DEVELOPMENT OF A DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR FLOOD CONTROL MANAGEMENT

by

Kwame A. Agyare

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Department of Civil Engineering University of Manitoba Winnipeg, Manitoba

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ABSTRACT

A decision support system which can assist in the process of generating and evaluating alternative flood control measures for flood management is developed. The system incorporates the technologies of geographic information systems and expert systems, both of which have achieved recent successful application in several aspects of watershed management, and integrates these tools with the use of a relational database management software and optimization to facilitate the generation and selection of suitable flood control solutions. The system takes advantage of the increases in computing power currently available to the everyday user to enhance the intercommunication between each module for improved system design and operation.

A case study of the application of the decision support system to a flood management problem located near the City of Winnipeg flood control system is subsequently carried out. Several suitable flood control alternatives are generated for the area, and a methodology by which these solutions may be evaluated is put forward. Final results confirm the usefulness of developing such integrated tools to address the flood management problem and indicate that such tools can aid in the comprehension, analysis, generation and evaluation processes.

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DEVELOPMENT OF A DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR FLOOD CONTROL MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.

The issue of making optimal planning and policy decisions, in water resources planning and management in general and flood-control management in particular, is one that has received continued attention in recent years. This is in light of the fact that despite millions of dollars being spent each year on both structural and non-structural measures of flood-control, flooding continues to present a hazard in many parts of the world, leading to considerable damage to property and in some cases loss of life.

One main focus in attempts to deal with this problem has been to try to obtain a better and more comprehensive understanding of the cause-effect components of the situation being examined. Many of the problems encountered in water resources, however, are often ill-structured and the very nature of such problems often calls for some form of subjective evaluation or informed judgement, (Fedra and Loucks, 1985), in addition to the use of formal numerical models for their resolution. Problems also arise out of the fact that different groups of affected persons may not agree on what should be the best solution to a prevailing water resources problem.

Several approaches have been made to resolve these particular issues. These include interactively involving users or affected parties in the decision making process, (Loucks et al. 1985), (Johnson, 1990) and the use of an expert systems approach, (Savic and Simonovic, 1991), (Arnold and Sammons, 1988) to bring a high level of expert opinion into the decision-making process.

Recent trends in the solution of such problems have been to aggregate several models, both procedural and heuristic, into integrated software tools which are able to address the relevant parts of the problem domain. Such collections of interactively linked models designed for impact exploration, synthesis and evaluation have been termed decision support systems, (Sprague and Carlson, 1982).

Decision support systems (DSS) have been used in recent water resources studies, (Savic and Simonovic, 1991), (Johnson, 1990), to enhance the interactive modelling process and to aid in providing a more comprehensive understanding of water resources problems.

The development of such integrated software tools has been enhanced in recent years by the increase in the amount of computer power available to the everyday user, and also from the emergence of several technologies such as geographic information systems (GIS) and expert systems (ES) which have been successfully applied to various aspects of water resources, (Muzik, 1988), (Wolfe and Neale, 1988), (Silfer et al, 1987).

At the ninth session of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) Council held in Paris in 1990, the council, as part of the fourth phase of the IHP (1990-1995), set up a sub-programme to study experiences with modern water resources planning and management methods taking into account risk factors. The objectives of the sub-programme are to demonstrate the usefulness of the application of computer based decision support systems in water resources planning and management and to create within water resources planners and managers, decision makers as well as within the public the need to use interactive decision making and to incorporate risk factors.

The focus of this study is to utilize the advancements in technology in the field of water resources to develop a computer based decision support system which can effectively examine the issues involved in flood management, thus leading to more effective solutions to the flooding problem. This system will combine the use of optimization techniques and other numerical models with GIS, to facilitate spatial decision support, ES and engineering

expertise to facilitate intelligent decision support in the problem domain, and the use of relational database management software to facilitate model data input and data management.

Several important issues need to be addressed in the development of such systems including the effective integration of GIS, ES and numerical modelling in a decision support framework, and the inter-communication between these modules.

Another important issue is that of faciltating data input to numerical models. The use of formal flood plain damage models such as the US Army Corps of Engineeers, Flood Damage Analysis package has sometimes been hindered by the daunting task of data acquisition and formatting, and in some instances inadequate time to learn the proper use of such models results in inaccurate results being obtained. Efforts must to be made in the development of any interactive system to provide maximum assistance in data input and formatting to enhance the systems use, and the system to be developed addresses this issue.

The purpose of this research is therefore to develop a decision support system that will assist in providing solutions to flood management problems. The system is intended to address all of the issues described above and to provide the user with comprehensive support in the problem domain. Focus will be given to the role of geographic information systems towards decision-making in the domain of flood management, both as a tool for analysis and also in the role of providing graphical display of spatial data and evaluation of generated alternatives.

Subsequent to the development of the system, a case study of a flood management problem situation, located upstream of the City of Winnipeg flood control system will be performed to investigate the utility of using such a DSS, and recommendations will be made on the integration of this work into the decision-making process.

1.2 FLOOD CONTROL PLANNING.

In order to effectively address the flood control planning process (Figure 1), there is a need to be able to make optimal decisions at every point in the process. The engineering component of the process begins with the definition of engineering objectives from addressing the social needs and objectives given, through the design of the selected flood control measure or measures, to the management of the operational system. The generation and evaluation of alternative flood control measures is of prime concern in this area. It is often in this area where decisions based on poor judgement or the failure to examine all possible flood control solutions to a problem may lead to failure of the generated solution. The use of incorrect data as well as inefficient data management during the modelling process may also lead to inadequate or overdesigned solutions.

It is in these particular areas of the planning process i.e. from the process of specifying engineering objectives to the selection of an appropriate flood control plan, where this research work will focus on designing an interactive computer based decision support system to help formulate and evaluate optimal solutions towards aiding in the planning process.

Utilizing a decision support system in this area will bring into the analytical process efficient data handling and management techniques coupled with the efficient use of models both analytical and heuristic as well as a systematic, hierarchical and modular approach to the process of alternative evaluation, which would lead to better proposals being made. It is the intention in this research work to develop such a system which would provide these capabilities, resulting in optimal flood control planning and management solutions.

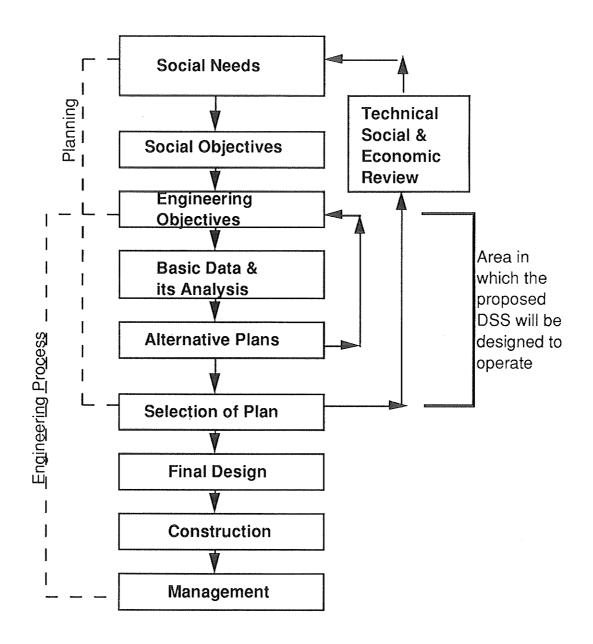


FIGURE 1. THE FLOOD CONTROL PLANNING PROCESS

1.3 SCOPE OF THE WORK.

This investigation focuses on the development of a decision support system which can assist in the generating and evaluation of alternative solutions to flood management problems, and its application to a case study flood control system. The integration of the available technologies such as geographic information systems, expert systems and optimization models into a single DSS is fairly new to the field of water resources, and it is aimed at showing the usefulness and benefits that can be derived from utilizing this approach in the domain of flood management.

Chapter 2 gives a literature review of research related to the topic. A review of recent efforts being made in the field of water resources where decision support systems have been applied to aid in watershed management is carried out. Also, a review of recent applications in the field of geographic information systems which are emerging as an effective technology for application to many flood management problems is presented.

Chapter 3 presents the various aspects and components involved in the development of the decision support system for flood management. This section gives a detailed description of each of the components of the DSS and discusses the inter-communication between each module. Also addressed are the hardware requirements and design structure of the DSS.

Chapter 4 discusses the flood damage analysis procedure and describes how the decision support system developed can be used to assist in the analysis procedure and provide a greater understanding of the problem domain to the user. Chapter 5 deals with the application of the methodology derived to a case study. The chapter deals with the use of the DSS in a flood management situation located upstream of the City of Winnipeg flood control structure, and investigates the usefulness of the DSS in this particular locality.

Chapter 6 is a discussion of the results obtained from the analyses performed in the previous chapter. Chapter 7 presents conclusions and recommendations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW.

Current and on-going efforts in the field of water resources planning and management to incorporate the available technologies into tools for decision support are reviewed in this chapter. A review of recent applications in the field of geographic information systems as they have been successfully applied to various aspects of water resources policy and planning is also carried out, since these systems form a major component of the system to be developed in this research. The potential of GIS for being incorporated into integrated decision supporting tools is also examined.

2.1 DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS IN WATER RESOURCES.

Decision support systems have received much attention in the field of watershed management because of their usefulness in assisting planners and engineers in examining the various issues involved in the water resources planning process, especially their capability for providing support for the generation and evaluation of alternative solutions to such problems. One major challenge in designing such comprehensive modelling systems for policy-making and planning has been to build these models in such a way as to make them easily useable, and to make their output more useful to the prospective users, (Fedra and Loucks, 1985).

Some important and necessary characteristics of DSS have been identified by Simonovic (1990). These are:

- to assist managers in the decision-making process for un-structured and semistructured problems;
- to support and enhance managerial judgment;
- to improve the effectiveness of the decision-maker;

- to combine the use of models or any analytical techniques with data access functions;
- to emphasize flexibility and adaptibility with respect to respect changes in the context of the decision process; and
- to focus on features which make the DSS interactive.

These characteristics also serve as guidelines for potential developers of such systems in to develop complete and user-friendly systems that will provide maximum assistance to the user.

A review of some recent applications of DSS in water resources planning and management as well as a discussion of some of the issues involved in the task are herein presented.

2.1.1 DSS IN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT.

There are currently several applications of the development of decision support systems in this area. Kunreuther and Miller (1985) developed an interactive micro-analytical modelling system to support policy analysis in dealing with flood hazards. The authors put forward a framework for policy analysis under five headings: 1) Problem Formulation - where the problem is clearly defined so that the policy analyst can structure a set of questions; 2) Interested Parties and Relevant Information - where the views of a set of interested parties are identified; 3) Developing Alternate Scenarios - where different characteristics of homeowners and different flooding situations are generated; 4) Evaluation of Strategies - where the impact of strategies on various stakeholders are examined; and 5) Learning over time - where the system may be altered to incorporate new information and analytical procedures. The central component of the decision support

system is an interactive modelling shell written in Fortran 77 code which is able to interface with several models and guides the user towards generating solutions.

The potential impacts of increased computer power with respect to the development of interactive computer models for water resources planning and policy modelling is discussed by Fedra and Loucks (1985). The authors advocate the combination of various tools under a common organizational framework such as is typified by workstation architecture, with multiple windowing displays for multi-tasking. They also stress a highly modular approach to integrated tool design which must also be hierarchically organized and allow for compatible databases, to ensure smooth transition from one mode to another or from one level of detail to another.

Several reviews have been made on the use of decision support systems in water resource management. Johnson (1986) reviews a number of examples including microcomputer based applications, flash-flood warning and regional water-monitoring systems, water supply and reservoir operating decision support systems, and the use of computer-aided planning (CAP) and expert systems to provide support for decison-making. Continued development in this direction is envisaged by the author, with anticipated increases in microcomputer technologies and decreasing costs of hardware and software equipment.

Johnson (1990) presents an interactive modelling system which aids in the reservoir operating policy modelling process for multi-purpose reservoir operations planning. The computer-aided planning system integrates state-of-the-art simulation and optimization techniques, colour graphics displays and interactive computing interfaces into a coherent system that has user-friendly interfaces to assist the decision-maker in solving domain specific problems. The software developed was embedded in a comprehensive public involvement program to enable concerned parties to learn about the reservoir system's limitations and opportunities in order to create greater participation in the operations planning process.

In an effort to streamline database design for decision support, Armstrong and Densham (1990) outline a methodology for conceptual database design for spatial decision support systems which exploits the features of a data model embedded in relational database management software (RDBMS). They outline a strategy which can be employed to construct functionally integrated spatial databases which can support locational analysis and spatial decision-making in watershed management.

Davis et al. (1991) developed a DSS which estimates the effects of potential landuse and land management policies on water quality and the cost of implementing these policies. The DSS consists of 3 modules: a policy module to generate a suite of policies; a catchment module to estimate the effects of these policies; and a query module to query the estimates obtained from the catchment module. In this particular system, policies, which in some cases may be expressed in general terms, were translated into specific instructions in order to enable computer analysis and operational interpretation. The consultation for the model developed, although utilizing a rule-based approach, did not contain any expertise incorporated into it, but this aspect of development was proposed in future modifications.

Turcotte and Mtundu (1992) describe a computer-based decision support system which determines water discharges through a network of control structures and canals. The system comprises of a relational database that provides structure information to a FORTRAN program using structured query language (SQL) statements embedded in the program. They use a RDBMS to separate structure information from discharge information, which reduces the size of the computational programs and facilitates file maintenance and also makes information on discharge control structures readily available for other initiatives.

The development of decision support systems for watershed management are ever increasing and their utility towards solving both procedural and descriptive problems is being examined in many aspects of water resources.

2.1.2 EXPERT SYSTEMS WITHIN DSS.

The use of expert system technology in the field of water resources planning has been widely documented in several sources. Knowledge-based or expert systems provide a means by which expertise, rules of thumb and engineering judgement can be incorporated into decision support systems to make available a high level of know-how which can be used to address semi- or unstructured parts of water resources problem domains.

A summary of some expert systems currently being developed to provide support for decision-making in water resources engineering is detailed in Simonovic and Savic (1990). The authors also elaborate on a pilot expert system REZES for aiding in reservoir management and operations. The inherent subjective nature of most water resources problem require the use of an approach whereby engineering expertise can be incoporated into the consultation to assist in generating optimal solutions to ill-structured problems.

Savic and Simonovic (1991), develop an interactive reservoir modelling system using the intelligent decision support system approach. An expert systems approach is combined with formal reservoir models, experience in their use, heuristics and rules-of-thumb to produce and "intelligent" DSS. This tool is developed for the purpose of aiding users in selecting and using the best formal model or models for single multi-purpose reservoir analysis.

2.2 USE OF GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

The analysis and resolution of water resources problems in recent years has been enhanced by the simulation of the effects of proposed solutions on a geographic database using the technology of geographic information systems (GIS). A GIS has been described as " a powerful set of tools for collecting, storing, retrieving at will, transforming, and

displaying spatial data from the real world for a particular set of purposes ", (Burrough, 1987). The application of GIS technology in hydrologic and watershed studies has been demonstrated in many recent studies, (see eg., White, 1989, Muzik, 1988, Silfer et al., 1987).

GIS's have been used to perform several tasks under the watershed management domain such as basin and sub-watershed delineation and hydrologic modelling. They have also been used to aid in the visual comprehension of the results of spatial analysis. These successful applications of GIS technology in water resources have led to the investigation of possible integration of this technology into the decision support system framework to enhance the decision-making process. The inclusion of a module capable of transforming and analyzing geographic data brings an effective spatial analyzing component into DSS, and has led to such systems which rely heavily on this aspect being termed spatial decision support systems (SDSS).

Spatial decision support systems in general are designed to focus on limited problem domains, making use of a variety of data types, and they bringing numerical modelling capabilities to bear on the problem and rely on graphical displays to convey visual comprehension to the decision-maker, (Armstrong and Densham, 1990). They have also been defined as computer-based analytical systems for addressing management problems with domains having a spatial dimension, (Buehler and Wright, 1991a).

The information contained in a GIS represents a model of the real world situation and thus, providing the data is accurate, simulations of crisis events can be modelled on a geographic database and the effects of these catastrophes can be visualized and examined. There are several areas where research on utilizing GIS technology to provide decision support is being carried out, and some recent applications are discussed.

2.2.1 WATERSHED MANAGEMENT USING GIS.

GIS have been applied to hydrologic modelling in many recent studies. Muzik (1988) presents an approach whereby a hydrologic model which uses the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) rainfall-runoff procedure interfaces with a GIS to provide information on physical land characteristics for input into the model.

Oslin et al, 1988, outlines a system being developed named STREAMS (Soil, Transport, Rainfall, Erosion and Mapping System) which is designed to facilitate data transfer between computer systems for the purpose of flood plain and watershed management. This system integrates remote sensing and GIS with current hydrology, hydraulic, erosion and sediment transport models to enhance modelling processes in the watershed.

A comparison of runoff volume estimation techniques firstly, by using an SCS model and providing data input manually, and with a method relying solely on GIS, is elaborated on in Stuebe and Johnson, (1988). The authors perform trials on six watersheds of varying nature and results obtained indicate that the use of GIS in this task represents a viable alternative to traditional modelling techniques, and the authors suggest that the GIS method may prove advantageous in large and complex study areas where large amounts of data need to be manipulated.

Hodge et al, (1988), discusses efforts to link a distributed physical process model ARMSED to the geographic information system GRASS. This model has since become part of the GRASS GIS program and obtains input from the user as well as a basin delineation program also incorporated in GRASS named WATERSHED. The WATERSHED program utilizes an elevation map layer and uses it to derive watershed and sub-basin boundaries.

Vieux et al, (1988) describe a method for finite element analysis of hydrologic response areas using GIS. Their method, based on the Green and Ampt equations, utilizes

a Triangular Irregular Network (TIN) generated by the GIS software ARC/INFO to determine the hydrologic response for various nodes in the watershed.

2.2.2 MODEL DATA INPUT USING GIS.

The use of a geographic database to provide input data to hydrologic models has been highlighted in several studies. Cline et al. (1989) use a commercially available computer-aided drafting package, AutoCAD, to input geographic data into a Watershed Information System developed to assist users in the preparation of input files for a hydrologic simulation model HEC-1. Wolfe and Neale (1988) use the GIS GRASS to generate input data for a distributed parameter hydrologic model (FESHM). By using the GIS in data development they cut down on the processing time for this typically time-consuming task. Oloufa et al, 1992, describe a method for extending a GIS to represent boreholes as complex three-dimensional objects. They also elaborate on a method for storing such data in a relational database.

Sasowsky and Gardner (1991) use a grid-cell GIS to parameterize a quasiphysically based surface runoff model named SPUR (Simulation of Production and Utilization of Rangelands), in which a watershed is configured as a set of stream segments and contributing areas. GIS programs were written for the processing of digital elevation data, digital soil maps and also to create tabular files for soil characteristics to facilitate the task.

The growing number of applications of GIS in the water resources planning and management field are an indication of the growing wide acceptance of these models, and the work undertaken in this research project investigates their utility in a decision support system framework.

3. DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM COMPONENTS.

As a prelude to the development of the DSS, focus needs to be made on several issues pertinent to the proposed system including the most appropriate architectural structure to use as well and the issue of providing a suitable operating system platform and environment in which the DSS will function. These issues, including a description of the various features of the integrated tool developed, are discussed in this chapter.

3.1 ARCHITECTURE OF THE DSS.

Traditionally, the architecture of decision support systems has been classified into three main approaches, (Simonovic, 1990). This classification evolved to give potential designers a conceptual tool for constructing a DSS; to support the evaluation and characterization of possible systems; and to present a practical and constructive definition of a DSS, (Simonovic, 1990). These approaches include the functional approach which is decision process oriented; a tool based architecture; and a third approach, which is a combination of the first two, and utilizes beneficial features from both. This latter approach, known as the combined architecture approach, is modular and adaptive, and is particularly suited for integrating several components of the system which may be accessed randomly.

Several practical applications of this modular approach have been proposed by Johnson (1990) and Arnold and Sammons (1988). An adaptation of the modular approach was derived for the development of the decision support system. This design was selected in order to facilitate communication between the various components of the system and also to be able to incorporate the respective technologies into one tool for

addressing different parts of the flood management problem. This design is illustrated in Figure 2.

In general, a DSS is made up of 3 major components, the system manager, database module and the modelbase module. The system manager which is centrally located, is the component which integrates the other parts of the system and also controls all the processes in the system. The database component is the module that handles data storage manipulation and extraction from the system. It also provides facilities for updating and modifying data used by the system. The modelbase component of the system is the part which contains the different process models pertinent to the problem domain. This module provides the facilities for integration between models and also provides the facilities for linking these models with the database. The inclusion of a display and graphics subsystem into the DSS enhances the input of data into the models, provides an improved user interface for the user, and aids in the visual comprehension of spatial information used by the model. A more detailed description of each subsystem is discussed in sections 3.3 to 3.7.

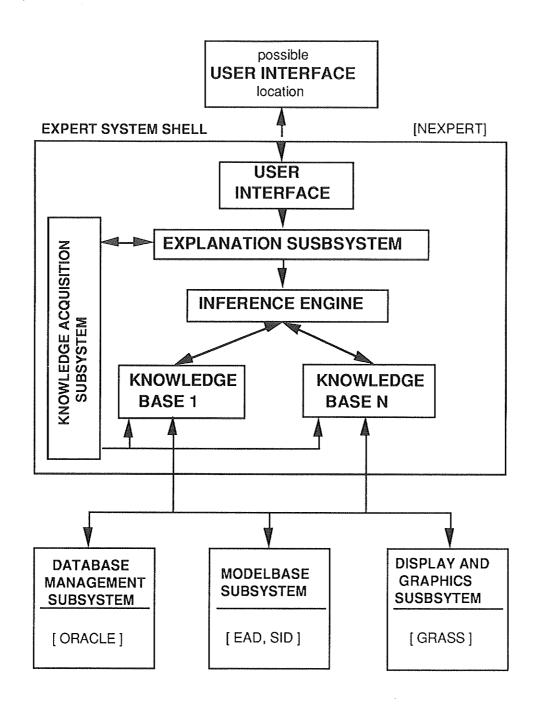


FIGURE 2. PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN OF DSS UTILIZING A MODULAR APPROACH.

3.2. DSS OPERATING PLATFORM.

With cheaper and more computer power becoming available to potential developers of integrated systems the task of model development is facilitated by quicker data access and quicker inter-communication between different module components running on the same platform. This situation also enhances the creation of interfaces engineered to support traditional planning and decision-making procedures, which will in turn lead to greater comprehension and a greater acceptance of models developed. In the development of decision support systems it is important to select an operating platform which provides the capability of communication between each module of the system and also allows for easy linkage between these components. A workstation platform provides these capabilities as well as providing the environment for the performance of multiple tasking.

A Sun Microsystems Sparc 1+ workstation with a 340MB hard disk and 28MB of RAM memory was selected as the platform for development of the DSS. This computer is also connected to a 150MB cartridge tape drive and an Epson LX-810 line printer for data entry and printing output respectively.

There are several benefits to be derived from developing decision support systems on a workstation platform. Firstly, the computing power that is a general characteristic of these platforms enables fast and efficient systems to be developed. They also enable multitasking to be performed with ease and several applications may be run simultaneously. Also, the multiple windowing display programs often coupled with these applications, allow several screens to be displayed at once, thus the operator can interact with different components of the model to the detail required. This also aids in comprehension of model output both analytically and visually (in this particular case, the OpenWindows windowing system is used). Workstation display screens can, in general display a larger work area than personal computers due to their larger screens. For these reasons the workstation platform was selected as the most suitable one for DSS development.

3.3 THE DSS SHELL/ SYSTEM MANAGER.

The central feature of a DSS is the system manager which controls the various parts of the system. This centrally located component (or shell) co-ordinates the individual tasks carried out by the respective parts of the system and is directly linked to the user interface of the system which is the link between the user and the system. The tasks that must be performed by the system manager are to control purposes and integrate other parts of the system so it must be centrally located, (Simonovic, 1990).

There are several issues to be considered in selecting or designing this component including the type of communication required between each module, the speed of communication and the time-frame of development. The shell used in the DSS development is discussed below.

3.3.1 NEXPERT OBJECT.

The module selected in this research to control the various parts of the system is a knowledge-based expert system shell named NEXPERT OBJECT, herein referred to as NEXPERT. This shell was chosen for its ability to be readily integrated, on the Sun workstation, with the other components of the system such as a relational database management system and the GIS, which run on the same platform.

Selecting a shell which can communicate with other software that is to be integrated into the system also has the advantage of cutting down on the time taken to develop a prototype for trials by the developer and by prospective clients. Using an already manufactured shell frees the developer from the tedious task of writing masses of computer code to link each module to the rest.

NEXPERT contains a graphical user interface that is the link between the user and the system. It is also directly linked to the explanation subsystem of the ES which has the capability of providing the user with help screens. This explanation subsystem can also be

customized by the developer to provide query-specific help instructions which provide help related to the specific task being performed. It is also possible with this particular shell to link to a more comprehensive or more graphical interface which is tailored to a particular institution's needs.

The inference engine of the ES shell is the actual component which determines the search strategy and order that is utilized to develop the required knowledge. This engine triggers in turn, the knowledge bases that need to be fired and in the correct order. Both forward chaining and backward chaining search strategies are available in the shell.

Several knowledge bases may be contained in the system. Each of these knowledge bases has access directly to the other modules of the DSS, e.g, the database management subsystem, the modelbase subsystem and the display/graphics subsystem, as shown in Figure 2. NEXPERT incorporates an applications development environment which facilitates the process of entering rules to the knowledge base. Rules may be entered through a rule editor (see Figure 3.) in the standard IF, THEN format.

3.4 MODELBASE COMPONENT.

The modelbase subsystem of the DSS contains analytical models which are accessed by the knowledge bases to perform procedural and analytical tasks. For this particular problem domain, i.e. flood management, this module is comprised of software for carrying out a structure inventory of damage (SID), computing the estimated annual damage or flood damage from a particular flood event (EAD), and also the geographic information system (GRASS). These programs are discussed below.

3.4.1 GRASS .

The Geographic Resource Analysis Support System, (GRASS), GIS, was developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers and is a public domain geographic

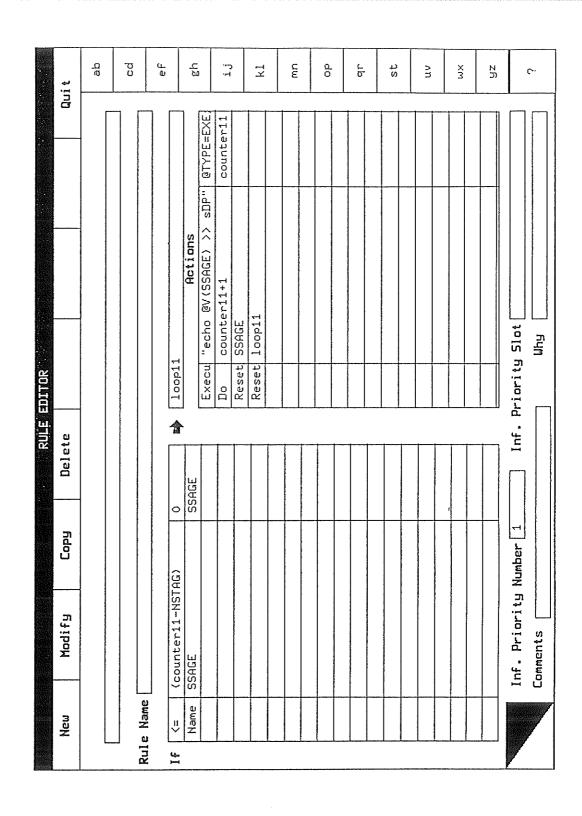


Figure 3. Rule editor in NEXPERT

information system. It is an integrated set of programs designed to provide digitizing, image processing, map production and geographical information system capabilities to users. GRASS provides many routines which assist in analyzing watersheds and also provides capabilities to display geographic data on screen which can assist the user in the visual comprehension of queries performed.

3.4.2 SID.

The Structure Inventory of Damage (SID) analysis program is part of the Flood Damage Analysis Package developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers. It is designed to assist in the systematic and expeditious collection, management, and processing of data related to structures subject to flooding. Its prime function is to generate elevation-damage functions by damage categories and reaches. SID can also perform an analysis of some non-structural flood control measures and generate a modified elevation-damage curve based on user input specified. Non-structural measures which SID is capable of analyzing are Flood proofing, structure relocation and raise- to- target - elevation analysis.

3.4.3 EAD.

The Expected Annual Damage (EAD) analysis program was developed to assist in economic evaluation of flood plain management plans, US Army Corps of Engineers (1989). The program computes inundation reduction benefits. Damage may be computed in three modes:

Damage for a specific event;

Expected annual damage for a specific year or years; and

Equivalent annual flood damage given a particular

discount rate and period of analysis.

In calculating damage for a specific event several damage categories such as urban, agricultural and residential may be analyzed at the same time and these are totalled for each

plan and each reach selected. Expected annual damage may also be computed for conditions existing in the past or expected in the future. Equivalent annual damage can be computed when a discount rate and a period of analysis is specified. EAD also has the capability to analyze several structural flood control measures.

3.5 DATABASE SUBSYSTEM.

The database subsystem is the part of the system which facilitates data storage and manipulation. It is important, in the development of large applications programs which utilize large amounts of data and have several programs communicating with each other, to have a module which has the capability of providing efficient data storage, handling and manpulation services to each program and the system as a whole. A relational database manager named ORACLE was selected for the task and some of its features are discussed below.

3.5.1 ORACLE.

The database management system contains a relational database management system, ORACLE, which can be used for making queries of the domain specific information as well as being used for intermediary or final report generation. NEXPERT is fully integrated with ORACLE through a database bridge whereby instructions made through the "actions" block of the knowledge base rules in Structured Query Language (SQL) are readily interpreted by ORACLE and the required information is generated. Data from other components of the system can be loaded into ORACLE and manipulated by SQL commands and can be output in the required format for use by pertinent models.

3.6 DISPLAY/ GRAPHICS SUBSYSTEM

One of the major roles of the display/graphics subsystem is to improve the comprehension of the spatial and time-dependent information utilized by the system by providing visual diagrams of the results of analyses performed. This feature aids the decision-maker in comprehending the results of various alternatives thus leading to a more optimal choice of measure.

The user interface developed for the system to be designed plays a key role in the effective interpretation of commands from the user and results from the system. In this particular case, NEXPERT, which is to control the consultation session, contains a built-in user interface called the session controller which provides an adequate user-machine communication interface for most general purposes. NEXPERT, however, has the capability of enabling a more graphical user-interface to be built on top of the application and this interface may be customized to a particular firm's or agency's needs.

3.7 EXPERT SYSTEM COMPONENT.

The use of an expert system shell as the central part of the system provides an easy way whereby heuristics and rules-of-thumb can be incorporated into the consultation in areas where engineering expertise may benefit the user. Any rule or hypothesis in the knowledge base can be expanded to include subjectivity and heuristics into the consultation by specifying the knowledge base in the required rule.

The use of NEXPERT as the system manager also allows the DSS to take advantage of many of the features that are characteristic of such expert system shells and use these to an advantage. One such feature is the consultation trace option normally found

in most ES shells. This allows the user to monitor the reasoning which led to the arrival of a particular conclusion or solution.

Expert systems provide a way in which a high level of engineering expertise can be provided in a limited domain to the user of the system in order to assist him in providing solutions to the specific task on hand. They can also be used to enrich the experience of the user towards the particular task, thus enabling him to make more informed decisions to ill-structured problems. Such knowledge bases containing heuristics and rules-of-thumb may be accessed by the user as required.

4. DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM OPERATION.

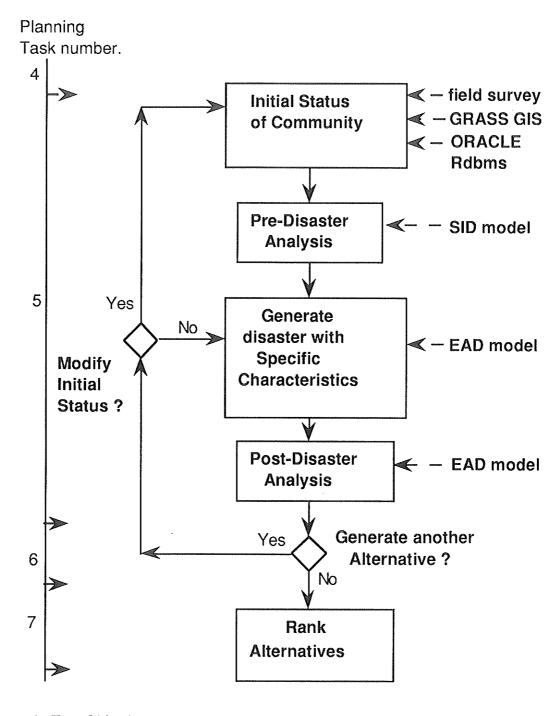
4.1 FLOOD DAMAGE ANALYSIS PROCEDURE.

The DSS provides support for carrying out the flood damage analysis procedure as shown in Figure 4. The first part of the procedure comprises the survey of all information related to the flood plain, including locational and structural data. This data is then transferred into the SID program which performs a structure inventory of damage and outputs the aggregated elevation-damage curves for each reach. This data is then transferred to a data storage file for use by the EAD program which computes the flood damage or expected annual damage based on specified flooding parameters. Other consequences of each flood such as the total area flooded and also the cost of implementing

flood proofing measures is computed and made available for alternative comparison. The detailed procedure for the analysis is elaborated on below.

4.2 GENERATING INITIAL COMMUNITY STATUS.

The process of generating the initial status of the communities in the study area is discussed under three main headings; conducting a field survey of the region, geographic data input using the GIS and updating the relational database.



- 4 Eng. Objectives5 Basic Data & Analysis6 Alternative Plans
- 7 Selection of Plan

FIGURE 4. DIAGRAM OF THE FLOOD DAMAGE ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

4.2.1 FIELD SURVEY

A field survey is normally carried out to obtain detailed information on the characteristics of the study area if detailed information on the basin is not available. Information such as the type, cost and ownership of buildings in the region must be obtained to be able to accurately represent the amount of damages that will be incurred by each homeowner as well as the region as a whole. However, where adequate data on these characteristics have already been documented, or where certain characteristics such as house prices do not vary much within the basin, average values may be used throughout the basin for preliminary analysis purposes. A detailed field survey should however be made before any major flood control plan is implemented. Data from this process is entered into the study area database as will be described in the following sections.

4.2.2 GEOGRAPHIC DATA INPUT

A major aspect in the use of any simulation model is the task of acquiring the necessary data for its effective use. As well, this data usually has to be formatted specifically (pre-processed) before it can be used in the model. Advances in the field of remote sensing technology have, over the years, made geographic data more readily available as input to geographic information systems and hydrologic models, and these procedures have been documented in several studies, as detailed in Chapter 2. Geographical features such as land-use, land cover and elevation data can be extracted from areal photos or satellite pictures more easily than before, and this has led to such information being cheaper and easier to obtain. Such data often may be obtained from provincial or federal departments, or it may be input from ordinary paper maps by the use of a scanner or a digitizer. Data which is input by the user by scanning or digitizing normally has to be checked for accuracy and errors due to equipment.

Data obtained from provincial or federal agencies may consist of several map layers, each containing features which contribute towards the complete description of the

study area. A typical cross-section of map layers which make up a study area are as listed below:

Layer A	Designated Area	e.g.,	golf courses, airstrips;
Layer B	Building	e.g.,	fire stations, houses, museums;
Layer C	Structure	e.g.,	smoke stacks, storage tanks;
Layer D	Roadway/Railway	e.g.,	paved roads, bridges, rail lines;
Layer E	Utility	e.g.,	electrical poles, water towers;
Layer G	Hydrography	e.g.,	bogs, ditches, dykes, marshes, ponds;
Layer H	Hypsography	e.g.,	contours, water levels;
Layer J	Land Cover	e.g.,	orchards, trees;
Layer K	Textual	e.g.,	road names, cities, towns, villages.

Table 1. Typical map layers contained in a geographical map.

GRASS facilitates the task of data input and management by providing the routines for analyzing and extracting data from these map layers to assist in generating a complete inventory of the flood plain, i.e., assisting in the field survey process. Data such as topographical data and structural data are input into the GIS and manipulated to produce output files, which can in turn be loaded into the relational database manager, ORACLE. This is part of the process of building up the community inventory database.

4.2.3 UPDATING THE RELATIONAL DATABASE

The relational database contains fields which represent the parameters which the structure inventory analysis model (SID) requires for the program to run effectively. This comprises data such as the location of each building in the flood plain, the owner, the cost of structure the damage category of each structure, etc. Appendix A-1. details the list of

fields contained in the database and what they represent. Appendix A-2. also lists the SQL commands used to create these fields in the database. Data from GRASS provides input for the fields ROWN, COLE, IBDLG, ADJ and IDRCH. The information on the location, reach and structure identification number are obtained from GRASS by running the {sites} program in GRASS. This program performs a site occurrence report based on 1 or more map layers, and writes these statistics to a data file. The data output produced by this program can be read and re-formatted by a Fortran computer program and then loaded into the database fields in ORACLE by using the SQL command SQLLOAD, (Appendix A-3).

This information, inputted from GRASS, then serves as the basis for entering the information required for the other fields. This can easily be done using SQL commands. For example, the SQL command

UPDATE Adolphe SET V1FS = 50000 WHERE IBDLG = 365;

performs the task of assigning a value of \$50,000 to building number 365,(IBDLG=365).

Thus the existing conditions in the flood plain can be efficiently documented by using the information from the GIS and field survey. The completely updated database can be output to a file using the SQL command SQLREPORT (Appendix A-4), making such information available for use by SID.

4.3 PRE-DISASTER ANALYSIS.

An important task of the DSS is in providing input for the two damage models to be used in the flood damage analysis, namely SID and EAD. NEXPERT, as the system manager, assists in the input of data into these models by providing a sequential consultation designed to maintain the focus of the user on a particular task till each sub-task is completed. This is important because the manner in which records are listed in these models' input files, which corresponds to the manner in which records are read, does not cater to the focusing on one specific task fromstart to end. This also prevents the user from omitting necessary data needed to run the model based on the criteria he specifies, and thus save costly time which may be spent in debugging the input data.

Such a hierarchial procedure also improves the comprehension of the user towards the analysis procedure as a whole and can thus help in the selection of different alternatives to examine. It also leads to a greater acceptance of the DSS since the analysis procedure can more easily blend into the decision-making process. This interactive process is described below.

4.3.1 INTERACTIVE MODELLING

The rules stored in the expert system's knowledge base govern the order in which each question is put to the user. These rules are listed in Appendix B-1. A backward-chaining inference control strategy was used to provide an efficient consultation, since the number of possible outcomes was not large. A diagram illustrating the backward-chaining layout is shown in Figure 5.

For the SID consultation, the user is first prompted by the Session controller in NEXPERT for a title for the particular run, (as shown in Figure 6), which will be used on all output for the program. After this, the user is then prompted to specify whether any non-structural flood control measures will be applied to structures in the flood plain, and if

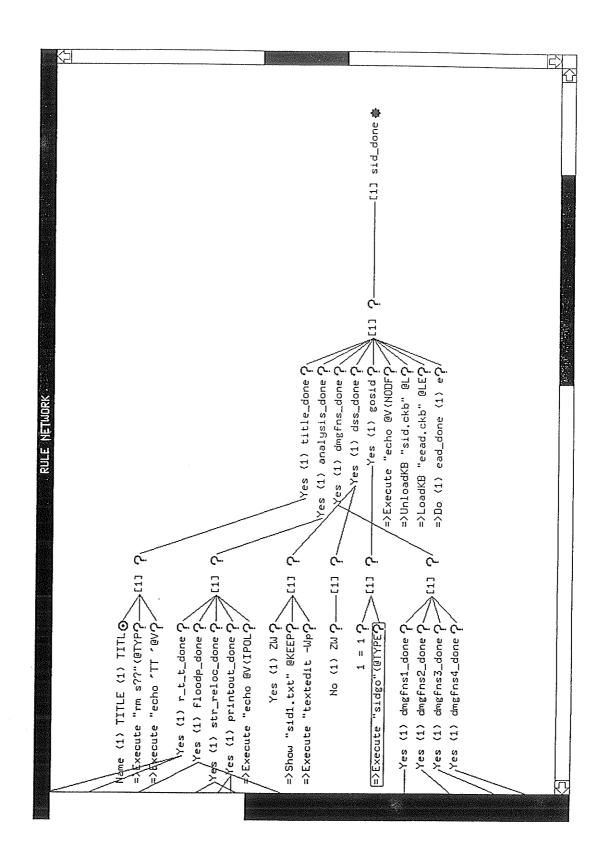


Figure 5. Schematic of the backward-chaining process

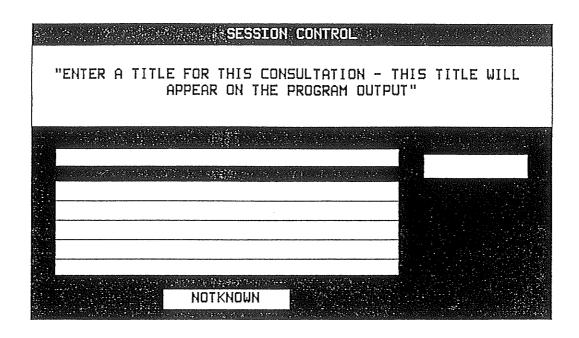


Figure 6. Session Control window in NEXPERT

so the type of measure to be applied. Three options are provided in the model namely, raise-to-target-elevation analysis, flood-proofing analysis and relocation of structures analysis, to be used for the analysis. For each measure selected, the inference mechanism determines the rules which need to be selected in order to prompt the user for information which must be provided for the proper implementation of the measure.

The system then prompts the user for information related to the flood plain such as the number of damage categories, the number of damage reaches and the different damage functions that may be applied to a particular category. The damage function for a particular structure or category of structures represents the manner in which the elevation-damage relationship is defined for that particular category or structure. The damage function may be represented as an elevation - percent-damage relationship (i.e. if the flood level is 1ft above the first floor level then 20% of the structure value can be said to be lost, and so on), or it may be represented as an elevation - direct-damage relationship (where the different flood levels correspond to a certain amount of damage). The user, upon specification of a damage category is prompted for a name of a damage function and also whether the damage function values to be input are elevation - percent-damage values or elevation - direct-damage values, and then NEXPERT prompts for these values to be input. The session continues until all values needed for the model to run are input.

All the values obtained from this hierarchically oriented consultation process are written to data files whose filenames correspond to the respective record names of the program for efficient program documentation (i.e., all input data for record 'J1' are written to a file named 'sJ1', 'J2' records to 'sJ2', etc.). After all the necessary values are obtained, Fortran programs, (listed in Appendix C), read the respective files and combine these results with the output obtained from the ORACLE session to produce an input data file for use by the SID model. Thus the user can generate several different scenarios using NEXPERT and obtain the elevation-damage relationships for them.

The user has the option, after running the SID program, to specify that the output be written to a data storage utility named HECDSS, where it may be accessed subsequently by the EAD program.

4.4 GENERATING FLOOD MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

The selection of the type of structural or non-structural flood control measures to use in a given situation depends on several factors such as the physical and economic feasibility of the proposed measure, the stage of the expected flood, the amount of flood warning time that may be given, and the velocity and duration of the expected flood. For the most part, flood control measures classified as structural are normally implemented over a regional scale such as reservoirs, dyke and dams, whilst non-structural measures are generally implemented to individual or small groups of structures.

The optimal choice of implementation of structural or non-structural measures or a combination of both must be based both on the physical parameters outlined above and also on engineering expertise in the area of flood management. Expertise is required for several reasons. For example, incentives may be provided to householders in the flood plain to implement certain types of flood control measures for their own safety, but regardless of the risk, they may for one reason or another refuse to implement these measures. They may also be reluctant to provide funds in the form of levies or taxes for large scale structural flood control measures if the anticipated floods have not materialized in recent times, even though severe flooding is likely to occur in the region. Attractive flood insurance rates may also not be taken advantage of due to a false sense of security by these residents.

This human factor as well as the experience of engineers in applying the available measures in other relevant flooding situations needs to be taken into account when selecting flood control measures for a particular area, and one way in which this information can be collated and provided to the user of the DSS to access and make and informed decision is through the use of expert systems.

Although an expert system which incorporates this necessary knowledge is currently not integrated into the system, it is planned to be added in future research work to be implemented on the system.

4.5 POST-DISASTER ANALYSIS

Subsequent to the generation of the elevation-damage relationships produced by the SID model, the system loads up the knowledge base containing the consultation for the damage model, EAD. Likewise, NEXPERT generates a systematic hierarchical consultation for the input of the required data needed to run the model. A description of the consultation is given below.

4.5.1 INTERACTIVE MODELLING

The user is first prompted to enter a title for the consultation which will be used on all program output. Then the user is asked whether a period of analysis consultation is to be performed and if this is true the necessary data needed is prompted for. This data includes the length of the period of analysis, the year representing existing conditions, the year in which the plan becomes operational, and other relevant data. The user may also specify an affluence factor which represents the change in the value of a structure or its contents over the period of analysis.

The user is then asked to specify the number of different plans to be evaluated in this particular computer run. This is the number of different flooding scenarios to be used in this particular consultation. Upon specifying the number, the user is asked how the flood data for this run will be input. Data may be input in three different formats, exceedance-frequency values, flow values or stage values. Each format may require

additional data to be provided and NEXPERT prompts the user to provide additional information as shown below:

SELECTION		REQUIRED DATA		ADDITIONAL DATA
Exceedance-frequency values	>	flow-frequency values	>	stage- flow values
values	>	stage-frequency values		-
Flow values	>	stage-flow values		-
Stage values		-		-

All the above options also require the input of information on the elevation-damage relationships existing in each reach. This data may be input manually or may be retrieved directly from the HECDSS data storage file created by the SID program by specifying the alternative name and pathname of the data.

All the data received from the consultation are written to data files and upon completion of the input process a Fortran program reads these files and formats the data into an input file which is read by EAD. The rules for the consultation are listed in Appendix B-2. The EAD program is then run and the values of damage or expected annual damage can be obtained.

4.5.2 FLOODING CONSEQUENCES

There are several indicators that may be computed in order to determine the consequences of a particular flooding event or a series of flooding events. These indicators provide some of the necessary information which can be utilized to rank the set of

alternative flood control plans generated. A number of indicators may be generated from the consultation process developed, and these are discussed below.

Expected Annual Damage

The expected annual damage is a frequency weighted sum of damage for a range of possible damaging flood events, and can be visualized as what might be expected to occur in the present or any future year. By using the EAD program, the expected annual damage is determined by computing a damage-frequency matrix from input data and then weighting each damage value according to its percent chance of exceedance.

Specific Event Flood Damage

Damage may be computed for a specific event, such as a historical flood event or a future anticipated event, by selecting this option in the EAD program consultation and entering in the required value.

Area Flooded by a Specific Event

The area flooded by a specific flood event may be computed by using the GRASS program. The elevation corresponding to the particular event is input to NEXPERT and the flooded area corresponding to this stage is displayed on the elevation map. The GRASS program {report} is then accessed to generate a report on the total area taken up by the displayed flooded area, and this is then multiplied by actual area of each cell to arrive at the actual flooded area.

Individual Structure Damage

Individual structure damage may be determined by first comparing the flood stage for the particular event to the ground elevation of the building as listed in column ADJ of the structure inventory database. If flooding is found to have occurred, by the ground elevation being lower than the flood stage, then a multiplication of the damage function for the particular structure and the cost of the structure will yield the damage done to it.

5. CASE STUDY - GREATER WINNIPEG AREA FLOOD MANAGEMENT.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The city of Winnipeg in Manitoba, Canada, and areas along the banks of the Red River upstream of the city, (see Figure 7.), have a history of flooding which dates back several decades. These floods have caused much damage and destruction, the most notable in recent decades being the Red River flood of 1950. In the years subsequent to this event several flood control measures were put in place, aimed at providing flood protection for the residents of the city of Winnipeg. A primary dyking system was constructed soon after the 1950 flood to protect some of the low-lying areas along the Red, Assiniboine and Seine rivers throughout the city. The Red River floodway was completed in 1968; the Portage diversion in 1970; and the Shellmouth Reservoir in 1972. The operation of this flood control system maintains upstream water levels to their natural levels, and thus does not reduce the flood hazard of areas upstream of the Red River floodway. During the most recent instances of high water levels on the Red River, i.e., 1974 and 1979, residents upstream of the floodway incurred heavy damages with some buildings being washed away and several residents having to be evacuated from the area.

The area chosen for this study, highlighted in Figure 7 and detailed in Figure 8, represents an area of 10 x 13 sq km. just upstream of the inlet control structure and Red River floodway which provide flood protection for the City of Winnipeg. The main community in the region is St Adolphe, Manitoba. The main occupation of dwellers in the area is farming. The average cost of buildings in the township is \$80,000 and in surrounding areas the average cost is \$50,000. A dyke known as the West dyke which is part of the flood control works for the city of Winnipeg, runs from north to south through

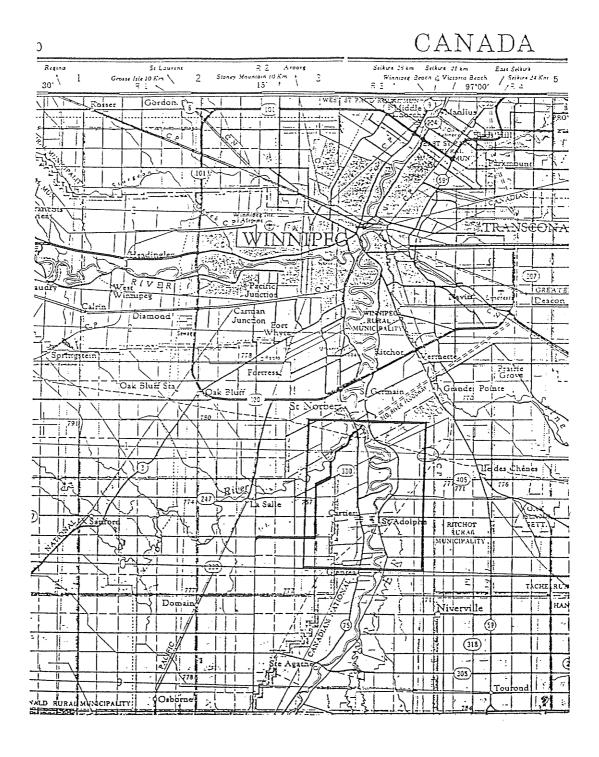


Figure 7. City of Winnipeg and surrounding areas

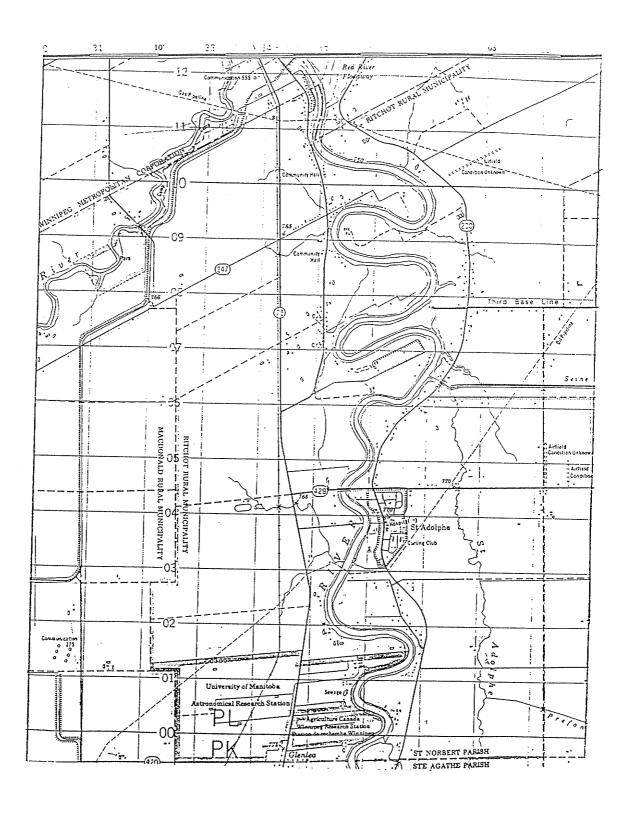


Figure 8. Diagram of the study area

the western part of the study area. Buildings located west of this dyke are protected to a height of 787.4 ft above sea level, which is the elevation of the dyke.

Apart from a few ring dykes around some of the buildings in the region, the area is vulnerable to floods which in general have a small return period. It is intended to use the DSS to generate and evalutate suitable flood control measures for the area and recommend measures which can be taken to protect the communities in the region.

5.2 DATA ACQUISITION, FORMATTING AND INPUT.

Data for the study area was obtained from several agencies including the Water Resource and Remote Sensing Branches of the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources. Pre-processing of data for model input is discussed under the headings geographic data, hydrologic data and database input.

Geographic Data

In Winnipeg, the Remote Sensing division of the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources is the agency that distributes geographic data. These data comes in files covering a typical 1:20000 map area and each file consists of several map layers. Preprocessing was done after obtaining the data files from the agency. The data was obtained in the DLG format, which was close to an acceptable format used in the GRASS GIS software. The GRASS program import.to.vect was used to translate these files into GRASS digit format which is the format used by GRASS to perform analyses. Vector data files that made up the study area were joined together by running the GRASS program Vpatch. The two main map layers to be used in the analysis i.e., the *elevation* map layer and the *buildings* map layer, were pre-processed as follows.

To prepare the *elevation* map layer, the GRASS program <u>digit</u> was run and lines and areas that were not assigned contour values were given values by clicking on them with the mouse and assigning them. These vector files were then converted to raster format using the <u>vect.to.cell</u> program in GRASS. In order to generate a continuous surface from the contour layers the program <u>Gsurface</u> was run. This program fills grid-cell values with interpolated values, using numerical approximation techniques. The resultant map was edited after this program was run to ensure that important features on the map such as the West Dyke had the correct elevations. This was done by running the <u>digit</u> program to digitize the corrections on a new map and then by combining the old map and the corrections map using the <u>combine</u> program. This procedure resulted in obtaining a corrected and authentic *elevation* map layer.

The elevation map for the study area, generated from the above procedure, contained elevations that ranged from 705.4 ft at the surface of the Red river to 820.2 ft at the top of the Inlet Control structure. The contour intervals obtained after running the interpolation program {Gsurface} was 3.3 ft. A diagram of this is shown in Figure 9. Thirty-four intermediate values were generated.

With respect to processing the *buildings* map layer, the GRASS program {digit} was also run. In order to be able to determine the elevation at a particular structure or building a single point was marked for every building on a new cell map. By overlaying this new map on the elevation map the elevation corresponding to these points is determined, and this is taken to be the ground elevation for each respective building. These reference elevations are used in the subsequent analyses. The {sites} program was used to perform analyses on the *buildings* map layer and the *elevation* map layer to generate information on the coordinates of each building in the flood plain as well as the ground elevation at each location. Each building was given a unique identification number in the process. The information i.e. North coordinate position, East coordinate position,

identification number and ground elevation, provide the necessary data to fill the ROWN, COLE, SITENO and ADJ columns respectively in the database.

Hydrologic Data

Data for the annual flood peaks (see Table 3) and the stage-discharge relationship (see Table 4 and Figure 12) at the inlet control structure were obtained from the Water Resources Branch of the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources. The average cost of buildings in built up areas was \$80,000 and elsewhere \$50,000. The majority of buildings in the township were classified as two-storey no-basement (2SNB) buildings and the average classification elsewhere was single-storey no-basement (1SNB) buildings, and these values were used as approximate values throughout the study area. The elevation-percent-damage function relationships were obtained from U.S. Federal Insurance Agency (1970) curves for similar building categories. The discharge - probability-exceedance frequency curve was generated for the flow values obtained in Figure 13. Buildings east of the West Dyke were assigned to category 1 and buildings west of the West Dyke were classified as being in category 2.

Database Input

Data from the GRASS program is input into the database by the commands given in Appendix A-3. These values are used as the basis for updating the remaining columns in the database. The commands used to update the database which are based on information pertinent to the study area are as listed in Appendix A-5. The resultant updated database is as listed in Appendix F.

X FFT A FO				2000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	
YEAR	FLOW	YEAR	FLOW	YEAR	FLOW
	(cfs)		(cfs)		(cfs)
1913	45100	1935	15000	1957	23100
1914	15600	1936	37700	1958	18500
1915	11500	1937	7750	1959	35000
1916	71200	1938	15400	1960	68700
1917	39700	1939	12600	1961	17000
1918	14300	1940	17600	1962	59600
1919	23500	1941	41800	1963	23300
1920	22200	1942	45600	1964	35400
1921	58700	1943	42200	1965	64200
1922	23100	1944	17400	1966	88200
1923	42000	1945	52500	1967	61000
1924	13400	1946	38100	1968	18000
1925	51400	1947	38100	1969	75800
1926	32200	1948	36700	1970	80100
1927	36800	1949	69000	1971	58900
1928	24300	1950	48100	1972	57600
1929	37500	1951	103600	1973	18900
1930	38700	1952	37600	1974	96500
1931	24300	1953	12600	1975	61900
1932	37500	1954	18500	1976	64800
1933	38700	1955	53700	1977	6600
1934	15600	1956	68800	1978	67000

Table 2. Annual Flood Peaks

STAGE	FLOW (cfs)	STAGE	FLOW (cfs)	STAGE	FLOW (cfs)
708* 712*	13000 15000	749 750	54000	759	94000
716*	17000	751	57000 60000	760 761	100000 106000
720* 724*	19000 21000	752 753	64000 68000	762 763	115000 126000
728* 732*	24000 26000	754 755	72000 75000	764 765	140000 160000
736* 740*	30000 35000	756 757	80000 84000	766 767	180000 205000
744* 748	41000 50000	758	88000	768	230000

^{* -} estimated values

Table 3. Stage-discharge values for St. Adolphe

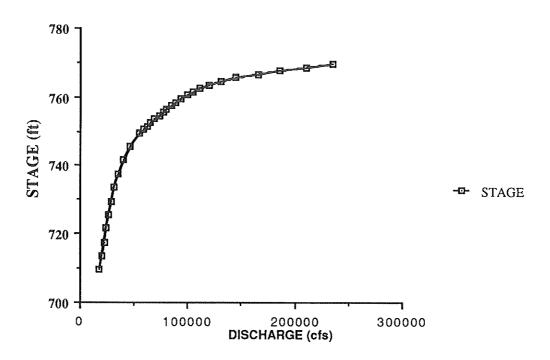
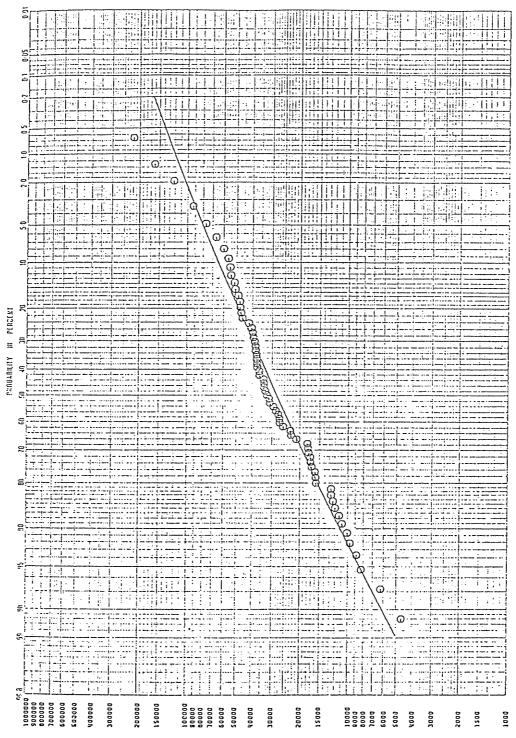


Figure 9. Stage-discharge relationship.

5.3 STRUCTURE INVENTORY ANALYSIS.

The SID program was used to determine the elevation-damage relationship for the existing conditions in the region. The consultation for data input into the model was as described in the previous chapter. Buildings situated in the area west of the West Dyke are protected from flooding of the Red River to a height of 787.4 ft and this was taken into



BUNUAL PEAK DISCHARGE IN CFS

Figure 10. Discharge - probability curve

account when generating the elevation-damage relationship for this area, by specifying in the consultation that all these buildings are flood-proofed to a height of 787.4 ft.

The elevation-damage relationship was also generated for a number of flood control measures that were deemed both physically and economically feasible to be applied to the region. These measures were applied to only the buildings east of the west dyke, since the West Dyke offered the remaining dwellings some form of protection. Three non-structural measures and one structural measure were considered as both ecenomically and physically feasible measures in the region.

The feasible flood control measures investigated are as shown in Table 4 below

- 1. Existing Conditions.
- 2. Raising individual structures to a height of 3ft.
- 3. Raising individual structures to a height of 5ft.
- 4. Flood Proofing individual structures to a height of 3ft.
- 5. Flood Proofing individual sructures to a height of 5ft.
- 6. Relocation of structures to above the 754.0 ft.
- 7. Dyking along the Red River to the 725.4 ft level, i.e, a 20ft dyke.
- 8. Dyking along the Red River to the 745.4 ft level, i.e, a 40ft dyke.

Table 4. Feasible flood control measures.

Raising individual structures and flood proofing analyses were performed to a maximum height of 5 ft which is the recommended maximum height taking into account the economic burden to householders and aesthetics, (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1987). Also, average annual cost as a percentage of structure value data was available for the application of such measures to heights of 3ft and 5ft, and since a cost of measure analysis was to be performed these heights were chosen.

Relocation of structures above a height of 750.4ft was also investigated. Several structures had ground elevation below this elevation and from an inspection of the flood plain, there was land available to relocate these structures above this level. The only structural flood control measure considered in the analysis was dyking of the Red River. This was investigated to heights of 20ft and 40ft.

The SID consultation was performed for each of the eight options, and the formatted input files and the output generated from each of these consultations are listed in Appendix D-1 and Appendix D-2, respectively. Output from the SID program for consultations from alternatives 1, 2, 3 and 6 were saved in a data storage utility provided with the programs named HECDSS. This utility makes the elevation-damage data readily available for use by the damage model EAD. The SID model did not permit flood-proofing analysis to be performed on more than one category, and so for options 4,5,7 and 8 the elevation-damage relationship was calculated for category 1 and then added manually to the elevation-damage relationship for category 2 obtained from consultation 1. The elevation-damage relationships for these categories are shown in Table 5.

STAGE (ft)	Alternative 4 (x \$1000)	Alternative 5 (x \$1000)	Alternative 6 (x \$1000)	Alternative 7 (x \$1000)
709	0	0	0	0
713	23.8	23.8	0	0
717	27.5	27.5	0	0
721	35.1	35.1	0	0
725	48.2	48.2	0	0
729	70.8	50.0	70.8	0
733	77.5	77.5	95.1	0
737	124.5	124.8	124.8	0
741	149.2	149.2	172.2	0
745	331.9	179.7	364.6	0
749	497.0	497.0	598.2	598.2
753	837.9	837.9	961.7	961.7
757	1435.3	1230.0	1435.0	1435.0
761	2677.8	1757.6	2787.4	2787.4
765	4167.8	3484.2	4487.8	4487.8
769	5752.2	5752.2	6649.8	6649.8
773	8555.0	8555.0	11374.0	11374.0
777	23001.0	16018.0	23062.0	23062.0

Table 5. Elevation-damage data for alternatives 4,5,7 & 8.

5.4 DAMAGE ANALYSIS.

Two particular damage analyses were performed: damage for a specific flood event and expected annual damage over a 50 year period.

Damage for a Specific Event

An analysis of damage for specific events was performed for 3 separate flood events, i.e., the 1950, 1970 and 1974 floods. The 1950 flood was the largest flood in 100 years, and the 1974 flood was the largest in recent decades. The damage accruing from each of these altermatives is shown in Table 7.

Expected Annual Damage

The analytical model EAD was used to compute the expected annual damage for a period of 50 years . The consultation was run interactively as described in the previous section and data from the SID model consultation was loaded into the EAD model for the respective options. The data values used for the computation of the expected annual damage are as listed below

1	Period of Analysis	50 years	
2	Study Year	1992	Year representing existing conditions
3	Base Year	1995	Year when plan takes effect
4	Dollar Year	1992	
5	Affluence Factor	1.2	
6	Discount Rate	5%	
7	Price Level Index	1.0	

Table 6. Data for expected annual damage computations.

	Damage for specific event Expected Annual		nnual D	amage	Equivalent Annual Dam.		
Measure	1950	1970	1974_	2004	2024	2044	
1	2571.0	1319.3	2212.8	389.8	525.0	707.2	435.6
2	1613.7	979.6	1446.1	269.2	362.6	488.4	300.9
3	1261.9	779.9	1137.2	208.4	280.7	378.1	232.9
4	2479.0	1288.4	2149.7	354.8	477.9	643.7	396.5
5	1673.2	1133.9	1533.4	301.3	405.9	546.7	336.8
6	865.0	0	592.1	44.7	60.2	81.1	49.9
7	2571.0	1319.3	2212.8	379.4	510.9	688.2	423.9
8	2571.0	1319.3	2212.8	293.7	395.5	532.7	382.2
Table 7.	Damag	e and	estimat	ted ann	ual	damag	e results

5.5 COST COMPUTATION.

Average annual costs as a percentage of structure value data were obtained from U.S. Federal Insurance Agency (1970) data on estimate costs of implementing specific flood control measures. These values are listed in Table 8. The total estimated cost of implementing each non-structural flood control measure in the study area is computed by multiplying the number of structures to which the measure was applied by the cost of each measure. There were 702 buildings in category 1, having an average price of \$50,000, and 509 buildings in category 2, with an average price of \$80,000. The resultant annual costs are shown in the Table 8.

	Estimated Average annual cost as a percentage of Structure value	Total Cost (x \$1,000)
Existing Conditions	-	-
Flood Proofing to 3ft - Flood Wall	1.2	909.8
Flood Proofing to 3ft - Levee	0.5	379.1
Flood Proofing to 5ft - Flood Wall	1.6	1213.1
Flood Proofing to 5ft - Levee	0.7	530.7
Raising Structures to 3ft	2.1	1592.2
Raising Structures to 5ft	2.1	1592.2
Relocation of Structures - Demolish old ones	4.6	3487.7
Relocation of Structures - Leave structures standing	g 8.7	6596.3
Dyking Red River to height of 240m	-	
Dyking Red River to height of 241m	-	

Table 8. Costs of implementing flood control measures.

6. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.

The decision support system developed in this research work was used to automate the process of generating alternative measures of flood control, and was used to compute indicators of the inundation-reduction benefits to be obtained from applying each measure such as damage from specific events, expected annual damage and the equivalent annual damage. The plots of the values computed for these indicators are shown in Figures 14-16 respectively. The results are discussed in the next section.

6.1 DAMAGE COMPUTATION RESULTS

An observation of the damage caused by specific events, Figure 11., shows that alternative 6 (i.e., relocating structures above a height of 754.0ft) was the measure that reduced damages the most in all the flood events. In the case of the flood of 1970 magnitude, this measure was successful in preventing any damage being incurred by householders living in the region. Alternatives 2 through 5 were also successful in reducing the damage below that which would prevail if existing conditions were to remain. Raising structures by a specified amount however proved to be more effective in reducing damages from these events than flood proofing to similar heights. This was generally due to the fact that both flood protection measures are breached by the selected floods, and since the damage curve for the raising structures options would begin at a higher elevation than that of the flood proofing options, damage by raising structures to 3ft and 5ft was less than flood proofing to 3ft and 5ft.

The expected annual damage, as mentioned previously, is the frequency weighted sum of damage for the full range of possible damaging flood events. It represents the damage for a particular set of hydrologic, hydraulic and damage conditions. Expected annual damage

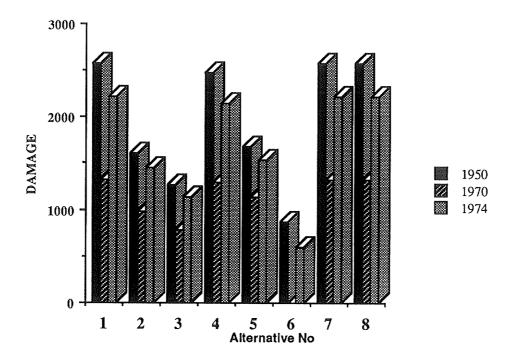


Figure 11. Damages for the magnitudes of the 1950, 1970 & 1974 floods

was computed for each year of the period of analysis and used in computing the equivalent annual damage. In determining the equivalent annual damage, each year's expected annual damage is discounted back to the base year and then amortized over the period of analysis. The discounting formula used was:

$$P = F * \frac{1}{(1+i)^N}$$

where

P = Present amount of some future amount.

F = Future amount.

N = Number of years the future amount is from present.

i = Discount rate.

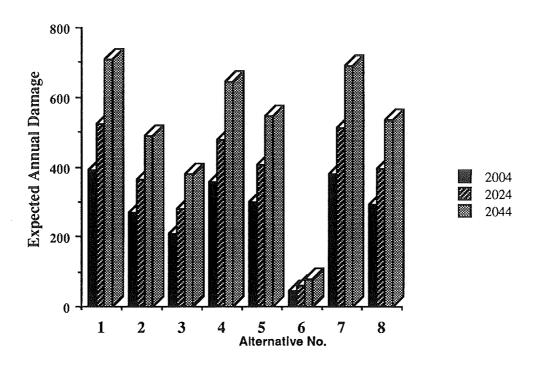


Figure 12. Expected annual damages for years 2004, 2024 & 2044.

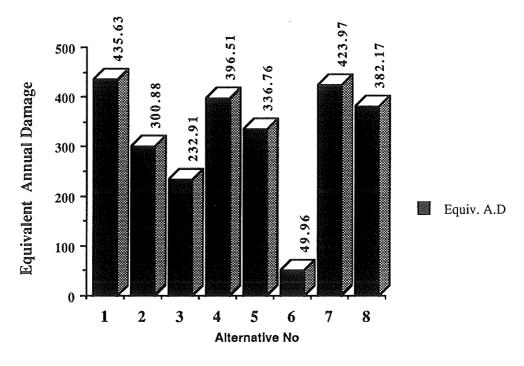


Figure 13. Equivalent Annual Damages.

The present amount of all future amounts over the period of analysis is then amortized using the formula:

$$A = P * \frac{i(1+i)^{N}}{(1+i)^{N}-1}$$

where A = Equivalent annual amount.

The values obtained for the equivalent annual damages for each of the alternative measures are shown in Figure 13. It is seen that alternative number 6 is the measure that has the lowest value of equivalent annual damage, whilst alternative number 7 has the lowest value next to the existing conditions. The structure raising alternatives had lower equivalent annual damage values than the corresponding flood proofing values. Alternative 7, which is the dyking of the Red River to a height of 745 ft proved to be a more efficient measure than flood proofing to a height of 3ft, on the basis of these values.

The inundation reduction benefits of a flood plain management measure are the flood damages prevented by the plan. If it is assumed that the equivalent annual damage computed for the period of analysis represents damage to activities which would occupy the flood plain without a flood management plan, then the inundation reduction benefits can be computed by subtracting the equivalent annual damage for each measure from the equivalent annual damage without the plan.

Average annual costs of implementing the chosen flood control measures to the community as a whole were computed and shown in Table 8. These values showed that the flood proofing options would be the least costly to implement and the relocation of structures and the Red River dyking options the most expensive.

All the values obtained through the consultation are indicators of the benefits and costs that are associated with the implementation of the various structural and non-structural flood control measures that were selected for the analysis, and these values may form the basis for a multi-objective analysis in order to select the most suitable measure for implementation.

6.2 SPATIAL INTERPRETATION

The incorporation of the GIS software into the decision support system architecture provides a powerful tool for the display and manipulation of the results of the analyses performed in the previous chapters. This helps the user of the integrated tool to visualize the results obtained from the various alternatives generated in the previous sessions and allow the user to examine the consequences of these floods in detail, thus enabling a more complete understanding of each measure. There are several ways in which the GIS incorporated can provide visual support to the planning process and these are discussed below.

Showing the flooded areas

In cases where it is desired to examine the consequences of flooding from specific events, flooded areas resulting from these measures can be displayed both in 2-dimension and 3-dimensional overlay on an elevation map layer. This gives a representation of the area which will be flooded by this event. It is possible to utilize the routines provided in the GRASS GIS program to assist in performing backwater calculations along the reach to determine accurately the elevations at various points along the reach. For small reaches or study areas, such as the current project area under study with a size of 10 x 13km, the stage

to which a particular flood rises may be displayed as a constant level surface across the reach to provide an adequate flooded area representation.

Displaying damage by elevation.

Another visual display which can help the user to select the particular measure to be applied to the study area is a display of the resultant damage at every point in the reach for every level of elevation. For example, at elevation 750.4 it will be useful to display the variation in damages throughout the reach for a particular flood control alternative. This will assist in locating areas at high risk of sustaining major damages due to a particular flood at a particular elevation and thus highlighting these areas for special attention measures such as possible relocation of structures.

To be able to derive these maps, the damage function relationships for each structure or category of structures is utilized to obtain the elevation-damage relationships. These functions are used in conjunction with the GRASS program <u>Ginfer</u> to generate a new map which is an aggregation of the damages incurred by each building in the reach at a particular elevation. The GRASS program <u>Ginfer</u> is an inference engine which applies a set of user-specified rules to named map layers, U.S.Army CERL, (1988).

The procedure to be used is as follows:

1. The damage functions are first used to determine the actual damage to each building at intervals of 3ft.

2. The GRASS program <u>Ginfer</u> is used to interprete rules listed in a text file by the user and interpretes these to produce a new map layer. A typical rule that is used to generate the damage value for a building is as follows:

IFMAP flooded area 725ftANDIFMAP elevation 705ftANDIFMAP buildings 1

THENMAPHYP result 40000

Interpreted, this rule means that if the 3 maps "flooded area", "elevation" and "buildings" are overlain on each other, and there is a value representing 725ft in the map layer named "flooded area" and there is a value representing 705ft in the "elevation" map layer and if there is a cell representing category 1 in the "building" layer, the assign the value of 40,000 to this cell in a new map layer named "result".

[\$40,000 is the value computed to be the damage to a building of category 1 submerged to 20ft (725 ft - 705 ft)]

- 3. By establishing similar rules for the range of the damage function in intervals of say 3ft, the damages incurred for each cell in the map at a particular map layer can be computed and displayed in varying colours for easy interpretation.
- 4. The consultation for viewing these damage maps is controlled by NEXPERT, which would first prompt the user for the flood to use (i.e. 1970 flood). Then the consultation would then prompt for an elevation layer to view and upon

selection of an elevation layer the damages for every cell on the map is displayed.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The research work presented in this thesis dealt with the development of a computer aided decision support system designed to provide comprehensive support in the domain of flood control planning, and outlined ways in which such an software tool comprising of an integration of technologies such as expert systems, geographic information systems, flood damage models and other routines can be used towards enhancing the solution process.

The interactive nature of the consultations outlined in the report, as well as the useful domain specific help facilities associated with each rule in the knowledge base of NEXPERT enable the user to quickly familiarize himself with the various tasks involved, such as data input to damage models and the proper selection of variables for model input. The use of already developed interactive shell, NEXPERT, with integratable capabilities also eliminated the time that would have been used in writing linkage code in order to establish the communication links between the various parts of the system.

The running of all the software to be integrated on a similar platform, the workstation platform, enables efficient linkage and inter-communication between the various system components and enables runtime speeds to be kept minimal. The workstation architecture also provided a conducive environment for the development of the system.

Geographic information systems played a key role in addressing the spatial aspects of the problem domain, from its role in providing data input to the damage models to help generate the complete structure inventory to its role in aiding the decision-maker in the visual comprehension of the consequences of the various flood management alternatives. There are several other ways in which GIS can be used to enhance the planning process. In the analysis performed individual structures or categories of structures were predefined from maps and these categories were then flood proofed using the same measure. The GIS

could be used to identify clumps or clusters of buildings which are amenable to be grouped into one category whereby joint flood control measures such as a ring dyke may be built around these structures. Identifying criteria such as a proximity distance of 20metres and and elevation range of 3 to 5 ft may be used to determine which structures may be grouped.

The use of a relational database to handle the storage and retrieval of data for use by the damage model facilitated the data handling process. In this project, the study are which made up an area of 10 x 13 km contained 1213 buildings. With a larger and more built up area under examination the data requirements would become large, and the question of ease of data storage and retrieval would be highly important if an efficient database manager were not employed. By being able to easily access, modify and retrieve information stored in the structure inventory database different flood plain scenarios can be constructed and investigated. The information in the database can also be retrieved and used for other interagency purposes and will serve as a valuable resource of watershed statistics which can be updated periodically.

There are several areas where the current system can benefit from further work and these are discussed briefly

FUTURE RESEARCH WORK

A complete inventory of all entities within the flood plain such as crops, livestock, utilities, etc, will provide a basis for inputting and obtaining a complete account of the study area and a more accurate damage assessment can then be carried out.

The incorporation of knowledge bases containing engineering expertise to be applied in semi- or ill- structured areas such as the selection of the type of non-structural

measures to apply and how to administer these measures (whether applied to individual structures or groups of structures) would further enhance the interactive process by providing online expertise to the user's fingertips.

The collection of additional hydologic and hydraulic data such as channel morphology, and the inclusion of a model for hydrologic computations such as the HEC-2 model would enable accurate water surface elevation computations to be determined along the river reach.

The possible incoporation of multi-media applications such as animation - whereby the flood wave is simulated along the flood plain - and sound effects - providing accompanying sound which varies depending on the flood magnitude may help to improve the consultation process.

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APPENDIX A:

DATABASE INVENTORY COMMANDS

APPENDIX A-1: GLOSSARY OF DATABASE COMMANDS

KODE1	-	Identification record.
IDRCH	-	Damage reach identification code.
IBDLG	-	Structure identification code.
ROWN	-	North coordinate point.
COLE	-	East coordinate point.
ADJ	-	Elevation of reference flood at the structure in feet.
STOPO	-	Elevation of reference point selected for the structure in feet; either of (1) First floor elevation, or
		(2) Ground flood elevation.
DELT	-	Distance between water surface elevation that can cause damage to begin, and first floor.
DELTB	-	Distance between elevation of basement floor and first floor.
DELTG	-	Distance between first floor and ground
NEWSTR	-	floor. (0) for existing structure, (1) for new structure.
KODE2	-	Identification record.
IDCAT	-	Damage category to which structure is assigned.
ID1FS	-	I.D. code for damage potential function of structure.
V1FS	_	Total value of structure in \$1,000.
ID1FC	_	I.D. code for damage potential function of
		contents.
V1FC	-	Total value of contents in \$1,000.
ID1FO	-	I.D. code for damage potential function of
		other items.
V1FO	_	Total value of other items in \$1,000.
IADDR	-	Column for comments and record keeping.

APPENDIX A-2

COMMANDS FOR CREATING DATABASE TABLES.

CREATE TABLE ADOLPHE (KODE1 CHAR(5), **IDRCH** CHAR(5), **IBDLG** NUMBER(8), **ROWN** NUMBER(8), COLE NUMBER(8), ADJ NUMBER(8), **STOPO** NUMBER(8), **DELTZ** NUMBER(8), **DELTB** NUMBER(8), **DELTG** NUMBER(8), **IFUNC** NUMBER(2), **NEWSTR** NUMBER(1), KODE2 CHAR(5), CHAR(8),**IDCAT** ID1FS CHAR(3), V1FS NUMBER(5), ID1FC CHAR(3), V1FC NUMBER(5), ID1FO CHAR(3), V1FO NUMBER(5), **IADDR** CHAR(32),

NUMBER(4),

NUMBER(2));

CATEGNO

DAMAGENO

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A-3

COMMANDS FOR LOADING DATA FROM GRASS.

LOAD DATA

INFILE siterpt.rst

INTO TABLE ADOLPHE

(IBDLG

POSITION(01:05) INTEGER EXTERNAL,

COLE

POSITION(08:14) INTEGER EXTERNAL,

ROWN

POSITION(18:25) INTEGER EXTERNAL,

DAMAGENO

POSITION(29:30) INTEGER EXTERNAL,

CATEGNO

POSITION(35:37) INTEGER EXTERNAL)

APPENDIX A-4

.DEFINE seldata

ORDER BY IBDLG

COMMANDS TO OUTPUT DATA FROM DATABASE

#DT 1 1 3 8 9 13 17 18 25 27 33 38 41 46 49 55 57 63 65 72 73 74 75 # #DT 2 1 3 8 9 13 17 18 24 25 28 29 33 34 36 37 41 42 44 45 49 50 81 # .DECLARE KODE1 a2 .DECLARE IDRCH a1 .DECLARE IBDLG 9999 .DECLARE ROWN 9999999 .DECLARE COLE 999999 .DECLARE ADJ 999 .DECLARE STOPO 999 .DECLARE DELTZ 9 .DECLARE DELTB 9 .DECLARE DELTG 9 .DECLARE IFUNC 9 .DECLARE KODE2 a2 .DECLARE IDCAT a7 .DECLARE ID1FS a3 .DECLARE V1FS 99999 .DECLARE ID1FC a3 .DECLARE V1FC 99999 .DECLARE ID1FO a3 .DECLARE V1FO 99999 .DECLARE IADDR a31

SELECT KODE1, IDRCH, IBDLG, ROWN, COLE, ADJ, STOPO, DELTZ, DELTB, DELTG, IFUNC, KODE2, IDRCH, IBDLG, IDCAT, ID1FS, V1FS, ID1FC, V1FC, ID1FO, V1FO, IADDR INTO KODE1, IDRCH, IBDLG, ROWN, COLE, ADJ, STOPO, DELTZ, DELTB, DELTG, IFUNC, KODE2, IDRCH, IBDLG, IDCAT, ID1FS, V1FS, ID1FC, V1FC, ID1FO, V1FO, IADDR FROM ADOLPHE WHERE IBDLG > 0

.DEFINE body

#T 1 .PRINT KODE1 #NC .PRINT IDRCH **#NC** .PRINT IBDLG #NC .PRINT ROWN #NC .PRINT COLE #NC .PRINT ADJ **#NC** .PRINT STOPO #NC .PRINT DELTZ **#NC** .PRINT DELTB #NC .PRINT DELTG **#NC** .PRINT IFUNC #NC #TE #T .PRINT KODE2 #NC .PRINT IDRCH #NC .PRINT IBDLG #NC .PRINT IDCAT #NC .PRINT ID1FS #NC .PRINT V1FS #NC .PRINT ID1FC #NC .PRINT V1FC #NC .PRINT ID1FO #NC .PRINT V1FO #NC .PRINT IADDR #NC #TE

.DEFINE head .DEFINE foot .REPORT seldata body head foot .STOP

APPENDIX A-5

COMMANDS TO UPDATE THE DATABASE

```
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        KODE1 = 'SL'
WHERE IBDLG < '2000';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        KODE2 = 'SD'
WHERE IBDLG < '2000';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        IDRCH = '1'
WHERE IBDLG > '0';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        DELTZ = '0'
WHERE IBDLG < '2000';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        DELTB = '0'
WHERE IBDLG < '2000';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        DELTG = '2'
WHERE IBDLG < '2000';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        IFUNC = '0'
WHERE IBDLG < '2000';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        NEWSTR = '0'
WHERE IBDLG < '2000';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        ADJ = '705.0'
WHERE IBDLG < '2000';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
       ID1FS = 'HR1'
WHERE DAMAGENO = '2';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
        ID1FS = 'HR2'
WHERE DAMAGENO = '1';
UPDATE ADOLPHE
SET
       IDCAT ='CAT1'
WHERE IBDLG < '1114';
```

APPENDIX A

UPDATE ADOLPHE

SET IDCAT ='CAT2'

WHERE IBDLG > '1113';

UPDATE ADOLPHE

SET STOPO = (CATEGNO + 214)/0.3048

WHERE IBDLG < '2000';

UPDATE ADOLPHE

SET V1FS = '50'

WHERE DAMAGENO = '1';

UPDATE ADOLPHE

SET V1FS = '80'

WHERE DAMAGENO = '2';

UPDATE ADOLPHE

SET IADDR = 'EAST_OF_DYKE'

WHERE IBDLG < '1114';

UPDATE ADOLPHE

SET IADDR = 'WEST_OF_DYKE'

WHERE IBDLG > '1113';

APPENDIX B:

EXPERT SYSTEMS CONSULTATIONS

APPENDIX B1: RULES FOR SID CONSULTATION.

```
CONDITIONS :
                r_t_t_done
    Yes
    Yes
                floodp_done
                str_reloc_done
    Yes
    Yes
                printout done
HYPOTHESIS :
                analysis done
ACTIONS :
    Execute
                "echo @V(IPOL) @V(IPROF) @V(IEVAC) @V(IPRNT) >> sJ1"
        INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
    Show
                "/home/agyare/txt/dfl.txt"
                                                @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
    Name
                IT
                      IT
    Name
                NSTAG
                        NSTAG
HYPOTHESIS :
                df done
ACTIONS :
                "echo @V(IT) >> sDF"
    Execute
                                        @TYPE=EXE:
                "echo @V(NSTAG) >> sDF" @TYPE=EXE;
        INFERENCE PRIORITY :
                                1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                "/home/agyare/txt/dmgfns1.txt" @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
    Show
    Name
                NODE
                        NODF
    Name
                1
                        counter3
    Yes
                loop3
HYPOTHESIS :
               dmafns1 done
        INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                "/home/agyare/txt/dmgfns2.txt" @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
    Show
    Name
                NODC NODC
    Execute
                "echo @V(NODC) > sDC"
                                        @TYPE=EXE;
    Name
                1
                        counter4
    Yes
                loop4
HYPOTHESIS :
               dmgfns2 done
        INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                "/home/agyare/txt/dmgfns3.txt" @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
    Show
    Name
                NODR
                      NODR
    Name
                1
                        counter5
    Yes
                loop5
HYPOTHESIS :
               dmgfns3 done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
    Show
                "/home/agyare/txt/dmgfns4.txt" @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
   Name
                AGG
                       AGG
HYPOTHESIS :
                dmgfns4 done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
                                1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
    Yes
                dmgfns1 done
    Yes
                dmgfns2_done
   Yes
                dmgfns3_done
   Yes
                dmgfns4_done
HYPOTHESIS :
               dmqfns done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
    Show
                "/home/agyare/txt/drt.txt"
                                                @KEEP=FALSE; @WAIT=FALSE; @RECT=0, 280, 480, 255;
   Name
                JDR
                       TDR
    Name
                DTITLE DTITLE
    Name
                REFFLD REFFLD
    Name
                STRELV STRELV
```

```
"echo @V(NODR) >> sDR" @TYPE=EXE;
                "echo @V(JDR) >> sDR" @TYPE=EXE;
    Execute
                "echo @V(DTITLE) >> sDR"
    Execute
                                              @TYPE=EXE;
                "echo @V(REFFLD) >> sDR"
    Execute
                                                @TYPE=EXE;
    Execute
                "echo @V(POLELV) >> sDR"
                                                @TYPE=EXE;
                "echo @V(PROELV) >> sDR"
    Execute
                                                @TYPE=EXE:
                "echo @V(EVCELV) >> sDR"
    Execute
                                                @TYPE=EXE;
                "echo @V(STRELV) >> sDR"
    Execute
HYPOTHESIS :
                drt done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
    Yes
                ZW
HYPOTHESIS :
                dss_done
ACTIONS :
    Show
                "/home/agyare/txt/sidl.txt"
                                               @KEEP=TRUE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,275,480,340;
                "textedit -Wp 0 660 -Ws 480 200 sSDDM" @TYPE=EXE;
    Execute
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   Nο
                ZW
HYPOTHESIS :
               dss done
        INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                IPROFV "NEW STRUCTURES WRT ZERO DAMAGE"
   Is
HYPOTHESIS :
                floodp1 done
ACTIONS :
    Do
                       IPROF
    Dο
                j5_done j5_done
                j6_done j6_done
        INFERENCE PRIORITY:
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                IPROFV "NEW STRUCTURES WRT TARGET LEVEL"
   Is
HYPOTHESIS :
                floodp1 done
ACTIONS :
    Do
                        IPROF
                j5_done j5_done
    Do
        INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                IPROFV "ALL STRUCTURES WRT ZERO DAMAGE"
   Is
HYPOTHESIS :
                floodp1_done
ACTIONS :
   Do
                       IPROF
                j5_done j5_done
j6_done j6_done
   Do
   Do
        INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                IPROFV "ALL STRUCTURES WRT TARGET LEVEL"
   Is
HYPOTHESIS :
               floodp1_done
ACTIONS :
   Do
                       IPROF
                1
                j5_done j5_done
   Do
       INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                floodp2_done
   Yes
HYPOTHESIS :
                floodp_done
ACTIONS :
                "/home/agyare/txt/floodp.txt"
   Show
                                               @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
   Do
                floodp1_done
                               floodp1_done
   Do
               test2 test2
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
```

```
NAME :
 CONDITIONS :
    No
                 floodp2 done
 HYPOTHESIS :
                 floodp_done
 ACTIONS :
     Do
                         TPROF
                         PROELV
     Do
                 0
         INFERENCE PRIORITY :
 NAME :
 CONDITIONS :
                 1
 HYPOTHESIS :
                gosid
 ACTIONS :
    Show
                 "/home/agyare/txt/gosid1.txt"
                                                @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
                 "echo @V(NODF) @V(NODC) @V(NODR) @V(AGG) > sJ2" @TYPE=EXE;
     Execute
                 "sidgo" @TYPE=EXE;@WAIT=TRUE;
    Execute
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
                                1
NAME :
 CONDITIONS :
HYPOTHESIS :
                grass
ACTIONS :
                "/home/agyare/GRASS.src/go &"
    Execute
                                                @TYPE=EXE:
        INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                "/home/agyare/txt/j3.txt"
    Show
                                                 @KEEP=FALSE; @WAIT=FALSE; @RECT=0, 280, 480, 255;
    Name
                NJPOL NJPOL
    Execute
                "echo @V(NJPOL) > sJ3" @TYPE=EXE;
    Name
                1
                        counter6
    Yes
                loop6
                j3_done
HYPOTHESIS :
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                "/home/agyare/txt/j5.txt"
    Show
                                                @KEEP=FALSE; @WAIT=FALSE; @RECT=0, 280, 480, 255;
                NJPRF NJPRF
    Name
    Execute
                "echo @V(NJPRF) > sJ5" @TYPE=EXE;
    Name
                1
                        counter8
    Yes
                loop8
HYPOTHESIS :
                j5 done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME .
CONDITIONS :
                "/home/agyare/txt/j6.txt"
    Show
                                                @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
    Execute
                "echo @V(NJPRF) > sJ6" @TYPE=EXE;
    Name
                1
                        counter9
    Yes
                loop9
HYPOTHESIS :
                j6 done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
    Show
                "/home/agyare/txt/j8.txt"
                                                @KEEP=FALSE; @WAIT=FALSE; @RECT=0, 280, 480, 255;
    Name
                NJEVAC NJEVAC
                "echo @V(NJEVAC) > sJ8" @TYPE=EXE;
    Execute
   Name
                1
                        counter10
   Yes
                loop10
HYPOTHESIS :
                j8 done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME:
CONDITIONS :
   Show
                "/home/agyare/txt/ja.txt"
                                                @KEEP=FALSE; @WAIT=FALSE; @RECT=0, 280, 480, 255;
                "echo @V(NJPOL) > sJA" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
   Name
                1
                        counter7
   Yes
                100p7
HYPOTHESIS :
                ja_done
```

```
INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
    <=
               (counter10-NJEVAC)
    Name
              JEVAC JEVAC
HYPOTHESIS :
             loop10
ACTIONS :
               "echo @V(JEVAC) >> sJ8" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
               counter10+1 counter10
   Reset
               JEVAC
    Reset
               loop10
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
              (counter10-NJEVAC)
HYPOTHESIS: loop10
 INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               (counter11-NSTAG)
   Name
              SSAGE SSAGE
HYPOTHESIS :
              loop11
ACTIONS :
   Execute
              "echo @V(SSAGE) >> sDP" @TYPE=EXE;
    Do
              counter11+1 counter11
   Reset
              SSAGE
INFERENCE PRIORITY : 1
CONDITIONS :
   >
              (counter11-NSTAG)
HYPOTHESIS : loop11
    INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME: :
CONDITIONS :
   <=
              (counter12-NSTAG)
              PERCENTPP PERCENTPP
   Name
HYPOTHESIS :
              loop12
ACTIONS :
              "echo @V(PERCENTPP) >> sPC"
   Execute
                                          @TYPE=EXE;
   Do
              counter12+1 counter12
   Reset
              PERCENTPP
   Reset
              loop12
    INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
  >
              (counter12-NSTAG)
HYPOTHESIS : loop12
    INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   <=
              (counter13-NSTAG)
   Name
              PERCENTD PERCENTD
HYPOTHESIS :
              loop13
ACTIONS :
              "echo @V(PERCENTD) >> sDD"
   Execute
                                           @TYPE=EXE;
   Do
              counter13+1 counter13
   Reset
              PERCENTD
   Reset
              loop13
     INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
> (counter13-NSTAG)
HYPOTHESIS: loop13
      INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
```

```
CONDITIONS :
                (counter3-NODF) 0
    Yes
                df_done
    Name
                1
                       counterll
    Yes
                loop11
    Yes
                pcdd done
HYPOTHESIS :
               loop3
ACTIONS :
    Do
                counter3+1
                               counter3
    Reset
               IT
    Reset
               NSTAG
    Reset
               df_done
    Reset
               pcdd
               pcdd done
    Reset.
    Reset
               loop11
    Reset
               loop3
      INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
\rightarrow (counter3-NODF) 0 HYPOTHESIS: loop3
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
    <=
               (counter4-NODC) 0
    Name
               JDCT JDCT
    Name
               TITDC
                      TITDC
    Name
               POLMAX POLMAX
    Name
               PRFMAX PRFMAX
HYPOTHESIS :
               loop4
ACTIONS :
               "echo @V(JDCT) @V(TITDC) @V(POLMAX) @V(PRFMAX) >> sDC" @TYPE=EXE;
    Execute
    Do
               counter4+1
                              counter4
    Reset
               JDCT
    Reset
               TITDC
               POLMAX
    Reset
    Reset
               PRFMAX
INFERENCE PRIORITY : 1
   Reset
CONDITIONS :
   >
               (counter4-NODC) 0
HYPOTHESIS :
               loop4
     INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   <=
               (counter5-NODR) 0
   Yes
               drt_done
HYPOTHESIS :
               loop5
ACTIONS :
   Do
               counter5+1
                              counter5
   Reset
               JDR
   Reset
               DTITLE
   Reset
               REFFLD
   Reset
               POLELV
   Reset
               PROELV
   Reset
               EVCELV
   Reset
               test1
   Reset
               test2
   Reset
               test3
   Reset
               drt_done
   Reset
               loop5
     INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   >
               (counter5-NODR) 0
```

```
HYPOTHESIS: loop5
    INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   \=
Name
              (counter6-NJPOL)
                     JPOL
              JPOL
HYPOTHESIS :
             loop6
ACTIONS :
              "echo @V(JPOL) >> sJ3" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
    Do
              counter6+1 counter6
   Reset
              JPOL
    Reset loop6
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
> (counter6-NJPOL)
HYPOTHESIS: loop6
   INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
CONDITIONS :
   <=
              (counter7-NJPOL)
             DPOL DPOL
   Name
HYPOTHESIS :
             loop7
ACTIONS :
              "echo @V(DPOL) >> sJA" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
   Do
              counter7+1 counter7
             DPOL
   Reset
   Reset
              loop7
    INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
  >
              (counter7-NJPOL)
HYPOTHESIS: loop7
 INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
  <=
             (counter8-NJPRF)
   Name
             JPRF JPRF
HYPOTHESIS :
             loop8
ACTIONS :
             "echo @V(JPRF) >> sJ5" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
             counter8+1 counter8
   Do
   Reset
             JPRF
   Reset
             loop8
     INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
> (counter8-NJPRF)
HYPOTHESIS: loop8
  INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
CONDITIONS :
   <=
             (counter9-NJPRF)
   Name
             DPRF DPRF
HYPOTHESIS :
             loop9
ACTIONS :
             "echo @V(DPRF) >> sJ6" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
   Do
             counter9+1 counter9
   Reset
             DPRF
   Reset
             loop9
    INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
             (counter9-NJPRF)
HYPOTHESIS: 100p9
     INFERENCE PRIORITY :
```

```
NAME :
 CONDITIONS :
    Is
                pcdd "DIRECT DAMAGE VALUES"
    Show
                "/home/agyare/txt/damage.txt" @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
    Name
                1 IDF
                "echo @V(IDF) >> sDF" @TYPE=EXE;
    Execute
                1
    Name
                       counter13
    Yes
               loop13
HYPOTHESIS :
               pcdd done
    INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
    Is
               pcdd
                      "PERCENT DAMAGE VALUES"
                "/home/agyare/txt/percent.txt" @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
    Show
    Name
                0 IDF
               "echo @V(IDF) >> sDF"
    Execute
                                     @TYPE=EXE;
    Name
               1
                      counter12
    Yes
               loop12
HYPOTHESIS :
               pcdd_done
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               IPRNTV "SUPPRESS DAMREACH/ DAMFN PRINTOUT"
    Ts
HYPOTHESIS :
             printout1_done
ACTIONS :
    Do
                       IPRNT
        INFERENCE PRIORITY :
CONDITIONS :
               IPRNTV "NORMAL PRINTOUT FOR ALL DAMREACHES"
   Is
HYPOTHESIS :
               printout1_done
ACTIONS :
                       IPRNT
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   Is
               IPRNTV "SUPPRESS STRUCTURE PRINTOUT"
HYPOTHESIS :
              printout1 done
ACTIONS :
   Do
               1
                       IPRNT
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               IPRNTV "SUPPRESS DAMFUNCTION PRINTOUT"
   Is
HYPOTHESIS :
              printout1 done
ACTIONS :
               2
                       IPRNT
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
                              1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
              IPRNTV "SUPPRESS DAMFUNCTION & STRUCT PRINTOUT"
   Ιs
HYPOTHESIS :
             printout1_done
ACTIONS :
   Do
               3
                      IPRNT
       INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   Yes
               printout1 done
HYPOTHESIS :
              printout done
ACTIONS :
               "/home/agyare/txt/printout.txt" @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,255;
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                     "ALL STRUCTURES TO DESIG. FLOOD LEVEL"
               IPOLv
  Is
HYPOTHESIS :
              r_t1 done
```

```
ACTIONS :
    Do
                        IPOL
    Do
                j3_done j3_done
        INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
 NAME :
 CONDITIONS :
                IPOLv "ALL STRUCTURES WITHIN DAMCAT"
    Is
 HYPOTHESIS :
                r_t1_done
 ACTIONS :
    Do
                       IPOL
                j3_done j3_done
ja_done ja_done
    Do
    Do
        INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
 CONDITIONS :
                IPOLV "NEW STRUCTS TO DESIG. FLOOD LEVEL"
    Is
HYPOTHESIS :
                r_t1_done
ACTIONS :
                       IPOL
    Do
                j3_done j3_done
ja_done ja_done
    Do
    Do
        INFERENCE PRIORITY:
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                IPOLv "ONLY NEW STRUCTURES WITHIN DAMCAT"
   Ts
HYPOTHESIS :
                r_tl_done
ACTIONS :
    Do
                j3_done j3_done
    Do
        INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                r_t_done
HYPOTHESIS :
                r_t_t_done
ACTIONS :
                "/home/agyare/txt/r_t1_done.txt"
    Show
                                                     @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,
    Do
                r_tl_done
                               r_t1_done
    Do
                test1 test1
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   No
                r_t done
HYPOTHESIS :
                r_t_t_done
ACTIONS :
   Do
                0
                       IPOL
    Do
                0
                        POLELV
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
CONDITIONS :
    Yes
                grass
    Yes
                title done
    Yes
                analysis_done
    Yes
               dmgfns done
    Yes
                dss done
    Yes
                gosid
HYPOTHESIS :
                sid_done
ACTIONS :
    UnloadKB
                "/home/agyare/new/sid.ckb"
                                               @LEVEL=WIPEOUT;
    LoadKB
                "/home/agyare/new/eead.ckb"
                                               @LEVEL=ENABLE;
   Do
                ead done
                                ead done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
                                1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   Ιs
               IEVACV "ALL STRUCTS WITH ZERO.ELEV BELOW SPEC"
HYPOTHESIS :
               str reloc1 done
ACTIONS :
```

```
IEVAC
    Do
               j8 done j8 done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               IEVACV "NEW STRUCTS WITH REF.ELEV BELOW SPEC"
    Is
HYPOTHESIS :
              str_reloc1_done
ACTIONS :
    Do
                       IEVAC
               j8_done j8_done
    Do
       INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               IEVACV "ALL STRUCTS WITH REF.ELEV BELOW SPEC."
HYPOTHESIS :
               str reloc1 done
ACTIONS :
    Do
                      IEVAC
               j8 done j8 done
    Do
       INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               IEVACv "NEW STRUCTS WITH ZERO.ELEV BELOW SPEC."
    Is
HYPOTHESIS :
               str_reloc1_done
ACTIONS :
    Do
                      IEVAC
               j8_done j8_done
    Do
       INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
CONDITIONS :
    Yes
               str_reloc2_done
HYPOTHESIS :
               str_reloc_done
ACTIONS :
               "/home/agyare/txt/str_reloc_done.txt" @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,
    Show
    Do
               str_reloc1_done str_reloc1 done
    Do
               test3 test3
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   No
               str_reloc2_done
HYPOTHESIS :
               str reloc done
ACTIONS :
   Do
               0
   Do
               0
                     EVCELV
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               IPOL
                       3
HYPOTHESIS :
              test1
ACTIONS :
               0
                      POLELV
       INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               IPOL
HYPOTHESIS :
              test1
ACTIONS :
               0
                      POLELV
       INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME .
CONDITIONS :
               IPOL
                      2
HYPOTHESIS :
               test1
ACTIONS :
               POLELV POLELV
 Do
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
```

```
CONDITIONS :
              IPOL 1
HYPOTHESIS :
             test1
 ACTIONS :
FOLELV POLELV INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME:
             POLELV POLELV
CONDITIONS :
              IPOL
HYPOTHESIS :
            test1
ACTIONS :
             0 POLELV
   INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   ==
              IPROF
HYPOTHESIS : test2
ACTIONS:

0 PROELV
DO 0 PROELV INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
CONDITIONS :
             IPROF
HYPOTHESIS : test2
ACTIONS:

0 PROELV
   INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
             IPROF
HYPOTHESIS : test2
ACTIONS :
            PROELV PROELV
 Do
   INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
CONDITIONS :
             IPROF
HYPOTHESIS :
             test2
ACTIONS :
  Do
            PROELV PROELV
   INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
            IPROF
HYPOTHESIS : test2
ACTIONS :
            0 PROELV
   Do
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
CONDITIONS :
             IEVAC
HYPOTHESIS: test3
ACTIONS:

0 EVCELV
INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME:
CONDITIONS :
  ===
            IEVAC
HYPOTHESIS: test3
ACTIONS :
 Do
            EVCELV EVCELV
   INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
= IEVAC
HYPOTHESIS : test3
```

ACTIONS : EVCELV EVCELV INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1 CONDITIONS : IEVAC HYPOTHESIS : test3 ACTIONS : Do EVCELV EVCELV INFERENCE PRIORITY : 1 CONDITIONS : = IEVAC HYPOTHESIS : test3 ACTIONS : Do EVCELV EVCELV INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1 NAME : CONDITIONS : "/home/agyare/txt/sid100.txt" @KEEP=FALSE;@WAIT=FALSE;@RECT=0,280,480,455; Show Name TITLE TITLE HYPOTHESIS : title_done ACTIONS : Execute "rm s??" @TYPE=EXE; "echo 'TT '@V(TITLE) > sTT" Execute @TYPE=EXE; INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1

NAME :

APPENDIX B2: RULES FOR EAD CONSULTATION.

```
CONDITIONS :
    Name
               eNCAT eNCAT
    Execute
                "echo @V(eNCAT) > eCN" @TYPE=EXE;
    Name
                1 count2
    Yes
                lp2
. . udilCat_done INFERENCE PRIORITY : NAME :
HYPOTHESIS :
CONDITIONS :
    Yes
               title_done_ead
    Yes
               period done
    Yes
               damcat_done
    Yes
                plan_done
               reach done
    Yes
    Yes
               eFR done
    Yes
               stagedam_done
               printout_done
    Yes
Yes show_flood
HYPOTHESIS: ead_done
     INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
                eFR "EXCEEDANCE-FREQUENCY VALUES"
   Ĭs
HYPOTHESIS :
               eFR_done
ACTIONS :
    Do
                eNFRQ21 eNFRQ21
    Do
                eNFRQ21 eNFRQ2
                eNFRQ21 eNFRQ1
    Do
    Execute
               "echo @V(eNFRQ1) > eFR" @TYPE=EXE;
    Do
               1
                     count5
    Do
               lp5
                      1p5
    Do
               eFRDAM done
                               eFRDAM done
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               eFR "SINGLE FLOW VALUES"
   Is
HYPOTHESIS :
               eFR_done
ACTIONS :
               eNFRQ1 eNFRQ1
eNFRQ1 eNFRQ2
"echo'-' @V(eNFRQ1) > eFR"
   Do
    Do
   Execute
                                               @TYPE=EXE;
               eFRDAM_done eFRDAM_done
      INFERENCE PRIORITY :
CONDITIONS :
               eFRDAM1 done
   Is
                               "FLOW VALUES"
HYPOTHESIS :
               eFRDAM_done
ACTIONS :
   Do
               1
                       count 6
               lp6 lp6
   Do
      INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   Is
               eFRDAM1 done
                               "STAGE VALUES"
HYPOTHESIS :
               eFRDAM_done
ACTIONS :
               count7
   Do
   Do
       INFERENCE PRIORITY :
CONDITIONS :
               (count1-eNHIS) 0
               eIDYRS eIDYRS
   Name
HYPOTHESIS :
               lp1
ACTIONS :
```

```
"echo @V(eIDYRS) >> eDY"     @TYPE=EXE;
count1+1     count1
   Execute
   Do Council
Reset eIDYRS
    INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
> (count1-eNHIS) 0 HYPOTHESIS: lpl
  INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   <=
             (count2-eNCAT) 0
             eNMCAT eNMCAT
   Name
HYPOTHESIS :
             lp2
ACTIONS :
            "echo @V(eNMCAT) >> eCN" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
             count2+1 count2
   Do
            eNMCAT
   Reset
   Reset
             lp2
    INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
> (count2-eNCAT) 0 HYPOTHESIS: 1p2
INFERENCE PRIORITY : 1
CONDITIONS :
   <=
             (count3-eIPLNN) 0
   Name
             eNMPLN eNMPLN
HYPOTHESIS :
             1p3
ACTIONS :
  Execute
             "echo @V(eNMPLN) >> ePN"
                                        @TYPE=EXE;
   Do
             count3+1 count3
   Reset
             eNMPLN
            1p3
   Reset
   INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
 >
             (count3-eIPLNN) 0
HYPOTHESIS: 1p3
 INFERENCE PRIORITY : 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
 >
             (count4-eIRCH) 0
HYPOTHESIS: 1p4
 INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
 <=
Name
             (count4-eIRCH) 0
             eNMRCH eNMRCH
HYPOTHESIS :
             lp4
ACTIONS :
             "echo @V(eNMRCH) >> eRN"
  Execute
                                       @TYPE=EXE;
   Do
             count4+1 count4
   Reset
             eNMRCH
   Reset
             lp4
    INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
CONDITIONS :
  <=
<=
             (count5-eNFRQ2) 0
   Name
             eFREQ2 eFREQ2
HYPOTHESIS :
             lp5
ACTIONS :
   Execute
             "echo @V(eFREQ2) >> eFR"
                                        @TYPE=EXE;
             count5+1 count5
```

```
Reset eFREQ2
Reset lp5
    INFERENCE PRIORITY : 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
              (count5-eNFRQ2) 0
HYPOTHESIS: 1p5
INFERENCE PRIORITY : 1
CONDITIONS :
   <=
              (count6-eNFRO1) 0
   Name
             ePFRQ1 ePFRQ1
HYPOTHESIS :
             lp6
ACTIONS :
             "echo @V(ePFRQ1) >> eQF"
   Execute
                                          @TYPE=EXE;
             count6+1 count6
   Do
          ePFRQ1
lp6
   Reset
   Reset
INFERENCE PRIORITY : 1
CONDITIONS :
  >
              (count6-eNFRQ1) 0
HYPOTHESIS: 1p6
 INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
CONDITIONS :
              (count7-eNFRQ2) 0
             ePFRQ2 ePFRQ2
   Name
HYPOTHESIS :
             lp7
ACTIONS :
   Execute
              "echo @V(ePFRQ2) >> eQF"
                                          @TYPE=EXE;
   Do
              count7+1 count7
   Reset
              ePFRQ2
INFERENCE PRIORITY : 1
   Reset
             lp7
CONDITIONS :
             (count7-eNFRQ2) 0
HYPOTHESIS: 1p7
   INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
  Name
             eIPOA eIPOA
   Name
            eISTDYR eISTDYR
             eIBASYR eIBASYR
eIDOLYR eIDOLYR
   Name
   Name
            period3_done
   Yes
   Name
             eRATE eRATE
Name eCPLI eCPLI HYPOTHESIS: period2_done
   INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   Name
              eNHIS eNHIS
              "echo @V(eNHIS) > DY" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
             1
                   count1
   Yes
             lp1
HYPOTHESIS :
             period3_done
   INFERENCE PRIORITY :
CONDITIONS :
   Yes
             period1_done
HYPOTHESIS :
             period done
ACTIONS :
              period2 done
   Do
                            period2 done
             "echo @V(eIPOA) @V(eISTDYR) @V(eIBASYR) @V(eIDOLYR) @V(eNHIS) > eJ1"
```

```
"echo @V(eRATE) @V(eCPLI) > eJ2"
                                                @TYPE=EXE;
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
No periodl_done HYPOTHESIS : period_done
      INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
   wame eIPLNN eIPLNN
Execute "echo @V/---
Name
CONDITTIONS :
               "echo @V(eIPLNN) > ePN" @TYPE=EXE;
Name 1 count3
Yes 1p3
HYPOTHESIS: plan_done
    Name
     INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
              eJDGPRv "NO OUTPUT SUPPRESSED"
   Is
HYPOTHESIS : printout_done
ACTIONS :
    Do
                       eJDGPR
    Execute "echo @V(eJDGPR) > ePP" @TYPE=EXE;
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
              eJDGPRv "SUPPRESS INPUT DATA PRINTOUT"
   Is
HYPOTHESIS : printout_done
ACTIONS :
   Do
                      eJDGPR
    Execute "echo @V(eJDGPR) > ePP" @TYPE=EXE;
     INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               eJDGPRv "SUPPRESS COMPUTED FLOW/STAGE PRINTOUT"
HYPOTHESIS :
             printout_done
ACTIONS :
   Do
                     eJDGPR
    Execute "echo @V(eJDGPR) > ePP" @TYPE=EXE;
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
CONDITIONS :
              eJDGPRv "SUPPRESS COMPUTED E.A.D. PRINTOUT"
   Ts
HYPOTHESIS :
             printout_done
ACTIONS :
                      eJDGPR
              "echo @V(eJDGPR) > ePP" @TYPE=EXE;
    Execute
     INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
              eJDGPRv "SUPPRESS SUMMARY BY REACH PRINTOUT"
HYPOTHESIS :
             printout_done
ACTIONS :
   Do
               16
                      eJDGPR
   Execute "echo @V(eJDGPR) > ePP" @TYPE=EXE;
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
               eJDGPRv "SUPPRESS GRAND SUMMARY BY REACH PRINTOUT"
   Ts
HYPOTHESIS :
              printout done
ACTIONS :
               32
                      eJDGPR
             "echo @V(eJDGPR) > ePP" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   Is
              eJDGPRv "SUPPRESS ALL SUMMARY PRINTOUT"
```

```
HYPOTHESIS : printout_done
ACTIONS :
                    eJDGPR
   Do
              64
   Execute
              "echo @V(eJDGPR) > ePP" @TYPE=EXE;
      INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
              eIRCH eIRCH
              "echo @V(eIRCH) > eRN" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
   Name
             1
                   count4
   Yes
             lp4
HYPOTHESIS : reach_done
     INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   Execute
              "/home/agyare/G/Gshow" @TYPE=EXE;
            show flood
HYPOTHESIS :
      INFERENCE PRIORITY :
CONDITIONS :
  No
             eSTGDAM
HYPOTHESIS: stagedam_done
    INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
              eSTGDAM
HYPOTHESIS :
             stagedam_done
ACTIONS :
              "/home/agyare/txt/eadl.txt"
   Show
                                          @KEEP=FALSE; @WAIT=TRUE; @RECT=0, 280, 480, 255;
              "cp /home/agyare/new/sSDDM /home/agyare/new/eSDDM"
   Execute
                                                              @TYPE=EXE;
              "textedit -Wp 0 660 -Ws 485 200 eSDDM" @TYPE=EXE;
   Execute
     INFERENCE PRIORITY :
NAME :
CONDITIONS :
   Show
              eTITLE eTITLE
   Name
HYPOTHESIS :
             title done ead
ACTIONS :
              "rm e??"
                            @TYPE=EXE;
             "echo 'TT' @V(eTITLE) > eTT "
   Execute
                                          @TYPE=EXE;
      INFERENCE PRIORITY: 1
```

NAME :

APPENDIX C: FORTRAN PROGRAMS

APPENDIX C1:

FORTRAN PROGRAMS FOR FORMATTING SID FILES.

```
C
C
C
CHARACTER*6 JPOL
OPEN(1,FILE='file1')
OPEN(2,FILE='result10.s')
OPEN(3,FILE='sJ1')
OPEN(4,FILE='sJ2')
C for J1 required record
READ(3,*)IPOL, IPROF, IEVAC, IPRNT
WRITE(2,10) IPOL, IPROF, IEVAC, IPRNT
        FORMAT('J1', I6, I8, I8, 8X, I8)
C
C for J2 required record
READ(4,*)NODF, NODC, NODR, AGG
WRITE(2,15)NODF, NODC, NODR, AGG
        FORMAT('J2', 16, 18, 18, F8.1)
  99 END
DIMENSION DPOL(10)
CHARACTER*10 LINE, PTER
OPEN(1,FILE='file1')
OPEN(2,FILE='result1.s')
OPEN(3,FILE='sJA')
PTER='sJA'
DO WHILE (LINE .NE. PTER)
  READ(1,*,END=30)LINE
        END DO
CLOSE(1)
        IF(LINE.EQ.PTER)THEN
  READ(3,*)NJPOL
  DO 20 I=1,NJPOL
    READ(3,*,END=30)DPOL(I)
  20
       CONTINUE
  WRITE(2,40)(DPOL(I),I=1,NJPOL)
          FORMAT('JA',6X,6F8.1)
ENDIF
  30 M=1
  99
        END
DIMENSION JPRF(10)
CHARACTER*10 LINE, PTER
CHARACTER*7 JPRF
```

OPEN(1,FILE='file1')
OPEN(2,FILE='result2.s')

OPEN(3,FILE='sJ5')

```
PTER='sJ5'
DO WHILE (LINE .NE. PTER)
  READ(1,*,END=30)LINE
         END DO
CLOSE(1)
         IF (LINE. EQ. PTER) THEN
  READ(3,*)NJPRF
  DO 20 I=1, NJPRF
    READ(3,*,END=30)JPRF(I)
       CONTINUE
  WRITE(2,40)NJPRF,(JPRF(I),I=1,NJPRF)
          FORMAT('J5', 16, 6A8)
ENDIF
  30 M=1
  99
        END
DIMENSION JPOL(10)
CHARACTER*10 LINE, PTER
CHARACTER*6 JPOL
OPEN(1,FILE='file1')
OPEN(2,FILE='result33.s')
OPEN(3,FILE='sJ3')
PTER='sJ3'
DO WHILE (LINE .NE. PTER)
  READ(1,*,END=30)LINE
        END DO
CLOSE(1)
        IF(LINE.EQ.PTER)THEN
  READ(3,*)NJPOL
  DO 20 I=1,NJPOL
    READ(3,*,END=30)JPOL(I)
      CONTINUE
  WRITE(2,40)NJPOL,(JPOL(I), I=1,NJPOL)
          FORMAT('J3', 16, 6A8)
ENDIF
  30 M=1
  99
        END
DIMENSION DPRF(10)
CHARACTER*10 LINE, PTER
OPEN(1,FILE='file1')
OPEN(2,FILE='result3.s')
OPEN(3,FILE='sJ6')
PTER='sJ6'
DO WHILE (LINE .NE. PTER)
  READ(1,*,END=30)LINE
```

```
END DO
CLOSE(1)
         IF(LINE.EQ.PTER)THEN
  READ(3,*)NJPRF
  DO 20 I=1,NJPRF
     READ(3,*,END=30)DPRF(I)
        CONTINUE
  WRITE(2,40)(DPRF(I),I=1,NJPRF)
           FORMAT('J6',6X,6F8.1)
ENDIF
  30 M=1
  99
         END
CHARACTER*10 ZW1,ZW2,ZW3
OPEN(1,FILE='sSDDM')
OPEN(2,FILE='result5.s')
READ(1,*,END=30)ZW1,ZW2,ZW3
WRITE(2,40)ZW1,ZW2,ZW3
         FORMAT('ZW', A14, A8, A16)
  30 M=1
  99
         END
DIMENSION IT(100), NSTAG(100), IDF(100), ISAGE(200, 200)
DIMENSION IPERCENT(200,200), IPERCENTX(200), ISAGEX(200)
DIMENSION IDAMAGE(200,200), IDAMAGEX(200)
OPEN(1,FILE='sJ2')
OPEN(2,FILE='result6.s')
OPEN(3,FILE='sDF')
OPEN(4,FILE='sDP')
OPEN(5,FILE='sPC')
OPEN(6,FILE='sDD')
READ(1,*)NODF
IF(NODF.EQ.1)THEN
GO TO 55
ENDIF
CLOSE(1)
        DO 20 I=1, NODF
          READ(3,*) IT(I)
READ(3,*) NSTAG(I)
           READ(3,*) IDF(I)
           WRITE(2,30)IT(I),NSTAG(I),IDF(I)
          FORMAT('DF',3X,I3,I8,7X,I1)
READ(4,*)(ISAGE(I,J),J=1,NSTAG(I))
  30
 WRITE(2,31)(ISAGE(I,J),J=1,NSTAG(I))
           FORMAT('DP',16,9(18),/,'DP',16,9(18))
  IF(IDF(I).EQ.O)THEN
```

```
READ(5,*)(IPERCENT(I,J),J=1,NSTAG(I))
           WRITE(2,32)(IPERCENT(I,J),J=1,NSTAG(I))
  32
           FORMAT('PC', I6, 9(I8), /, 'PC', I6, 9(I8))
  ELSE
           READ(6,*)(IDAMAGE(I,J),J=1,NSTAG(I))
           WRITE(2,333)(IDAMAGE(I,J),J=1,NSTAG(I))
 333
           FORMAT('DD', 16,9(18), /, 'DD', 16,9(18))
  ENDIF
  20
         CONTINUE
         GO TO 999
  55
        CLOSE(1)
           READ(3,*) ITX
           READ(3,*) NSTAGX
           READ(3,*) IDFX
           WRITE(2,130) ITX, NSTAGX, IDFX
 130
           FORMAT('DF',3X,13,18,7X,11)
           READ(4,*)(ISAGEX(J), J=1, NSTAGX)
  WRITE(2,131)(ISAGEX(J), J=1, NSTAGX)
           FORMAT('DP',16,9(18),/,'DP',16,9(18))
 131
  READ(3,*)CODE
  IF(IDFX.EQ.O)THEN
           READ(5,*)(IPERCENTX(J), J=1, NSTAGX)
           WRITE(2,132)(IPERCENTX(J), J=1, NSTAGX)
 132
           FORMAT('PC', 16,9(18),/,'PC', 16,9(18))
  ELSE
          READ(6,*)(IDAMAGEX(J), J=1, NSTAGX)
          WRITE(2,444)(IDAMAGEX(J), J=1, NSTAGX)
 444
          FORMAT('DD',16,9(18),/,'DD',16,9(18))
  ENDIF
 999
          END
DIMENSION JDCT(100), TITDC(100), POLMAX(100), PRFMAX(100)
CHARACTER*7 JDCT
CHARACTER*23 TITDC
OPEN(1,FILE='sDC')
OPEN(2,FILE='result7.s')
READ(1,*)NODC
write(*,*)'hello'
        DO 20 I=1, NODC
          READ(1,*)JDCT(I),TITDC(I),POLMAX(I),PRFMAX(I)
          WRITE(2,30) JDCT(I), POLMAX(I), PRFMAX(I), TITDC(I)
  30
          FORMAT('DC',6X,A8,F8.1,F8.1,A32)
  20
        CONTINUE
  99
        END
```

APPENDIX D: <u>INPUT AND OUTPUT FILES</u>

APPENDIX D1:

INPUT FILES FOR SID CONSULTATION.

TT	TEST	1 - EX	ISTING CO	NDITIONS					
J1	0	1	0		3				
J2	2	2	1	4.0			35		
J5	1 C	AT2							
ZW	A=wi	n	E=1992	F=p	lan1				
DF	HR1	20		_					
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	1		14	18	22	25	28	29
PC	30	32		41	45	48	51	54	57
DP	60	63							
DF	HR2	20							
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	4	23	32	38	45	50	53	55
PC	55	55	58	63	65	72	77	82	87
DP	100	100							
DC		AT1					_OF_DYKE		
DC	C	AT2				WEST.	_OF_DYKE		
DR	1	705.4		787.4	0.0	705.0			
DT		E_REAC	_						
SL	1	2	5500423	630950	705	787			2
SD	1	2		32 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	3	5500396	630949	705	787			2
SD	1	3		2 50			EAST_OF_I	DYKE	
SL	1	4	5500373	630949	705	784			2
SD	1	4		22 50	7.05	704	EAST_OF_I	DYKE	_
SL	1	5	5500367		705	784	T. C. O. D. V		2
SD SL	1	5 6		32 50	705	707	EAST_OF_I	DYKE	_
SD	1	6	5500343	630946	705	787	Tide of	>1/// E	2
SL	1	7	CAT1 HF 5500360	32 50	705	704	EAST_OF_I	DYKE	_
SD	1	7	· ·		705	784	דאמיי סד ו	NW 17	2
SL	1 1	8	5500082	R2 50 632415	705	704	EAST_OF_I	JYKE	^
SD	1	8		82 50	705	784	די אמיי חדי ו	NIZT.	2
SL	1	9	5500080	632448	705	707	EAST_OF_	JYKE	0
SD	1	9	CAT1 HR		705	787	וייט מייט אינו	NWP	2
SL	1	10	5500080		705	784	EAST_OF_I	JIKE	
SD	1	10		12 50	705	104	EACT OF I	NVVE	2
SL	1	11	5500110		705	787	EAST_OF_I	JIKE	0
SD	1	11		12 50	100	101	ፑለ ርፕ በሮ ፣	VVC	2
SL	1	12		632494	705	787	EAST_OF_) I V C	0
SD	1	12		12 50	100	101	EAST_OF_I	VVVE	2
עכ	Τ.	14	OAII III	.2 00			TWOI _OL_[) I N L	

TT J1	TEST		ISING STR	UCTURES			3FT		
J2	3 2	1 2		4 0	3		0.5		
			1	4.0			35		
J3	Ι (CAT1							
JA		3							
J5		CAT2							
ZW	A=w:		E=1992	F=F	olan2				
DF	HR1	20							
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	1	8	14	18	22	25	28	29
PC	30	32		41	45	48	51	54	57
PC	60	63					01	0.1	01
DF	HR2	20							
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	C	7	0
DP	9	10					6	7	8
			11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	4		32	38	45	50	53	55
PC	55	55	58	63	65	72	77	82	87
PC	100	100							
DC	(CAT1				EAST	_OF_DYKE		
DC	(CAT2					OF_DYKE		
DR	1	705.4	0.0	787.4	0.0	705.0			
DT	DAMAG	E_REAC							
SL	1	2	5500423	630950	705	787			2
SD	1	2		R2 50	, 00	101	፫ ለርፕ በሮ ኮVV	r	2
SL	1	3	5500396	630949	705	787	EAST_OF_DYK	C;	0
SD	1	3		32 50	705	101	PAGE OF DAY	_	2
SL	1	4			705	704	EAST_OF_DYK	Ł	•
			5500373	630949	705	784			2
SD	1	4		R2 50			EAST_OF_DYK	E	
SL	1	5	5500367	630973	705	784			2
SD	1	5		R2 50			EAST_OF_DYK	Ε	
SL	1	6	5500343	630946	705	787			2
SD	1	6	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_DYK	Ε	
SL	1	7	5500360	630921	705	784			2
SD	1	7	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_DYK	F,	
SL	1	8	5500082	632415	705	784		_	2
SD	1	8		R2 50	, 55		EAST_OF_DYK	F	24
SL	1	9	5500080	632448	705	787	DUDI TO TO IV	LJ.	2
SD	1	9		32 50	100	101	EVEL OF PAN	r.	2
SL	1	10	5500080	632463	705	701	EAST_OF_DYK	Ŀ	_
SD	1	10			105	784	דיייי כם היייי	-,	2
SL				32 50	705	707	EAST_OF_DYKI	1	_
	1	11	5500110	632500	705	787	D. CE	_	2
SD	1	11		32 50	70-	m	EAST_OF_DYKI	<u>.</u>	
SL	1	12	5500044	632494	705	787			2
SD	1	12	CAT1 H	32 50			EAST_OF_DYKE	<u>:</u>	

TT J1	TEST 3		ISING STR 0	UCTURES	TO A HE		5FT		
J2	2	1 2		4.0	ت	1	35		
J3			Τ.	4.0			35		
	1 C								
JA	4 0	5							
J5	1 C.		-	_					
ZW	A=wi:		E=1992	F=I	olan3				
DF	HR1	20							
DP	0	1	2	3	4		6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	1	8	14	18	22	25	28	29
PC	30	32	36	41	45	48	51	54	57
PC	60	63							
DF	HR2	20							
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13			16	17
DP	18	19	+ +	12	1.0	7.7	13	10	Τ /
PC	0	4	23	32	38	45	50	C 2	L- L-
PC	55		58					53	55
PC	100	55	50	63	65	72	77	82	87
		100				Diam	0D DIWE		
DC		AT1					_OF_DYKE		
DC		AT2					_OF_DYKE		
DR	1	705.4	0.0	787.4	0.0	705.0			
DT		E_REAC							
SL	1	2	5500423	630950	705	787			2
SD	1	2		R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	3	5500396	630949	705	787			2
SD	1	3		R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	4	5500373	630949	705	784			2
SD	1	4	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	5	5500367	630973	705	784			2
SD	1	5	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	6	5500343	630946	705	787			2
SD	1	6		R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		2
SL	1	7	5500360	630921	705	784			2
SD	1	7		32 50		101	EAST_OF_DYKE		2
SL	1	8	5500082	632415	705	784	PROI OF DIVE		2
SD	1	8		R2 50	700	104	EAST_OF_DYKE		2
SL	1	9	5500080	632448	705	787	EWSI OL DIVE		0
SD	1	9		R2 50	705	101	EACT OF DWG		2
SL					705	704	EAST_OF_DYKE		•
SD	1	10	5500080	632463	705	784	EACT OF DIVIE		2
	1	10		32 50	705	707	EAST_OF_DYKE		-
SL	1	11	5500110	632500	705	787	D. CO		2
SD	1	11		32 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	12	5500044	632494	705	787			2
SD	1	12	CAT1 H	32 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		

TT	TEST 4			ING OF		S TO A I	HEIGHT OF	3FT	
J1 J2	0 2	3 2	0	4 0	3		2.5		
J2 J5			1	4.0			35		
	1 CA								
J6	A	3	T-1000		7 4				
ZW	A=win		E=1992	F=]	olan4				
DF	HR1	20	_	_					
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	1	8	14	18	22	25	28	29
PC	30	32	36	41	45	48	51	54	57
PC	60	63							
DF	HR2	20							
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							4.
PC	0	4	23	32	38	45	50	53	55
PC	55	55	58	63	65	72	77	82	87
PC	100	100						O.L	01
DC	CA					EAST	OF_DYKE		
DC	CA						OF_DYKE		
DR		705.4	0.0	787.4	0.0	705.0	_OI _DIKL		
DT	DAMAGE			101.1	0.0	100.0			
SL	1	2	5500423	630950	705	787			2
SD	1	2		R2 50	100	101	EAST_OF_D	VVC	4
SL	1	3	5500396	630949	705	787	EKDI_OF_E	INE	2
SD	1	3		R2 50	103	101	FACT OF F	VVE	Z
SL	1	4	5500373	630949	705	784	EAST_OF_D	INE	0
SD	1	4		R2 50	705	104	EACT OF F	WIZT?	2
SL	1	5	5500367	630973	705	784	EAST_OF_D	IKE	^
SD	1	5		R2 50	100	704	EACT OF F	WE	2
SL	1	6	5500343		705	707	EAST_OF_D	YKE	0
SD	1	6		630946 R2 50	705	787	PAGE OF D	MILE.	2
SL	_	7	5500360	630921	705	704	EAST_OF_D	YKE	_
	1				705	784		1777	2
SD	1	7		R2 50	705	704	EAST_OF_D	YKE	_
SL	1	8	5500082	632415	705	784			2
SD	1	8		R2 50	m . m		EAST_OF_D	YKE	
SL	1	9	5500080		705	787			2
SD	1	9		R2 50			EAST_OF_D	YKE	
SL	1	10	5500080	632463	705	784			2
SD	1	10		R2 50			EAST_OF_D	YKE	
SL	1	11	5500110	632500	705	787			2
SD	1	11		R2 50			EAST_OF_D	YKE	
SL	1	12	5500044	632494	705	787			2
SD	1	12	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_D	YKE	

TT J1	TEST 5	5 - FL 3		FING OF	STRUCTURE 3	S TO A 1	HEIGHT OF	5FT	
J2	2	2		4.0			35		
J5	1 CA	T1							
J6		5							
ZW	A=win	1	E=1992	F=	plan5				
DF	HR1	20			-				
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							_,
PC	0	1		14	18	22	25	28	29
PC	30	32	36	41	45	48	51	54	55
PC	60	63							
DF	HR2	20							
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12		14	15	16	17
DP	18	19						20	± ,
PC	0	4	23	32	38	45	50	53	55
PC	55	55	58	63		72	77	82	87
PC	100	100					• •	Ű.	01
DC	CA	T1				EAST	OF_DYKE		
DC		T2					OF_DYKE		
DR	1	705.4	0.0	787.4	0.0	705.0			
DT	DAMAGE	_REAC							
SL	1	2	5500423	630950	705	787			2
SD	1	2		R2 50			EAST_OF_D	YKF.	2
SL	1	3	5500396	630949	705	787		, , , , , ,	2
SD	1	3	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_D	YKE	2
SL	1	4	5500373	630949	705	784		, 111,111	2
SD	1	4		R2 50	,		EAST_OF_D	YKF	2.
SL	1	5	5500367	630973	705	784		, 111111	2
SD	1	5		R2 50	, , ,		EAST_OF_D	YKE	2
SL	1	6	5500343	630946	705	787		11.2	2
SD	1	6		R2 50	, 50	101	EAST_OF_D	YKF	2
SL	1	7	5500360	630921	705	784	B1101_01_0	, 11/17	2
SD	1	7		R2 50	100	101	EAST_OF_D	VKE	2
SL	1	8	5500082	632415	705	784	LRDI_OI_D	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	2
SD	1	8		R2 50	100	101	EAST_OF_D	VKE	2
SL	1	9	5500080		705	787	TWO I TOL TO	TIVE	2
SD	1	9		R2 50	100		EAST_OF_D	VVC	2
SL	1	10	5500080	632463	705	784	LKDI_OL_D	INE	2
SD	1	10		R2 50	100		EAST_OF_D	VVE	2
SL	1	11	5500110	632500	705	787	LYDI TOI TO	TRE	2
SD	1	11		R2 50	700		EAST_OF_D	VKE	2
SL	1	12		632494	705	787	TVD I _O1, "D	INE	0
SD	1	12		R2 50	100		EAST_OF_D	VKE	2
	_		~ III				TVD: TOL TO	11/17	

TT		- RE	LOCATION	OF STRUC					
J1	0	1			3				
J2	2	2	1	4.0			35		
J5	1 CAT								
J8	1 CAT		T 4000	_					
ZW	A=win		E=1992	F=p	lan6				
DF	HR1	20				_	_		
DP	0	1		3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10		12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	1		14	18	22	25	28	29
PC	30	32		41	45	48	51	54	57
PC	60	63							
DF	HR2	20			_				
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	4	23	32	38	45	50	53	55
PC	55	55	58	63	65	72	77	82	87
PC	100	100							
DC	CAT						_OF_DYKE		
DC	CAT		0 0	707 4	754.0		_OF_DYKE		
DR DT	1 7 DAMAGE_	705.4		787.4	754.0	705.0			
SL	DAMAGE_	_neac. 2	5500423	620050	705	707			_
SD	1	2		630950 IR2 50	705	787	EAGE OF I	NI I	2
SL	1	3	5500396	630949	705	707	EAST_OF_I	DYKE	•
SD	1	3		R2 50	705	787	FACT OF I	NIZE.	2
SL	1	4	5500373	630949	705	784	EAST_OF_I	TIKE	0
SD	1	4		R2 50	105	704	EACT OF F	VVVE	2
SL	1	5	5500367	630973	705	784	EAST_OF_I	IKE	0
SD	1	5		R2 50	103	704	EAST_OF_I	VVC	2
SL	1	6	5500343	630946	705	787	EMDI_OF_F	INE	2
SD		6		R2 50	100	101	EAST_OF_D	VKE	2
SL		7	5500360	630921	705	784	EVDI OL T	TKE	2
SD		7		R2 50	700	101	EAST_OF_I	JAKE	۷
SL		8	5500082	632415	705	784	DVD L TOL T	7111.	2
SD		8		R2 50		101	EAST_OF_D	VKF	2
SL		9	5500080		705	787		71112	2
SD		9		R2 50		, • ,	EAST_OF_D	YKE	2
SL		10	5500080	632463	705	784		****	2
SD		10		R2 50		, , ,	EAST_OF_D	YKE.	2
SL		11	5500110	632500	705	787			2
SD		11		R2 50			EAST_OF_D	YKE	4
SL		12	5500044	632494	705	787		-	2
SD	1	12	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_D	YKE	_

TT	TEST 7		YKING THE	RED RIV		HEIGHT	OF 20FT		
J1 J2	0 2	1 2		4.0	3		35		
J5	1 CA		1	1.0			55		
ZW	A=win		E=1992	F=p	lan7				
DF	HR1	20							
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	1	8	14	18	22	25	28	29
PC	30	32		41	45	48	51	54	57
PC	60	63							
DF	HR2	20							
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	4	23	32	38	45	50	53	55
PC	55	55	58	63	65	72	77	82	87
PC	100	100							
DC	CA						_OF_DYKE		
DC		T2		705 4			_OF_DYKE		
DR DT	1 DAMAGE	705.4	0.0	725.4	0.0	705.0			
SL	DAMAGE	_neac. 2	5500423	620050	705	707			_
SD	1	2		630950 R2 50	705	787	PACT OF DAKE		2
SL	1	3	5500396	630949	705	787	EAST_OF_DYKE		2
SD	1	3		R2 50	100	101	EAST_OF_DYKE		2
SL	1	4	5500373	630949	705	784	DADI_OI_DIKE		2
SD	1	4		R2 50	100	101	EAST_OF_DYKE		2
SL	1	5	5500367	630973	705	784	DIET_OI_DIKE		2
SD	1	5		R2 50	, , , ,	, 0 1	EAST_OF_DYKE		2
SL	1	6	5500343	630946	705	787			2
SD	1	6	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		-
SL	1	7	5500360	630921	705	784			2
SD	1	7	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	8	5500082	632415	705	784			2
SD	1	8		R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	9	5500080	632448	705	787			2
SD	1	9	CAT1 H				EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	10	5500080		705	784			2
SD	1	10		R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	11	5500110	632500	705	787			2
SD	1	11		R2 50	.		EAST_OF_DYKE		
SL	1	12	5500044	632494	705	787			2
SD	1	12	CAT1 H	R2 50			EAST_OF_DYKE		

TT	TEST 8		YKING THE	RED RIVE		HEIGHT	OF 40FT		
J1	0	1	0	4 0	3		~ ~		
J2	2	2	1	4.0			35		
J5	1 CA		E-4000	г.					
ZW	A=wir		E=1992	F=p]	Lan8				
DF	HR1	20				_			_
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19	•						
PC	0	1	8	14	18	22	25	28	29
PC	30	32	36	41	45	48	51	54	57
PC	60	63							
DF	HR2	20	•			_	_		
DP	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DP	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
DP	18	19							
PC	0	4	23	32	38	45	50	53	55
PC	55	55	58	63	65	72	77	82	87
PC	100	100							
DC		.T1				EAST.	_OF_DYKE		
DC	CA	.T2				WEST.	_OF_DYKE		
DR	1	705.4	0.0	745.4	0.0	705.0			
DT	DAMAGE								
SL	1	2	5500423	630950	705	787			2
SD	1	2		R2 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	3	5500396	630949	705	787			2
SD	1	3		R2 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	4	5500373	630949	705	784			2
SD	1	4		R2 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	5	5500367	630973	705	784			2
SD	1	5		32 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	6	5500343	630946	705	787			2
SD	1	6		32 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	7	5500360	630921	705	784			2
SD	1	7		32 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	8	5500082	632415	705	784			2
SD	1	8		R2 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	9	5500080	632448	705	787			2
SD	1	9	CAT1 HF	2 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	10	5500080	632463	705	784			2
SD	1	10	CAT1 HF	32 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	11	5500110	632500	705	787	- -		2
SD	1	11	CAT1 HF	2 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	
SL	1	12	5500044	632494	705	787			2
SD	1	12	CAT1 HF	R2 50			EAST_OF_	DYKE	

APPENDIX D2:

OUTPUT FILES FOR SID CONSULTATION.

SSSSSSS	IIIIIIII	DDDD1	DDDDDDDD			
SS	II	DD	DD			
SS	II	DD	DD			
SSSSSSS	II	DD	DD			
SS	II	DD	DD			
SS	II	DD	DD			
SSSSSSS	IIIIIIII	וממממ	מממ			

TEST 1 - EXISTING CONDITIONS

DAMAGE_REACH_ONE (Damages are in \$1,000)

Damage Categories ************* *----* 0.0 * 0.0 * * 705.00 * 709.00 * 9.2 * 9.2 * 0.0 * * 713.00 * 23.8 * 0.0 * 23.8 * 717.00 * 27.5 * * 0.0 * 27.5 * 721.00 * 35.1 * 0.0 * 35.1 * 725.00 * 51.6 * * 0.0 * 51.6 * 729.00 * 70.8 * 0.0 * 70.8 * 733.00 * 95.1 * 0.0 * 95.1 * 737.00 * * 0.0 * 124.8 * 124.8 * 741.00 * 172.2 * 0.0 * 172.2 * * 745.00 * 364.6 * 0.0 * 364.6 * * 749.00 * 598.2 * 0.0 * 598.2 * 961.7 * 753.00 * 0.0 * 961.7 * 757.00 * 1435.3 * * 0.0 * 1435.3 * 761.00 * 2787.4 * 765.00 * 4487.8 * 0.0 * 2787.4 * 0.0 * 4487.8 * 769.00 * 6649.8 * 0.0 * 6649.8 * 773.00 * 11374.9 * 0.0 * 11374.9 * 777.00 * 23062.6 * 0.0 * 23062.6 * 0.0 * 30688.3 * 0.0 * 38032 6 * 781.00 * 30688.3 * 785.00 * 38032.6 * 0.0 * 38032.6 * *----*---*----*----787.40 * 43313.6 * 0.0 * 43313.6 * PROELV *----*-789.00 * 46591.5 * 4338.6 * 50930.1 * 793.00 * 52414.9 * 4732.4 * 57147.3 * * * 797.00 * 53588.9 * 4829.3 * 58418.2 * 801.00 * 54590.4 * 4912.5 * 59502.9 * 805.00 * 55411.4 * 4978.5 * 60389.8 * 809.00 * 55784.3 * 5008.1 * 60792.3 * * * 813.00 * 55787.1 * 5016.7 * 60803.8 * * 817.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 821.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 825.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * * 829.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * * 833.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * * 837.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 841.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * ************* Damage category CAT1 identified as
Damage category CAT2 identified as EAST_OF_DYKE WEST_OF_DYKE Damage category OTHER identified as OTHER DAMAGE CATEGORIES

TEST 2 - RAISING STRUCTURES TO A HEIGHT OF 3FT

DAMAGE_REACH_ONE (Damages are in \$1,000)

```
Damage Categories
**************
705.00 *
              0.0 *
                         0.0 *
                                   0.0 *
              0.0 * 0.0 *
13.7 * 0.0 *
25.7 * 0.0 *
28.7 * 0.0 *
   709.00 *
                                   0.0 *
   713.00 *
                                  13.7 *
*
   717.00 *
                                  25.7 *
*
   721.00 *
                                28.7 *
             37.5 *
   725.00 *
                         0.0 *
                                37.5 *
             59.2 *
                         0.0 *
   729.00 *
                                 59.2 *
                         0.0 *
             73.8 *
   733.00 *
                                 73.8 *
*
            103.1 *
   737.00 *
                        0.0 *
                                103.1 *
*
   741.00 * 130.2 * 0.0 * 130.2 *
   745.00 * 222.3 * 0.0 * 222.3 *
                        0.0 * 410.2 *
   749.00 * 410.2 *
   753.00 * 662.2 * 757.00 * 1082.6 *
                         0.0 *
                                662.2 *
                         0.0 * 1082.6 *
*
   761.00 * 1714.8 *
                         0.0 * 1714.8 *
   765.00 * 3209.9 *
                         0.0 * 3209.9 *
                         0.0 * 4857.1 *
   769.00 * 4857.1 *
   773.00 * 7186.7 * 0.0 * 7186.7 * 777.00 * 14036.0 * 0.0 * 14036.0 * 781.00 * 25494.8 * 0.0 * 32296.8 *
*
*----*--*--
   787.40 * 36713.2 * 0.0 * 36713.2 *
                                         PROELV
   -----*----*----*----*----*----
   789.00 * 40118.9 * 4338.6 * 44457.5 *
   793.00 * 48532.3 * 4732.4 * 53264.7 *
   797.00 * 52864.1 * 4829.3 * 57693.4 *
   801.00 * 53851.7 * 4912.5 * 58764.2 *
   805.00 * 54815.0 * 4978.5 * 59793.5 *
*
   809.00 * 55552.5 * 5008.1 * 60560.6 *
   813.00 * 55787.1 * 5016.7 * 60803.8 *
   817.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
   821.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 825.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
*
*
   829.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
   833.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
   837.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2
                             * 60804.3 *
   841.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
**************
Damage category CAT1 identified as Damage category CAT2 identified as
                                              EAST_OF_DYKE
```

Damage category OTHER identified as OTHER DAMAGE CATEGORIES

WEST_OF_DYKE

TEST 3 - RAISING STRUCTURES TO A HEIGHT OF 5FT

DAMAGE_REACH_ONE (Damages are in \$1,000)

Damage Categories *************** -----* 705.00 * 0.0 * 0.0 * 0.0 * 709.00 * 0.0 * 0.0 * 0.0 * 713.00 * 3.4 * 0.0 * * 3.4 * 717.00 * 20.8 * 0.0 * * 20.8 * 721.00 * 0.0 * 27.5 * 27.5 * 725.00 * 32.8 * 0.0 * 32.8 * 729.00 * 43.7 * 0.0 * 43.7 * 733.00 * 67.5 * 0.0 * 67.5 * 737.00 * 87.2 * 0.0 * 87.2 * 741.00 * 118.5 * 0.0 * 118.5 * * 745.00 * 140.2 * 0.0 * 140.2 * 749.00 * 312.7 * 0.0 * 312.7 * 753.00 * 513.2 * 0.0 * 513.2 * 757.00 * 866.4 * 0.0 * 866.4 * 761.00 * 1337.3 * 0.0 * 1337.3 * * 765.00 * 2401.1 * 0.0 * 2401.1 * 769.00 * 4007.1 * 0.0 * 4007.1 * 773.00 * 6030.2 * 0.0 * 6030.2 * 777.00 * 9957.3 * 0.0 * 9957.3 * 781.00 * 20333.5 * 0.0 * 20333.5 * 0.0 * 29029.4 * 785.00 * 29029.4 * -----*----* 787.40 * 32856.5 * 0.0 * 32856.5 * PROELV -----* 789.00 * 35706.6 * 4338.6 * 40045.2 * * 793.00 * 44709.7 * 4732.4 * 49442.1 * 797.00 * 51796.8 * 4829.3 * 56626.2 * 801.00 * 53346.4 * 4912.5 * 58258.9 * 805.00 * 54295.7 * 4978.5 * 59274.1 * 809.00 * 55255.9 * 5008.1 * 60263.9 * * 813.00 * 55777.0 * 5016.7 * 60793.8 * * 817.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 821.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 825.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * * 60804.3 * * 829.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 833.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 837.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 841.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * ************** identified as Damage category CAT1 identified as Damage category CAT2 identified as EAST_OF_DYKE WEST_OF_DYKE Damage category OTHER identified as OTHER DAMAGE CATEGORIES

TEST 4 - FLOOD PROOFING OF STRUCTURES TO A HEIGHT OF 3FT

DAMAGE_REACH_ONE (Damages are in \$1,000)

Damage Categories ************ -----*----* 0.0 * 0.0 * 705.00 * 709.00 * 0.0 * 0.0 * 0.0 * * 713.00 * 23.8 * 23.8 * 0.0 * 717.00 * 27.5 * 0.0 * 27.5 * * 721.00 * 35.1 * 0.0 * 35.1 * 725.00 * * 48.2 * 0.0 * 48.2 * 729.00 * 70.8 * 0.0 * 70.8 * * 733.00 * 77.5 * 0.0 * 77.5 * 737.00 * 124.8 * * 0.0 * 124.8 * 741.00 * 149.2 * 3.4 * 152.7 * 745.00 * * 331.9 * 20.8 * 352.7 * * 749.00 * 497.0 * 41.8 * 538.8 * * 753.00 * 837.9 * 75.8 * 913.4 * * 757.00 * 1435.3 * 148.8 * 1584.2 * 761.00 * 2677.8 * 303.8 * 2981.6 * * 765.00 * 4167.8 * 526.2 * 4694.0 * 769.00 * 5752.2 * 823.2 * 6575.4 * 773.00 * 8555.0 * 1402.4 * 9957.5 * 777.00 * 23001.2 * 2398.9 * 25400.2 * 781.00 * 30623.9 * 3059.3 * 33683.2 * 785.00 * 37783.1 * 3652.4 * 41435.5 * *----* 787.40 * 43132.1 * 4071.5 * 47203.6 * PROELV ----* 789.00 * 46146.0 * 4338.6 * 50484.6 * 793.00 * 52414.9 * 4732.4 * 57147.3 * * 797.00 * 53588.9 * 4829.3 * 58418.2 * * 801.00 * 54590.4 * 4912.5 * 59502.9 * 805.00 * 55411.4 * 4978.5 * 60389.8 * 809.00 * 55784.3 * 5008.1 * 60792.3 * * 813.00 * 55787.1 * 5016.7 * 60803.8 * 817.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 821.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 825.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 829.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 833.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * * * 837.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * 841.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 * ************* identified as Damage category CAT1 identified as
Damage category CAT2 identified as Damage category CAT1 EAST_OF_DYKE WEST_OF_DYKE Damage category OTHER identified as OTHER DAMAGE CATEGORIES

TEST 5 - FLOOD PROOFING OF STRUCTURES TO A HEIGHT OF 5FT

DAMAGE_REACH_ONE
(Damages are in \$1,000)

```
Damage Categories
**************
* Elevation* CAT1  * CAT2  *
                                Total *
  -----*----*
    705.00 *
             0.0 * 0.0 *
                                   0.0 *
    709.00 *
              0.0 *
                       0.0 *
                                  0.0 *
            23.8 * 0.0 * 27.5 * 0.0 * 35.1 * 0.0 * 48.2 * 0.0 * 50.0 * 77.5 * 0.0 * 124.8 * 0.0 * 149.2 * 3.4 *
    713.00 *
                                  23.8 *
    717.00 *
                                  27.5 *
    721.00 *
                                  35.1 *
   725.00 *
                                 48.2 *
*
    729.00 *
                                  50.0 *
*
    733.00 *
                                 77.5 *
*
    737.00 *
                                124.8 *
*
    741.00 *
             149.2 *
                        3.4 *
                                152.7 *
                                200.5 *
*
    745.00 *
             179.7 * 20.8 *
    749.00 *
             497.0 * 41.8 *
                                538.8 *
*
    753.00 *
             837.9 *
                       75.5 *
                                 913.4 *
    757.00 *
             1230.0 * 148.8 *
*
                                1378.9 *
    761.00 *
             1757.6 * 303.8 *
                                2061.4 *
   765.00 *
*
             3484.2 * 526.2 *
                                4010.4 *
   769.00 * 5752.2 * 823.2 *
                                6575.4 *
    773.00 * 8555.0 * 1402.4 * 9957.5 *
*
    777.00 * 16018.7 * 2398.9 *
                               18417.6 *
    781.00 * 30231.5 * 3059.3 * 33290.8 *
    785.00 * 37381.3 * 3652.4 * 41033.7 *
*----*
    787.40 * 42609.3 * 4071.5 * 46680.8 *
                                         PROELV
*----*
   789.00 * 46146.0 * 4338.6 * 50484.6 *
   793.00 * 51795.6 * 4732.4 * 56528.0 *
*
   797.00 * 53588.9 * 4829.3 * 58418.2 *
   801.00 * 54590.4 * 4912.5 * 59502.9 *
   805.00 * 55411.4 * 4978.5 *
                               60389.8 *
   809.00 * 55784.3 * 5008.1 *
                               60792.3 *
*
   813.00 * 55787.1 * 5016.7 * 60803.8 *
   817.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
*
   821.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
   825.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
   829.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
*
   833.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
   837.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
   841.00 * 55787.1 * 5017.2 * 60804.3 *
**************
Damage category CAT1 identified as Damage category CAT2 identified as
                                               EAST_OF_DYKE
                                               WEST_OF_DYKE
Damage category OTHER identified as OTHER DAMAGE CATEGORIES
```

TEST 6 - RELOCATION OF STRUCTURES

DAMAGE_REACH_ONE (Damages are in \$1,000)

Damage Categories ********									
* Elevation *	CAT1 *	CAT2 *	Total *						
** * 705.00 *									
* 709.00 *		0.0 *	0.0 *						
* 713.00 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *						
* 717.00 *			0.0 *						
* 721.00 *		0.0 *	0.0 *						
* 725.00 *			0.0 *						
* 729.00 * * 733.00 *			0.0 * 0.0 *						
* 737.00 *		0.0 *	0.0 *						
* 741.00 *		0.0 *	0.0 *						
* 745.00 *		0.0 *							
* 749.00 *		0.0 *							
* 753.00 * **		0.0 *							
* 754.00 * **	0.0 *	0.0 *	0.0 *	EVCELV					
	0.0 *		* 0.0						
* 761.00 *	1029.8 *	0.0 *	1029.8 *						
* 765.00 *	2448.6 *	0.0 *	2448.6 *						
* 769.00 *	4365.1 *	0.0 *	4365.1 *						
* 773.00 *	8972.5 *	0.0 *	8972.5 *						
* 777.00 *	20659.7 *	0.0 *	20659.7 *						
	28285.5 *								
* 785.00 * 3			35629.8 *						
	40910.8 *	0.0 *	40910.8 *	PROELV					
	44188.8 *								
	50012.1 *								
	51186.1 *								
	52187.6 *								
	53008.6 *								
	53381.5 *								
	53384.3 *								
	53384.3 *								
* 821.00 * !	53384.3 *	5017.2 *	58401.5 *						
* 825.00 * 5 * 829.00 * 5	53384.3 * 53384.3 *	5017.2 *	58401.5 *						
* 833.00 * 9	53384.3 *	5017.2 *	50401.5 *						
	53384.3 *								
	53384.3 *								

Damage catego:		identif			EAST_OF_DYKE				

TEST 7 - DYKING THE RED RIVER TO A HEIGHT OF 20FT

DAMAGE_REACH_ONE (Damages are in \$1,000)

Damage Categories ********										
*]	Elevatior	լ*	CAT1	*	CAT2	*	Total		*	
*	705.00		0.0					.0		
*			0.0					.0		
*	713.00	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0	.0	*	
*	717.00	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0	.0		
*	721.00	*	0.0	*	0.0	¥	0	. 0		
*	725.00	*	0.0	*	0.0	*	0	. 0		
	70E 40									DDOEL II
	725.40									PROELV
	729.00									
*	733.00	*	95.1	*	0.0	*	95	. 1	*	
*	737.00	*	124.8	*	0.0	*	124			
*	741.00	*	172.2	*	3.4	*				
*			364.6							
*			598.2							
*			961.7							
*	757.00			*	148.8	*	1584			
*	765.00	* *	2787.4 4487.8	1	303.8 526.2		3091 5014			
*			6649.8				7473			
*			11374.9				12777			
*	777.00	*	23062.6	*	2398.9	*	25461	. 5	*	
*	781.00	*	30688.3	*	3059.3	*	33747			
*	785.00	*	38032.6	*	3652.4	*	41684			
*			46591.5				50930	. 1	*	
*			52414.9				57147			
*			53588.9				58418			
*			54590.4				59502			
*			55411.4 55784.3				60389			
*			55787.1				60792 60803			
*			55787.1				60804			
*			55787.1				60804			
*	825.00	*	55787.1	*	5017.2	*	60804			
*			55787.1							
*	833.00	*	55787.1	*	5017.2	*	60804	. 3	*	
*	837.00	*	55787.1	*	5017.2	*	60804	. 3	*	
*			55787.1							
	******							* **	*	
Dam	age cate	gc	ory CAT1		ıdenti	Ţĺ	ed as			EAST_OF_DYKE
	age cate							От	תיוווי	WEST_OF_DYKE
ווגסעו	age cate	g) L y U 1	ពជ	R identi	Γ1	eu as	υı	nek	DAMAGE CATEGORIES

TEST 8 - DYKING THE RED RIVER TO A HEIGHT OF 40FT

DAMAGE_REACH_ONE (Damages are in \$1,000)

444	<******								
					CAT2 *			*	
					*				
*					0.0 *				
*					0.0 *				
*					0.0 *				
*	717.00	*	0.0	*	0.0 *		0.0		
*	725.00	*	0.0	*	0.0 *		0.0		
*	725.00	4	0.0	Τ	0.0 *		0.0	*	
*	733 00	± 1	0.0	↑	0.0 * 0.0 * 0.0 * 3.4 *		0.0	不 少	
*	733.00	т ж	0.0	±.	0.0 *		0.0	Ψ.	
*	741 00	*	0.0	*	0.0 ± 3 4 *		3.4	т ж	
*	745.00	*	0.0	*	20.8 *		20.4	*	
		-*		-*-	*			-*	
					22.0 *				PROELV
*		*		-*-	*			-*	
*	749.00	*	598.2	*	41.8 *		640.0	*	
*	753.00	*	961.7	*	75.5 *		1037.2	*	
*	757.00	*	1435.3	*	148.8 *		1584.2		
*	761.00	*	2787.4	*	303.8 *		3091.3		
*	765.00	*	4487.8	*	526.2 *		5014.0	*	
*	769.00	*	6649.8	*	823.2 * 1402.4 * 2398.9 * 3059.3 *		7473.0	*	
*	773.00	*	11374.9	*	1402.4 *		12777.3	*	
*	777.00	*	23062.6	*	2398.9 *		25461.5	*	
*	781.00	*	30688.3	*	3059.3 *		33747.6	*	
*	785.00	*	38032.6	*	3652.4 *		41684.9	*	
*	789.00	*	46591.5	*	4338.6 *		50930.1	*	
*					4732.4 *				
*					4829.3 *				
*					4912.5 *				
*					4978.5 *				
*	809.00	*	55784.3	*	5008.1 *		60792.3	*	
*	813.00	*	55/8/.1	*	5016.7 *		60803.8	*	
*	817.00	*	55/8/.1	*	5017.2 *		60804.3	*	
*	821.00	*	55/8/.1	*	5017.2 *		60804.3	*	
*					5017.2 *				
*					5017.2 *				
*	937 00	Τ	55707 1	ж т	5017.2 *		60004.3	*	
*	841 00	↑	55787.1	×± ~	5017.2 * 5017.2 *		60904.3	* Ψ	

			ory CAT1						EAST_OF_DYKE
Dam	age cate	g (ory CAT2	2	identif:	ied	as		WEST_OF_DYKE
	age cate							R	DAMAGE CATEGORIES
	5	0	<i>y</i> ~ -						

APPENDIX D3: INPUT FILES FOR EAD CONSULTATION.

TT	TEST	1 - DAMA		XISTING	CONDITION	S			
J1 J2	50 5	1992	1995	1992	3				
CN		CAT1	CAT2						
PN	1	EXISTING	CONDITI	ONS					
DY	3	1950	1970	1974					
RN	1	DAMAGE_R	EACH_ONE						
FR	1	17	99	98	95	90	80	70	60
FR	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	0.5
FR	0.2								
QF	1		5000	6000	8500	11200	15000	19000	23500
QF	28000	33000	40000	49000	62000	80000	100000	120000	140000
	160000								
SQ	1	16	708	712	716	720	724	728	732
SQ	736	740	744	748	752	756	760	764	768
QS	1		13000	15000	17000	19000	21000	24000	26000
QS	30000	35000	41000	50000	64000	80000	100000	140000	230000
ZR	A=win	В	=1 C:	=DG E	=1992 F=	plan1			
RC		CAT1	1995	1.5					
RC		CAT2	1995	1.5					
EJ	. 1								

TT J1 J2	TEST 50 5	2 - DAMA 1992	AGE FOR RAI 1995	SING 1992		3FT			
CN		CAT1	CAT2						
PN	1	RAISING	STRUCTURES	3FT					
DY	3	1950	1970	1974					
RN	1	DAMAGE_F	REACH_ONE						
FR	1	17	99	98	95	90	80	70	60
FR	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	0.5
FR	0.2								
QF	1		5000	6000	8500	11200	15000	19000	23500
QF	28000	33000	40000	49000	62000	80000	100000	120000	140000
	160000								
SQ	1	16	708	712	716	720	724	728	732
SQ	736	740	744	748	752	756	760	764	768
QS	1			15000	17000	19000	21000	24000	26000
QS	30000	35000	41000	50000	64000	80000	100000	140000	230000
ZR	A=win	E	B=1 C=D	G	E=1992 F=p	lan2			
RC		CAT1	1995	1.5	_				
RC		CAT2	1995	1.5					
EJ	1								

TT	TEST	3 - DAMA	AGE FOR R	AISING S'	TRUCTURES	5FT			
J1	50	1992	1995	1992	3				
J2	5								
CN	2	CAT1	CAT2						
PN	1	RAISING	STRUCTURE	ES 5FT					
DY	3	1950	1970	1974					
RN	1	DAMAGE_H	REACH_ONE						
FR	1	17	99	98	95	90	80	70	60
FR	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	0.5
FR	0.2								
QF	1		5000	6000	8500	11200	15000	19000	23500
QF	28000	33000	40000	49000	62000	80000	100000	120000	140000
QF1	L60000								
SQ	1	16	708	712	716	720	724	728	732
SQ	736	740	744	748	752	756	760	764	768
QS	1		13000	15000	17000	19000	21000	24000	26000
QS	30000	35000	41000	50000	64000	80000	100000	140000	230000
ZR	A=win	E	3=1 C=	=DG E=	=1992 F=ı	olan3			
RC		CAT1	1995	1.5	-	•			
RC		CAT2	1995	1.5					
EJ	1								

TT J1 J2	TEST 50 5	4 - FLOO 1992	DD PROOFING 1995	TO A 1992	HEIGHT OF	F 3FT			
CN	2	CAT1	CAT2						
PN	1	FLOOD PF	ROOFING TO	3FT					
DY	3	1950	1970	1974					
RN	1	DAMAGE_F	REACH_ONE						
FR	1	17	99	98	95	90	80	70	60
FR	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	0.5
FR	0.2								
QF	1	00000	5000	6000	8500	11200	15000	19000	23500
QF	28000	33000	40000	49000	62000	80000	100000	120000	140000
	160000	4.0	700	740	PT 1 0				
SQ	1	16	708	712	716	720	724	728	732
SQ	736	740	744	748	752	756	760	764	768
QS	1		13000	15000	17000	19000	21000	24000	26000
•	30000	35000	41000	50000	64000	80000	100000	140000	230000
SD	1	18	709	713	717	721	725	729	733
SD	737	741	745	749	753	757	761	765	769
SD	773	777							
DG	1		0	23.8	27.5	35.1	48.2	70.8	77.5
DG	124.5	149.2	331.9	497.0	837.9	1435.3	2677.8	4167.8	5752.2
DG8	3555.0	23001.2							
RC		CAT1	1995	1.5					
RC		CAT2	1995	1.5					
EJ	1								

					5 5FT			
	1992	1995	1992	3				
2								
1			5FT					
3	1950	1970	1974					
1	DAMAGE_F	REACH_ONE						
1	17	99	98	95	90	80	70	60
50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	0.5
0.2								
1		5000	6000	8500	11200	15000	19000	23500
28000	33000	40000	49000	62000	80000	100000	120000	140000
160000								
1	16	708	712	716	720	724	728	732
736	740	744	748	752	756	760	764	768
1		13000	15000	17000	19000			26000
30000	35000	41000	50000	64000				230000
1	18	709	713	717				733
737	741	745	749	753				769
773	777							
1		0	23.8	27.5	35.1	48.2	50.0	77.5
128.4	149.2	179.7						5752.2
3555.0	16018.7							
		1995	1.5					
1								
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TT J1	TEST 50	6 - RELO 1992	CATION OF	STRUCT	URES ABO	VE 754.0	FT LEVEL		
J2	5			1002	· ·				
CN	2	CAT1	CAT2						
PN	1	RELOCATI	ON OF STE	RUCTURES					
DY	3	1950	1970	1974					
RN	1	DAMAGE_R	EACH_ONE						
FR	1	17	99	98	95	90	80	70	60
FR	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	1	0.5
FR	0.2							_	• • •
QF	1		5000	6000	8500	11200	15000	19000	23500
QF	28000	33000	40000	49000	62000	80000	100000	120000	140000
QF:	160000								
SQ	1	16	708	712	716	720	724	728	732
SQ	736	740	744	748	752	756	760	764	768
QS	1		13000	15000	17000	19000	21000	24000	26000
QS	30000	35000	41000	50000	64000	80000	100000	140000	230000
	A=win	B:	=1 C=	DG E=	=1992 F	=plan6			
RC		CAT1	1995	1.5		•			
RC		CAT2	1995	1.5					
EJ	1								

TT J1 J2	TEST 50 5	7 - DYI 1992	XING THE 1995	RED RIVER 1992	R TO A HI	EIGHT OF	20FT		
CN	2	CAT1	CAT2						
PN	1	DYKING		RIVER TO	725.4FT				
DY	3	1950	1970	1974					
RN	1	DAMAGE_I	REACH_ONI	3					
FR	1	17	99	98	95	90	80	70	60
FR	50	40	30	20	10	5	2	. 1	0.5
FR	0.2								
QF	1		5000	6000	8500	11200	15000	19000	23500
QF	28000	33000	40000	49000	62000	80000	100000	120000	140000
	160000								
SQ	1	16	708	712	716	720	724	728	732
SQ	736	740	744	748	752	756	760	764	768
QS	1		13000	15000	17000	19000	21000	24000	26000
QS	30000	35000	41000	50000	64000	80000	100000	140000	230000
SD	1	18	709	713	717	721	725	729	733
SD	737	741	745	749	753	757	761	765	769
SD	773	777							
DG	1		0	0	0	0	0	70.8	95.1
	124.8	172.2	364.6	598.2	961.7	1435.3	2787.4	4487.8	6649.8
	11374.	23062.6							
RC		CAT1	1995	1.5					
RC		CAT2	1995	1.5					
ΕJ	1								

APPENDIX D4:

OUTPUT FILES FOR EAD CONSULTATION.

EEEEEEE	Α	A	DDDDDDDD		
E	AΑ	ΑA	DD	DD	
E	AΑ	AΑ	DD	DD	
EEEEE	AΑ	AΑ	DD	DD	
E	AAAAA	AAAAA	DD	DD	
E	ΑA	AΑ	DD	DD	
EEEEEEEE	AA	AΑ	DDDDD	DDD	

TEST 1 - DAMAGE FOR EXISTING CONDITIONS

** EXPECTED ANNUAL FLOOD DAMAGE **

** FOR REACH 1 = 1 DAMAGE_REACH_ONE

** WITH PLAN 1 = EXISTING CONDITIONS

** INPUT DATA YEARS = 1950 1970 1974

** PERIOD OF ANALYSIS = 50 YEARS

** DISCOUNT RATE = 5.0000 PERCENT

 DAMAGE CATEGORIES	STUDY YEAR 5 1992	BASE YEAR 1995	10 2004	DEC 20 2014	CADE YEARS 30 2024	40
CAT1 CAT2	326.04 0.00	340.94 0.00	389.83 0.00	452.41 0.00	525.04 0.00	609.33
TOTAL	326.04	340.94	389.83	452.41	525.04	609.33

50 2044	END OF PERIOD 2044	EQUIVALENT ANNUAL DAMAGE	HIST 1950	ORIC EVEN 1970	IS 1974
707.15	707.15 0.00	435.63 0.00	172.86 0.00	233.87	0.00
707.15	707.15	435.63	172.86	233.87 2	248.44

TEST 2 - DAMAGE FOR RAISING STRUCTURES 3FT

** FOR REACH 1 = 1 DAMAGE_REACH_ONE

** WITH PLAN 1 = RAISING STRUCTURES 3FT

** INPUT DATA YEARS = 1950 1970 1974

** PERIOD OF ANALYSIS = 50 YEARS

** DISCOUNT RATE = 5.0000 PERCENT

****	DAMAGE CATEGORIE	STUDY YEAR S 1992	YEAR	10 2004	DEG 20 2014	CADE YEARS 30 2024	40 2034
	L CAT1 2 CAT2	225.20 0.00	235.48	269.25 0.00	312.47	362.64 0.00	420.86
	TOTAL	225.20	235.48	269.25	312.47	362.64	420.86

50 2044	END OF PERIOD 2044	EQUIVALENT ANNUAL DAMAGE	T HIST 1950	ORIC EVE	NTS	
488.42 0.00	488.42 0.00	300.88	119.39 0.00	161.53 0.00	171.60 0.00	
488.42	488.42	300.88	119.39	161.53	171.60	

TEST 3 - DAMAGE FOR RAISING STRUCTURES 5FT

** FOR REACH 1 = 1 DAMAGE_REACH_ONE

** WITH PLAN 1 = RAISING STRUCTURES 5FT

** INPUT DATA YEARS = 1950 1970 1974

** PERIOD OF ANALYSIS = 50 YEARS

** DISCOUNT RATE = 5.0000 PERCENT

 DAMAGE CATEGORIES	STUDY YEAR 5 1992	BASE YEAR 1995	10 2004	DEC 20 2014	CADE YEARS 30 2024	 40 2034
CAT1 CAT2	174.32 0.00	182.28 0.00	208.42 0.00	241.88 0.00	280.71 0.00	325.77
TOTAL	174.32	182.28	208.42	241.88	280.71	325.77

50 2044	END OF PERIOD 2044	EQUIVALEN ANNUAL DAMAGE	T HIST 1950	ORIC EVE 1970	NTS 1974
378.07 0.00	378.07 0.00	232.91	92.42 0.00	125.04 0.00	132.83
378.07	378.07	232.91	92.42	125.04	132.83

TEST 4 - FLOOD PROOFING TO A HEIGHT OF 3FT

** FOR REACH 1 = 1 DAMAGE_REACH_ONE

** WITH PLAN 1 = FLOOD PROOFING TO 3FT

** INPUT DATA YEARS = 1950 1970 1974

** PERIOD OF ANALYSIS = 50 YEARS

** DISCOUNT RATE = 5.0000 PERCENT

 DAMAGE CATEGORIE	STUDY YEAR S 1992	BASE YEAR 1995	10 2004	DE 20 2014	CADE YEARS 30 2024	40 2034
CAT1 CAT2	296.77 0.00	310.33	354.82 0.00	411.79 0.00	477.89 0.00	554.62
TOTAL	296.77	310.33	354.82	411.79	477.89	554.62

50	END OF PERIOD	EQUIVALENT ANNUAL	HIST	ORIC EVE	NTS	
2044	2044	DAMAGE	1950 	1970	1974	
643.65 0.00	643.65 0.00	396.51 0.00	157.34 0.00	212.87 0.00	226.14 0.00	
643.65	643.65	396.51	157.34	212.87	226.14	

TEST 5 - FLOOD PROOFING TO A HEIGHT OF 5FT

** EXPECTED ANNUAL FLOOD DAMAGE **

** FOR REACH 1 = 1 DAMAGE_REACH_ONE

** WITH PLAN 1 = FLOOD PROOFING TO 5FT

** INPUT DATA YEARS = 1950 1970 1974

** PERIOD OF ANALYSIS = 50 YEARS

** DISCOUNT RATE = 5.0000 PERCENT

	DAMAGE CATEGORIE	STUDY YEAR S 1992	BASE YEAR 1995	10	20	CADE YEARS 30 2024	40 2034
_	L CAT1 2 CAT2	252.05 0.00	263.56 0.00	301.35 0.00	349.73 0.00	405.87 0.00	471.03 0.00
	TOTAL	252.05	263.56	301.35	349.73	405.87	471.03

50 2044	END OF PERIOD 2044	EQUIVALENT ANNUAL DAMAGE	T HIST 1950	ORIC EVE 1970	NTS	
546.65 0.00	546.65 0.00	336.76 0.00	133.63	180.79 0.00	192.06 0.00	
546.65	546.65	336.76	133.63	180.79	192.06	

TEST 6 - RELOCATION OF STRUCTURES ABOVE 754.0FT LEVEL

** FOR REACH 1 = 1 DAMAGE_REACH_ONE

** WITH PLAN 1 = RELOCATION OF STRUCTURES

** INPUT DATA YEARS = 1950 1970 1974

** PERIOD OF ANALYSIS = 50 YEARS

** DISCOUNT RATE = 5.0000 PERCENT

_	DAMAGE CATEGORIES	STUDY YEAR 1992	BASE . YEAR 1995	10 2004	DEC 20 2014	ADE YEARS 30 2024	40 2034
	1 CAT1 2 CAT2	37.39 0.00	39.10 0.00	44.70 0.00	51.88 0.00	60.21 0.00	69.87
	TOTAL	37.39	39.10	44.70	51.88	60.21	69.87

50 2044	END OF PERIOD 2044	EQUIVALENT ANNUAL . DAMAGE	HIST	ORIC EVEN 1970	TS
81.09	81.09 0.00	49.96 0.00	19.82	26.82 0.00	28.49
81.09	81.09	49.96	19.82	26.82	28.49

TEST 7 - DYKING THE RED RIVER TO A HEIGHT OF 20FT

** FOR REACH 1 = 1 DAMAGE_REACH_ONE

** WITH PLAN 1 = DYKING THE RED RIVER TO 725.4FT

** INPUT DATA YEARS = 1950 1970 1974

** PERIOD OF ANALYSIS = 50 YEARS

** DISCOUNT RATE = 5.0000 PERCENT

 DAMAGE CATEGORIE	STUDY YEAR S 1992	BASE YEAR 1995	10 2004	DE 20 2014	30	 40 2034
 CAT1 CAT2	317.32 0.00	331.81	379.39 0.00	440.30 0.00	510.99 0.00	593.02
TOTAL	317.32	331.81	379.39	440.30	510.99	593.02

50 2044	END OF PERIOD 2044	EQUIVALENT ANNUAL DAMAGE	HIST 1950	ORIC EVE	NTS	
688.23 0.00	688.23 0.00	423.97 0.00	168.24 0.00	227.61	241.79 0.00	
688.23	688.23	423.97	168.24	227.61	241.79	

TEST 8 - DYKING THE RED RIVER TO A HEIGHT OF 40FT

** FOR REACH 1 = 1 DAMAGE_REACH_ONE

** WITH PLAN 1 = DYKING THE RED RIVER TO 745.4FT

** INPUT DATA YEARS = 1950 1970 1974

** PERIOD OF ANALYSIS = 50 YEARS

** DISCOUNT RATE = 5.0000 PERCENT

 DAMAGE CATEGORIES	STUDY YEAR 1992	BASE YEAR 1995	10 2004	DEC 20 2014	CADE YEARS 30 2024	40 2034
1 CAT1 2 CAT2	245.62 0.00	256.84 0.00	293.67 0.00	340.81 0.00	395.53 0.00	459.02 0.00
TOTAL	245.62	256.84	293.67	340.81	395.53	459.02

50 2044	END OF PERIOD 2044	EQUIVALEN' ANNUAL DAMAGE	T HIST 1950	ORIC EVE 1970	NTS
532.72 0.00	532.72 0.00	328.17	130.22 0.00	176.18 0.00	187.16 0.00
532.72	532.72	328.17	130.22	176.18	187.16

APPENDIX E:

STRUCTURE INVENTORY LISTINGS

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)	894	897	635353	\$ \$\$\$0\$\$	L61	ı	วร								
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0	\$ L L	177	725353	2564357	561	ı	าร								
0	894	897	988889	2204343	b61	1	าร	0	81/2	817	635182	4272022	143	t	
)	1 4 4	1 4 4	635342	2204354	861	1	าร	0	SSL	SSL	071259	8997099	145	1	
)	111	144	635532	2204511	761	ı	'IS	0	b94	197	941589	22052	111	i	•
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D	1 L L	144	510589	2204154	061	i	าร	ŏ	SSL	557	636782	2202033	681	i	
n	124	122	617589	480#0SS	681	i	าร	ő	194	194	548989	6917055	138	:	
Ď	897	894	632390	9901055	881	i	วร	ő	857	857	636842	6912055		:	,
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	Odomb	144	1100	Milou	Jiddi	112001	Ladox	-		857	667989	2205317	132	1	
0	111		027750	0075056			0.0	0	857	857	857959	2162023	134	1	
0	127	177	635926	2203560	181		2r	0	557	55 L	094989	2202443	133	1	•
-		197	886589	5503723	981	į.	75								
0	894	894	851989	4298088	981	1	75	DECLS	OTOTZ	vav	COLE	имон	I BDFC	LDRCH	1300
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0	897	897	081989	1888088	183	ı	าร	0	99 <i>L</i>	SSL	689989	LL\$70SS	135	1	•
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D	897	897	075359	\$L\$£099	081	ı	าร	0 .	99 <i>L</i>	SS L	636612	2205546	159	1	•
0	897	894	\$08989	2106038	641	t t	าร	0	85 L	857	145989	22055	158	1	
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Õ	897	897	636310	2503345	SLI	i	'n				100767	7071033			
Õ	177	177	541989	2203422	141	,	วร	DELTZ	OHOTZ	rav	COLE	ВОМИ	18000	1 рвсн	Lace
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0	177	177	908989	8262055	691	1	Zr	0	894	897	887959	8111055	118	1	•
0	SSL	SSL	636592	5442055	891	ı	ЗГ	0	194	191	₹699£9	1881055	411	1	•
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Ŏ	894	894	636462	2203810	219	1	วร	0	₱9 <i>L</i> ₱9 <i>L</i>	₱9.L	93959 939202	2698099	522 528	1	าร าร
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ŏ	177	177	076363	1998099	260	1	าร าร	0	ILL	1 4 4	636024	100005	602	1	าร
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2.0.130	000023	r u v	3 103	MMOd) luu i	HJaul	KODE 1	0	1	177	636246	2204581	558	I.	15
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ō	144	1	188989	16E#0SS	365	i	ZE S	0	894	894	636483	1124055	148	,	าร
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Ō	897	897	949989	S164055	389	1	าร	0	ILL	1 4 4	958989	\$02\$0SS	338	i	าร
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0	177	177	636542	2564055	785	1	25	0	1 4 4	1 4 4	636257	6811055	336	1	าร
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ŏ	122	144	636263	6511055	87.5	i	าร	0	177	177	299989	2504215	327	1	75
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2.1730	OTOTZ	Lan	3700	NMON	27081	UNICI	KODEL	0	177	177	965989	£96£0\$\$	312	Į.	ำร
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5L 5L	1 1	416 417 418	5504580 5504605 5504623	636527 636520 636509	771 768 768	771 768 768	0 0 0	SL SL SL	1 1 1	467 468 469	5504620 5504609 5504605	636276 636254 636225	771 771 771	771 771 771	(
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CODE 1	I DRCH	IBDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DEPLS	SL	Ī	482	5504663	636115	768	768 771	
		430	EFOAAFO	()(100	771	771	0	SL SL	i	483 484	5504663 5504656	636133 636159	771 771	771	
5L 5L	1	430 431	5504459 5504477	636188 636221	771	771	0	36	•	404	3304030	030133	,,,	,,,	
5L	;	432	5504485	636250	771	771	ő	KODE 1	I DRCH	IBDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DEL
3 L	1	433	5504503	636272	771	771	Ö								
SL	1	434	5504503	636297	771	771	0	SL	1	485	5504656	636210	768	768	
SL	1	435	5504503	636319	768	768	0	SL	1	486	5504663	636243	768	768	
SL	1	436	5504518	636400	768 771	768 771	0	SL SL	1	487 488	5504671 5504663	636290 636316	77 t 77 t	771 771	
SL SL	1	437 438	5504507 5504525	636144 636126	768	768	0	SL	1	489	5504663	636334	771	771	
SL	i	439	5504532	636024	768	768	ŏ	SL	i	490	5504663	636356	771	771	
SL	1	440	5504536	636046	771	771	0	SL	1	491	5504667	636385	771	771	
								St	1	492	5504663	636429	768	768	
KODE 1	I DRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	λDJ	STOPO	DELTZ	SL	1	493	5504671	636451	771 771	771 771	
		441	FEOAECE	(2(02)	768	768	0	SL SL	1	494 495	5504671 5504667	636472 636498	771	771	
SL SL	1	441 442	5504565 5504587	636031 636031	768	768	0	36	'	493	3304007	030476	,,,	,,,	
	i	443	5504598	636097	771	771	ŏ	KODE 1	IDRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DEL
SL	1	444	5504565	636112	768	768	0								
SL	i	445	5504507	636199	771	771	0	SL	1	496	5504667	636516	768	768	
SI.	Į.	446	5504525	636188	768	768	0	SL	1	497	5504663	636545	77 I 77 I	771 771	
SL	1	447	5504543	636170 636174	771 771	771 771	0	SL SL	1	498 499	5504693 5504689	636578 636133	768	768	
SI. SI.	1	448 449	5504565 5504587	636166	771	771	ő	SL	1	500	5504689	636177	768	768	
SL	i	450	5504612	636163	771	771	ŏ	SL	i	501	5504747	636108	768	768	
SL	1	451	5504547	636232	771	771	0	SL	1	502	5504773	636115	764	764	
								SL	1	503	5504773	636082	764	764	
KODE I	IDRCH	IBDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DELTZ	SL	!	504 505	5504784 5504827	636060 636837	761 771	761 771	
SL	1	452	5504554	636254	771	771	0	SL SL	1	505 506	5504911	636115	751	751	
	1	453	5504550	636279	768	768	0	36	•	500	330.7.7	000115			
	i	454	5504558	636305	771	771	Ō	KODE 1	LDRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DEL
SL	1	455	5504576	636319	771	771	0								
SL	1	456	5504576	636294	771	771	0	SL	1	507	5504919	636071	751	751	
SL	1	457	5504547	636327 636356	771 771	771 771	0	SL SL	1	508 509	5504966 5505156	636101 636148	755 771	755 771	
SL SL	1	458 459	5504547 5504561	636392	771	771	0	SL	1	510	5505181	636126	768	- 768	
SL	i	460	5504565	636418	771	. 771	ŏ	SL	i	511	5505188	636155	771	771	
St.	1	461	5504594	636410	768	768	Ó	SL	1	512	5505516	636075	761	761	
SL	1	462	5504612	636410	771	771	o	SL	1	513	5505473	636079	771	771	
								St.	1	514	5505393	636093	761	761	
KODE!	LDRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DELTZ	SL	1	515 516	5505349 5505356	636159 636225	771 768	771 768	
SL	1	463	5504620	636392	771	771	0	SL SL		517	5505389	636195	771	771	
SL	i	464	5504620	636348	771	771	ő	50	•	5.,	5555565	555.55			
SL	1	465	5504620	636323	771	771	0	KODE 1	LDRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DEI
SL	1	466	5504620	636301	771	771	0				~~~~~~				

SI.	1	518	5505389	636217	771	771	0	\$L	1	572	5505912	636300	771	771	0
SL SL	1	519 520	5505575 5506956	636319 634094	771 771	771 771	0		LEBOU						•
SI.	i	521	5507000	634065	768	768	0	KODE!	I DRCH	IBDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DELTZ
SL SL	!	522 523	5507020	634089	771	771	0	SI.	1	573	5505834	636227	768	768	0
SL	1	523 524	5507029 5506981	634114 634128	768 771	768 771	0	SL	1	574	5505810	636290	771	771	0
SL	i	525	5506835	634463	758	758	0	SL SL	1	575 576	5505698	636329	771	771	0
SL	1	526	5506874	634473	755	755	ň	SL	1	577	5505718 5505786	636358 636382	771 768	771 768	0
SL	1	527	5507102	634585	758	758	ő	St.	1	578	5505820	636412	768	768	0
St	1	528	5507146	634454	758	758	0	SL	1	579	5505815	636450	771	771	0
uonni								SL	1	580	5505781	636441	771	771	ŏ
KODE	I DRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DELTZ	SL	1	581	5505805	636504	768	768	0
SL	1	529	5507122	634473	755	755	0	SL	1	582	5505951	636533	771	771	0
SL	i	530	5507170	634488	755	755	0	SL	1	583	5506087	636514	768	768	0
SI.	1	531	5507156	634517	755	755	n 0	KODE 1	LDRCH	1 BDLC	ROWN	COLE	ΛDJ	STOPO	DCI MA
S1.	1	532	5507335	634434	771	771	ő						, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	31010	DELTZ
SL	1	533	5507335	634483	768	768	0	SL	1	584	5506145	636509	758	758	0
SL	1	534	5507384	634536	771	771	0	SL	1	585	5506145	636538	761	761	Ó
SL SL	1	535 536	5507418 5507452	634556	768	768	0	SL	1	586	5506203	636669	764	764	0
SL	i	537	5507476	634575 634458	768 771	768 771	0	SL		587	5506213	636698	768	768	0
St.	1	538	5507491	634488	771	771	0	SL SL	1	588 589	5506140 5506135	636800	771	771	0
SL	1	539	5507501	634420	771	771	0	SL	1	590	5506169	636820 636800	771 771	771 771	0
							· ·	St	i	591	5506203	636805	771	771	0
RODET	LDRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DELTZ	SL	i	592	5506354	636791	764	764	ň
								SL	1	593	5507000	636004	761	761	ŏ
St.	1	540 541	5507622 5507219	634493	768	768	0	SL	1	594	5507000	636047	758	758	0
St.	í	542	5507267	634998 635022	755 771	755 771	0	"ADD !	LDBCII	I bor o	80111	***			
SL	i	543	5507326	635046	771	771	ő	KODE 1	IDRCH	IBDLG	ROWN	COLE	VDJ	STOPO	DELTZ
SL	1	544	5507233	635037	764	764	ő	SL	1	595	5506786	636723	738	738	0
St	1	545	5507253	635129	784	784	0	SL	1	596	5506850	636791	745	745	0
SI.	1	546	5507190	635134	784	784	0	SL	1	597	5506884	636805	745	745	ŏ
St. St.	1	547 548	5507156 5507097	635114	787	787	0	SL	1	598	5506981	636810	745	745	0
St.	i	549	5507068	635221 635236	764 771	764 771	0	SL	1	599	5507209	636504	761	761	O.
SL	i	550	5507034	635236	787	787	0	SL SL	1	600 601	5507258	636504	764	764	0
		000	230.031	033.30	707	707	U	SL	i	602	5507501 5507501	635231 635032	768 764	768 764	0
KODE I	LDRCH	LBDLC	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DELTZ	SL	i	603	5507544	634939	768	768	0
								ŠĹ	i	604	5507564	634993	778	778	Ů
SI,	!	551	5506990	635309	778	778	0	SL	1	605	5507598	634978	778	778	ő
SL SL		552	5506952	635343	781	781	0								
SL	;	553 554	5506927 5506845	635382 635187	787 778	787	0	KODE 1	I DRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	LUA	STOPO	DELTZ
SL	i	555	5506864	635474	771	778 771	0	SL		606	5507617	635105			
St	1	556	5506835	635537	768	768	0	SL	i	607	5507646	635148	781 771	78 ! 77 !	0
SL	1	557	5506879	635523	768	768	ŏ	Si.	i	608	5507676	635119	781	781	0
SI.	!	558	5506879	635542	768	768	0	SL	1	. 609	5507690	635173	771	771	ő
St.	1	559	5506879	635586	768	768	0	SL	1	610	5508322	636786	722	722	ŏ
SI. SI.	1	560 561	5506641	635955	768	768	0	SL	1	611	5508356	636553	738	738	0
56	1	201	5506592	635960	771	771	0	SL	!	612	5508331	636543	738	738	0
KODET	LDRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DELTZ	SL SL	1	613 614	5508200	636441	738	738	0
~ ~ ~ ~ ~							00012	SL	i	615	5508113 5508089	636285 636276	758 764	758	Ü
SL	1	562	5506558	636004	768	768	0	SL	i	616	5507909	636174	748	764 748	0
St.	!	563	5506485	636004	768	768	0			~ . •	500.307	0301	, 10	740	v
SI.	1	564	5506495	636038	768	768	0	KODE I	I DRCH	I BDLG	ROWN	COLE	ADJ	STOPO	DELTZ
SL SL	1	565	5506471	636115	764	764	0								
SL	i	566 567	5506660 5506854	636101 636076	771 764	77 I 764	0	SL	1	617	5507923	636013	764	764	0
SL	i	568	5506893	636028	768	768	0	SL SL	1	618	5507855	635440	768	768	0
SL	1	569	5505844	636183	768	768	0	SL	1	619 620	5507855 5507923	635479 635484	768	768	0
St.	1	570	5505941	636237	781	781	Ö	SL	i	621	5507729	635192	768 774	768 774	Ü
SL	Ţ	571	5505960	636276	771	771	ŏ	SL	1	622	5507739	635226	771	771	0
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0	894	894	991989	8686055	924	1	าร	0	₽9 <i>L</i> ↓ <i>LL</i>	19L	116169	2210143 2210033	249 249	<u>:</u> !	าร าร
0 0 0	1	897 177	584589 468889 404889	9+66055 9866059 9+6053	227 227 227	1	25 25 25	21.130	OJOTZ	Laa	COLE	Имоц	1 nore	грисн	KODE
Ö	111	177	635427	1116055	727	i	าร	0	787	787	636502	6046055	149	i	ПS
Ō	897	894	888589	0216055	127	i	าร	0	787	187	815989	1586055	049	i	18
Ď	897	894	888389	6916055	720	i	2r	Ō	111	144	636463	5800155	699	1	าร
0	554	554	911589	\$2060SS	617	i	าร	Ō	VLL	VLL	214989	2500155	899	i	'15
0	ILL	1 4 4	981389	2203260	811	1	วร	0	177	1 L L	636392	9210155	499	i	18
Ď	111	1 L L	634844	9606099	LIL	1	าร	0	85 <i>L</i>	857	268989	2810185	999	ı	าร
3	111	ILL	634533	LE\$60SS	917	1	. 75	0	1 L L	144	504589	L110155	599	L	าร
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2T.J.3(I	51.050	Lak	COLE	имои	1 BDCG	DECH	KODE 1	0	897	897	4505£9	8810155	£99	ı	78
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)	ILL	177	634623	6816055	£17		าร	27.130	OGOTZ	rav	COLE	имов	1 BDCC	LDRCH	RODE
)	897	897	699489	1056055	712		าร				0.0.00	0020.00	000		0.0
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, 		144	800769		207			0	144	144	273553	6211055	£\$9		15
TJBG	OGOTS	Lak	COLE	ВОМИ	1 BDLG	นามส	KODEL	0	177	177	627553	0164055	759		TS.
22 130	040113	LUV	a 105	Milod	Jidai	nodu.	1 10001	0	877	877	633265	5841055	159		าร
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3	SVL	564	632536	\$\$460SS	207		ำรั	21/130	04042	rav	COLE	ВОМИ	1 DDCC	LDRCH	RODET
,)	194	192	632122	0876022	104		าร	00,100	0405		5705		0 100 1	11004.	1
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ń	Sti	554	481569	8586055	669		15	Õ	I L L	111	811569	8248055	819	i	าร
ń	102	102	632535	5186055	869		าร	Õ	144	144	600569	9418055	449	i	18
Ď	887	887	875259	7876022	469	i	าร	Õ	144	1	616169	2218055	919	i	'18
5	144	144	096489	6046099	969		าร	0	ILL	1 L L	934612	9918055	519	1	าร
5	894	894	634921	SELGOSS	569		เรา	0	1 4 4	1 L L	SE61E9	2208113	b b 9	1	18
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DELTZ	OGOTZ	£. €.	COLE	ВОМИ	IBDEC	рисн	KODE 1 I	0	bLL	VLL	635163	0108055	11/9	1	18
								0	V L L	\$ L L	635168	9008055	019	ı	78
0	StL	STL	632232	\$8860SS	٤69		เวร	0	877	877	811269	LLGLOSS	689	ı	าร
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0	157	154	632384	9166055	069		เ วร								
0	StL	5 D L	011240	1786022	689		15	0	187	187	611529	5508035	869	ı	75
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n	101	101	911589	14660SS	789		1 75	0	1 <i>L.L</i> 1 <i>L.L</i>	177	6115E9 6115	0087022 0787022	659 859	1	15
0	15 <i>L</i> 8† <i>L</i>	847 127	\$0£9£9	1966055	189		1 7S	U	166	166	011363	0001033	069		
บ ก	847	177	960509	1966055	089		1 75	STJBG	OTOTZ	Lan	COLE	имои	1 BDCC	ROMO	KODE1
0	177	177	984489	9086055	649		1 75	£4.130	Odona	1.01	3105	mou	J 1134 1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, 2007
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U	VYL	VUL	730 A F A	A010132	V C 3		, 12	U	VOL	* O L	071367	0755033	(()	,	

0	894	894	632133	2211623	859		ЗĽ	0	897	894	634825	9590155	844		пs
ŏ	122	122	881389	8491195	828	i	วร	0	177	177	167159	\$\$90155	LLL	;	าร
ŏ	124	144	681389	2211255	827	i	วร	0	194	194	686169	1850155	944		15
Ô	ILL	ILL	9\$1569	1601155	826	i	าร	0	197	192	156129	8950155	SLL	1	75
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DELTZ	OGOTZ	rav	COLE	ВОМИ	1 8000	นาหกา	KODE	0	997	997	635202	2910199			
200 700	00000		u 105	14100	51001	11,544,7	13407	0					£77	1	18
٥	144	1 4 4	851589	9911199	828		าร	0	897 177	177	632171	6680188	277		75
o o	144	144	635202	1601155	824	:	15	U	892	894	190589	5640155	177	1	าร
n	122	111	635202	9111199				STIBO	0.1016						
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Ü	144	177	635277	6011155	128	ŀ	2S	0	194	\$9L	110589	9050155	077	t	าร
0	144	177	635277	0081155	820	ı	าร	0	177	1 4 4	618169	1850155	694	1	าร
0	89 <i>L</i>	89 <i>L</i>	632303	9981199	618	ı	าร	0	897	894	978483	0550155	894	1	IS
0	177	177	169989	6581155	818	ı	าร	0	894	897	934844	8150155	L9L	1	ЧS
0	LLL	ILL	169989	2211455	418	1	าร	0	897	894	698489	9090199	99 <i>L</i>	i	18
0	I L L	1 L L	165589	1681199	918	1	าร	0	89 L	897	100589	0210430	99 <i>L</i>	1	าร
0	894	894	095589	6011159	818	1	าร	0	19 4	19L	\$10589	£6£0199	194	1	าร
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2.1.730	OGOTZ	tax	COLE	ИМОН	1 BDFC	I DECH	KODE 1	0	1 4 4	1 4 4	894489	4850155	294	i	าร
								0	1 4 4	144	007488	4850155	194	i	าร
0	144	ILL	L\$SSE9	9981199	118	1	าร	Ō	1	177	634399	\$690155	094	i	าร
Ō	177	1 4 4	932232	2211358	813	i	าร								
ŏ	1 4 4	144	161989	2481133	815	;	วร	27.130	OHOTZ	rav	COLE	имои	ยาสตา	трвсн	KODEJ
n	897	894	635372	5851199	118	1	วร	La lati	000003	104	3 100	MMOA	5 100 1	праці	RODE
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St	1	864	5511623	634028	784	784	0	SL	1	915	5505104	637761	768	768	Ō
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SL	1	868	5512012	634204	784	784	0	SL	1	919	5504044	639042	771	771	0
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EAST_OF_DYKE	C 00	181	1TAD 722	Z EVZL_OF_DYKE	0.8	181	176 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	80 2	1811	226 CAT1	Z EVZT_OF_DYKE	08	181	175 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE		1811	225 CAT1	Z EVZL OF DYKE	0.8	1811	174 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE		181	224 CAT!	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	08	1 1111	173 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE		1 AH	223 CAT1	Z EVZLOŁ DIKE	0.8	1.811	172 CAT1
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EAST_OF_DYKE	7 00	HB1	212 CATI	2 EAST OF DYKE	08	IRH	161 CATI
EAST OF DYKE		IdH	211 CAT1	Z EAST OF DYKE	08	181	140 CAT1
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EAST_OF_DYKE	2 05	Sun	143 CAT1	5 EVAL OF DIKE	05	288	142 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	2 0 5	288	192 CAT1	5 FV2L OF DAKE	ns	ZHH	141 CV11
EAST_OF_DYKE	2 05	ZHH	191 CAT!	3NAO 40 LSV3 2	05	2311	140 CAT1
EAST OF DYKE	2 02	2111	17A2 061	3774 30 m343 6	0.5	2111	139 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	7 00	HRZ	189 CAT1	3/10 10 16/2 5	0.5	2 H U	138 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	2 00	7AH	188 CAT1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.0	Ç (111	1473 101
		Cun	19712 881	3 870 30 7273 (09	6411	137 CAT!
	A1ES DEFLC		TRDUG IDCAT	2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	05	2411	136 CAT!
ddd 1		, , , , ,	T4201 21081	2 EAST OF DAKE	05	78H	132 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	7 00	1811	1112 101	ANY TO TRAIS	05	SHH	134 CAT1
EAST OF DYKE	2 08	1811	187 CAT1	Z EAST OF DVKE	05	281	133 CAT1
EAST OF DYKE	08		186 CAT1				
	2 08	1811	1.410 301	DELTG LADOR	AIES	101	TADG1 5.1081
EAST_OF_DYKE	c 08	1 1111	184 CVL1				
EAST_OF_DYKE	c 08	1811	183 CVL1	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	05	HBZ	132 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	c 08	181	182 CAT1	2 EAST OF DYKE	05	SHH	131 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	۷ 08	। धार	17A2 181	2 EAST OF DYKE	05	HBZ	130 CAT1
EV21 OF DYKE		1 11 11	180 CAT1	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	05 05 05 05	HBZ	129 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	80	1 814	179 CAT1	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	05	SAH	128 CAT1

Aaaa	_								
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1811	334 CVT1	EV21 OF DYKE	Z	0.8	HB1	583 CVL1
EAST_OF_DYKE	7.	08	IRH	333 CAT1	EVEL OF DIVE	2	08	181	
EAST_OF_DYKE	7				3774_30_4343	Ç			282 CAT1
3447 30 7243	Ç		1811	332 CAT1	EV21_OL_DAKE EV21_OL_DAKE EV21_OL_DAKE EV21_OL_DAKE EV21_OL_DAKE EV21_OL_DAKE EV21_OL_DAKE	7	0.8	181	1TAD 185
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1811	331 CVL1	EV21 OF DIKE	7	08	181	280 CAT1
					0110 10 1010	2			
waaut	01000				BAST_OF TAKE	ζ,	0.8	181	17A2 67S
I ADDR	DITIE	SJIV	101	TADUE IDCAT	EAST OF DYKE	7	08	1.811	17A2 87S
					2410_10_1643	7	08	HBJ	
EVZLTOF DYKE	,	08			27/10 20 23/3	C			LTV CATT
awva_ao_rava	c		HBI	1TAD 055	EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	TAH	276 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	ζ	08	HBJ	17AD 62E					
EAST_OF_DYKE	,		1811	328 CAT1	IVDDB	01000			
0114 TO 1010					ann 1	D#130	VIES	101	TADEL LECAT
EAST_OF_DYKE		08	1811	327 CAT1					
EVZT OF DYKE	Z	08	181	326 CAT1	EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	181	111/2 673
EV2T_OF_DIKE									ITAD ZYS
3 N G 30 73 43	c.		TRH	325 CAT!	EAST_OF_DYKE	7	0.8	181	17A) PYS
EAST_OF_DYKE	ζ	08	188	324 CVTI	EAST_OF_DYKE	7	0.8	188	273 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1811	323 CAT1	EAST OF DYKE EAST OF DYKE EAST OF DYKE	7			
					3 N V G 30 T 2 A 3	6	08	1 AH	ITAD STS
EAST_OP_DYKE		08	LAH	322 CAT1	EAST OF DYKE	7	0.8	HB1	17A2 17S
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1811	331 CATI	CAST_OF_DIAG	7	0.8	181	270 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE			181		anid 30 2343	Č			
5 A A G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	C			320 CAT1	EAST OF DVKE	7	08	188	1TAD 652
					EAST_OF_DYKE	7	0.8	HRI	1TAD 882
I ADDR	DEFLE	AIES	101	TADUE IDCAT	EV2T_OF_DYKE	7			
uuu 1		~-, **		#1501 \$1001	3447 30 7243	C	08	1811	14V CV11
·					EV21. OF DYKE	7	08	1811	1.LVD 997
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	HB1	1TAD 618	EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	181	265 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE			1811	318 CAT!	and so used				10047 320
7777 70 1243									
EAST_OF_DYKE		08	1811	317 CAT1	LADDR	DEFLC	ALLS	101	19DCG IDCVL
EAST_OF_DYKE			INH	316 CAT1	***************************************				
EAST_OF_DYKE									
			1 8 H	315 CAT1	EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1311	1TAD #85
EAST_OF_DYKE	Z	08	181	314 CVI	EVZLOF_DYKE	7	08	HBJ	263 CAT'1
EVST_OF_DYKE	7		181	313 CAT!	avra 10 lava	~			
5111 5 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	<u>-</u>				EV2L_OF_DYKE	4	08	I AH	1TAD 262
EAST_OF_DYKE		08	1811	312 CVT1	EAST_OF_DYKE	7 .	08	1 1111	1.LVD 19Z
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	181	311 CVL1	avid 10 teva	,	08	181	
2014 10 100	2				annu_ao_aava	Ç			1TAD 065
EAST_OF_DYKE	Ç		1 AH	310 CAT!	EV2T_OF_DYKE	7	08	1811	1TAD 625
EAST OF DYKE	7	08	HBT	309 CAT1	EV21. OF DAKE	7	08	IRH	128 CVL1
					0110 10 1010	-			
					EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE	ζ.	98	1 811	17.47 CA'E1
1 ADDR	2T.13G	SHIV	101	IBDEC IDCVL	EV21 OF DYKE	7 .	08	1811	326 CAT1
					3 Y 1 _ 1 _ 1 C 1 C / 2	2	08	HB	
BAST_OF_DYKE	7	00			3770_30_3373	Č			17A2 285
3 N V G T 2 A 3			LAH	1TAD 808	EVST_OF_DYKE	7	0.8	1 21 H	126 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1 11 11	307 CAT!					
EVZLOLDIKE	7	08	HB	306 CAT!	IADDR	0.1000	C 11 4		
					and A I	57.130	VIES	101	TRDLG IDCAT
EAST_OF_DYKE	6		1 911	1TAD 205					
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	181	304 CVT1	EV2L_OF_DYKE	7	08	181	223 CVII
EAST_OF_DYKE	7		IRH	303 CVL1	0.110, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,	-			
					EAST_OF_DYKE	۷.	08	HE	SPS CATH
EAST_OF_DYKE		08	1 8111	302 CAT1	EV2.L OF DYKE	7	08	HBI	521 CVL1
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1.813	301 CAT1	2710 10 1672	-	08	HBT	
					2444 30 4243	Ç			1TAD 025
EAST_OF_DYKE			1811	300 CVT1	EV2.TOE DAKE EV2.TOE DAKE EV2.TOE DAKE EV2.TOE DAKE	7	08	IRH	149 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1 /1111	1TAD 665	SAN TOP DYNE	7	08	HBI	548 CV-L1
EAST_OF_DYKE			1811	298 CAT1	0110 10 1010	7			
U.m.a ao abta		00	, 411	11117 800	awr_ao_r24a	C	0.8	1 711	TTA CATT
					EAST OF DYKE	7	0.8	IMI	546 CV.L1
I VDDB	DELTG	Ales	101	IBDLG IDCAT	EVZT OF DYKE	7	08	181	
									LTAD 245
	_				EV2.L_OF_DYKE	(08	1811	147 P#Z
EAST_OF_DYKE		08	1811	17A3 76S	EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1311	243 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE			INH	17AD 2962					
EAST_OF_DYKE			HEL	1TAD 295	1 ADDR	DELTG	AILS	101	TADGI DUGI
EAST_OF_DYKE	Z	08	HBT	294 CAT1					
EAST_OF_DYKE	2		1811						
2 VO TO TO 43	<u>.</u>			17A2 EES	EVZT_OE_DYKE	۷.	08	1 811	242 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	ζ	08	181	292 CAT1	EVS.L_OF_DYKE	7	08	1811	St1 CVL1
EAST_OF_DYKE	7		1 11 11	1TAD 192	2017 10 1010	2			
0010 10 1000	7				anva ao T24a	L		1811	240 CVT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	ć		181	1TAD 06S	EAST OF DYKE	2	08	1 1111	13V2 68S
EAST_OF_DYKE		08	1881	1TAD 68S	PV21. OF DXKE	7		HB1	238 CAT1
	3				DV10 10 10 10 10	2			
			1 2111	11V7 007					
EAST_OF_DYKE	7	08	1811	288 CAT1	2774 20 23 43	7		1811	237 CAT1
	7	08 08	HBT	287 CAT1 288 CAT1	EAST_OF_DYKE	7			
EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE	ζ ζ	08 08			EAST_OF_DYKE	ζ ζ γ	08	IRH	236 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE	ζ ζ	08 08	1411	287 CAT1	EV2.1 OF DYKE EAST OF DYKE	? ? ?	08	181 181	235 CAT1 236 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE	ζ ζ	08 08	HBT	1TAD 782	3470 30 112/4	4	08 08	1 AH 1 AH 1 AH	236 CAT1
I ADDR EAST_OF_DYKE	DELTG S S	231V 08 08	101	287 CAT1	3470 30 112/4	4	08 08	1 AH 1 AH 1 AH	234 CAT1 235 CAT1 236 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE	DELTG S S	231V 08 08	101	TRDLG IDCAT	EAST OF DYKE	2	08 08 08	1 AH 1 AH 1 AH 1 AH	233 CAT1 234 CAT1 235 CAT1 236 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE	sruad S	08 08 08	19H 101 18H	18DLG 1DCAT	3470 30 112/4	2	08 08	1 AH 1 AH 1 AH	234 CAT1 235 CAT1 236 CAT1
EAST OF DWKE EAST OF DWKE TABUR EAST OF DWKE	strad S	08 08 	18H 101 18H	285 CAT1 18DLG 1DCAT 287 CAT1	EAST_OF_DYKE	2	08 08 08	1 AH 1 AH 1 AH 1 AH	232 CAT1 233 CAT1 235 CAT1 236 CAT1 236 CAT1
EAST_OF_DYKE I ADDR EAST_OF_DYKE EAST_OF_DYKE	strad S	08 08 	19H 101 18H	18DLG 1DCAT	EAST OF DYKE	2	08 08 08	1 AH 1 AH 1 AH 1 AH	233 CAT1 234 CAT1 235 CAT1 236 CAT1

335 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EVER OF DAKE	386 CAT1	1101	80	2 EACT OF DUKE	
			2 EAST_OF_DYKE		HRI		2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
336 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	387 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
337 CATI	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	388 CATI	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
338 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	389 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
339 CAT1	HRI	80	2 5/51_01_0110					
			2 EAST_OF_DYKE	390 CATI	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
340 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	391 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
341 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	392 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				393 CATI	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DOLDG TAND			80	2 0/31_01_01/10	
I DDGG I DCX I	101		DELTG IADDR	394 CAT1	HR1		2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				 395 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
342 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE 3 EAST OF DYKE 4 EAST OF DYKE 5 EAST OF DYKE	 396 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
343 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE					
344 CAT1	HRI	80	3 E1 EM OC DAKE	IRDIC IDCI	r IDI	VIFS	DOLOG LIDDD	
		00	2 EAST_OF_DIRE	I BDLG I DCA	1 101		DELTG IADDR	
345 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
346 CATI	HR 1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	397 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
347 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST OF DAKE	398 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
348 CAT1	HRI	80	2 0/31_0(_D1KG	330 CAT1	iin.	00	2 5/31_0(_D1KD	
		80	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	399 CAT1	HRI	80	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	
349 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	400 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
350 CATI	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	401 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
351 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	402 CAT1	HRI	80	2 FACT OF DVKE	
			2 0/31_0(_01/0	102 CATT	110.1	00	2 5/31_01_01/10	
352 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	403 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				404 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	1 D 1	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	405 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				 406 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
25.2		0.0		400 CAT	1147 1		•	
353 CATI	HRI	80	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	407 CATI	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
354 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE					
355 CAT!	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DVKE	IRDLG IDCA	r tol	VIFC	DELTG LADDR	
356 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EVEL OF DAKE				00010 1110011	
			2 5/31_07_01/10					
357 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	408 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
358 CAT	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	409 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
359 CAT!	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	410 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
360 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EVEL OF DARK	All CATI	LID I	80	2 EACT OF DAKE	
		80	2 5/31_01_01/6	417 CAT	nn.	00	2 5/31_07_01/65	
361 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	412 CATI	HKI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
362 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	413 CAT1	HR!	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
363 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	414 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			415 CAT1	UD I	80	2 EACT OF DVKE	
IDDIC IDCIM	r n 1	utee	DOLING LADDD	415 CAT1	1101	00	DELTG IADDR 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	ID1		DELTG LADDR	416 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
			2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OP_DYKE 2 EAST_OP_DYKE 2 EAST_OP_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	 417 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
364 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	418 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
365 CAT1	HR1	80	3 CACT OF DAKE				- 0.001_01_01.00	
		00	5 ENST_OF_DING				DELTG IADDR 2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE	
366 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCV	T IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
367 CAT1	HRI	0.8	2 EAST OF DYKE					
368 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	419 CAT1	31R 1	80	2 EAST OF DAKE	
369 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EVEL OF DAKE	420 CATI	unt	00	3 5455 05 5446	
		00	2 EAST_OF_DIRE	920 CATI	nri	00	2 ENST OF DIRE	
370 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE				2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
371 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	422 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
372 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	423 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
373 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	424 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
			Z GAST_OF_DING	424 CAT				
374 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	425 CAT!	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				426 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG LADDR	427 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
15000 15011				428 CAT1				
					HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
375 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	429 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
376 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE					
377 CAT1	HRI	ลัก	2 EAST OF DAGE	IBDLG IDCA	T IDI	VIFS	DELTG IAUDR	
378 CAT1		00	2 0/21 00 01/0	TODGE IDEN	101		DEGIG FAUUR	
	HRI	00	Z EAST_OF_DYKE					
379 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	430 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
380 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	431 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
381 CAT1	HRI	80	2 FAST OF DAKE	432 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
		0.0	2 0/21_Ot_DIVE				2 6/31_01_01/16	
382 CAT1	HR I	80	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	433 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
383 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	434 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
384 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	435 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
385 CAT1	HR1	80	2 FAST OF DAKE	436 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
303 CM11	OK.	00	2 EAST_OF_DYKE				2 GV21 OL DIVE	
				437 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	101		DELTG IADDR	438 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				 439 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				.55 CALL	1111	00	- 5.151_0(_5166	

440 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	491 CAT1	HRI	0.0	2 EAST OF DYKE	
	****		2 11101 TX TO 1110	492 CAT1	HRI	80		
IBDLG IDCAT	ID:	VIFS	DELTG LADDR			80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
TOODG TECHT			DISTG TADDA	493 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
441 CAT1	HRI	80		 494 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
442 CAT1		00	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	495 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE					
443 CAT1	HRI	80	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
444 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
445 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	496 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
446 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	497 CATI	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
447 CATI	1111 1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE	498 CAT1	1181	80	2 FACT OF DAKE	
448 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	499 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
449 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	500 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
450 CAT1	HRI	0.8	2 EAST OF DYKE	501 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
451 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	502 CAT1		80		
		0.0	E BAST_OL_DIKE		HRI		2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	utro	DELEG LLDDS	503 CAT!	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
TODES TECHT		VIES	DELTG IADDR	504 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				 505 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
452 CAT!	HRT	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	506 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
453 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
454 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
455 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
456 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	507 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
457 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	508 CAT1	HRZ	50		
458 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE				2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
459 CAT1	HRI	80	2 6/21_01_01/16	509 CAT!	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
460 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	510 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
			2 EAST_OF_DYKE	511 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
461 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	512 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
462 CAT1	HB I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	513 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				514 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	515 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
******				 516 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
463 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	517 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
464 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	J., Chi.	IIKL	30	2 BAST_OF_DIRE	
465 CAT1	HRI	80	2 FACT OF DVKE	IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	wine		
466 CAT1	HRI	80	5 EVEL OF DAKE	TBULG TUCKT		VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
467 CAT1	HRI	80	2 0/31_00_01166					
468 CAT1		00	Z BASI_OF_DIKE	518 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	HR	80	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	519 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
469 CAT1	HRI	0.0	2 CASI OF DIKE	520 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
470 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	521 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
471 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	522 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
472 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	523 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
473 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	524 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				525 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
IRDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	526 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				 527 CAT1	HR2	50		
474 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	528 CAT1	HR2	50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
475 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DVER	220 CAT 1	nkz	οu	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
476 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EVEL OF DAKE	Ibbre iber		**1==		
477 CATI	HRI	80	2 EYEM OF PARE	IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
478 CATI	HRI	80	2 BAST_OF_DIKE					
479 CATI		00	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	529 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	530 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
480 CAT1	HRI	00	5 CV31 Ot DIVE	531 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
481 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	532 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
482 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	533 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
483 CATI	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	534 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
484 CAT!	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	535 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
				536 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	ID1	VIFS	DELTG LADDR	537 CAT1	HR2	50		
				 537 CATI	HR2		2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
485 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE			50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
486 CAT1	HR1	80	2 0/21_01_01/6	539 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
487 CAT1			2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
488 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
489 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	540 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
490 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	541 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
							- 2000	

542 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		IBDLG IDCAT			marag ranno	
543 CAT1	HR2	50	2 51.00 0		TBDEG TOCKI		VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
544 CAT1	IIR2	50	2 DAST OF DIRE						
545 CATI		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE		595 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	HR2		2 EAST_OF_DYKE		596 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
546 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		597 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
547 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		598 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
548 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE		599 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
549 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		600 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
550 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		601 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
					602 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR		603 CATI			2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
						HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
551 CAT1	HR2	50	2 5150 05 5005		001 6111	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
552 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EV21_OLDAKE		605 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
553 CAT1		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE						
	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
554 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE						
555 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE 3 EAST OF DYKE 4 EAST OF DYKE 5 EAST OF DYKE 5 EAST OF DYKE		606 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
556 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		607 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
557 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	•	608 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
558 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		609 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
559 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DAKE		610 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EV21 OF DIVE	
560 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DAKE		611 CAT1			2 EAST OF DYKE	
561 CAT1	IIR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE			HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
301 CM11	11112	30	2 EAST_OF_DIKE		612 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
					613 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	ID1	VIFS	DELTG IADDR		614 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
					615 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
562 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		CIC CAMI	1100	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
563 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE				• •	c ansi_ot_bika	
564 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		IRDIC IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELEC TARRE	
565 CAT1	HR2	50	2 FAST OF DYKE		TBDBG TBCAT		VIES	DELTG IADDR	
566 CAT1	HR2	50	2 FACT OF DVKE		617 6171				
567 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIRE		617 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
568 CAT1	HR2	50	Z ENST OF DIKE		618 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		619 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
569 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		620 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYNE	
570 CAT1	HR2		2 EAST_OF_DYKE		621 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
571 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF DYKE		622 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
572 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		623 CAT1	HR2	50	2 FAST OF DVKE	
					624 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR		625 CAT1	DR2		Z BAST_OF_DYKE	
***************************************					625 CATT	HR2	50		
573 CAT1	HR2	EO	2 5165 65 5245				50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
574 CATI		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		627 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	HR2	50	Z EAST_OF_DYKE						
575 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
576 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE						
577 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		628 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
578 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		629 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
579 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		630 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EVCT OF DAME	
580 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		631 CAT1	HR2	50	2 BYCM OF BARE	
581 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		632 CAT1	HR2	50 50	2 EVEN OF PARE	
582 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		633 CAT1			Z EAST_OF_DYKE	
583 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE			HR2	50		
203 CM1	11114	50	v ever or Dike		634 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
table therm		11100	551mg 110		635 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR		636 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
					637 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
584 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		638 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF DYKE	
585 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE					2 00001.0	
586 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE		IRDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
587 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE					DEDIG TADDR	
588 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE		630 0101	HR2			
589 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		039 CAT1	HKZ	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
590 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EVCL OF DIKE		64U CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
591 CAT1			2 EAST_OF_DYKE		641 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		642 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
592 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		643 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
593 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		644 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
594 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		645 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE	
			= = -		646 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
					2.2 3		30	z pust or pike	

647 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	698 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
648 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	699 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
649 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	700 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				701 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG LADDR	702 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				 703 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
650 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	704 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
651 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE				c 0.0.1_01_01.10	
652 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
653 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE					
654 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	705 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
655 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	706 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
656 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	707 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
657 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DAKE	708 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
658 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DAKE	709 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
659 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	710 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
660 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	711 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
200		~ ~	2 5/151_01_01/10	712 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	713 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIVE	
				 714 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
661 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DVKE	715 CAT1	HR2		2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
662 CAT1	HR2	50	2 FAST OF DYKE	irs carr	11112	30	2 ENST_OF_DIRE	
663 CAT1	HR2	50	5 EVEL OF DAKE	IDDIC IDCAT	IDI	vice	DELEC LADED	
664 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DVKE	IBDLG IDCAT		V1(3	DEGIG INDUR	
665 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	716 CAT1	HR2	50	2 PAGE OF DAME	
666 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DAKE	717 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EVEL OF DAKE	
667 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DVKE	718 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIRE	
668 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	719 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIRE	
669 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	720 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIVE	
670 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	721 CAT1	HR2	50	2 6431 OF DINE	
671 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	722 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EVEL OF DAKE	
	,,,,,		r 0/101_0(_D1/(0	723 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DAKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG LADDR	724 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIRE	
				 725 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 3 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE	
672 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	726 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
673 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50	2 EAST OF DYKE			•	c 6.151_61_61M6	
674 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
675 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE					
676 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	727 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
677 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	728 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
678 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	729 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
679 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	730 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
680 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	731 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
681 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	732 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
682 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	733 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				734 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	,
IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	735 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
~~				 736 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
683 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	737 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
GB4 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
685 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
686 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
687 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	738 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
688 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	739 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
689 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	740 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
690 CAT1	HR2			741 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
691 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	742 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
692 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	743 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
693 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	744 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
IDDIG INC.				745 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	746 CAT!	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
(04 ctm)				 747 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
694 CAT1 695 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	748 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
696 CATI	HR2 HR2	50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1 nn 2 1 n				
697 CATI	HR2	50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	ID1	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
221 CHI	inc	50	Z GNST_OF_DIKE					

749 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF DYKE	803 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF DYKE	
750 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	000 0111.		00	2 0/31_01_01/6	
751 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIES	DELTG LADDR	
752 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE					
753 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	804 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
754 CAT1	HB 5	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	805 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
755 CAT!	1182	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	806 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
756 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	807 CNT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
757 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	808 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
758 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	809 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
759 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	810 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				811 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
IBULG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	812 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
760 01ml				 813 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
760 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	814 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
761 CATI	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
762 CATI 763 CATI	HRI	80	2 EXST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	ID1	VIFS	DELTG LADDR	
764 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
765 CATI		80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	815 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
766 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	816 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
767 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	817 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
768 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	818 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
769 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	819 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	820 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
770 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	821 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
I DIVI C I DOAM		2100		822 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
I BDLG I DCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	823 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
771 CAT1	HRI	80		 824 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
771 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	825 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
773 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
774 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
7/5 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
776 CATI	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	826 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
777 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	827 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
778 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DIKE	828 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
779 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	829 CAT!	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
780 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	830 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
· 781 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	831 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
101 (111)		00	z gyal_or_olke	832 CAT1 833 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	V1FS	DELTG LADDR		HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
			DENIG TROOK	 834 CAT1 835 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
782 CAT1	HRI	8.0	2 FAST OF DVKE	 836 CAT1	HR1 HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
783 CAT1	HRI	80	2 FAST OF DYKE	020 CV11	HKI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
784 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELEG LIDER	
785 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	TBUCG TUCKT			DELTG IADDR	
786 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE	837 CAT1	HRI	80		
787 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	838 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE	
788 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	839 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
789 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	840 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
790 CATI	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	841 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIRE	
791 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	842 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
792 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	843 CAT1	HR!	80	2 EAST OF DIKE	
			- -	844 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	845 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
~~~~~~~				 846 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
793 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	847 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
794 CAT1	HR 1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE				E 0121 TOL TOLKE	
795 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	ID1	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
796 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE					
797 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	848 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
798 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	849 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
799 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	850 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
800 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	851 CAT1	IIR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
801 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	852 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
802 CAT1	HR I	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	853 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	
							2 221.110	

	854 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	905 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	855 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	906 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
	856 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	907 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
		HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	908 CAT!	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
	857 CAT1 858 CAT1		80	2 EXST_OF_DIKE	909 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	929 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
	DD1 0 1 D01 B	*** 1	uing	DELEC LIDER	910 CAT1 911 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
	BDLG IDCAT	101	VIES	DELTG IADDR		HRZ	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				2 5 6 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	912 CAT1		50		
	859 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DYKE	913 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	860 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIRE		101	VIFS	DELTG LADDR	
	861 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	IBDLG IDCAT			DELIG INDUK	
	862 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		HR2	50		
	863 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	914 CAT1 915 CAT1	HR2		2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST OF DYKE	
	864 CATI	HRI	80 80	2 EV21 OF DIKE	916 CAT1	HR2	50	2 5/31_0f_01/6	
	865 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	917 CAT1	HR2	50	2 6431 06 0146	
	866 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	918 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	867 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DIRE	919 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
	868 CAT1	HR1 HR1	80 80		920 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
	869 CAT1	HKI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	921 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	
	nura incia		utec	DELMC LADED	922 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
1	BULG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG LADDR			50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
	020 5101			3 D. CO OD DUTE	 923 CAT1	HR2	50 50		
	870 CAT!	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 3 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE 6 EAST_OF_DYKE	924 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	871 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	Innia Inala	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
	872 CAT1	HR1	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	IBDLG IDCAT			DEGIG INDUK	
	873 CAT1	HR1	80 80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	925 CAT1	HR2		2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	874 CAT1	HR I HR I	80	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	926 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EVEL OF DAKE	
	875 CAT1 876 CAT1	HRI	80	2 6/21_06_01K6	927 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DING	
	877 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EVET OF DAKE	928 CAT1	HR2	50	2 BAST OF DVKE	
	878 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EVEL OF DAKE	929 CAT1	HR2	50	2 FAST OF DVKE	
	879 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST OF DIKE	930 CAT1	HR2	50	2 FAST OF DYKE	
							50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
	880 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	931 CATI	HR2	50 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
	880 CAT1	HRI	80	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1	HR1	80 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	 931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1	HR2 HR2 HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
	880 CAT1	ID!	80 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	 931 CATI 932 CATI 933 CATI 934 CATI	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1 BDLG IDCAT 881 CAT1	HR1	80 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	 931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1	HR2 HR2 HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1	HRI IDI  HRI HRI	80 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	 931 CATI 932 CATI 933 CATI 934 CATI 935 CATI	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1  882 CAT1  883 CAT1	HRI IDI HRI HRI HRI	80 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	931 CATI 932 CATI 933 CATI 934 CATI	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1  882 CAT1  883 CAT1  884 CAT1	HRI  IDI  HRI  HRI  HRI  HRI	80 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1 IBDLG IDCAT	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1  882 CAT1  883 CAT1  884 CAT1  885 CAT1	HR1	80 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1 IBDLG IDCAT	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1  882 CAT1  883 CAT1  884 CAT1  885 CAT1  886 CAT1	HR1  ID1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1	80 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	931 CATI 932 CATI 933 CATI 934 CATI 935 CATI IBDLG IDCAT 	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 	2 EAST_OF_DYRE 2 EAST_OF_DYRE 2 EAST_OF_DYRE DELTG IADDR 2 EAST_OF_DYRE 2 EAST_OF_DYRE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1  882 CAT1  883 CAT1  884 CAT1  885 CAT1  886 CAT1  887 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1	80 V1FS	2 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 	2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE DELTG IADDR 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 888 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CATI 932 CATI 933 CATI 934 CATI 935 CATI IBDLG IDCAT 	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 	2 EAST_OF_DIVE 2 EAST_OF_DIVE 2 EAST_OF_DIVE DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DIVE 2 EAST_OF_DIVE 2 EAST_OF_DIVE 2 EAST_OF_DIVE 2 EAST_OF_DIVE 2 EAST_OF_DIVE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1  882 CAT1  883 CAT1  884 CAT1  885 CAT1  886 CAT1  886 CAT1  888 CAT1  888 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2 HR2	80 VIFS 	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1 IBDLG IDCAT 	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 	2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE DELTG IADDR 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1  882 CAT1  883 CAT1  884 CAT1  885 CAT1  886 CAT1  887 CAT1  888 CAT1  889 CAT1  889 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2 HR2	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 	2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE  DELTG IADDR 2 EAST_OF_DYNE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1  882 CAT1  883 CAT1  884 CAT1  885 CAT1  886 CAT1  886 CAT1  888 CAT1  888 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2 HR2	80 VIFS 	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYNE 3 EAST_OF_DYNE 4 EAST_OF_DYNE 5 EAST_OF_DYNE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 887 CAT1 888 CAT1 888 CAT1 889 CAT1 890 CAT1 891 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2 HR2	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	2 EAST OF DIVE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1  882 CAT1  883 CAT1  884 CAT1  885 CAT1  886 CAT1  887 CAT1  888 CAT1  889 CAT1  889 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2 HR2 HR2	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 885 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 888 CAT1 889 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2 HR2 HR2	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OF_DYNE 2 EAST_OP_DYNE DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYNE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 888 CAT1 889 CAT1 890 CAT1 891 CAT1	HR1	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE	
	880 CAT1 BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 885 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 888 CAT1 889 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1 891 CAT1	HR1  ID1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR2  HR2	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 885 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 888 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  892 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1	HR1  ID1  HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2 HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE 3 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 889 CAT1 889 CAT1 890 CAT1 891 CAT1 891 CAT1 892 CAT1 893 CAT1 893 CAT1	HR1  ID1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR2  HR2	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  1BDLG IDCAT	HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_O	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 882 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1 892 CAT1 893 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 895 CAT1 896 CAT1	IIR 1  ID1	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT  936 CAT1 937 CAT1 938 CAT1 939 CAT1 940 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 943 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 946 CAT1 18DLG IDCAT  1BDLG IDCAT  1BDLG IDCAT  947 CAT1 948 CAT1 948 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 888 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1 891 CAT1 891 CAT1 892 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 895 CAT1 896 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT  936 CAT1 937 CAT1 938 CAT1 938 CAT1 939 CAT1 940 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 943 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 946 CAT1 18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT	HR2	50 50 50 VIFS 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE 3 EAST_OF_DYKE 3 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 890 CAT1 891 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  892 CAT1 894 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 895 CAT1 896 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1	HR1  ID1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR1  HR2  HR2  HR2  HR	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  1BDLG IDCAT	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE 3 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 885 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  B92 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 895 CAT1 896 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 899 CAT1	IR1  ID1	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT  936 CAT1 937 CAT1 938 CAT1 938 CAT1 940 CAT1 941 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 943 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 946 CAT1 18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT  947 CAT1 948 CAT1 948 CAT1 949 CAT1 949 CAT1 949 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1 891 CAT1 891 CAT1 892 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 899 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2	VIFS  80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT  936 CAT1 937 CAT1 938 CAT1 938 CAT1 939 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 943 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 946 CAT1 18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT  1948 CAT1 949 CAT1 948 CAT1 949 CAT1 949 CAT1 949 CAT1 949 CAT1 950 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 885 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  B92 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 895 CAT1 896 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 899 CAT1	IR1  ID1	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 90 50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_OF_DYRE 7 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE 8 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  1BDLG IDCAT  936 CAT1 938 CAT1 938 CAT1 938 CAT1 939 CAT1 940 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 943 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 1BDLG IDCAT  1BDLG IDCAT  1BDLG IDCAT  1BDLG IDCAT  947 CAT1 948 CAT1 949 CAT1 949 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 943 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 945 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 885 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1 890 CAT1 891 CAT1 892 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 895 CAT1 896 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 897 CAT1	HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR1 HR2	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE	931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE 3 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1 891 CAT1 891 CAT1 892 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 899 CAT1	HR1  ID1	VIFS  80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 VIFS	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_	 931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT  936 CAT1 937 CAT1 938 CAT1 939 CAT1 940 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 946 CAT1 18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT  1946 CAT1 947 CAT1 948 CAT1 948 CAT1 949 CAT1 950 CAT1 951 CAT1 952 CAT1 953 CAT1 954 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE 3 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 882 CAT1 884 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1 892 CAT1 893 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 895 CAT1 896 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 899 CAT1 890 CAT1 891 CAT1	IIR 1  ID1	80 VIFS 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	Z EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE	 931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  1BDLG IDCAT  936 CAT1 938 CAT1 938 CAT1 938 CAT1 940 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 943 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 946 CAT1  1BDLG IDCAT  1BDLG IDCAT  1BDLG IDCAT  1BDLG IDCAT  947 CAT1 948 CAT1 949 CAT1 949 CAT1 949 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 943 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 946 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	880 CAT1  BDLG IDCAT  881 CAT1 882 CAT1 883 CAT1 885 CAT1 885 CAT1 886 CAT1 887 CAT1 889 CAT1 891 CAT1 890 CAT1 891 CAT1 892 CAT1 893 CAT1 894 CAT1 895 CAT1 895 CAT1 896 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 897 CAT1 898 CAT1 897 CAT1	HR1  ID1	VIFS  80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 VIFS	2 EAST_OF_DYRE  DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYRE 3 EAST_OF_DYRE 4 EAST_OF_DYRE 5 EAST_OF_DYRE 6 EAST_	 931 CAT1 932 CAT1 933 CAT1 934 CAT1 935 CAT1  IBDLG IDCAT  936 CAT1 937 CAT1 938 CAT1 939 CAT1 940 CAT1 941 CAT1 942 CAT1 944 CAT1 945 CAT1 946 CAT1 18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT  18DLG IDCAT  1946 CAT1 947 CAT1 948 CAT1 948 CAT1 949 CAT1 950 CAT1 951 CAT1 952 CAT1 953 CAT1 954 CAT1	HR2	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	DELTG IADDR  2 EAST_OF_DYKE 3 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE	

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IBDLG IDCAT	1D1	VIFS	DELTG LADDR	1010 CAT1	110.3		2 5155 05 500	
					HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
958 CAT1	HR2	50	2 81 81 21 21 21 21	 1011 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1012 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
959 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
960 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
961 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT				
962 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1013 CAT1	HR2	50	2 FARM OF DAKE	
963 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DVKE	1014 CATI		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
964 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EV21_06_D1KG		HR2		2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
965 CATI	HR2	50	S ENST OF DIKE	1015 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1016 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
966 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF DYKE	1017 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
967 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1018 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
968 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1019 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				1020 CATI	HR2	50		
IBDLG IDCAT	ID1	VIFS	DELTG IADDR				2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
TDDDG TDCAT				1021 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
060 0101			2 EAST OF DYKE	 1022 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
969 CAT!	HR2	50	S EXST_OF_DYKE	1023 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
970 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE					
971 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
972 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE					
973 CAT1	HR2	50	2 FACT OF DAKE	1024 CAT1				
974 CAT1	HR2	50	2 5/31_0(_51/6		IIR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
		20	2 BASI_OF_DIKE	1025 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
975 CAT!	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1026 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
976 CAT1	HR2	50 .	2 EAST OF DYKE	1027 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
977 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1028 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EVEL OF DAKE	
978 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1029 CAT1			2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
979 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE		HR2	50	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	
2.2 CHT	*****	50	2 BASI_OF_DIKE	1030 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
				1031 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	1032 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				 1033 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
980 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1034 CAT1	HR2	50		
981 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1034 CAT	nn z	30	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
982 CATI	HR2	50	2 EVEL OF DAKE					
983 CATI		50	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT		VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE					
984 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1035 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
985 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1036 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
986 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1037 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
987 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1038 CAT1	HR2	50	2 ENSI_OF_DIRE	
988 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EACT OF DIKE				2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
989 CAT1	HR2		2 EAST_OF_DYKE 2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1039 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
		50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE	1040 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
990 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1041 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				1042 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
I BULG I DCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG LADDR	1043 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				 1044 CAT1	HR2			
991 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE			50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
992 CAT1	HR2	50	2 5/21 05 5/1/8	1045 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
		50	Z EAST_OF_DYKE					
993 CAT!	HR2	50	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
994 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
995 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1046 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
996 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1047 CATI	HR2	50		
997 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DIE				2 EAST OF DYKE	
998 CATI	HR2	50	2 BACT OF DINE	1048 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
		30	2 EAST_OF_DIKE	1049 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
999 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1050 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
1000 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1051 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
1001 CAT1	HRZ	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1052 CAT1	HR2	5ŏ	2 EAST OF DYKE	
				1053 CAT1	HR2	50		
IBDLG IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG LADDR				2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
			DOUTG TADUR	1054 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
1002 CAM1				 1055 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
1002 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1056 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
1003 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
1004 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	I BDLG I DCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
1005 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYRE 2 EAST_OF_DYRE 2 EAST_OF_DYRE 2 EAST_OF_DYRE 2 EAST_OF_DYRE 2 EAST_OF_DYRE					
1006 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EVEN OF DAKE					
1007 CAT1		FO	2 5/31_00_UTKE	1057 CAT1	HRZ	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
	HR2	50	2 BAST_OF_DYKE	1058 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
1008 CAT1	HR2	30	Z EAST_OF_DYKE	1059 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
1009 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1060 CAT1	HR2	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	
					******		5 01131 TOC TO 11/15	

1061 C	ATT TIR	2 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 1 EAST_OF_DYKE DELTG IADDR	1112 CAT1				
1062 C/	AT1 HR	2 50	5 EVEL OF DAKE	1113 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
1063 C	ATI HE	2 50	2 5/31_0[_DIND	III3 CATI	HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	
1064 C/	ATI HR	2 50	2 EAST_OF_DIRE	1114 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1065 CA	ATT HR	2 50	2 6751_01_01_01165	1115 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1066 CA	ATI HR	2 50	2 EAST OF DVKE	1116 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1067 C	ATI HD	2 50	2 EAST_OF_DIRE	1117 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
		. 50	2 EV21_OL_DIKE	1118 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG II	OCAT ID	t vice	DELTC LADDO	1119 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
			DEGIG TADDR	1120 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1068 CA	ATT HR	2 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	 1121 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1069 CA	ATI HR	2 50	2 BAST_OF_DINE	1122 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1070 CA		2 50	2 5/31_01_01_01.65	10010 10010				
1071 CA		2 50	2 EAST OF DIKE	TRUEG TUCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
1072 CA		2 50	2 EV21_OL DIKE	1122 02				
1073 CA		2 50	S EVEL OF DAKE	1123 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1074 CA		2 50	2 EAST OF DIKE	1124 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1075 CA		2 50	2 BAST OF DAKE	1125 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DYKE	
1076 CA		2 50	2 EAST OF DIKE	1126 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1077 CA		2 50	2 FAST OF DIKE	1127 CAT2	HRZ	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1078 CA		2 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1120 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
			* CN3Ot _DIKE	1129 CATZ	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG ID	CAT ID	l vies	DELTG LADDR	1130 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
			Distro TADDR	 1131 CAT2	HR2	50	Z WEST_OF_DYKE	
1079 CA	YTI AR	2 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	 1132 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1080 CA	TI HR	50	2 EAST OF DIRE	1133 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1081 CA	TI HR	2 50	2 EAST OF DIKE	IRDIC IDCIM	101			
1082 CA	TI HR	2 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1 BDEG TDCX1	101	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
1083 CA	T1 HR	2 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1124 CAT2	IIR2			
1084 CA	TI HR	2 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1135 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1085 CA	VTI HR	2 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1136 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DIKE	
1086 CA	TI HR	? 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1137 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DIKE	
1087 CA	TI HR	? 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1138 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DIKE	
1088 CA	TI HR	? 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1139 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DIKE	
1089 CA	TI HR.	2 50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1140 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DAKE	
				1141 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DVKE	
IBDLG ID	CAT ID	vifs.	2 EAST_OF_DYKE 4 EAST_OF_DYKE 5 EAST_OF_DYKE 6 EAST_OF_DYKE 7 EAST_OF_DYKE 8 EAST_OF_DYKE 8 EAST_OF_DYKE 8 EAST_OF_DYKE 8 EAST_OF_DYKE 8 EAST_OF_DYKE 8 EAST_OF_DYKE	1142 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
				 1143 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DYKE	
1090 CA	T! HR	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1144 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1091 CA		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
1092 CA		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	IBDLG IDCAT	ID1	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
1093 CA		50 50 50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE					
1094 CA		2 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1145 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DYKE	
1095 CA 1096 CA		2 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1146 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1097 CA		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1147 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DYKE	
1098 CA		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1148 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DYKE	
1090 CA		50 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1149 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DYKE	
1100 CA		50	2 BAST_OF_DYKE	1150 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
Cn	1111	. 50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1151 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
IBDLG ID	CAT ID	VIFS	DELTG LADDR	1152 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
			DEGIG INDUR	 1153 CAT2	HRZ	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1101 CA	TI HRZ	50	2 FAST OF DAKE	 1154 CAT2	HR2	50	a wear or bive	
1102 CA		50	2 EAST OF DAKE	1135 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1103 CA		50	2 EAST OF DVKE	I DOLG I DOLG		111-0		
1104 CA		50 50 50 50 50	2 EAST OF DVKE	I BDGG I DCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG IADDR	
1105 CA	TI HRZ	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1156 CAT2	HR2	50		
1106 CA	T1 HRZ	50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1157 CAT?	HR2	50 50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE 2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1107 CA		50	2 EAST OF DYKE	1158 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
1108 CA		50	2 EAST_OF DYKE	1159 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DIKE	
1109 CA		50	2 EAST_OF DYKE	1160 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DIKE	
1110 CV		50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1161 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DYKE	
1111 CA	T1 HR2	50	2 EAST_OF_DYKE	1162 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DIKE	
				1163 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST OF DYKE	
I BDLG I D			DELTG IADDR	1164 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	
				 1165 CAT2	HR2	50	2 WEST_OF_DYKE	

1106 CAT2						
IRBUG IDCAT	1166	CAT2	HR2	50	2	WEST OF DYKE
1167 CAT2		*****				
1167 CAT2	TRIME	IDCAT	tol	WIEC	DELTC	LADOR
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1		10001		****	00010	TADDA
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1167	CATO	110.3	<b>£</b> 0		Unem on nuve
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1107	CNIZ	11112	50	2	MEST_OF_DIVE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1168	CATZ	mez	50	- 4	WEST_OF_DYKE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1169	CATZ	HR2	50	2	WEST_OF_DYKE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1170	CAT2	HR2	50	2	WEST OF DYKE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1171	CAT2	HRI	8.0	2	WEST OF DYKE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1172	CAT2	HR I	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1173	CAT2	HR1	80	2	MEST OF DAKE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1174	CAT 2	ND 1	80	2	MEST_OF DAKE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1175	CATA	110.1	00	2	WEST_OF_DIKE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1175	CVIS	HRI	80	۷.	WEST_OF_DYKE
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1176	CATZ	HRI	80		
TRDLG IDCAT   ID1	1177	CATZ	HR 1	80	2	WEST_OF_DYKE
1178   CAT2   HR						
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1 BDLG	IDCAT	101	VIFS	DELTG	TADDR
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT		~				
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1178	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1179	CAT2	HR 1	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1180	CAT2	HP 1	80	2	WEST OF DAKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1181	CATIO	LID 1	80	2	MECH OF DAKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1107	CATTO	tini	80	á	WEST OF DIKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1102	CNIZ	me	80	2	ME21_OL_DIVE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1183	CATZ	HRI	80	Z	WEST_OF_DYKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1184	CATZ	HRI	80	2	WEST_OF_DYKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1185	CVL5	HR1	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1186	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1187	CVI.5	HR I	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT	1188	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
TROUGH   TOTAL   TOT						
1189 CAT2					DELTG	LADDR
Tablic   T						
Tablic   T	1189	CAT2	110 1	80		
Tablic   T	1190	CATO	up I	80	້າ	MCCT OC DING
Tablic   T	1101	CAUD	uni	00	2	MEST OF DIVE
Tablic   T	1191	CATZ	HRI	80	۷	WEST_OF_DYKE
Tablic   T	1192	CATZ	HRI	80	- 4	WEST_OF_DYKE
Tablic   T	1193	CATZ	HRI	80	2	WEST_OF_DYKE
Tablic   T	1194	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST_OF_DYKE
Tablic   T	1195	CAT2	HRI	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
Tablic   T	1196	CAT'2	HR1	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
Tablic   T	1197	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
Tablic   T	1198	CAT2	HD 1	80	2	MECA OF DAKE
Tablic   T	1100	CATO	unt	90	2	WEST OF DAKE
1200 CAT2	1799	CAIZ	LIK I	00	2	MEST_OF_DIVE
1200 CAT2						
1200 CAT2	LRIDLIG	IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG	LADDR
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR						
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1200	CAT2	HR 1	80	2	WEST_OF_DYKE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1201	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST_OF_DYKE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1202	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1203	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST OF DYKE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1204	CATO	HD 1	80		MECH OF DAKE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1205	CATT	110.1	80	2	HEER OF DANS
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1205	CATZ	1110.1		2	WEST_OF_DIRE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1206	CATZ	HKI		- 2	WEST_OF_DYKE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1207	CATZ	HRI		2	WEST_OF_DYKE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1208	CAT2	HRI		2	WEST_OF_DYKE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1209	CAT2	HR1		2	WEST_OF_DYKE
IBDLG IDCAT IDI VIFS DELTG LADDR	1210	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST_OF_DYKE
1211 CAT2 HR1 80 2 WEST_OF_DYKE 1212 CAT2 HR1 80 2 WEST_OF_DYKE 1213 CAT2 HR1 80 2 WEST_OF_DYKE	I BDLG	IDCAT	IDI	VIFS	DELTG	IADDR
1211 CAT2 HR1 80 2 WEST_OF_DYKE 1212 CAT2 HR1 80 2 WEST_OF_DYKE 1213 CAT2 HR1 80 2 WEST_OF_DYKE						
1212 CAT2 HR1 80 2 WEST_OF_DYKE 1213 CAT2 HR1 80 2 WEST_OF_DYKE	1211	CVT5	HRI	80		
1213 CAT2 HR1 80 2 WEST_OF_DYKE	1212	CAT2	HR 1	80	2	WEST_OF_DYKE
	1213	CAT2	HR1	80	2	WEST_OF_DYKE

1213 rows selected.