



LEGEND

<p>Hurricane Surge Inundation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1 Category 2 Category 3 Category 4 	<p>Facility Location Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitals Schools Police Fire
<p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited Access Highway US Highways State/Local Highways Local Road Railroad Airport 	<p>Hydrographic Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Wetlands <p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Boundary State Boundary

NOTES & SOURCES

Hurricane surge elevations were determined by the National Hurricane Center using the PV2 SLOSH model basin, and assumed peak hurricane surge arriving at mean high water.

The hurricane surge inundation areas shown on this map depict the inundation that can be expected to result from a worst case combination of hurricane landfall location, forward speed, and direction for each hurricane category.

The source of basemap transportation features such as roads and railroads is Tele Atlas 2009. The source of other basemap features are MassGIS.

The primary elevation data source was LiDAR data collected by Photo Science for USGS between late 2010 and early of 2011. This data was supplemented with LiDAR data collected in November 2006 by Camp Dresser and Mckee. This data was also supplemented with MassGIS Digital Terrain Model (DTM) files which were made available in April 2003.

Hurricanes that are Category 4 can produce a tidal surge that exceeds the height of the New Bedford Hurricane Barrier. The New Bedford Hurricane Barrier project design hurricane tide is 15.17 feet NAVD88 and the height of the barrier gate is 19.17 feet NAVD88. The worst case Category 3 hurricane can produce a tide of 16.9 feet NAVD88. The worst case Category 4 hurricane can produce a tide of 22.0 feet NAVD88.

TITLE

Massachusetts Hurricane Evacuation Study
Hurricane Surge Inundation Mapping
March 2014
ACUSHNET

0 2000 4000 Feet