ATTACHMENT 2: FLOOD MAPS

Figure 1: Deterministic Flooding Maps

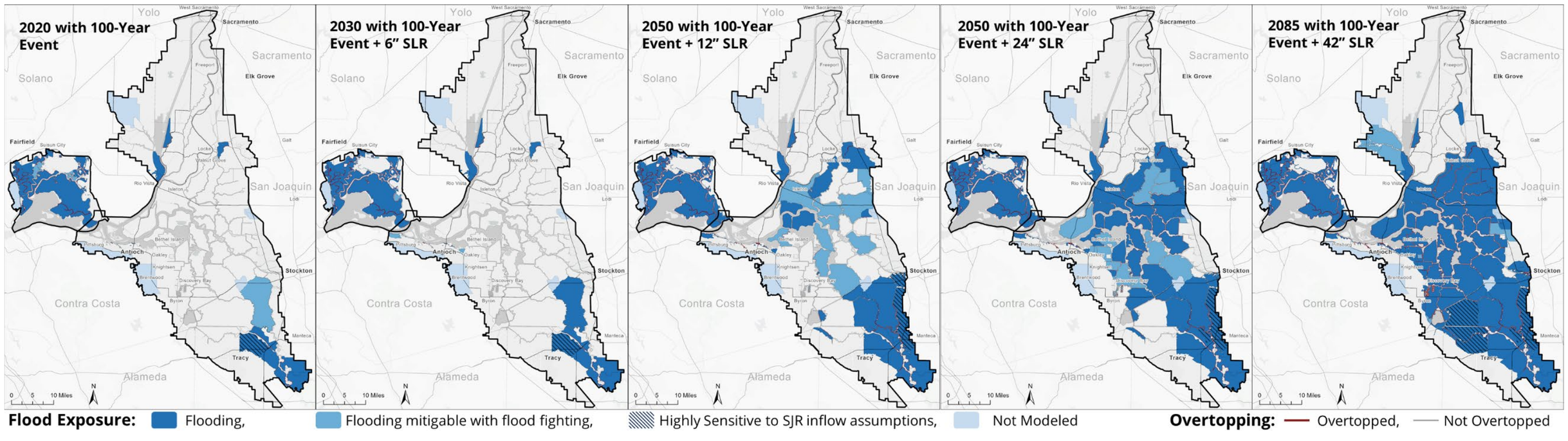

Figure 1 These deterministic flooding maps are the traditional way of looking at flooding, showing where overtopping of levees would occur within the Suisun Marsh and the Delta during a 100-year (1% annual chance) storm event with current hydrology and sea level; a 100-year storm event with 2030 hydrology and 6 inches of SLR; a 100-year storm event with 2050 hydrology and 12 inches of SLR; a 100-year storm event with 2050 hydrology and 24 inches of SLR; a 100-year storm event with 2085 hydrology and 42 inches of SLR. All scenarios account for the combined effects of changes in riverine inflow to the Delta, tides, storm surge, and sea level rise. These maps do not consider potential future levee improvements, which may lessen the extent of flooding, nor do they consider other modes of levee failure beyond overtopping (such as seepage, erosion, or stability) or local stormwater-related hazards which may increase the extent of flooding.

Figure 2: Probabilistic Flooding Maps

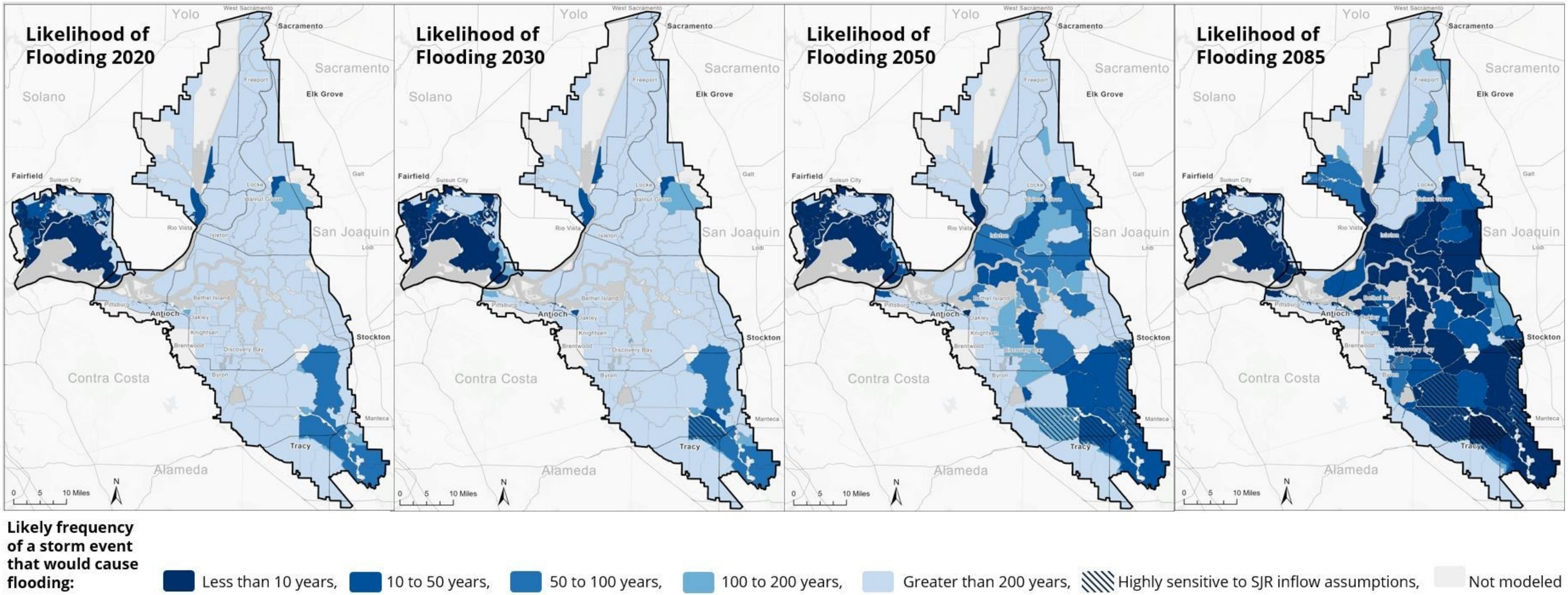

Figure 2 These probabilistic maps show the likelihood (or probability) of levee overtopping within areas of Suisun Marsh and the Delta with: Current hydrology and sea level, 2030 hydrology and sea level, 2050 hydrology and sea level, and 2085 hydrology and sea level. All scenarios account for the combined effects of changes in riverine inflow to the Delta, tides, storm surge, and sea level rise. These maps use a newer approach to flood risk communication and decision making that provides information in a way that has been shown to be more informative and salient for stakeholders and decision-makers. These maps do not consider potential future levee improvements, which may lessen the extent of flooding, nor do they consider other modes of levee failure beyond overtopping (such as seepage, erosion, or stability) or local stormwater-related hazards which may increase the extent of flooding.