This map is to be used in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. Lanes with elevations showing the level of freeboard of the 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood) in relation to the base flood elevation (BFE) shown here are protected by a structure whose vertical extent exceeds the relevant freeboard level in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program regulations. Lanes with elevations showing the elevation of the base flood elevation, but less than the level of freeboard of the 1% annual chance flood, are not protected by a structure whose vertical extent exceeds the relevant freeboard level in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program regulations. Lanes with elevations showing the elevation of the base flood elevation, and less than the level of freeboard of the 1% annual chance flood, are not protected by a structure whose vertical extent exceeds the relevant freeboard level in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program regulations. Lanes with elevations showing the elevation of the base flood elevation, and less than the level of freeboard of the 1% annual chance flood, are not protected by a structure whose vertical extent exceeds the relevant freeboard level in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.

Floodway:
A floodway is the channel of a stream or the area of a stream floodplain that must be kept free of obstructions in order to reduce the risk of flooding to the community. Floodway areas are delineated on FIRM panels as zones designated with the letters "AW," "AE," and "A." These designations are based on a 100-year floodplain map and are not intended to reflect the actual floodway boundaries. Floodway areas include the 100-year floodplain and are delineated as follows:
- Zone AW: Areas subject to 100-year floodplain.
- Zone AE: Areas subject to 100-year floodplain.
- Zone A: Areas subject to 100-year floodplain.

Coastal Special Flood Hazard Areas:
Coastal floodplain is a coastal area below the elevation of the highest adjacent high-tide line where the chance of being inundated by coastal flooding is significant during a 100-year flood event. Coastal floodplain is designated as zone VE on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) panel and is delineated as follows:
- Zone VE: Areas subject to coastal floodplain.

Base Flood Elevations (BFEs):
Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) are the elevations of the 1% annual chance floodplain. BFEs are determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and are used in the National Flood Insurance Program to establish the floodplain elevation limits for new construction and to determine the flood insurance premiums for existing construction. BFEs are shown on the FIRM panel as follows:
- BFEs: Elevations of the 1% annual chance floodplain.

Hydrographic Surveys:
Hydrographic surveys are conducted to determine the elevation of the base flood elevation in areas where the 1% annual chance floodplain is not delineated on the FIRM panel. Hydrographic surveys are conducted at a scale of 1:12,000 and are used to determine the elevation of the base flood elevation in areas where the 1% annual chance floodplain is not delineated on the FIRM panel. Hydrographic surveys are conducted as follows:
- Hydrographic Surveys: Elevations of the base flood elevation determined by hydrographic surveys.

Special Flood Hazard Area:
A Special Flood Hazard Area is an area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Special Flood Hazard Areas are designated as zones AH, BE, or CE on the FIRM panel and are delineated as follows:
- Zone AH: Areas subject to the 1% annual chance flood.
- Zone BE: Areas subject to the 1% annual chance flood.
- Zone CE: Areas subject to the 1% annual chance flood.

Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988:
The Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988 are used in the preparation of this map. The Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 is the vertical datum used in the preparation of this map. The North American Vertical Datum of 1988 is used in the preparation of this map. The difference in elevation between the two datums is determined by a photogrammetric survey. The difference in elevation between the two datums is determined by a photogrammetric survey. The difference in elevation between the two datums is determined by a photogrammetric survey.

Federal Emergency Management Agency:
The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is the federal agency responsible for administering the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP is a federal insurance program that provides flood insurance to property owners in areas subject to flooding.

Geodetic Survey:
The Geodetic Survey is a federal agency responsible for establishing the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. The National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 is the vertical datum used in the preparation of this map. The North American Vertical Datum of 1988 is used in the preparation of this map. The difference in elevation between the two datums is determined by a photogrammetric survey. The difference in elevation between the two datums is determined by a photogrammetric survey. The difference in elevation between the two datums is determined by a photogrammetric survey.

NGS Information Services:
The NGS Information Services program is a service of the National Geodetic Survey that provides information about the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. The NGS Information Services program is a service of the National Geodetic Survey that provides information about the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. The NGS Information Services program is a service of the National Geodetic Survey that provides information about the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988.