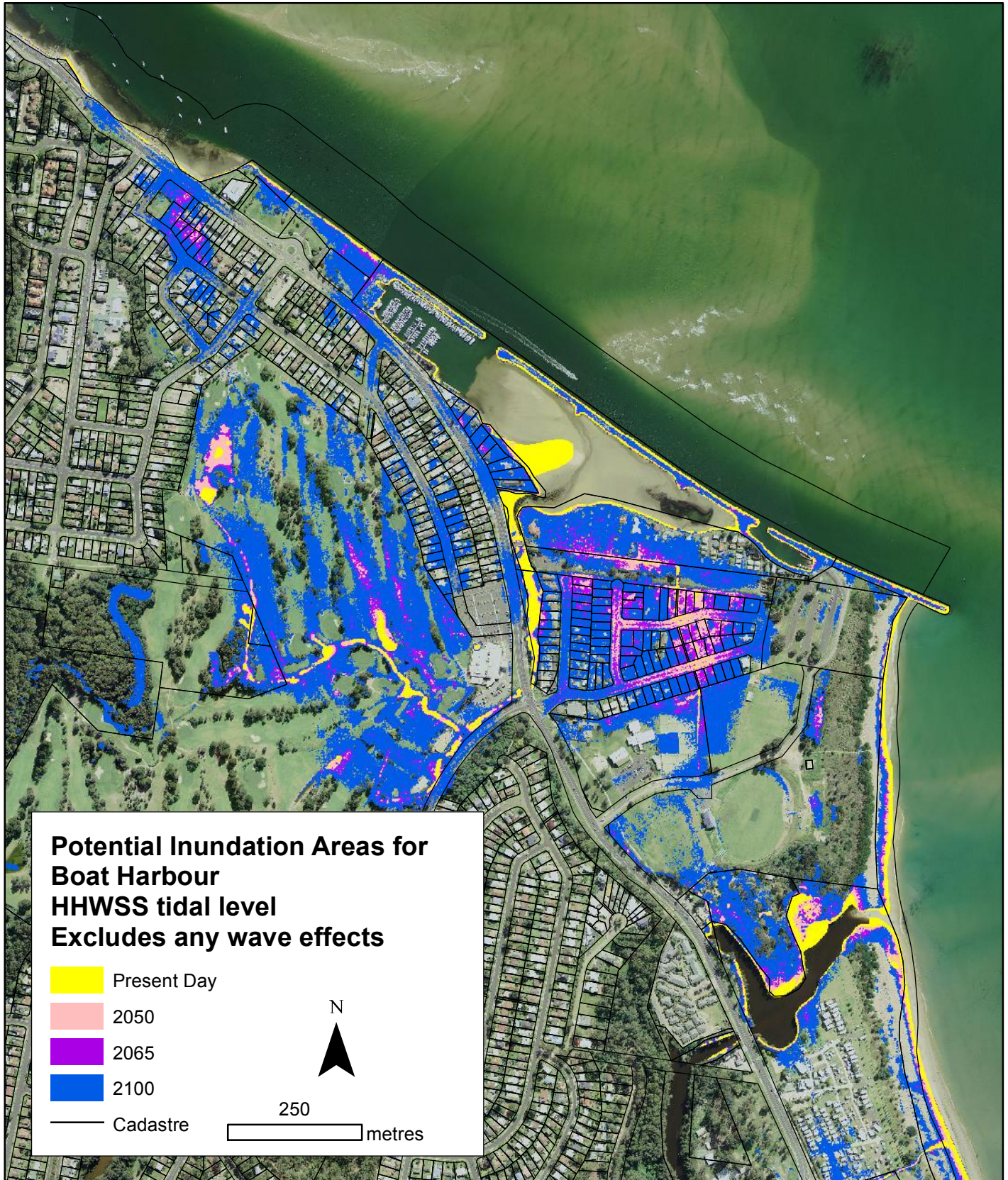
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.9



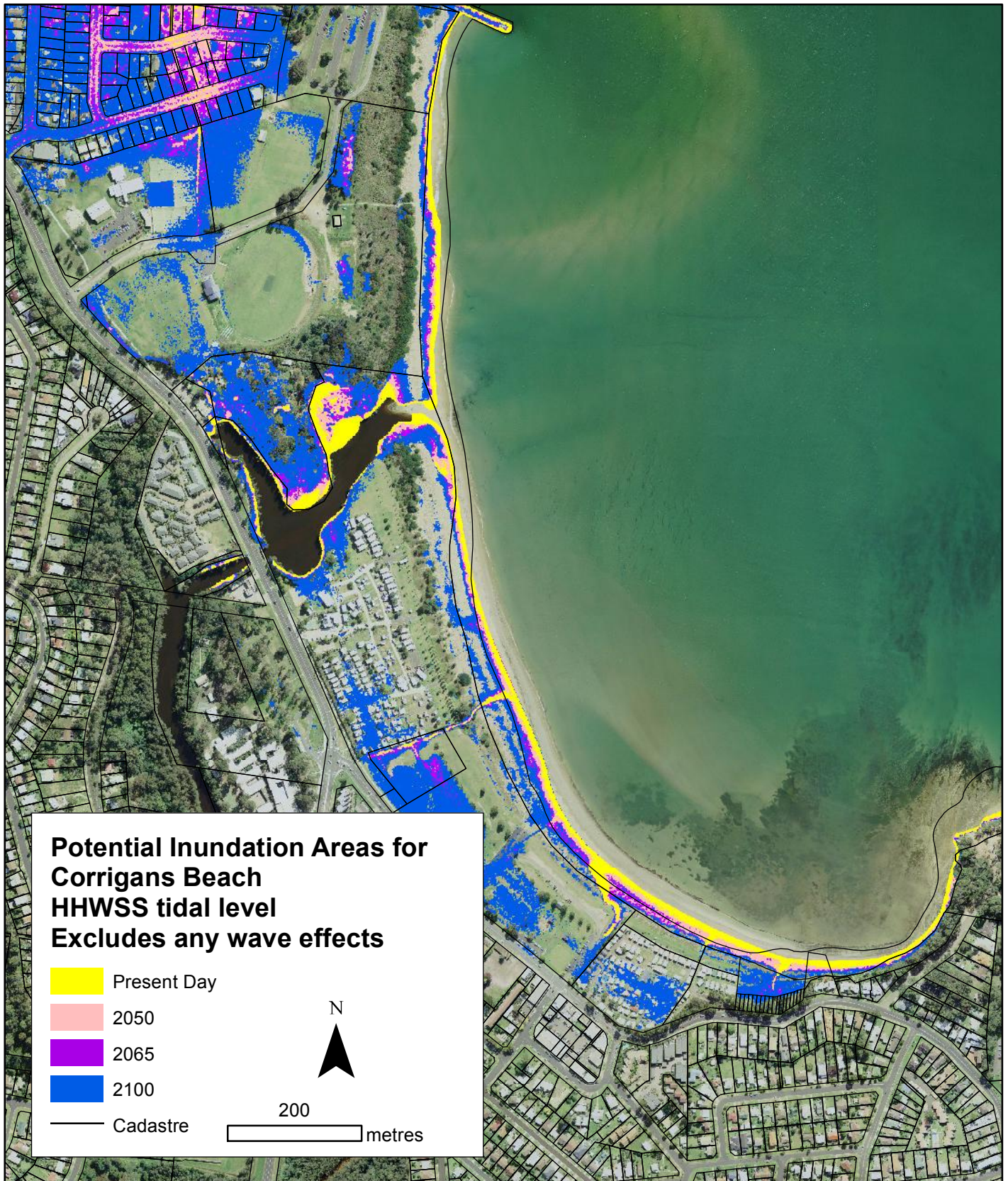
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.10



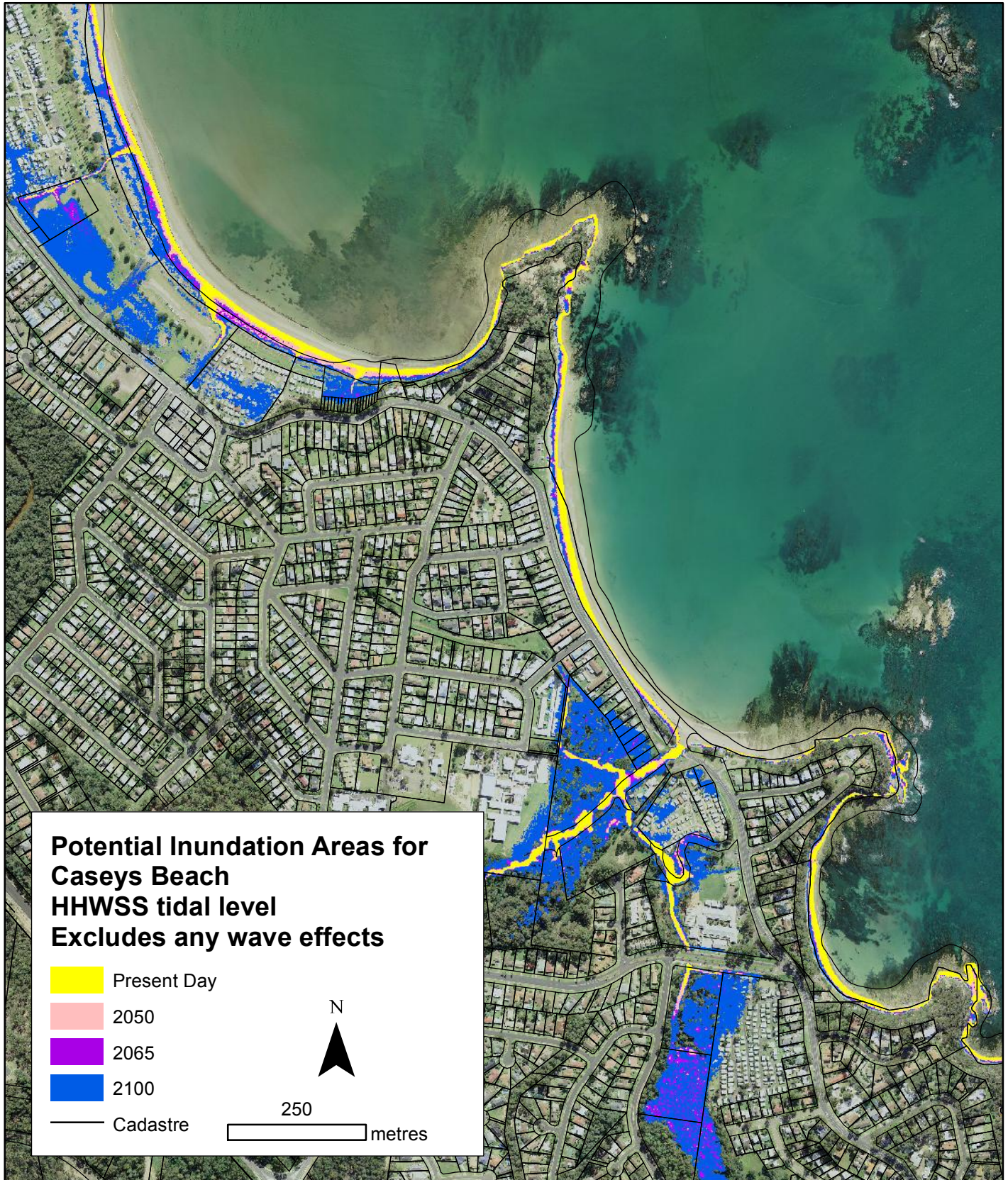
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.11



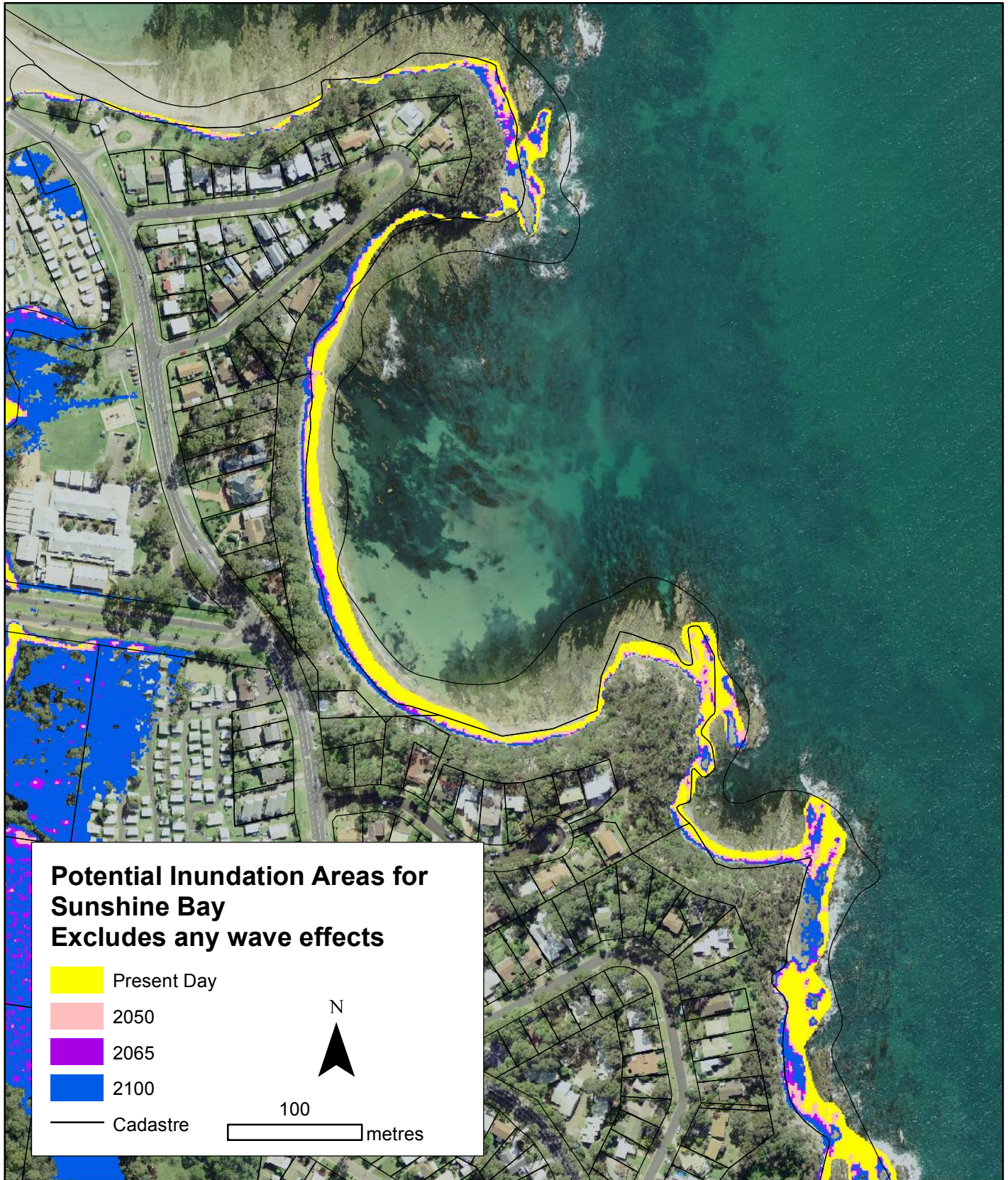
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.12



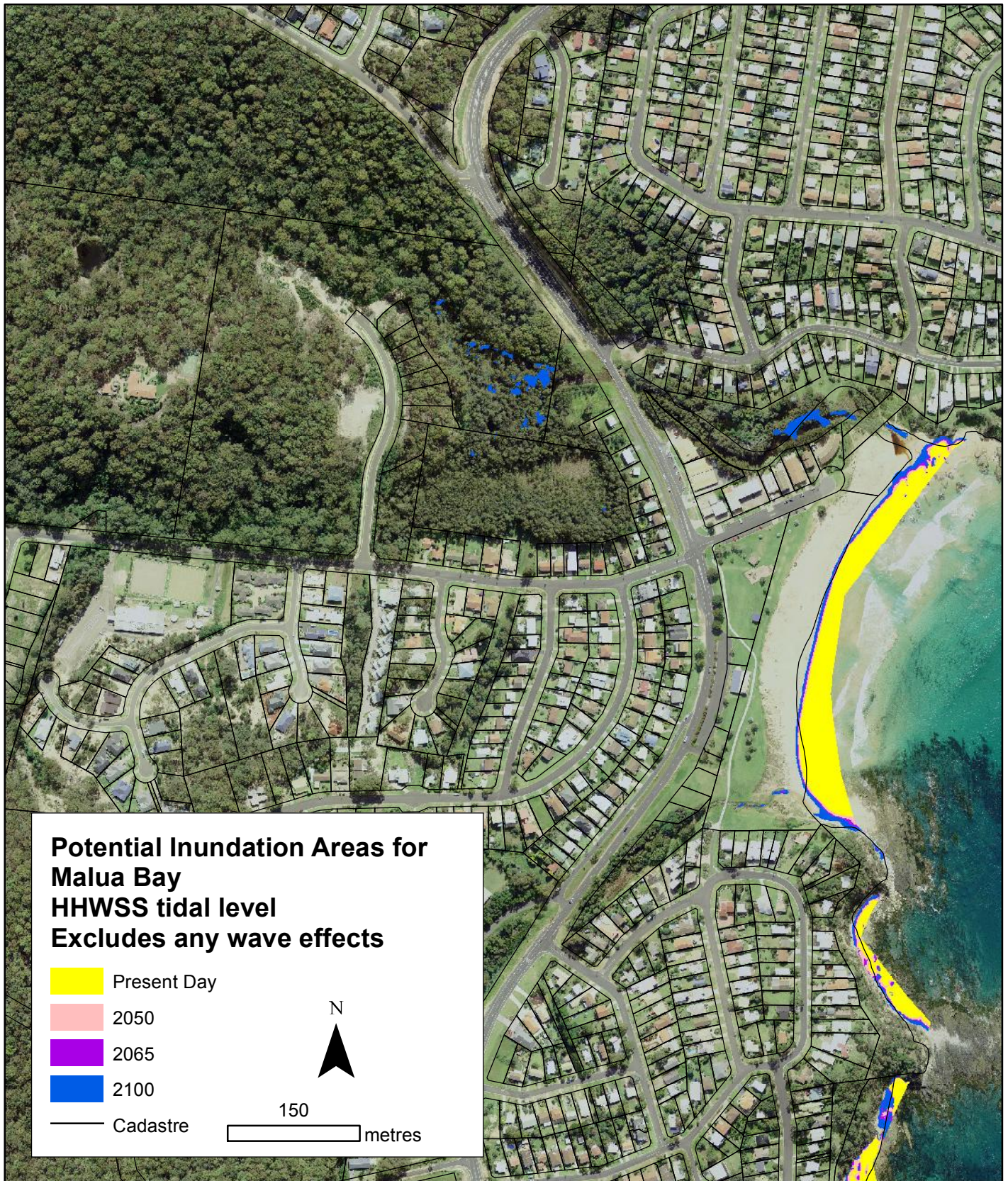
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.13



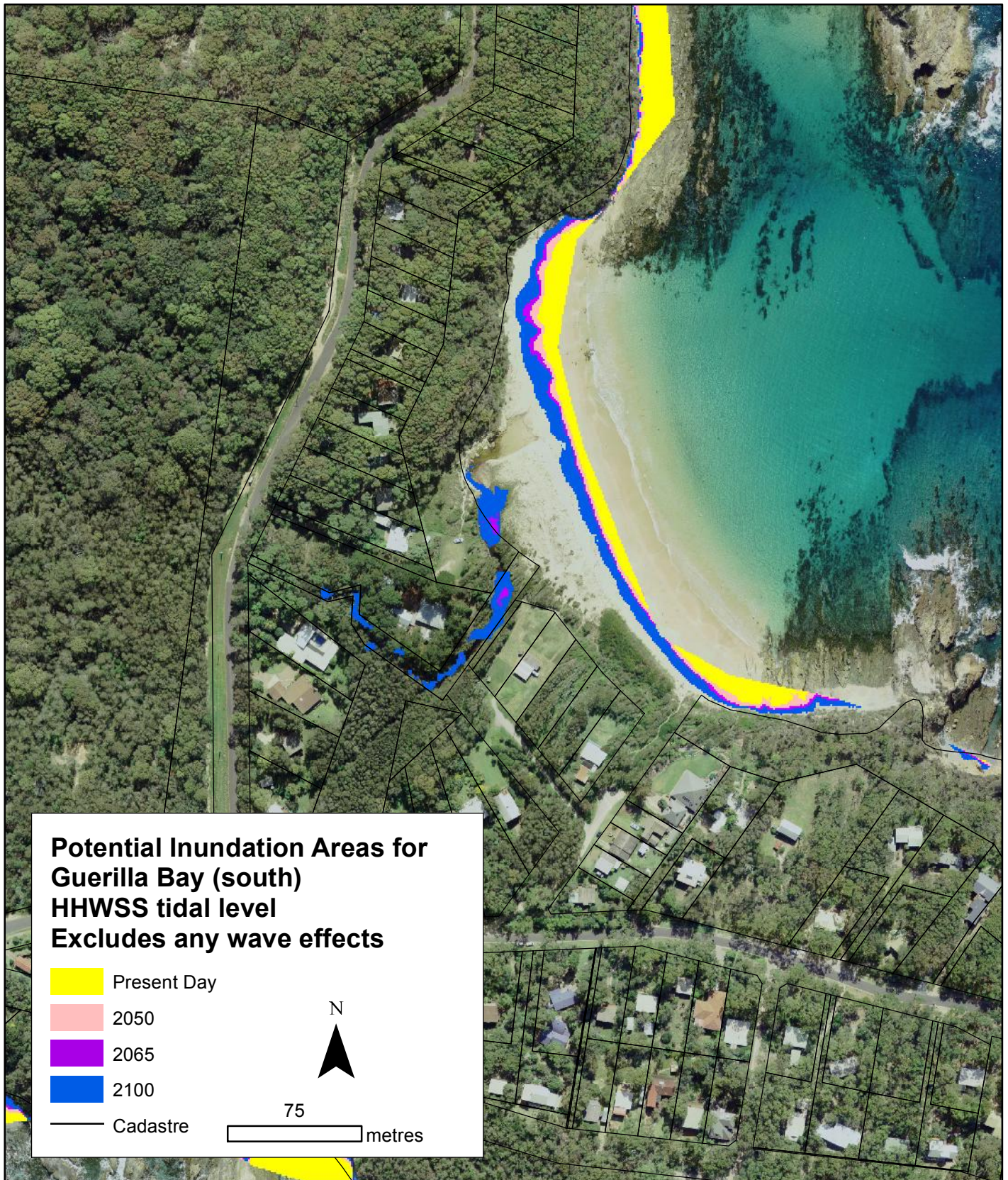
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2005). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2005 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.14



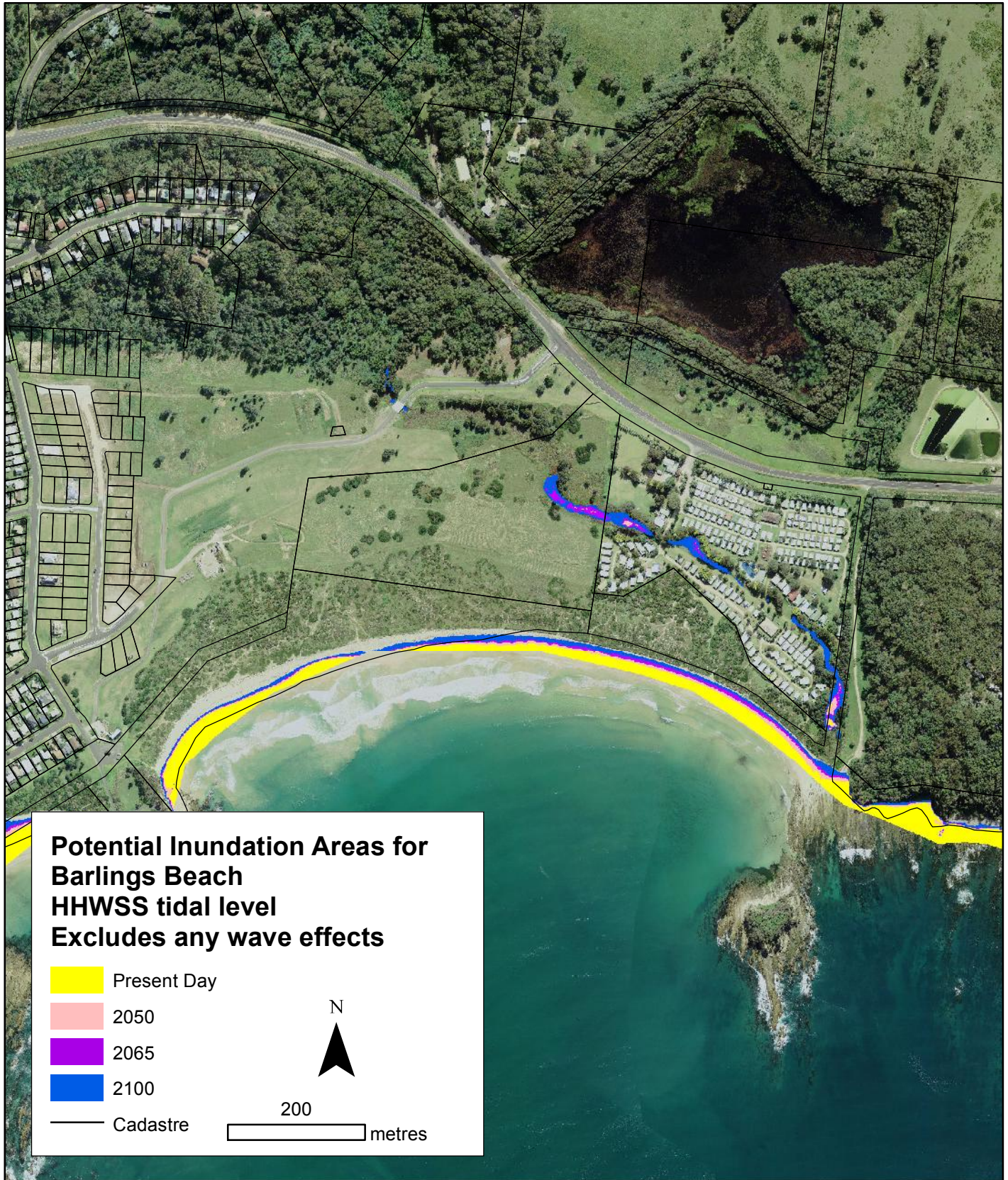
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2011). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2011 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.15



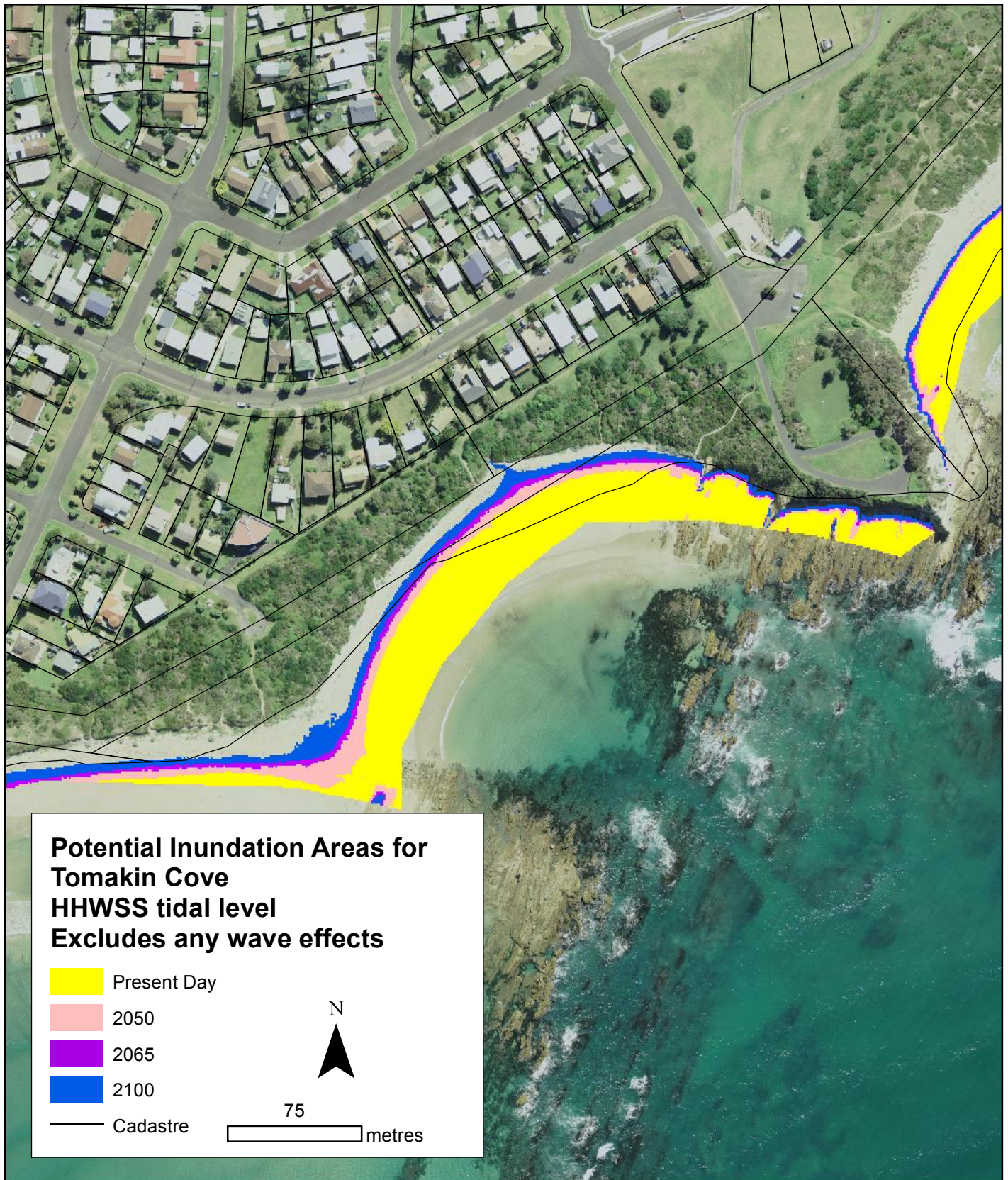
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2011). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2011 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.16



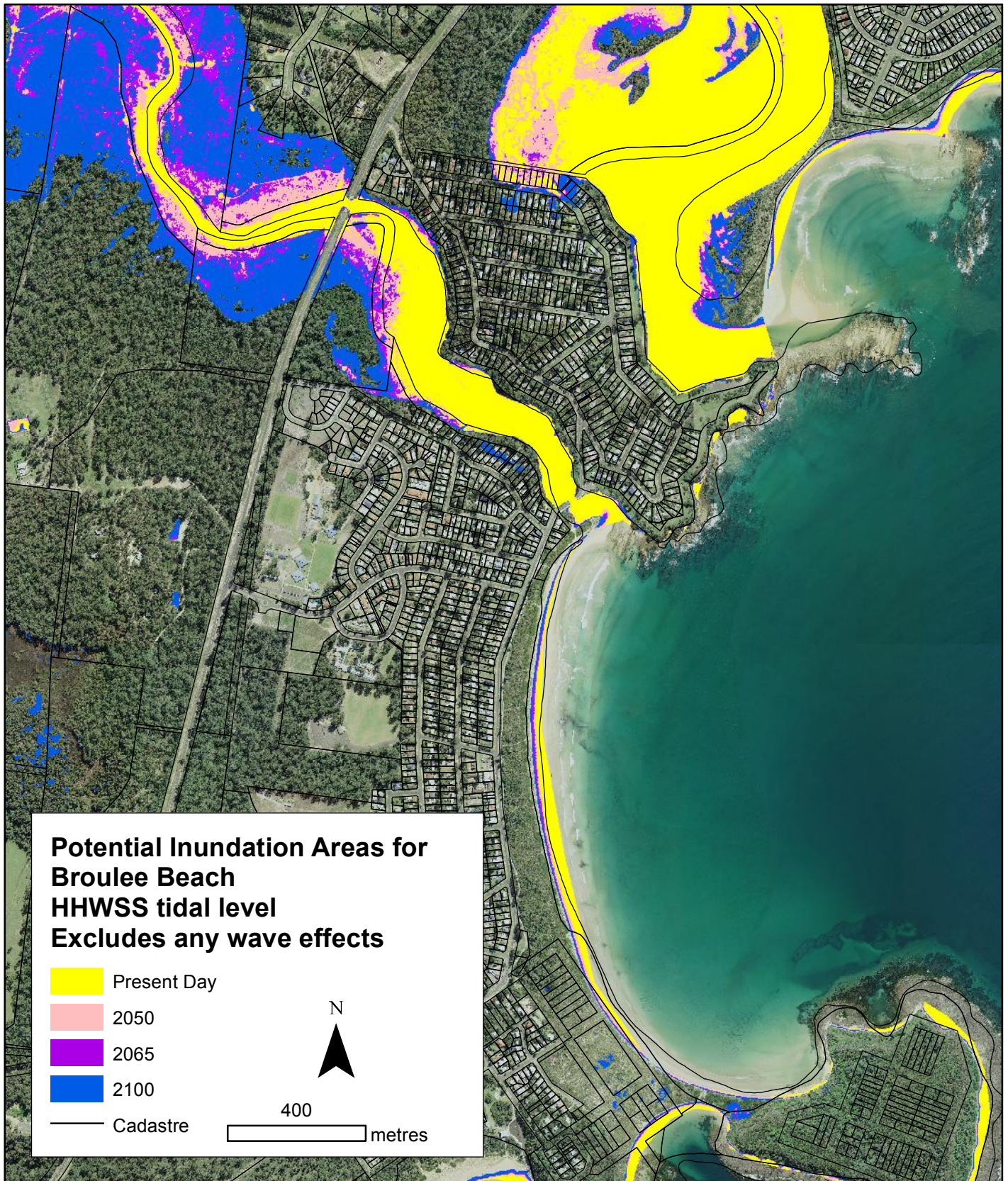
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2011). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2011 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.17



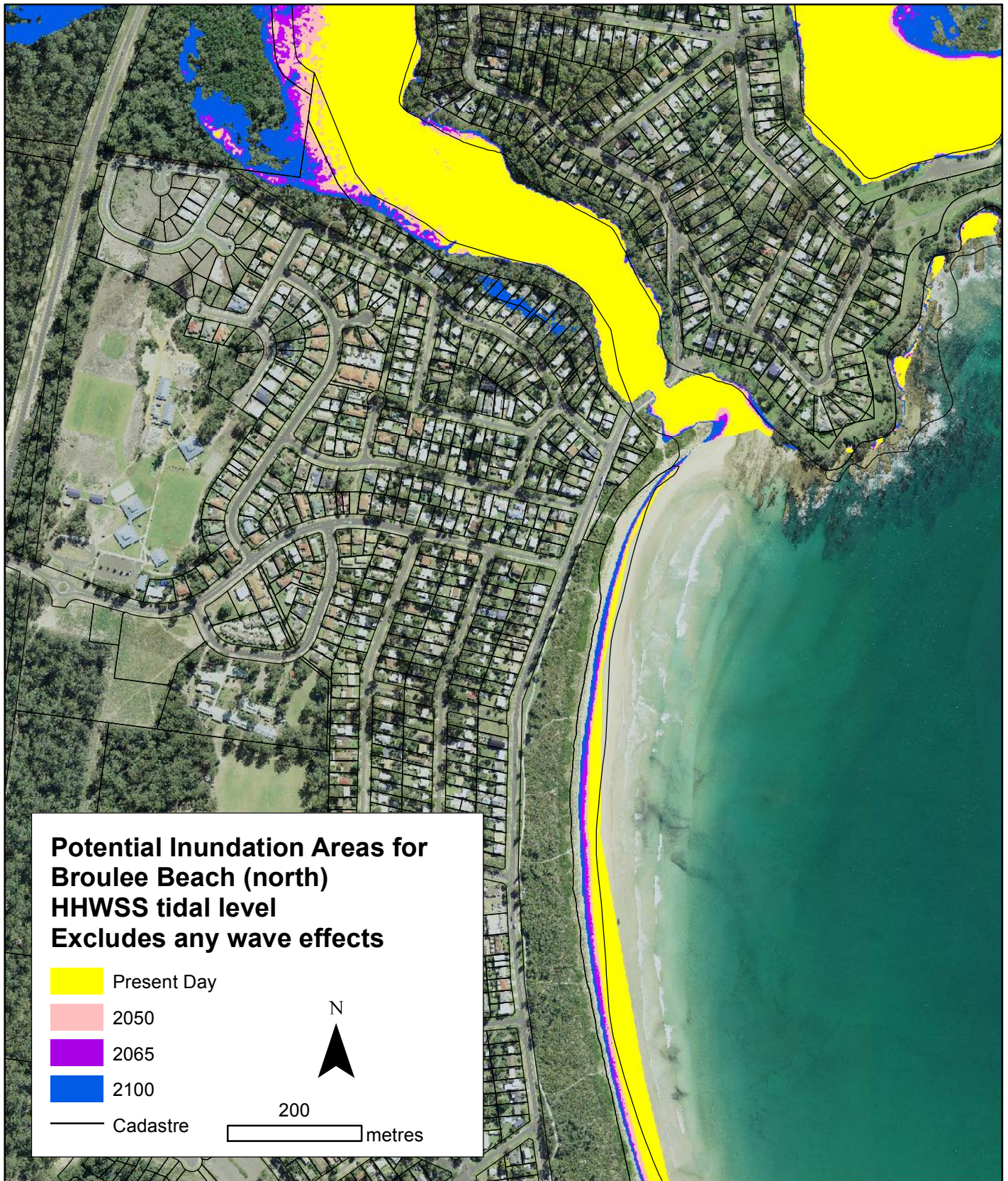
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2011). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2011 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.18



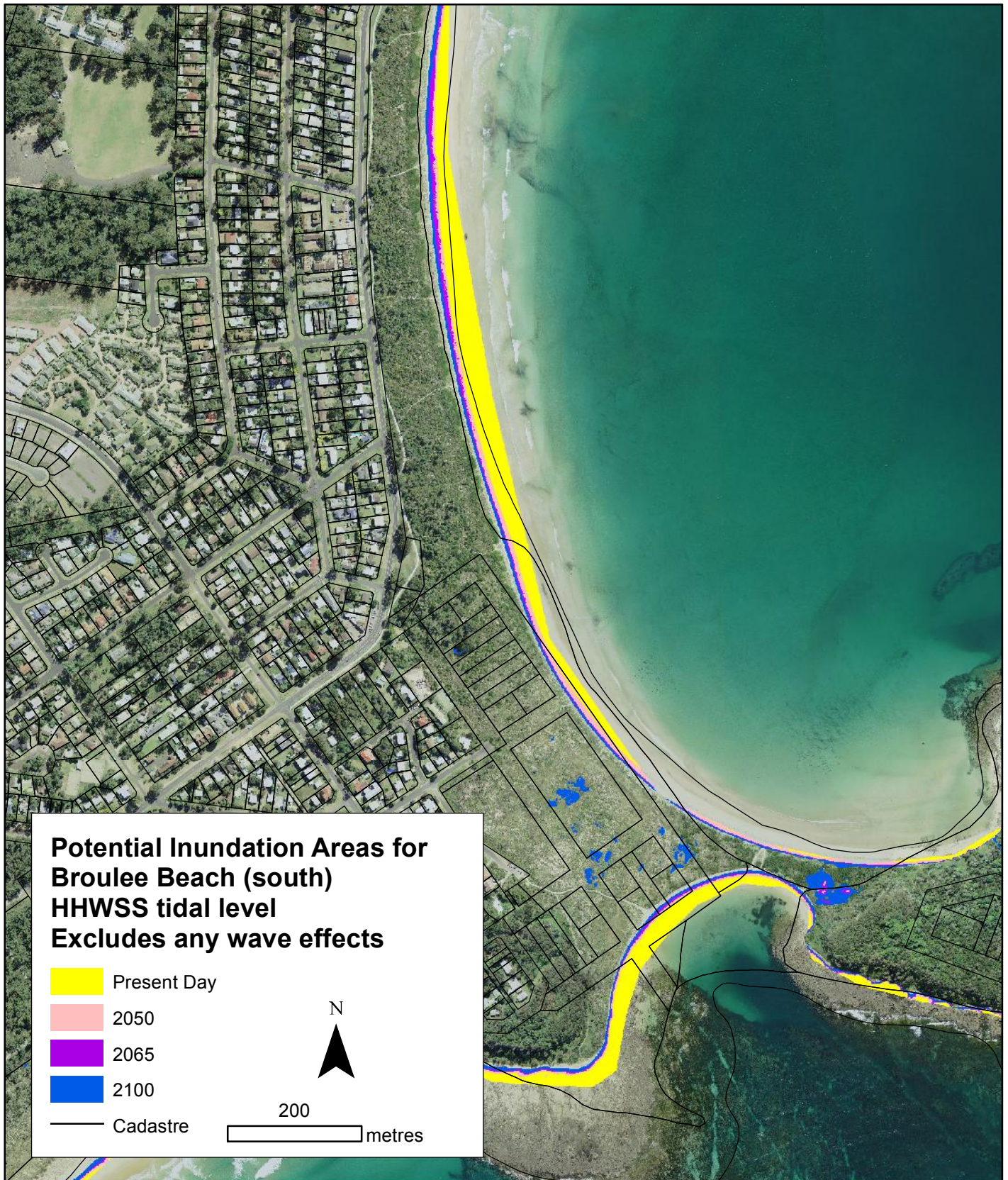
Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2011). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2011 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.19



Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2011). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2011 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.20



Inundation areas are mapped based on the most recent year of LIDAR data available (2011). The mapping has been based on the ground elevation (the "all ground" LIDAR layer) and does not consider flow paths, flow velocities or loss of flow momentum. It does not include allowance for future landward recession of the beach face and assumes that the crest level of the seawall (if present) and the topography remain as they were from the 2011 LIDAR data. By 2050, 2065 or 2100 both of these assumptions may not be valid. Should the seawall/dune be allowed to fail then the landward extent of inundation may increase. WRL is not responsible for the accuracy of the LIDAR data. Local surveys by a registered surveyor are recommended to determine local inundation extents.

Figure K.21