



ارائه به روزترین منابع، کتابها و جزوات مهندسی عمران
به زبان فارسی و انگلیسی به صورت کاملاً رایگان

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Guidance for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Index

November 2023



FEMA

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Requirements for the FEMA Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) Program are specified separately by statute, regulation, or FEMA policy (primarily the Standards for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping). This document provides guidance to support the requirements and recommends approaches for effective and efficient implementation. Alternate approaches that comply with all requirements are acceptable.

For more information, please visit the FEMA Guidelines and Standards for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping webpage (www.fema.gov/guidelines-and-standards-flood-risk-analysis-and-mapping). Copies of the Standards for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping policy, related guidance, technical references, and other information about the guidelines and standards development process are all available here. You can also search directly by document title at <https://www.fema.gov/library>.

Table of Revisions

The following summary of changes details revisions to this document subsequent to its most recent version in December 2020.

<i>Affected Section or Subsection</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
Section 1.0	November 2023	Updated information to better align with the Automated Map Production (AMP) tool
Section 2.0, 6.0	November 2023	Updated Index title block images to align date stamp shown in FIRM Panel Technical Reference

Table of Contents

1. Automated Map Production (AMP)	1
2. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Index Layout	1
3. Database Linkages	4
4. Base Map Elements	4
5. Panel Information	6
6. Collar Information	7
6.1. Title Block	7
6.2. Scale Bar.....	8
6.3. North Arrow.....	8
6.4. Projection.....	8
7. Map Service Center Deliverables	8
8. Distribution to Communities	9
8.1. Product Distribution	9
8.2. FIRM Index Distribution.....	9
9. Regional Flexibility	10
10. PMR Considerations for FIRM Indexes	11
10.1. Political Boundary Changes Outside of the PMR Footprint	11
10.1.1. 2003 Format Studies	12
<i>FIRM Index</i>	12
<i>Listing of Communities (LOC) Table</i>	13
<i>Hard Copy FIRM panels (and FIRMettes created from the MSC tool)</i>	13
<i>FIRM Database</i>	13
10.1.2. Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-Compliant Format Studies	13
<i>FIS Report</i>	13
<i>Hard Copy FIRM panels (and FIRMettes created from the MSC tool)</i>	14
<i>FIRM Database</i>	15
10.2. S_Submittal_Info.....	15
11. Partial Countywide Mapping	15
12. Multiple-County Communities	15
12.1. Processing Option 1: Single Jurisdiction.....	15

12.2. Processing Option 2: Entire Community Mapped in Only One of the Countywide FIRMs 15

12.3. Processing Option 3: Community Split Between Counties 16

List of Figures

Figure 1. Single-Sheet FIRM Index Locator Diagram and Title Block2

Figure 2: Multi-Sheet FIRM Index Locator Diagram and Title Block3

Figure 3. FIRM Index with Key to Communities5

Figure 4. FIRM Index with Preliminary Stamp8

Figure 5. Scenarios Associated with Watershed Projects 11

Figure 6. 2003 Format FIRM Index with Corporate Limits Note 12

Figure 7. Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-compliant 11"x17" Format FIRM Index with Corporate Limits Note..... 14

Figure 8. Corporate Limits Note in Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-compliant Format FIS Report..... 14

1. Automated Map Production (AMP)

To support greater automation within the Risk MAP Program, FEMA has developed a tool within the Mapping Information Platform (MIP) called Automated Map Production (AMP). AMP automates FIRM panel creation, replacing previous practices of manual cartography. The goal of AMP is to eliminate the need for manual edits or adjustments to labels on the FIRM panels and FIRM index.

AMP reads the data in a submitted FIRM database and uses a series of cartographic algorithms, with established rules of hierarchy, to autogenerate FIRM panels and indexes that comply with FEMA requirements through all study stages (e.g., draft, preliminary, and final). However, AMP does not change the engineering analysis, alter the FIRM database (i.e., geodatabase; shapefiles) or generate the profile. AMP does not fix errors in the submitted FIRM database (e.g., topology). It will continue to be the responsibility of the FIRM database producer to perform quality assurance / quality control (QA/QC) to make sure the submitted data meets all Risk MAP standards. Producers are expected to visually review the auto generated AMP panels to determine if they meet expectations or require changes. If updates are needed, the producer is expected to edit the FIRM database and then resubmit to the MIP as usual to begin the process over, to include required DVT submittals.

Producers need to understand how AMP impacts the guidance in this and other Risk MAP guidance documents. While the mission of AMP is to replicate the FIRM panel and FIRM index requirements as known today, there are slight changes to the output panels that do not directly align with other published FEMA guidance. AMP panels have slight variations from what producers and users have seen since the beginning of Risk MAP. FEMA has developed a best practice document available here: https://hazards.fema.gov/femportal/usercare/guidesAndDocs/Documents/AMP_Best_Practices.pdf. Because AMP will be enhanced through future agile development cycles, changes will likely occur more frequently than the annual Guidelines and Standards (G&S) cycle. Therefore, the best practice model will be the most efficient way to provide up-to-date information on changes. Future edits to this document will be made to align the information between this and the AMP best practice document.

2. Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Index Layout

There is some flexibility in the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Index layout as noted below:

- For a watershed-based Flood Risk Project, FIRM Indexes should be prepared for each of the jurisdictions in the watershed, as applicable. Countywide FIRM Indexes should be prepared for any countywide FIRMs with map changes resulting from the Flood Risk Project, and community-based FIRM Indexes should be prepared for any FIRM with map changes that remain community-based.
- Mapping Partners may retain the 2003 FIRM Index layout at the discretion of the Regional Project Officer if the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report is not updated to the format compliant with the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference.

- The 11”x17” FIRM Index layout is customizable to a certain degree based upon space requirements within the following constraints:
 - The body of the FIRM Index shall always reside at the top of the page.
 - The Panel Not Printed notes, North Arrow, scale bar, projection information, and Map Service Center (MSC) note shall reside at the bottom left.
 - The County Locator (where applicable) shall be at the bottom center.
 - The Title Block shall be at the bottom right.
 - In cases where the list of printed panels does not fit in the title block due to the number of panels, the size of the title block may be increased.
- FIRM Indexes in the new 11”x17” layout can be oriented as portrait or landscape pages, depending on the shape of the jurisdiction being mapped. A portrait-oriented FIRM Index template can be found on the FEMA Guidelines and Standards for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping webpage.
- The county locator map is required only for studies with a multi-page index. For studies with a single page index, it is optional, and the space may be left blank, or it may be populated with a Region-approved locator map or other Region-approved information.
- The scale used for the FIRM Index is at the discretion of the Mapping Partner. It should be chosen to best reflect the necessary information in a readable format. The FIRM Index may span more than one printed page as necessary. If more than one FIRM Index page is included, only the panels shown on the page should be listed in the Title Block for that page.
- Example county locator diagrams and title blocks for single-page and multi-page Preliminary FIRM Indexes are shown below in Figures 1 and 2.

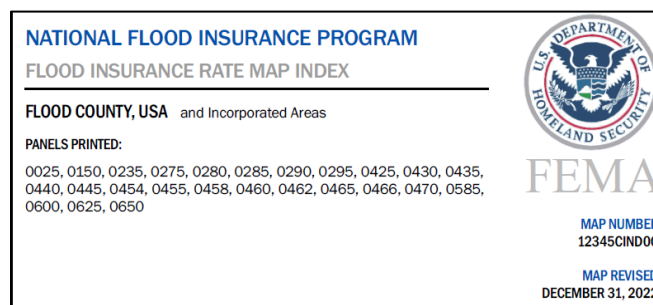


Figure 1. Single-Sheet FIRM Index Locator Diagram and Title Block

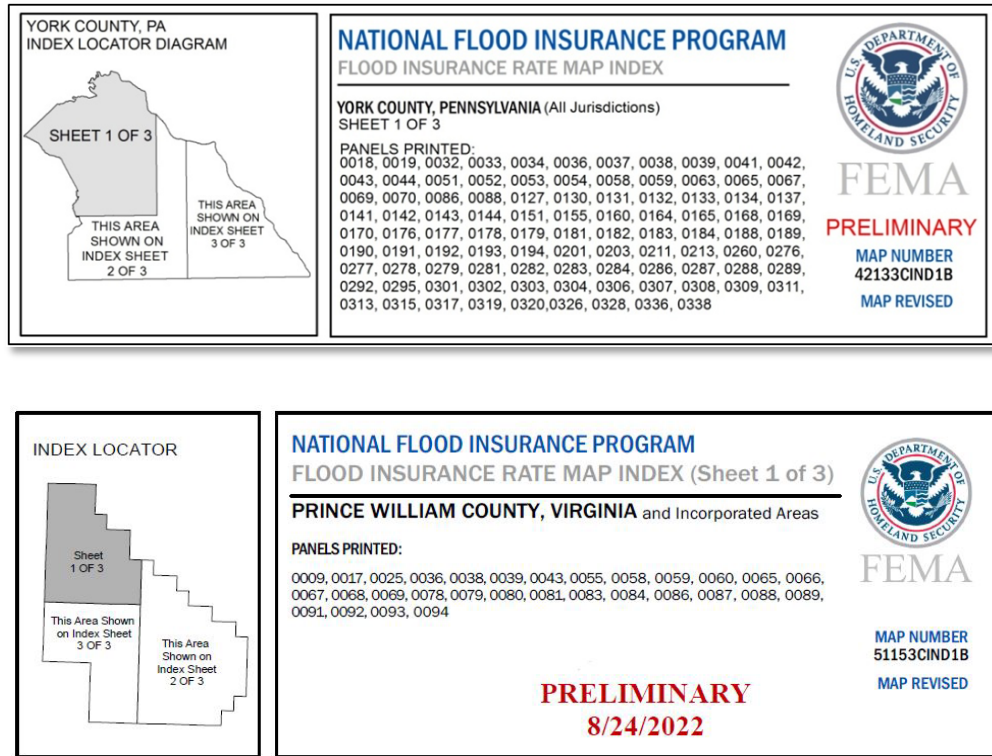


Figure 2: Multi-Sheet FIRM Index Locator Diagram and Title Block

- If the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-compliant 11"x17" FIRM Index layout is used but the FIS Report remains in the 2003 format, the information previously included in tables on the FIRM Index (e.g., map repositories, community dates, notes to users) should be added to a new section at the end of the FIS Report.

ID Numbering

Each FIRM Index requires an ID number to be applied to the FIRM Index title block and the FIRM Index file name as described in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference. The FIRM Index ID number includes a suffix that is advanced each time the FIRM Index is republished with a new effective date. The first issuance of a countywide study will reset the suffix. Example FIRM Index ID numbers are as follows:

- 12345CIND0A for a one-page first time countywide FIRM Index
- A suffix of "A" would also be used the first time the FIRM Index receives a suffix if it does not yet have a suffix. For example, a revision to a countywide FIRM Index created in the 1990's before the FIRM Index suffix was required would also be numbered as 12345CIND0A.

- 12345CIND1B and 12345CIND2B for a 2-page map revised FIRM Index on its first map revision since receiving a suffix.
- 123456IND0C for a community-based one-page map revised FIRM Index on its 2nd map revision since receiving a suffix.

3. Database Linkages

The Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference provides a cross walk between the FIRM Database and the components of the FIS Report, including the FIRM Index. The following summarizes the FIRM Database sources of the FIRM Index components:

- All of the panel-specific information, including the FIRM panel number and suffix, FIRM panel effective dates, printed panels, and Panel Not Printed notes are derived from the S_FIRM_Pan table.
- The political entities and their names as shown on the FIRM Index are derived from the S_Pol_Ar table.
- The HUC-8 boundaries and names are derived from the S_Subbasins table where BASIN_TYP = "HUC8".
- If included on the FIRM Index, the transportation features and labels are derived from the S_Trnsport_Ln table.
- If included on the FIRM Index, the major studied streams and their names are derived from the S_Profil_BasIn and/or S_Wtr_Ln and S_Wtr_Ar tables.
- The FIRM Index title block information for jurisdiction name and type, Effective or Map Revised date, and the projection information shown in the collar are derived from the Study_Info table.

Note: The following FIRM Index elements are not currently included in the FIRM Database tables:

- The ID number described above (e.g., 12345CIND0A)
- Surrounding county names that are labeled on the FIRM Index.

4. Base Map Elements

The following guidance applies to FIRM Indexes prepared in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-compliant 11"x17" format:

As noted in Standard 252, all political jurisdictions must be shown and labeled on the FIRM Index. If there is not enough space to label all political entities and their Community Identification Numbers within the FIRM Index, a numbered key (using the same font type as the Index political entities) may

be used for the congested area. If a numbered key is used, it should be placed in an open area of the body of the FIRM Index. The key table may be sized to accommodate the features and content of the Index, while still remaining readable. An example of a key to communities is shown below in Figure 3.

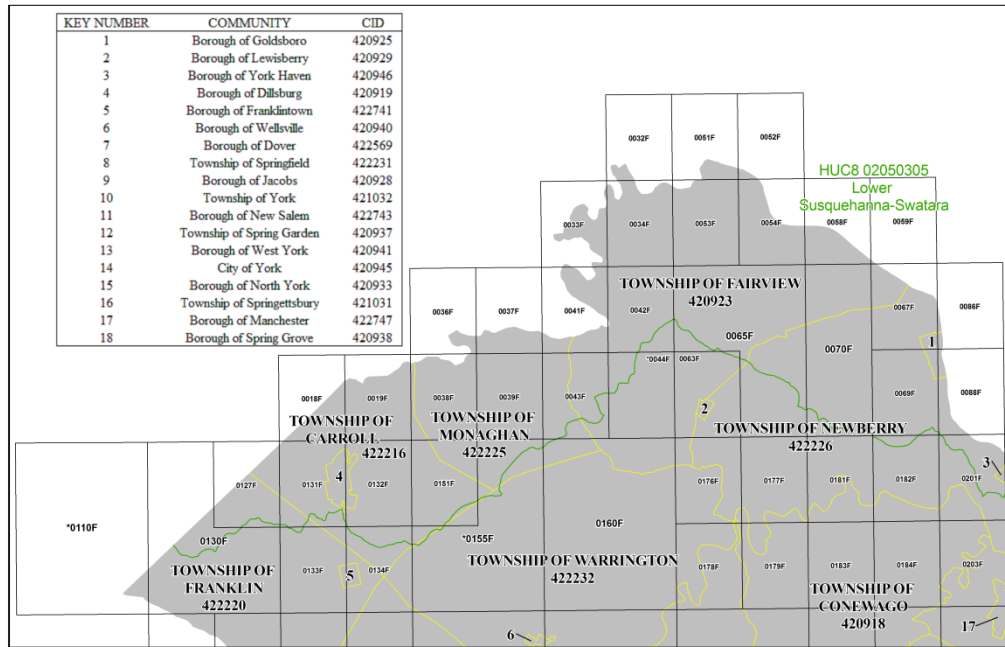


Figure 3. FIRM Index with Key to Communities

- The county polygon should have no border. Community boundaries within the county should have yellow borders. Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) watersheds should have green borders within the county.
- For communities that have Extraterritorial Jurisdictions, the corporate limits lines that are interior to the Extraterritorial Jurisdiction boundaries should be eliminated on the FIRM Index to reduce clutter. See the [Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Mapping and Distribution Guidance](#) document for additional guidance on the depiction of Extraterritorial Jurisdictions.
- State parks and national parks no longer need to be shown or labeled on the FIRM or FIRM Index.
- For coastal areas, if the transect baseline is displayed on the FIRM Index, use the current FIRM Panel specifications for S_Tsct_BasIn; if this is different from the “shoreline” and the “shoreline” is displayed on the Index purely for informational purposes, use a plain black line.
- HUC8 basins should, at a minimum, cover the entire county and should be clipped to the county boundary.

- Transportation and streams, if shown on the FIRM Index, are a subset of the vector data in the FIRM Database.
- Major transportation features (i.e., Interstate Highways, U.S. Highways, State Highways, County Highways, and railroads) should be shown and labeled on the FIRM Index, where appropriate, in order to facilitate ease of geographic location by the user. However, these features are not required.
- Major studied stream should be shown and labeled on the FIRM Index, where appropriate, in order to facilitate ease of geographic location by the user. However, these features are not required.

5. Panel Information

The following guidance applies to FIRM Indexes prepared in the FIS Report Technical Reference-compliant 11"x17" format:

- When Physical Map Revisions (PMRs) include Panels Not Printed within the PMR footprint, each revised FIRM panel affected by the PMR should get a new effective date and have its suffix advanced to the next letter. This includes advancing the suffix on the FIRM Index for panels that are not printed if there has been a change to the Panel Not Printed. For example, a FIRM panel that has a change in the Panel Not Printed footprint or is newly created as a result of a change in map scale, but not printed, would have its suffix advanced. For example, this scenario would include a 500-scale panel(s) split out of a 1000-scale panel as part of a PMR. Other examples of changes that would advance the suffix include, or absorption of the panel onto a different FIRM Index, or the rare circumstance where a Panel Not Printed is all one homogenous flood zone that is changing.
- Panels Not Printed should not be applied to areas that are all Zone A.
- For panels affected by Levee Seclusion, the only time a secluded area would exist on an unprinted FIRM panel is if the entire panel was included in the secluded area and the entire effective FIRM panel is unshaded Zone X. Otherwise, the panel must be printed. For full details on Panels Not Printed in Levee Seclusion areas, please reference the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference Figure 1 "Additional Notes," and Table 3, "FIRM Index Elements."
- As noted in Standard 253, FIRM panels shown on the index should be labeled with the four-digit panel number and suffix.
- PMR submittals should include complete S_FIRM_Pan and S_Pol_Ar layers for the entire jurisdiction (e.g., countywide study area) regardless of the PMR footprint. The complete FIRM panel layer promotes improved data quality by giving Quality Assurance / Quality Control (QA/QC) reviewers an opportunity to check the full accuracy of the index map image against the S_FIRM_Pan layer. The complete political area layer will ensure compliance with Standard ID #

378 (“For PMRs where updated political boundaries are available for the entire extent of the FIRM database, the S_Pol_AR feature class shall be incorporated into the RFHL and shown on the FIRM Index.”). The intent of this standard is to allow for political boundary updates for the entire FIRM Index regardless of the PMR footprint. Please refer to the [Flood Insurance Rate Map \(FIRM\) Database Technical Reference](#), [Flood Insurance Rate Map \(FIRM\) Database Guidance](#), and [Database Verification Tool \(DVT\) Guidance](#) for full details on S_FIRM_Pan and S_Pol_Ar submittal requirements. Further details on submitting S_Pol_Ar for PMRs are also provided in Section 9.0 below.

- Effective dates shown as 9/9/9999 in the FIRM Database should not be printed on the FIRM Index. Please refer to the [FIRM Database Technical Reference](#) and the [FIRM Database Guidance](#) for full details on attributing the S_FIRM_Pan EFF_DT field, and to the [Flood Insurance Study \(FIS\) Report Technical Reference](#) and the [Flood Insurance Study \(FIS\) Report Guidance](#) for full details on FIRM Map Dates.
- The 0.75-point white halo is optional for any annotation on the FIRM Index other than the panel numbers. However, halos should be used for annotation that overprints other features.
- The Notes to Users, Map Repositories, and Listing of Communities table should not be included on the FIRM Index. These items are now shown in tables within the FIS Report.

6. Collar Information

The following guidance applies to FIRM Indexes prepared in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-compliant 11”x17” format.

6.1. Title Block

- The jurisdiction name and type (e.g., Flood County, USA and Incorporated Areas) shown in the FIRM Index title block should follow the same guidance provided for FIRM Panel title blocks regarding how to list the jurisdiction’s name and type.
- FIRM Indexes that are issued as Preliminary or Revised Preliminary should be stamped “Preliminary” or “Revised Preliminary” as appropriate, in a manner similar to that shown on the FIRM Panel title block. An example of a FIRM Index title block with a “Preliminary” stamp is shown below in Figure 4. No effective date or map revised date should be shown on the preliminary or revised preliminary title blocks.

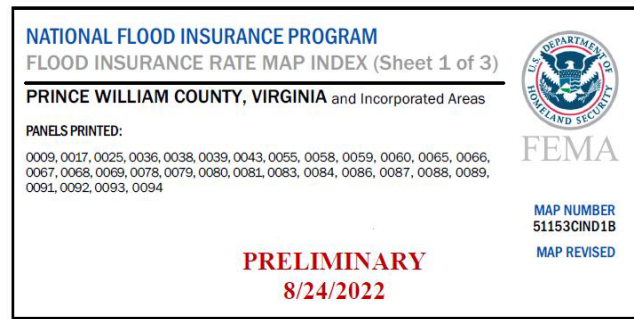


Figure 4. FIRM Index with Preliminary Stamp

- Even though the FIS Report cover includes the Effective or Map Revised date or the “Preliminary” or “Revised Preliminary” stamp and the FIRM Index is included within the FIS Report as Figure 1, the date or stamp is also needed on the FIRM Index title block, since the FIRM Index is often provided separately for reference with the FIRM Panels.
- The version number (i.e., VERSION NUMBER 2.3.3.2) does not need to be included in the FIRM Index title block since it is included on the FIS Report cover.
- A graphic image of the FEMA logo suitable for use in the FIRM Index title block can be found on the FEMA Guidelines and Standards for Flood Risk Analysis and Mapping webpage.

6.2. Scale Bar

The scale bar shown on the FIRM Index should reflect the actual scale of the FIRM Index body. It does not need to be an even increment, although the Mapping Partner may choose an even increment map scale if it best suits the FIRM Index layout.

6.3. North Arrow

The FIRM Index should follow the FIRM panel orientation (i.e., grid north at the top of the map sheet).

6.4. Projection

The projection used for the FIRM Index and shown in the FIRM Index collar should match the projection used for the FIRM panels (e.g., State Plane, UTM, or a local projection).

7. Map Service Center Deliverables

The following guidance applies to FIRM Indexes prepared in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-compliant 11”x17” format:

- In addition to being included in the FIS Report as Figure 1, the FIRM Index is also delivered to the MSC as a georeferenced PNG file so it can be posted on the MSC website for viewing in the

Product Catalog. The PNG file should be accompanied by a file providing coordinate information that allows the images to be georeferenced (e.g., a pgw file).

8. Distribution to Communities

This section provides an overview of preliminary and final distribution of FIRM products including the FIRM Index to communities.

8.1. Product Distribution

Distribution of the flood hazard data is summarized below:

- Preliminary distribution of the hardcopy map panels, and the digital flood hazard data is made by the Production and Technical Services contractor or the Regional Support Center.
- Preliminary digital flood hazard data, including new or revised FIRM panels, the FIRM Index, FIS Reports, and FIRM Databases are provided to the public by the MSC at www.msc.fema.gov/.
- For complete details on Preliminary Product Distribution, please reference the Preliminary Distribution and Revised Preliminary Guidance document.
- During the period between the Letter of Final Determination date and the effective date, future digital flood hazard data, including new or revised FIRM panels, the FIRM Index, FIS Reports, and FIRM Databases are provided to the public by the MSC at www.msc.fema.gov/. At the same time these data are posted to the website, the MSC also provides copies of the hardcopy map panels and the digital flood hazard data to affected community officials.
- Once the flood hazard data are effective, the FIRM Database data are provided for download via the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) only.

8.2. FIRM Index Distribution

The information below clarifies distribution of the FIRM Index at Final Distribution. Please refer to the Preliminary Distribution and Revised Preliminary Guidance document for information on Preliminary FIRM Index distribution.

All communities that are in a county should receive a copy of the new FIS Report and FIRM Index at Final Distribution, regardless of whether those communities are affected by a revised study area. The MSC facilitates Final Distribution of the FIS Report/FIRM Index materials.

If the new FIRM Index is being issued as a 2003-format product, the FIRM Index would be considered a standalone product, and would be distributed alongside the new FIS Report. If the new FIRM Index is being issued as compliant with the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference, it would be included as a Figure inside the new FIS Report, and therefore would be distributed as part of the new FIS Report.

For communities that are included on FIRM Panels affected by a Flood Risk Project revision, but that are outside the actual revised study area (i.e., “unaffected communities”), the FIS Report/FIRM Index should be accompanied by a letter explaining the distribution of the new FIS Report/FIRM Index. The MSC facilitates distribution of this explanatory letter.

- Additional distribution of preliminary products, including the FIRM panels, FIS Report, and FIRM Index may be made by Mapping Partners to other interested groups such as Levee Districts, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, or other governmental agencies that may manage aspects of the Special Flood Hazard Areas. Identification of these additional entities should be made during Discovery and distribution of hardcopy and/or digital products to them should be included in the Mapping Activity Statement (MAS) for the Flood Risk Project.

9. Regional Flexibility

In cases where only a small portion of a county is affected by a new study (County 3 in Figure 5 below), the discretion is left to the Regional Project Officer to decide whether to update the FIS Report in that county to the new format as part of the watershed project, or to amend the information for those flooding sources in the format of the previous countywide FIS Report. The decision about the format of the FIS Report and FIRM Index format should be made during Discovery and should be noted in the MAS for the Flood Risk Project.

If the FIS Report is prepared in the new format, the FIRM Index must also be prepared in the new 11”x17” layout.

While it is recognized that flexibility in the application of these guidelines is needed, based on unique circumstances or budget constraints, it is strongly encouraged that every effort be made to transition FIS Reports to this new format.

Whenever possible, it is advisable to update the FIS Report to the new format for each county that is affected by the new studies (Counties 1, 2, and 3 in Figure 5). However, in cases where only a small portion of a county is affected by the new studies (County 3), the discretion is left to the Regional Project Officer to decide whether to update the FIS Report in that county to the new format, or to amend the information for those flooding sources in the format of the previous countywide FIS Report.

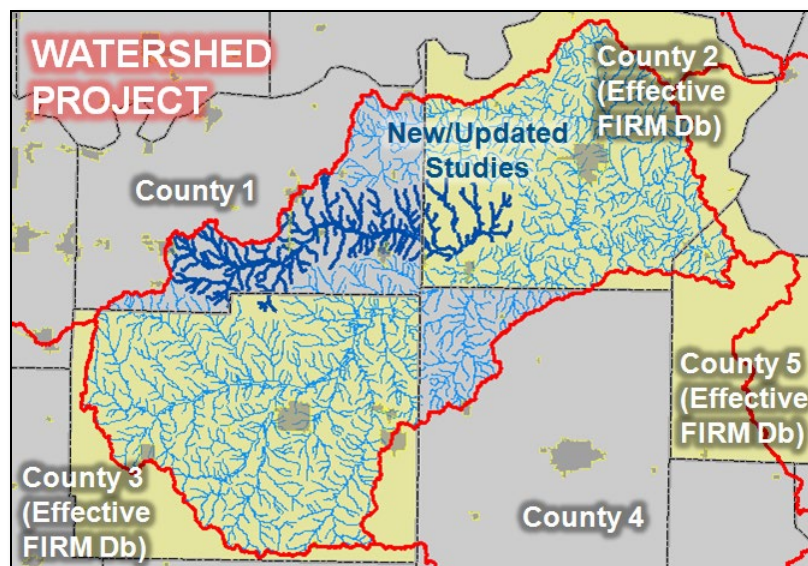


Figure 5. Scenarios Associated with Watershed Projects

10. PMR Considerations for FIRM Indexes

The following guidance is provided for PMRs where only a portion of the panels within a county or community are being updated. The footprint of the PMR is defined as the boundary or boundaries of the FIRM panels affected by the PMR’s study area (per SID 551).

Regardless of the extent of the PMR footprint, the submitted FIRM Index and FIS Report should encompass the entirety of the original jurisdiction extents (i.e., if the PMR is revising portions of a countywide study, the FIRM Index and FIS Report must remain countywide).

10.1. Political Boundary Changes Outside of the PMR Footprint

Often when processing a PMR, political boundary updates are provided by local jurisdiction(s) that extend beyond the footprint of the PMR. If updated political boundaries are made available outside the PMR footprint they should be reflected on the FIRM Index and in the “Listing of Communities” table. Details for the scenarios for both the 2003 format and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-compliant 11”x17” FIRM Indexes are provided below.

- FIRMs will not be reprinted just to show updated political boundaries if there are no flooding changes on the panel.
- Including the revised political boundaries in the NFHL beyond the PMR footprint and not republishing FIRMs just to reflect these corporate limits changes means that the NFHL may not be able to be used to reprint an effective FIRM exactly as published. It also means that subsequent Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs) that start with NFHL data will reflect the revised political boundaries which may not match the previous effective FIRM panel.

- The revised political boundaries should be documented in the FIRM Database with a new SOURCE_CIT abbreviation and the source of the data should be documented in the accompanying metadata file.

10.1.1. 2003 FORMAT STUDIES

This section provides details for how political boundary changes outside a PMR footprint should be handled for 2003 format studies.

FIRM Index

- Show the most recent political boundaries on the FIRM Index, including updates that occur beyond the PMR footprint.
- Add the following note to the body of the non-AMP FIRM Index as shown in Figure 6 below:

“ATTENTION: The corporate limits shown on this FIRM Index are based on the best information available at the time of publication. As such, they may be more current than those shown on FIRM panels issued before [most recent FIRM panel date].”

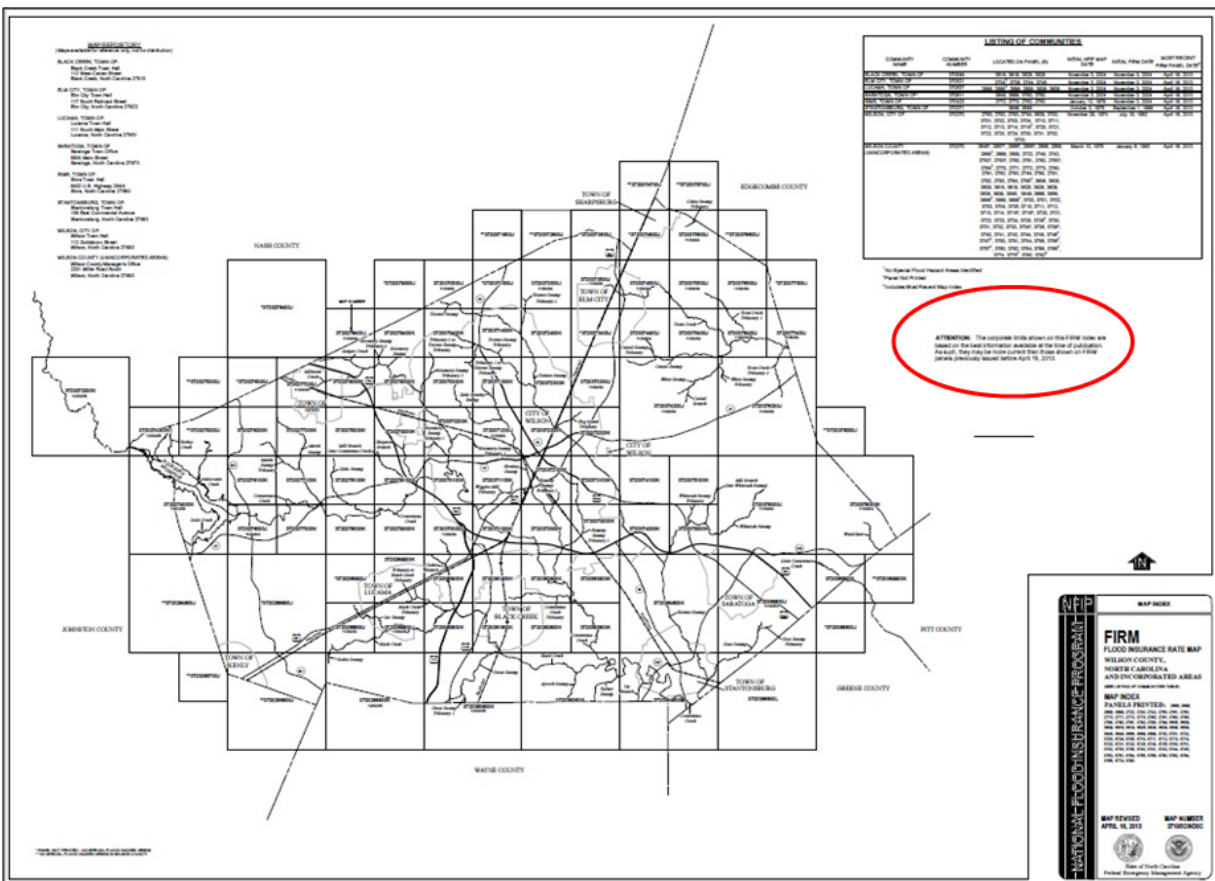


Figure 6. 2003 Format FIRM Index with Corporate Limits Note

Listing of Communities (LOC) Table

- Ensure that the LOC table reflects the correct FIRM panels for all communities based on the latest corporate limits information. This will assist with ensuring the communities are adopting and enforcing the floodplains within their community jurisdiction within each FIRM panel.
- No additional footnote is required.

Hard Copy FIRM panels (and FIRMettes created from the MSC tool)

- Panels that are a part of the PMR will show the new corporate limits. Non-revised panels will continue to have outdated corporate limits. This may result in mismatches in political boundaries between published FIRMs with different effective dates. However, the NFHL will always reflect the most updated political boundaries provided to FEMA.

FIRM Database

- The FIRM Database as reflected in the NFHL will have the most recent corporate limits.
- S_POL_AR will be submitted for the entire county to enable the NFHL to show the most current corporate limits as of the latest study.
- The remainder of the submitted FIRM Database may be clipped to the PMR footprint.

10.1.2. FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS) REPORT TECHNICAL REFERENCE-COMPLIANT FORMAT STUDIES

This section provides details for how political boundary changes outside a PMR footprint should be handled for FIS Report Technical Reference-compliant formats.

FIS Report

- On Table 1 in the FIS Report (“Listing of NFIP Jurisdictions”) ensure that it reflects the correct FIRM panels for all communities based on the latest corporate limits information. This will assist with ensuring the communities are adopting and enforcing the FIRM panels on which their community falls.
- On the FIRM Index show the most recent political boundaries, including revisions to political boundaries outside the PMR footprint. Add the following note (8 pt. Arial, Black, CAPS-CLC) to the body of the non-AMP FIRM Index as shown in Figure 7 below.

“ATTENTION: The corporate limits shown on this FIRM Index are based on the best information available at the time of publication. As such, they may be more current than those shown on FIRM panels issued before *[most recent FIRM panel date]*.”

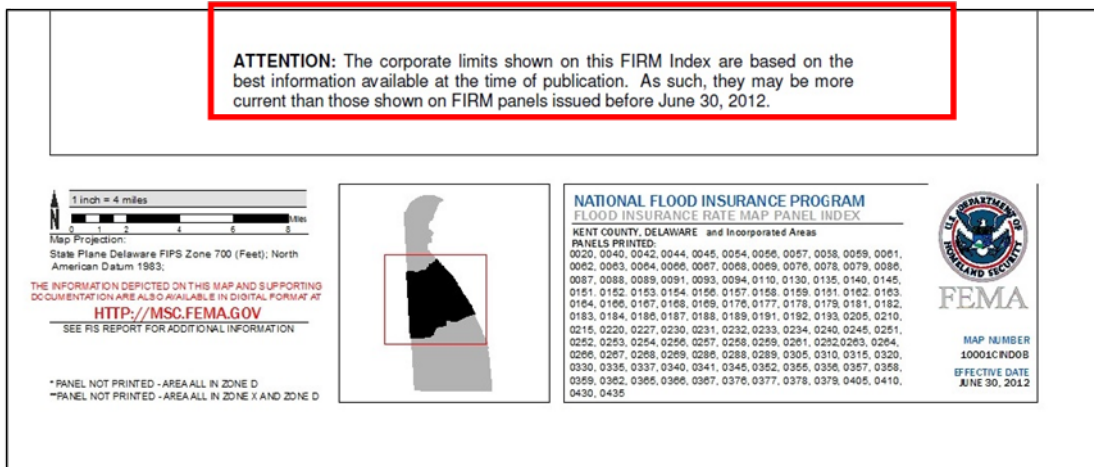


Figure 7. Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-compliant 11"x17" Format FIRM Index with Corporate Limits Note

- On Figure 2 in the FIS Report (“FIRM Notes to Users”) add the following note in the NOTES FOR FIRM INDEX section as highlighted in Figure 8 below (note that this note does not replace the existing FIRM Notes to Users note about corporate limits).

“**ATTENTION:** The corporate limits shown on this FIRM Index are based on the best information available at the time of publication. As such, they may be more current than those shown on FIRM panels issued before [most recent FIRM panel date].”

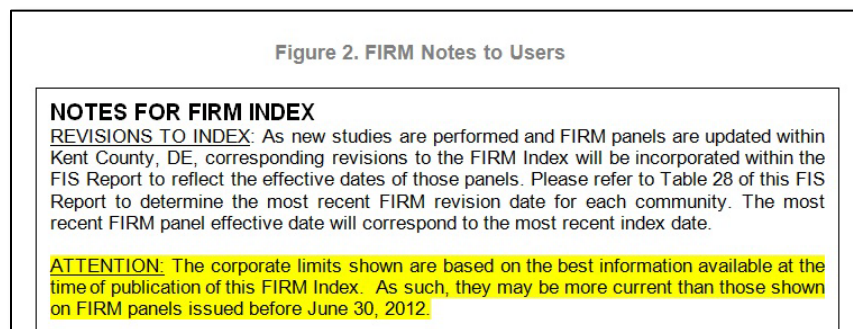


Figure 8. Corporate Limits Note in Flood Insurance Study (FIS) Report Technical Reference-compliant Format FIS Report

Hard Copy FIRM panels (and FIRMettes created from the MSC tool)

Panels that are a part of the PMR will show the new corporate limits. Non-revised panels will keep the effective corporate limits. This may result in mismatches in political boundaries between published FIRMs with different effective dates. However, the NFHL will always reflect the updated political boundaries.

FIRM Database

- The FIRM Database as reflected in the NFHL will have the most recent corporate limits.
- S_POL_AR will be submitted for the entire county to enable the NFHL to show the most current corporate limits.
- The remainder of the submitted FIRM Database may be clipped to the PMR footprint.

10.2. S_Submittal_Info

The final FIRM Database S_Submittal_Info polygon(s) for a PMR should reflect the extent of the new or updated Flood Risk Project and/or redelineated areas. They do not need to match exactly the PMR footprint. Rather, they should reflect areas with new or revised engineering information. The S_Submittal_Info polygon included in the FIRM Database submitted for the Base Map MIP workflow step for the PMR would reflect the entirety of the revised political boundaries if they exceed the extents of the PMR footprint.

11. Partial Countywide Mapping

If partial countywide mapping is approved by the FEMA Regional Office, a countywide FIRM Index should be prepared showing all FIRM panels in the final paneling scheme. Some panels will use the countywide quad-based paneling and others will retain their existing non-quad-based layout. Any overlapping panels should be clearly numbered and labeled with no duplicated panel numbers.

12. Multiple-County Communities

The following guidance applies to FIRM Indexes that include multiple-county communities. There are three processing options for multiple-county communities as described below. Other special circumstances may require special handling.

12.1. Processing Option 1: Single Jurisdiction

Under this option, the FIRMs of the surrounding counties show the community as an “Area Not Included” (ANI), with no flood hazard or base map information shown, and the community retains the format of its Single-Jurisdiction FIRM. When this option is chosen the community retains its single-jurisdiction FIRM Index. Minor revisions of the adjacent counties may be necessary to ensure that no overlaps or gaps in coverage exist.

12.2. Processing Option 2: Entire Community Mapped in Only One of the Countywide FIRMs

Under this option, the entire community is mapped on a single countywide FIRM and FIRM Index with panels being added to the Flood Risk Project to cover the entire multiple-county community. The prior community-based FIRM and FIRM Index for the multiple-county community are superseded. Any

adjacent counties will continue to show the multiple-county community as an ANI on their FIRMs and FIRM Index. Where multi-county communities are included in this county's FIS Report, the portion of the multi-county community applying to this county's FIS Report should be shown and labeled on the FIRM Index.

12.3. Processing Option 3: Community Split Between Counties

Under this option, areas in the multiple-county community are shown on the countywide FIRMs and FIRM Indexes of their respective counties. The prior community-based FIRM and FIRM Index for the multiple-county community are superseded. However, when Processing Option 3 is chosen, if the processing of any of the contiguous countywide FIRMs that share the subject community are delayed (usually as a result of an appeal, protest, or other flood risk project complication), thereby making it impossible for all countywide FIRMs to become effective at the same time, the multiple-county community shall retain the effective community-based FIRM or previous single- or multiple-county map for the portion of the community in the county with the delayed map. Any processing decisions made must result in continuous and non-conflicting coverage for all land areas being mapped. Once all issues causing the delay are resolved, the assigned Mapping Partner can proceed with the inclusion of the community into each countywide FIRM.