



PDHonline Course L129 (5 PDH)

**FEMA's Flood Maps (FIRM) -
Understanding and Utilizing This
Resource**

Instructor: Jonathan Terry, P.L.S.

2020

PDH Online | PDH Center

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Welcome to:

The FEMA FIRM Tutorial

Updated 6/24/2015

**Screen-captures of FEMA's
well-thought-out and carefully presented
tutorial on:**

Flood Insurance Rate Maps

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Note:

The sequence that FEMA's tutorial follows when the user clicks the forward (right) arrow when progressing through the "FLOOD MAP OVERVIEW" section differs from the order presented using the tutorial's "Contents" pull-down listing located at the upper right on the web site's slides.

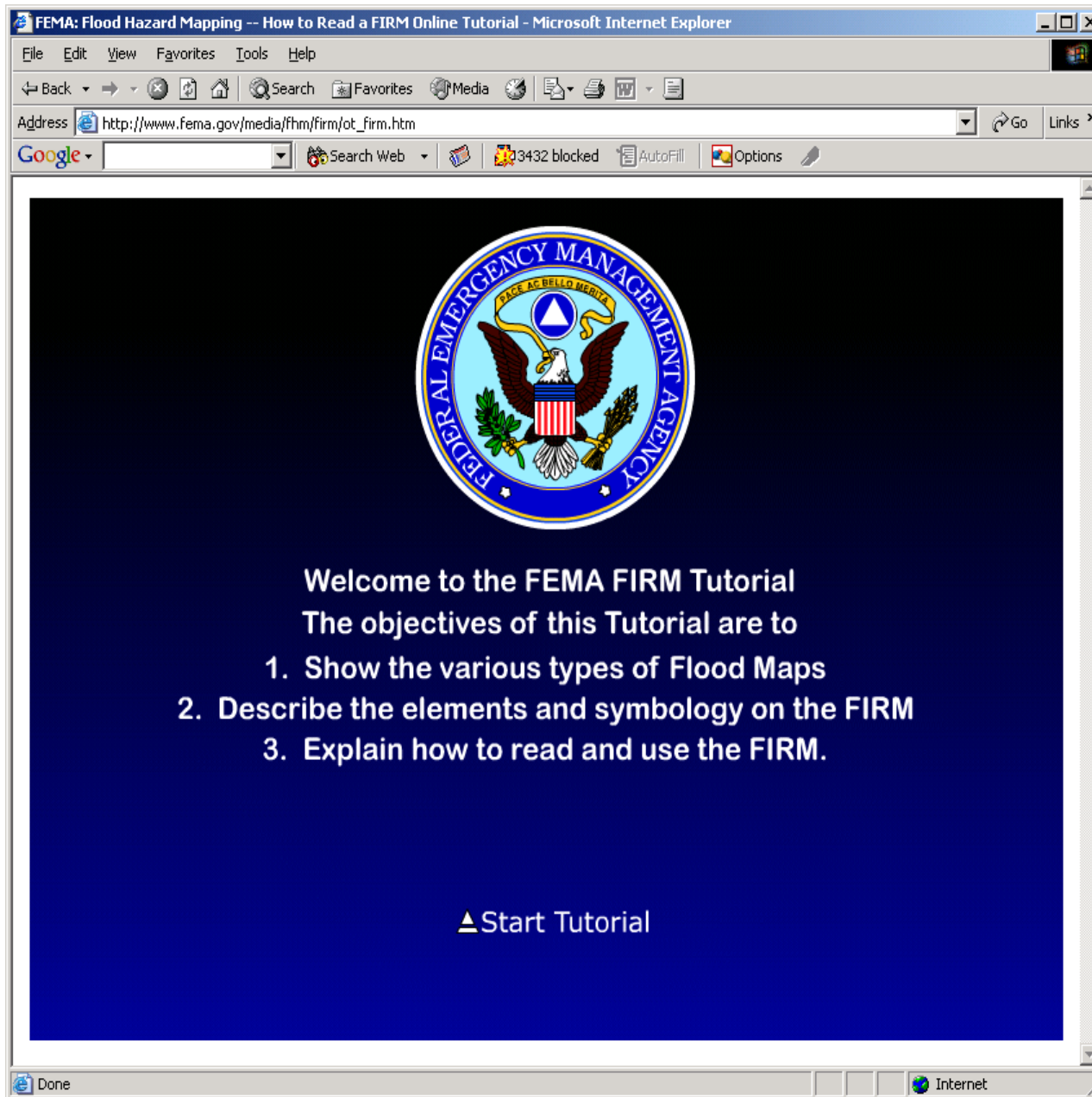
This hard-copy version follows the order the tutorial takes when clicking the forward (right) arrow while viewing the tutorial on FEMA's site, NOT the order using the tutorial's Contents pull-down.

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This course's study material is also available on FEMA's site: http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm

Most of the animations on the site are, in this author's opinion, adequately represented on the following pages, with the added benefit of making review more convenient. Studying the course in this format, makes it easy to find material many pages back or forward – something you may consider more convenient than numerous back and forward commands using your browser.

The test supplied with this tutorial is necessary to obtain P.D.H. continuing education credit through PDH Online. The sequence of the questions in the quiz closely follows the sequence of the course presentation.

Even as a person who's utilized FEMA/FIRM maps for years, I found going through the course material more than beneficial. Here's hoping you will, too!

Jonathan Terry, P.L.S.

Clicking on the [Contents](#) box in the “live” tutorial on FEMA’s site opens the drop-down box and looks like the slide below”

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Windows Internet Explorer

http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Insurance Rate Map Tutorial

Help Glossary > **Contents**

- Introduction
- Flood Map Overview
- How to Read an Index
- How to Read a Panel
- How to Find Information
- The Future

Welcome

Since the 1970s, FEMA has been creating, storing, and updating flood hazard maps for NFIP communities across the United States. Flood Insurance Rate Maps, known as FIRMs, are the primary tool for state and local governments to mitigate the effects of flooding in their communities.

We are pleased to present this guide to Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Throughout this tutorial the term Flood Map is used to refer to these documents.

Using this tutorial in conjunction with the Flood Maps themselves can assist you in deciding whether the potential flood risk for a specific property should be insured against flood loss.

How to Use a Flood Insurance Rate Map

HI! I'll be here throughout the tutorial. Just click me to view important tips. [More>>](#)

CAUTION !!!
See note on p. 2.

IMPORTANT: GLOSSARY ENTRIES ARE INCLUDED AT THE END OF THIS COURSE MATERIAL.

Clicking again on one of the main topics opens a more detailed listing of that section's contents, as shown below:

The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map Tutorial. The browser's address bar shows the URL http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm. The page title is "FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial".

The main content area features the FEMA logo and the title "Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map Tutorial". Below the title are navigation buttons for "Help", "Glossary", and "Contents". The "Contents" button is highlighted with a red circle, and a red arrow points to it from the right side of the image.

The "Contents" menu is open, showing a list of topics:

- Preface
- FEMA and Flood Insurance
- What Flood Maps Can Do
- What are Flood Maps
- Documents Related to Flood Maps
- How to Obtain Flood Maps
- Introduction
- Flood Map Overview
- How to Read an Index
- How to Read a Panel
- How to Find Information
- The Future

The main content area contains a "Welcome" section with the following text:

Since the 1970s, FEMA has been creating, storing, and updating flood hazard maps for NFIP communities across the United States. Flood Insurance Rate Maps, known as FIRMs, are the primary tool for state and local governments to mitigate the effects of flooding in their communities.

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Using this tutorial in conjunction with the Flood Maps themselves can assist you in deciding whether the potential flood risk for a specific property should be insured against flood loss.

At the bottom of the page, there is an illustration of a smiling water drop character with a speech bubble that says: "Hi! I'll be here throughout the tutorial. Just click me to view important tips. More>>". The background of the illustration shows two sample FIRM panels: "SAMPLE COUNTY USA AND INCORPORATED AREAS" and "DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)".

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm

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Flood Insurance Rate Map Tutorial
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Welcome

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We are pleased to present this guide to Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Throughout this tutorial the term Flood Map is used to refer to these documents.

Using this tutorial in conjunction with the Flood Maps themselves can assist you in deciding whether the potential flood risk for a specific property should be insured against flood loss.

How to Use a Flood Insurance Rate Map

Use the Menu and buttons above to move through the tutorial

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Done Internet

IMPORTANT NOTES:

You'll find many of the pages you're about to view display duplicate information in some portion of the screen-captured images.

This is **NOT** a mistake. It was done to convey in this file various animations that appear on the screen when viewing the tutorial "live" on FEMA's site.

In most cases, your course author has presented these animation changes in an attempt to insure you don't miss anything important through viewing the tutorial via this pdf file.

An important element in both FEMA's tutorial and the QUIZ for this course is the information contained in the **Glossary**. These entries are included at the end of this course material, and you should find them very helpful.

J.T.

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Flood Insurance Rate Map Tutorial



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FEMA and Flood Insurance

In 1968, the US Congress created the [National Flood Insurance Program \(NFIP\)](#). Their intent was to reduce future damage and to provide protection for property owners from potential losses through an insurance mechanism that allows a premium to be paid by those most in need of the protection. FEMA produces [Flood Insurance Rate Maps](#) that show areas subject to flooding. The flood risk information presented on the Flood Insurance Rate Map is based on historic, meteorological, hydrologic, and hydraulic data, as well as open-space conditions, flood-control works, and development.

A variety of information can be found on a Flood Map, including:


- * *Common physical features, such as major highways, secondary roads, lakes, railroads, streams, and other waterways.*
- * *Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA)*
- * *Base flood elevation (BFE) or depths*
- * *Flood insurance risk zones*
- * *Areas subject to inundation by the 500-year flood*

Done Internet

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Federal Emergency Management Agency

Flood Insurance Rate Map Tutorial



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What Flood Maps Can Help You Do?

The Flood Map provides information that allows you:

- * To identify *Special Flood Hazard Areas. (SFHA)*
- * To identify the location of a specific property in relation to the *Special Flood Hazard Areas.*
- * To identify the base (*100-year*) flood elevation at a specific site.
- * To identify the magnitude of flood hazard in a specific area.
- * To locate regulatory *floodways.*
- * To identify undeveloped coastal barriers, where flood insurance is not available.

Who Uses Flood Maps?

FEMA distributes Flood Maps to a wide range of users. Private citizens, insurance agents, real estate brokers, community officials, lending institutions, and federal agencies all use the Flood Maps to assist them in understanding flood hazards. Private citizens, insurance agents, and real estate brokers use the Flood Maps to locate properties and buildings and corresponding flood insurance risk zones. Community officials use the Flood Maps to administer [floodplain management](#) regulations and mitigate flood damage. Lending institutions and federal agencies use the Flood Maps to locate properties, buildings and determine whether flood insurance is required when making loans or providing grants for the purpose or construction of buildings.

Done Internet

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What Are Flood Maps?

To prepare the Flood Maps that illustrate the extent of flood hazard in a flood prone community, FEMA generally conducts engineering studies referred to as [Flood Insurance Studies \(FISs\)](#). Using the information gathered in these studies, FEMA engineers and cartographers delineate [Special Flood Hazard Areas \(SFHAs\)](#) on Flood Maps. Special Flood Hazard Areas are subject to inundation by a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded during any given year. This type of flood commonly is referred to as the [100-year flood](#) or base flood.

A 100-year flood is not a flood that occurs every 100 years!

In fact, the 100-year flood has a 26 percent chance of occurring during a 30 year period, the length of many mortgages. The 100-year flood is a regulatory standard used by Federal agencies and most states, to administer [floodplain management](#) programs. The 100-year flood is used by the [National Flood Insurance Program \(NFIP\)](#) as the basis for insurance requirements nationwide.

Done Internet

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Documents Related to Flood Maps are Available

The results of the Flood Insurance Study are also available in a technical document that provides information used for [floodplain management](#). This is known as the [Flood Insurance Study Report \(FIS\)](#).

Regulatory floodways and other floodplain management information may be shown on a separate Flood Map. This is known as a [Flood Boundary and Floodway Map \(FBFM\)](#). It is typically distributed with the FIS, but is not distributed as a part of a standard map request. On many newer Flood Insurance Studies, [floodways](#) are included on the [FIRM](#) so FBFBMs are not included. The FIS and maps can be reviewed at the community office for floodplain management activities in your community.


Copies of the FIS and Flood Maps may also be obtained from FEMA's [Map Service Center](#).




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How to Obtain Flood Maps

The Flood Maps for your community should be available for review at your local [Community Map Repository](#) site. Typically, this is your local planning, zoning, or engineering office.

If you would like copies of Flood Maps, they may be obtained from FEMA's [Map Service Center](#) (<http://www.msc.fema.gov/>). Because the Map Service Center maintains thousands of Flood Maps, you will need to provide specific information about the map(s) you want to order, such as the name of the community and the county it lies in, or the six digit community number.



**Federal Emergency Management Agency
Map Service Center**
P.O. Box 1038
Tel: (800) 358-9616
Fax: (800) 358-9620
<http://www.msc.fema.gov/>

Done Internet

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End of Section 1, Introduction

You have just completed section 1, which describes the relationship between [FEMA](#) and [Flood Insurance Rate Maps](#), referred to as Flood Maps in this tutorial.

The next section illustrates the different Flood Map formats that are produced and the different geographic extents they may cover. In addition, section 2 will clarify the difference between indexes and panels and outline some of the standard elements found on most Flood Maps.



Done Internet

FLOOD MAP OVERVIEW

Since the [National Flood Insurance Program](#) began over 25 years ago, many improvements have been made to the design of Flood Maps, so that they are easier to use and better meet users' needs. To control costs, FEMA includes design improvements in Flood Maps as new maps are produced. These improvements occur on a community-by-community basis. As a result, all Flood Maps are not exactly the same. They may differ in format and content.

The two basic formats used for Flood Maps are a **"Flat Flood Map"** and a **"Z-Fold Flood Map."** In addition, every flood map has several basic elements, such as an associated index map, panel, title box, legend, and standard symbols.

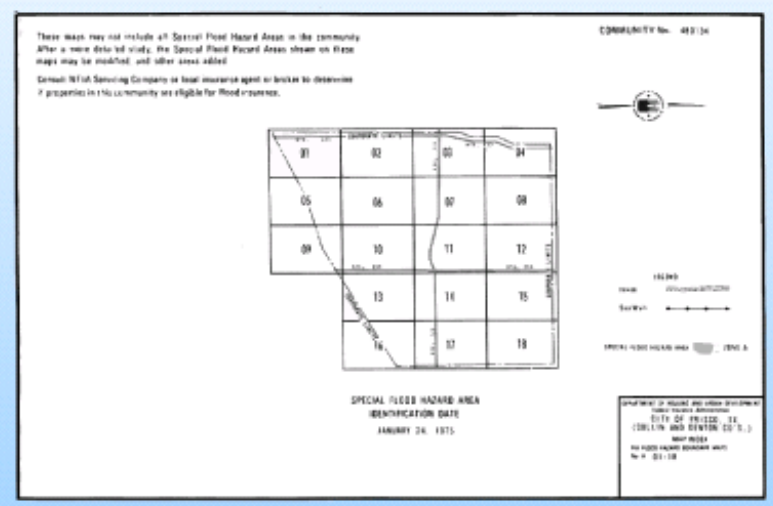


Figure 1 (Flat Flood Map)

Flood Map Formats

- A **Flat Flood Map** consists of one or more 11"x17" pages and a cover sheet that includes an index and a legend.
- A **Z-Fold Flood Map** is a larger map that is folded like a highway map. Z-Folds consist of one or more panels which, have a legend printed on it. Z-fold Flood Maps involving more than one panel also have an index.

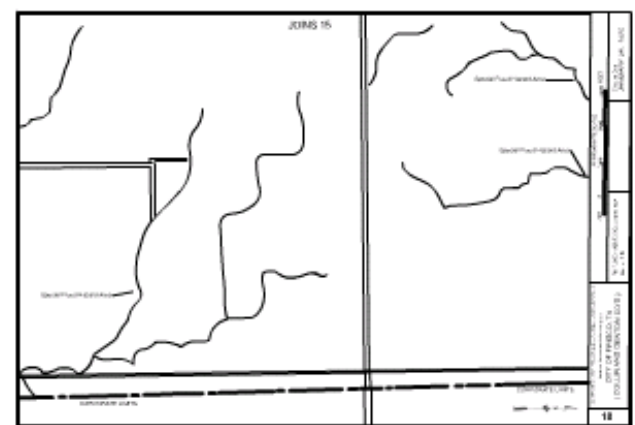


Figure 1. (Flat Flood Map)

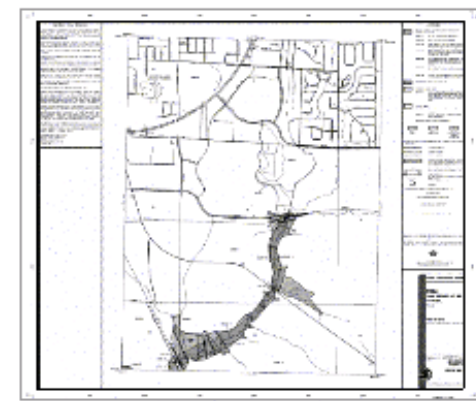


Figure 2. (Z-Fold Flood Map)



When discussing Flood Maps, it is common to refer to the set of panels that make up a geographic area as one Flood Map. [More >>>](#)

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Flood Map Coverage

The coverage of Flood Maps can include all of these jurisdictions: Counties/Parishes, Towns, Townships, Cities. For standard identification purposes, FEMA assigns a six-digit Community Identifier (CID) to all active participants in the NFIP. Flood Maps contain flood hazard information on one or multiple communities, identified by CID on the panels. When a Flood Map includes multiple communities, a list of the affected communities, by name and CID, is listed on the title block of each panel. To determine the geographic coverage of your community's Flood Map, contact the [Map Service Center](#).

Most Flood Maps cover only one jurisdiction. If that jurisdiction is the unincorporated part of a county, flooding information is shown only for the areas under the jurisdiction of the county government. This means you will not find flooding information for incorporated areas (e.g. town and cities) on the Flood Maps produced for the unincorporated areas of a county.

Separate Flood Maps are prepared for incorporated areas. More recently, however FEMA has produced countywide Flood Maps. These Flood Maps usually show [flooding](#) information for all of the geographic areas of a county, including towns and cities. To determine the geographic coverage of your community's Flood Map, contact the Map Service Center.

Done Internet

The Index

The index serves as a guide to map sheets found on a Flood Map. Since the geographic coverage of a Flood Map may be quite large, FEMA divides the area into sections called panels. The index is provided to indicate what areas are shown on each map.

Due to variations in content found on Flood Maps, separate formats exist for both Flat Flood and Z-Fold Maps.

See the section on How to Read a Flood Map index for further information on the variations of these maps. When determining flood hazard potential for an area, you should first consult the index to determine which Flood Map panel illustrates your community.

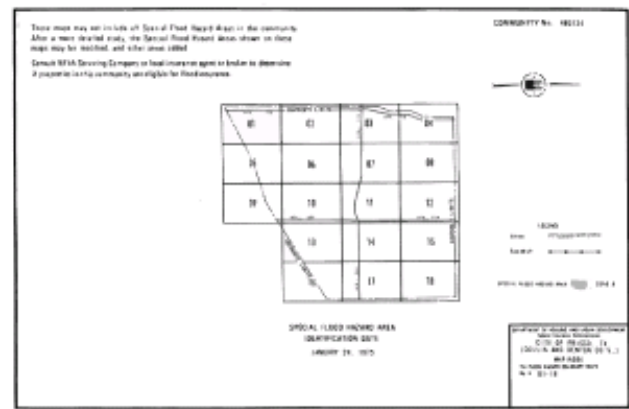


Figure 1 (Flat Flood Map)

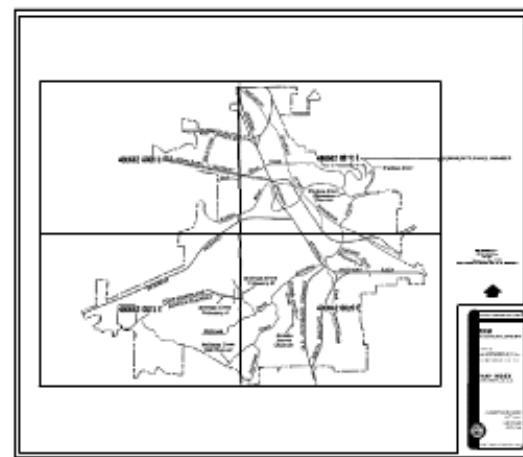






Figure 2 (Z-Fold Flood Map)

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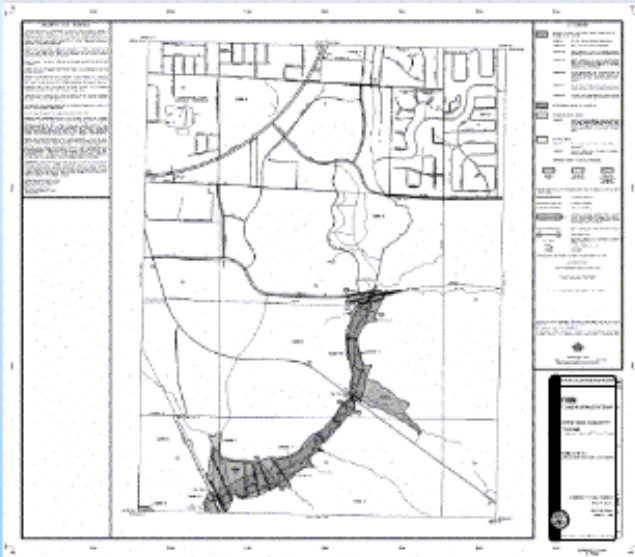
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The Panel

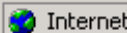
The Flood Map for your community may include one or more individual maps. Each map is called a panel. When a Flood Map contains multiple panels, that simply means that the Flood Map for your community will not fit on one page. The number of panels depends on the community size and the scale(s) of the panels. The index is used to determine which panel should be utilized to obtain flood hazard information for a specific location.



 Click on the "Show Me" button to view a Panel Determination animation

Z-Fold Panel

Show Me 

Done  Internet

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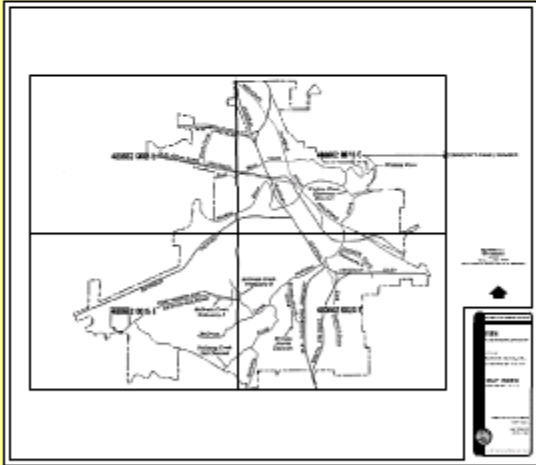
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DETERMINING THE CORRECT PANEL

Step 1: Find the index
Step 2: Determine the panel number
Step 3: Locate the panel number on the title box



Community Index Map

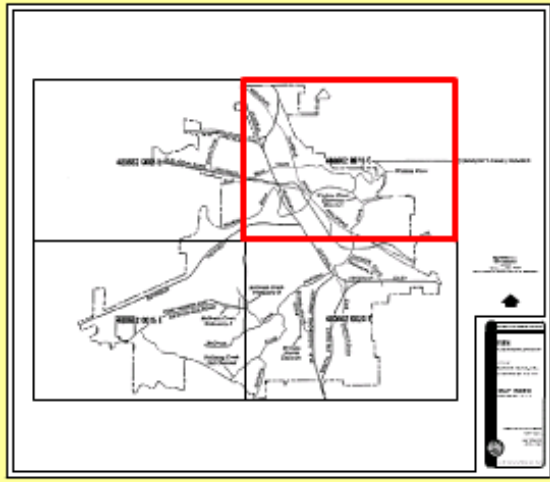
Close

Done Internet

The image shows a screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window. The title bar reads "FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL "http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm". The browser's menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Favorites", "Tools", and "Help". Below the address bar is a navigation bar with "Friend", "Help", "Glossary", and "Contents" buttons, along with left and right arrow buttons. The main content area has a yellow background and contains the heading "DETERMINING THE CORRECT PANEL" followed by three numbered steps: "Step 1: Find the index", "Step 2: Determine the panel number", and "Step 3: Locate the panel number on the title box". Below the text is a "Community Index Map" which is a grid of panels with various labels and a legend. A "Close" button is located in the bottom right corner of the content area. The browser's status bar at the bottom shows "Done" and "Internet".

DETERMINING THE CORRECT PANEL

- Step 1: Find the index
- Step 2: Determine the panel number**
- Step 3: Locate the panel number on the title box



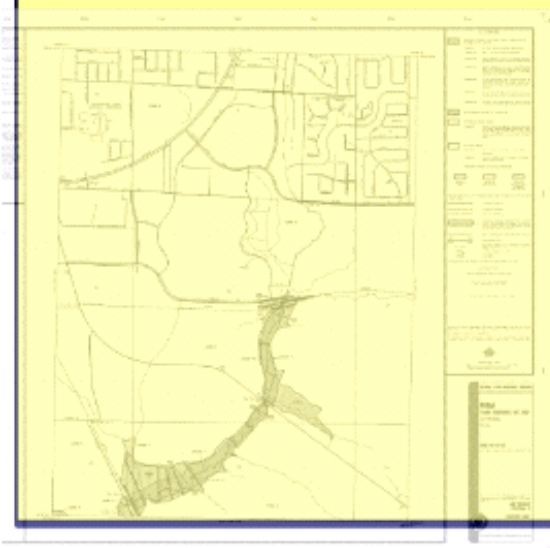
PANEL NUMBER
480774 0050 C

Community Index Map

Close

DETERMINING THE CORRECT PANEL

- Step 1: Find the index
- Step 2: Determine the panel number
- Step 3: Locate the panel number on the title box



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM


FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

**DENTON COUNTY,
TEXAS**
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

PANEL 50 OF 300
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
480774 0050 C

MAP REVISED:
JUNE 2, 1994

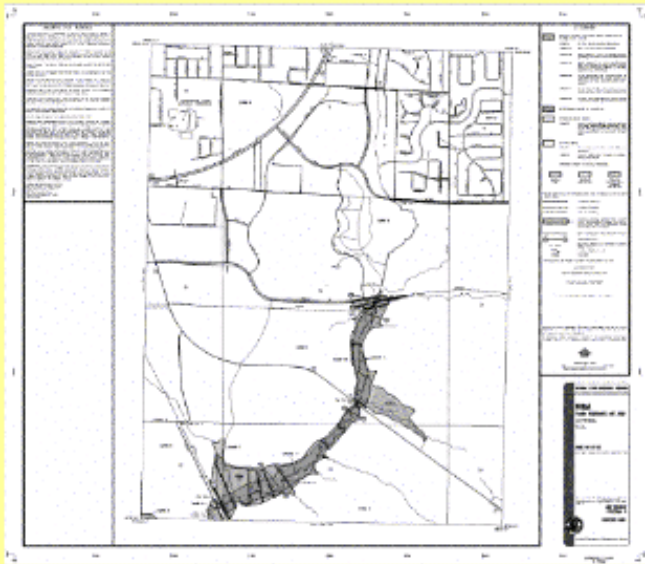


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Close

DETERMINING THE CORRECT PANEL

- Step 1: Find the index**
- Step 2: Determine the panel number**
- Step 3: Locate the panel number on the title box**



Close

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Flood Map Basics

In addition to the two basic formats, Flood Maps also have several basic elements. Every Flood Map will include a title box, legend, body, and basic symbols.

In this section elements common to all Flood Maps are illustrated. However, as you view the rest of this tutorial, keep in mind that due to variations in format and content, not all elements appear on every Flood Map.

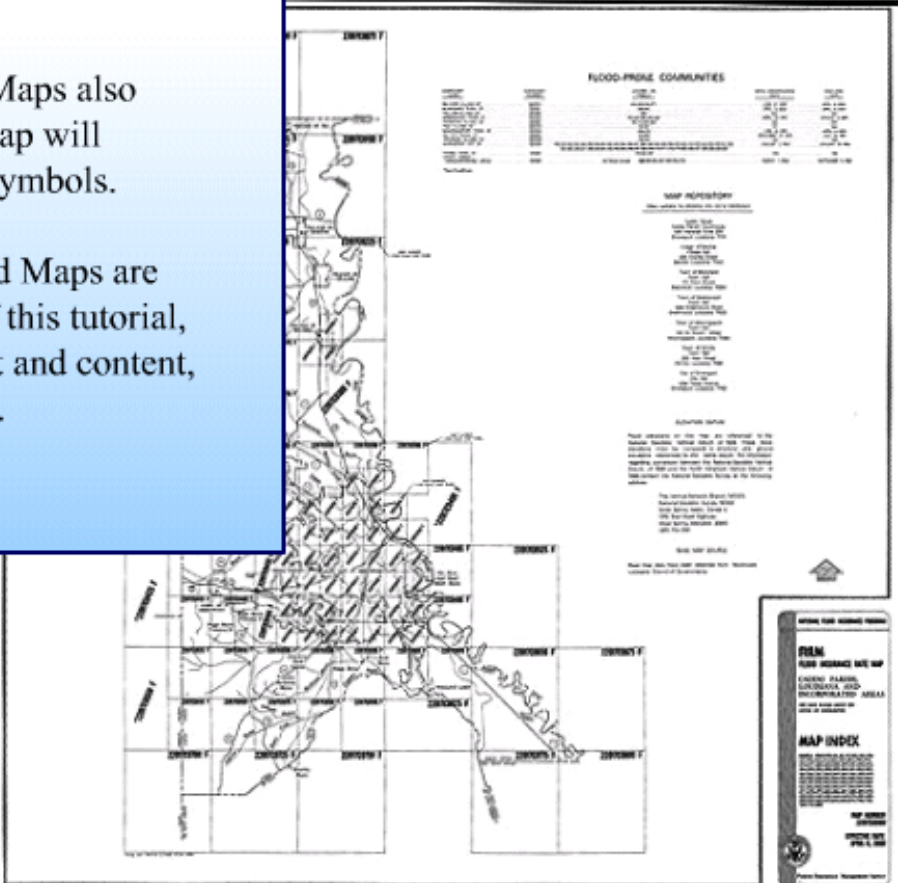
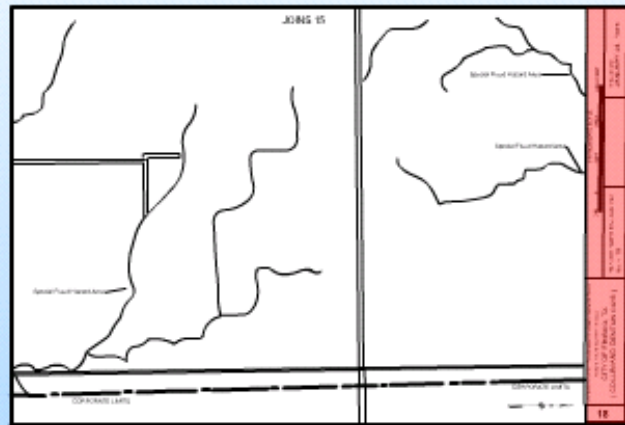


Figure 3. Countywide Index

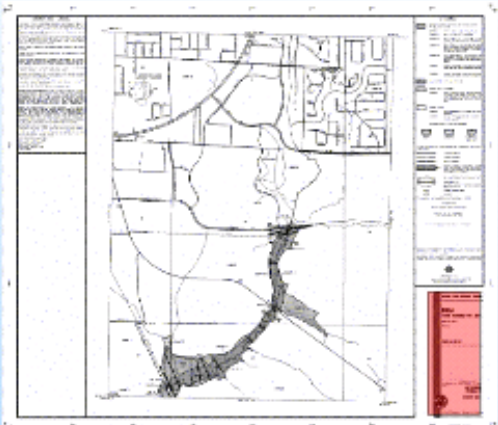
Done Internet

The Title Block

The Title Block - Found on each panel (map), the title box contains the community name, the panel number (page number), date, and other information necessary to identify the Flood Map panel.



Flat Panel



Z-Fold Panel

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM


FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS
(UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

PANEL 50 OF 300
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
480774 0050 C

MAP REVISED:
JUNE 2, 1994



Federal Emergency Management Agency

18	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT Federal Insurance Administration CITY OF FRISCO, TX (COLLIN AND DENTON CO'S)	APPROXIMATE SCALE 500 0 1000 2000 3000 FEET	
		FIA FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP No. 18	Effective Date JANUARY 24, 1975

The Legend

Legend / Key to Map - Found on Z-fold Flood Maps, the Legend provides information for identifying the risk zones and/or floodway on the Flood Map.

Z-Fold format for an individual community

KEY TO MAP

50 Year Flood Boundary
 100 Year Flood Boundary
 Sea (Elevation)¹
 50 Year Flood Boundary
 100 Year Flood Boundary
 Sea (Elevation in Feet)²
 Sea (Elevation in Feet)
 Where Uniform 500 Year Zone³
 Sea Level Reference Mark
 Zone D Boundary
 Area Code

UNDEVELOPED COASTAL BARRIERS

Identified
 Identified
 Other
 Potential Area

¹Coastal barrier areas are normally located within or adjacent to special flood hazard areas.
²Referenced to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1988.
³EXPLANATION OF ZONE DESIGNATIONS

ZONE	EXPLANATION
A	Area of 100-year flood; sea flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
AD	Area of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; average depths of inundation are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
AH	Area of 100-year shallow flooding where depths are between one (1) and three (3) feet; sea flood elevations are shown, but no flood hazard factors are determined.
A1, A20	Area of 100-year flood; sea flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.
A30	Area of 100-year flood to be protected for flood protection within under construction; sea flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
B	Area between limits of the 100-year flood and 500-year flood, or certain areas subject to 100-year flooding with average depths less than one (1) foot, or where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile, or areas protected by levees from the base flood, including channels.
C	Area of minimal flooding, (no depth).
D	Area of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards.
V	Area of 100-year coastal flood with shallow water action; sea flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.
V1, V30	Area of 100-year coastal flood with shallow water action; sea flood elevations and flood hazard factors determined.

KEY TO MAP

Zone B
 Zone A
 Zone D
 Zone V

KEY TO MAP

Zone B
 Zone A
 Zone D
 Zone V

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, nor is it intended to be used for purposes of flood insurance, flood hazard planning, or other purposes. The community map authority should be consulted for possible updated flood hazard information prior to use of this map for purposes of purchase or construction contracts.

Coastal Zone Flood elevations apply only to the 100-year flood (V1, V30) and include the effects of water action. These elevations may also differ significantly from those developed by the National Weather Service for hurricane evacuation planning.

Area of Special Flood Hazard (100-year flood) includes Zones A, A1, A20, A30, A30, V1, V30, and V30.

Excluded areas from the special flood hazard area may be protected by flood control structures.

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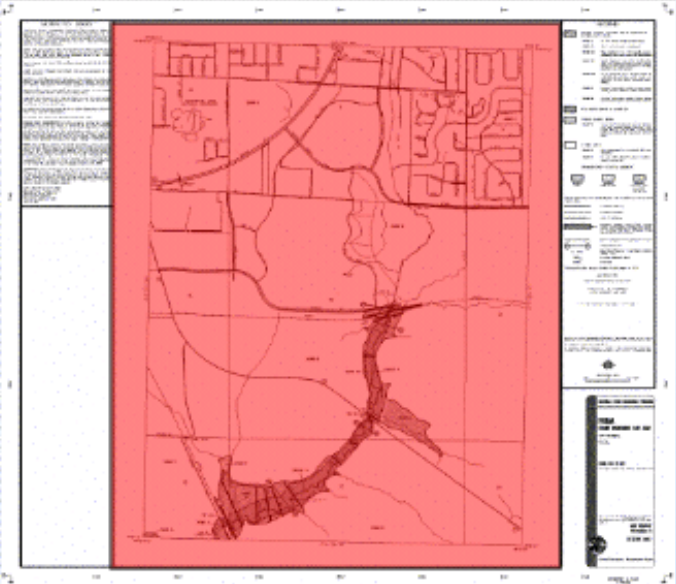
Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

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The Body

The body of a Flood Map displays the map contents. On an index, the body will usually only display primary features like major roads, corporate limits and other general landmarks that help to identify location. On a panel, the body will show more detail than what is shown on the index, including secondary roads, bridges, and flood hazard information.

In addition, every map regardless of format will contain a typical set of symbology as noted on the next slide.



Done Internet

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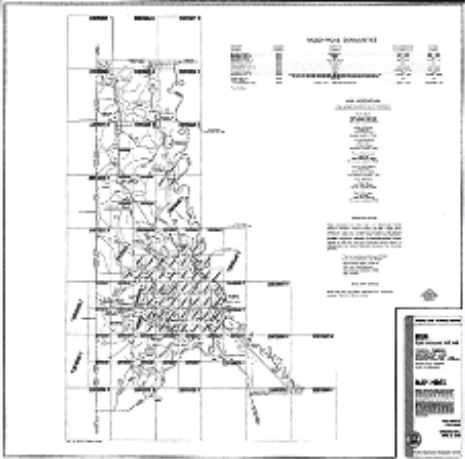
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

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Typical Flood Map Elements:

- [Community Name](#)
- [Community or Map Number](#)
- [Corporate Limits or County Line](#)
- [Inset Note](#)
- [North Arrow](#)
- [Panel Limit Line](#)
- [Panel-not-Printed Notes](#)



These seven items are typically found on all FEMA Flood Maps regardless of the format or the area covered by the Flood Map. Other items may be found on specific Flood Maps depending upon the formats and geographic area, these will be discussed later in this tutorial. *Click on the "bullets" to view an example of each element.*

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Typical Flood Map Elements:

- **Community Name**
- **Community or Map Number**
- **Corporate Limit or County Line**
- **Inset Note**
- **North Arrow**
- **Panel Limit Line**
- **Panel-not-Printed Notes**

● **Community Name:**
 The title block displays name of the mapped community, the community type (e.g. town, city, county), the county, and the state. When the mapped community is a county, the words "Unincorporated Areas" often appear below the county name. This indicates that the incorporated areas in the county area not covered by the Flood Map. When the Flood Map covers entire geographic area of the county, the words "and Incorporated Areas" appear after the county name.

SAMPLE COUNTY
USA AND
INCORPORATED AREAS

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP


SAMPLE COUNTY
USA AND
INCORPORATED AREAS

(SEE TABLE AT LEFT FOR LISTING
OF FLOOD PRONE COMMUNITIES)

MAP INDEX
PANELS PRINTED: 14, 126, 127
129, 136, 137, 138, 139, 150, 168,
175, 200, 237, 239, 250, 275, 300
337, 400, 417, 418, 419, 425, 525
575

MAP NUMBER
16015C0000

EFFECTIVE DATE:
FEBRUARY 10, 1992


Federal Emergency Management Agency

Done Internet

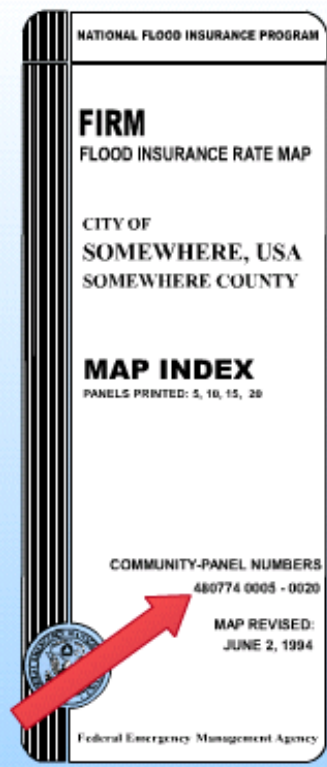
Typical Flood Map Elements:

- Community Name
- Community or Map Number
- Corporate Limit or County Line
- Inset Note
- North Arrow
- Panel Limit Line
- Panel-not-Printed Notes

Community Number:
 The Community Number is a six-digit identification number assigned to the mapped community. This number is also referred to as the community identification number (CID). You need to use the community identification number when you ask FEMA staff questions about a Flat Flood Map or a Z-fold Flood Map for an individual community and when your order a Flood Map from the Map Service Center.

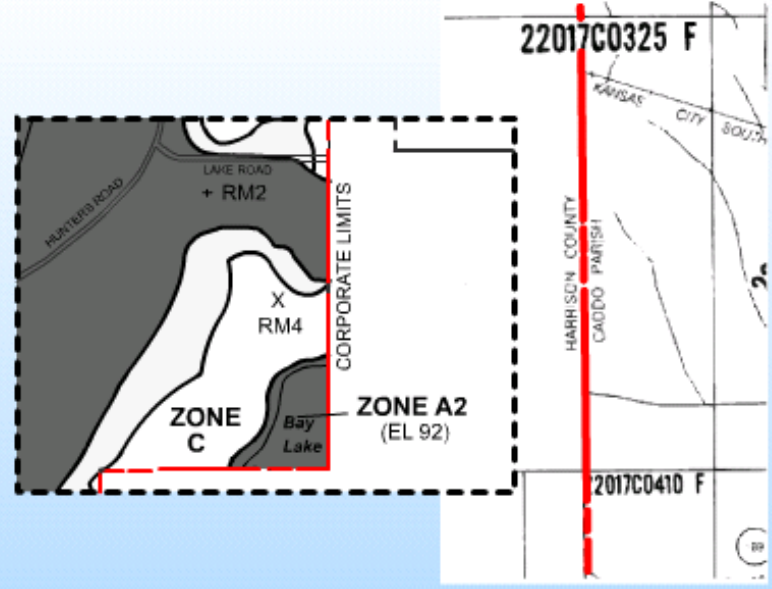


COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBERS
 480774 0005 - 0020



Typical Flood Map Elements:

- Community Name
- Community or Map Number
- Corporate Limit or County Line
- Inset Note
- North Arrow
- Panel Limit Line
- Panel-not-Printed Notes



● Corporate Limits or County Line:

The corporate limit or county line identifies the jurisdictional limits of the community's regulatory authority over land development and building construction. In some states, an incorporated community may exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction over land development and building construction in areas beyond its corporate limits. Where appropriate, these limits are shown and labeled on the index.

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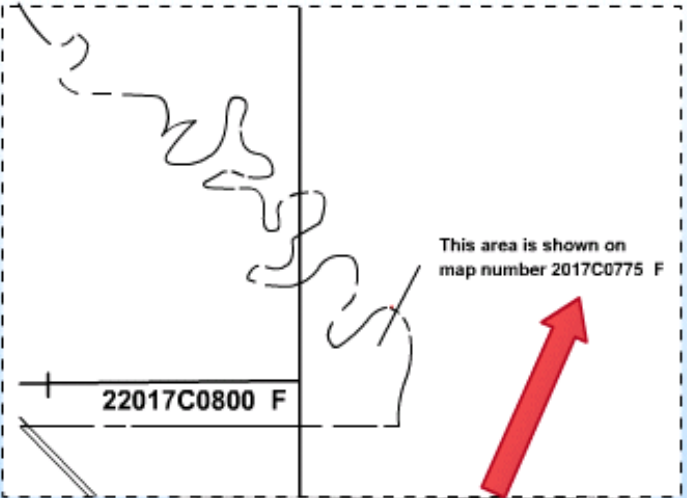
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Typical Flood Map Elements:

- Community Name
- Community or Map Number
- Corporate Limit or County Line
- *Inset Note*
- North Arrow
- Panel Limit Line
- Panel-not-Printed Notes



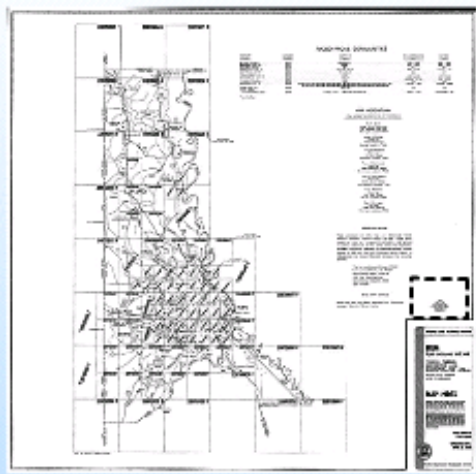
The diagram shows a dashed rectangular boundary representing a map panel. Inside the panel, there is a wavy line representing a river or stream. A horizontal line with a tick mark on the left side is labeled "22017C0800 F". To the right of the river, there is a red arrow pointing upwards and to the right. Next to the arrow is the text "This area is shown on map number 2017C0775 F".

- **Inset Note:**
Inset notes identify what panel includes special areas on the map.

Done Internet

Typical Flood Map Elements:

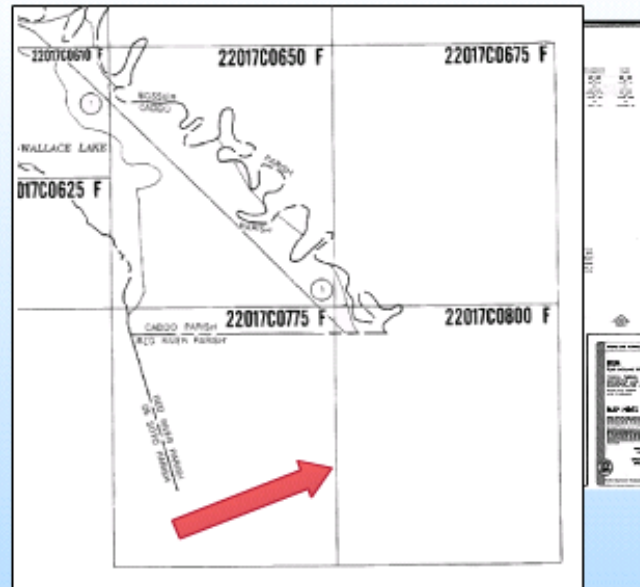
- Community Name
- Community or Map Number
- Corporate Limit or County Line
- Inset Note
- *North Arrow*
- Panel Limit Line
- Panel-not-Printed Notes



● **North Arrow** - This arrow orients the Flood Map.

Typical Flood Map Elements:

- Community Name
- Community or Map Number
- Corporate Limit or County Line
- Inset Note
- North Arrow
- Panel Limit Line
- Panel-not-Printed Notes



● **Panel Limit Line** - This line reveals the extent of the area covered by each panel shown on the index.

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Typical Flood Map Elements:

- Community Name
- Community or Map Number
- Corporate Limit or County Line
- Inset Note
- North Arrow
- Panel Limit Line
- *Panel-not-Printed Notes*

*** 22017C0700**

TEXAS
DE SOTO PARISH

*** PANEL NOT PRINTED-OUTSIDE STUDY AREA**


- **Panel-not-Printed Notes:**
 These notes identify the panels included in the Flood Map layout that are not printed and explain why they are not printed. For instance, when a panel covers an area of the community that falls entirely in one flood insurance risk zone, that panel may not be printed, and an explanatory note is added to the index. If all panels are printed this annotation is omitted.

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End of Section 2 , Flood Map Overview

You have just completed section 2 which covers Flood Map formats, geographic extents, and standard elements common to most Flood Maps.

The next section describes Flood Map indexes in detail. Each type of index is illustrated. Individual elements found on each type of index are explored.



Done Internet

HOW TO READ A FLOOD MAP INDEX

Flood Map Indexes

If a Flood Map is composed of more than one panel, an index is usually provided that serves as a guide to the information found on each map. FEMA produces indexes for both Flat Flood and Z-Fold Flood Maps. Regardless of the format, each index is divided into sections that correspond to individual flood map panels.

When determining flood hazard potential for an area, you should first consult the index to determine which flood map panel illustrates the area.

In order to determine your community's flood map format or geographic coverage, you can contact FEMA's [Map Service Center](#) to consult a Flood Map Specialist.

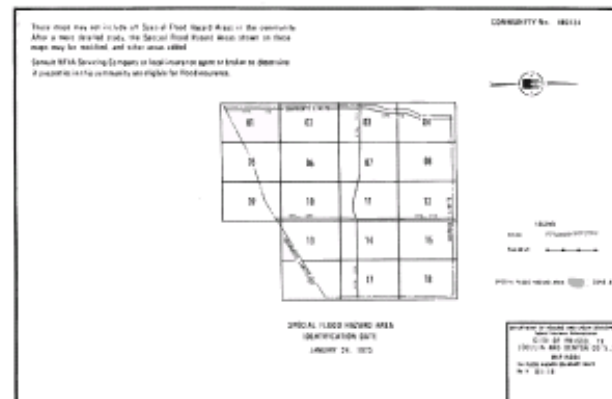


Figure 1 (Flat Flood Map)

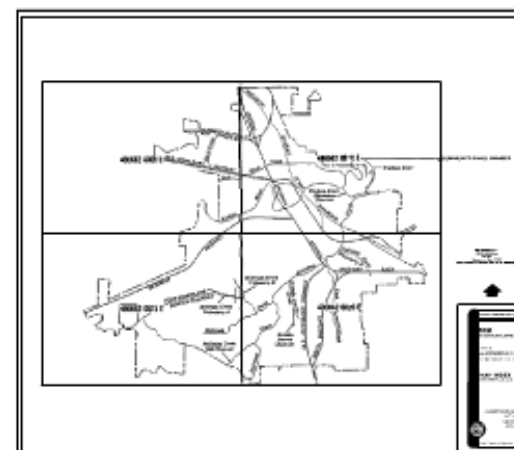


Figure 2 (Z-Fold Flood Map)

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Types of Flood Map Indexes

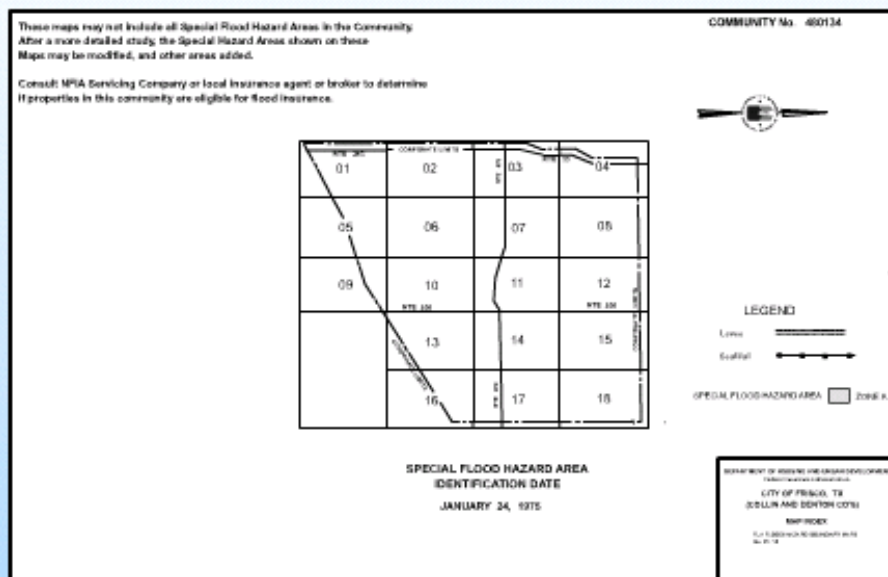
The index shows the outline of the mapped community and the numbers and positions of the individual panels. There are three different types of indexes depending upon the community you are interested in, Flat Flood Maps, Community Flood Maps, and Countywide Flood Maps.

- Flat Flood Map Index
- Community Flood Map Index
- Countywide Flood Map Index

Done Internet

Flat Flood Map Index

Flat Flood Map indexes cover communities that are mapped on 11" x 17" sheets. This index shows the outline of the community and the numbers and positions of the individual panels (sheets). The Flat Flood Map index contains a key to the various flood insurance risk zone designations and important notes to the user. Several important dates are also shown on the index. These dates include the flood insurance rate map effective dates, and dates of revision to the Flood Map. The community name and number will be shown in the title block.



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Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

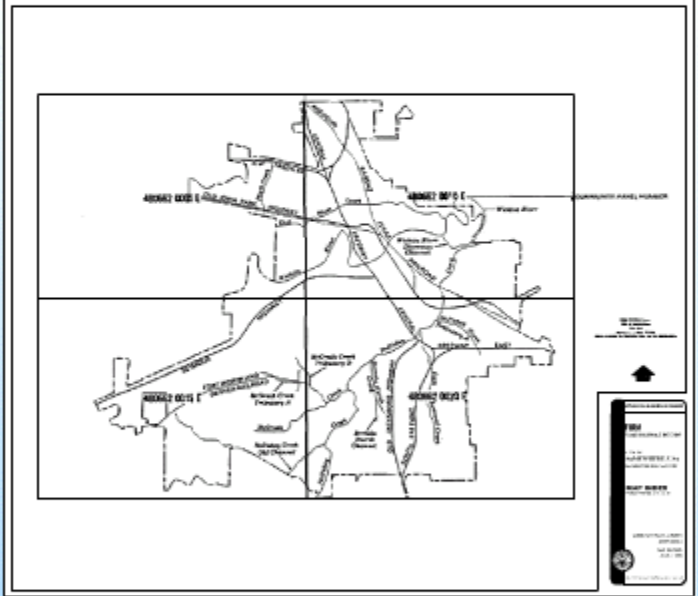
Help Glossary < > Contents

Individual Community Flood Map Index

Individual community indexes range in size. The smallest being 8½" x 11" to the largest 37½"x 25½". These index maps show the community boundary and the number and position of the individual panels. Individual community indexes do not have a legend and general panel notes to the user.

The title block contains the community name, community number and the lowest and highest panels included in the layout of the Flood Map.

The community number and panel number are combined into a 10-digit number for each panel. A [map repository](#) listing or street may be included on some indexes.



Community Map Repository

The location where a community's flood maps are kept; usually the local zoning and planning office.

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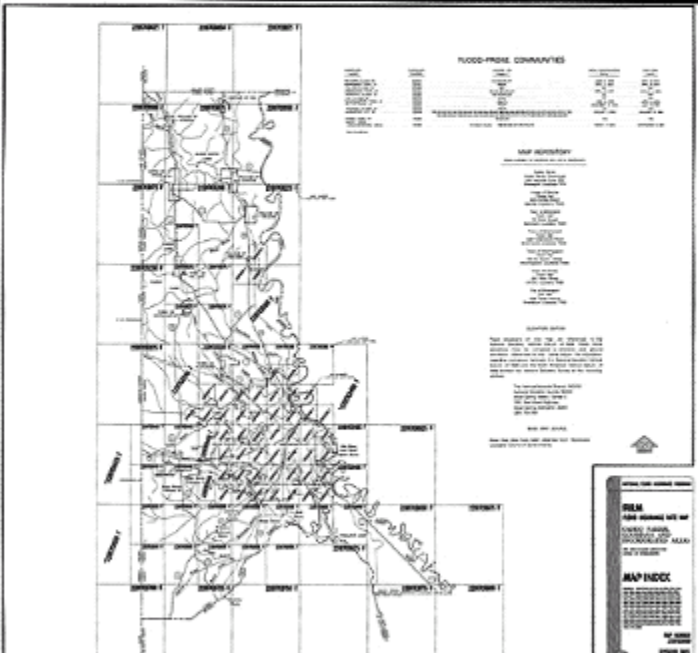
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Countywide Flood Map Index

A Countywide Flood Map displays an entire county and any incorporated areas. Countywide Flood Maps may include more than one community. As with all indexes the community boundaries are shown along with the numbers and position of the individual panels. All panels may not be printed so "Panels Printed" are listed in the title block. Some indexes may contain a generalized depiction of the [Special Flood Hazard Area](#) shown on each panel, this is for reference purposes only. On selected index maps, a flood-prone streets index may be included that lists flood-prone streets on the Flood Map. Occasionally, there are exceptions where a community that falls within the area of a countywide Flood Map may continue to be shown on a separate Flood map.



Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)
 Area inundated by the base (1-percent annual chance) flood, identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map as Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, V, VE, or A99.

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Elements Found Only on a Flat Flood Map Index

Legend - This is the map key that identifies the symbols on the Flood Map and provides information to assist users of the Flood Map, including explanations of the various flood insurance risk zone designations.

Notes to User - These notes provide important additional information about the flood map.

LEGEND

Levee [Symbol]

SeaWall [Symbol]

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA [Symbol] ZONE A

These maps may not include all Special Flood Hazard Areas in the community. After a more detailed study, the Special Flood Hazard Areas shown on these maps may be modified, and other areas added.

Consult NFIA Servicing Company or local insurance agent or broker to determine if properties in the community are eligible for flood insurance.

COMMUNITY No. 44134

Special Flood Hazard Area

IDENTIFICATION DATE: JANUARY 24, 1975

CITY OF PALMDALE
OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER (L.S. 1)
MAP NO. 1
REVISIONS: NONE
DATE: 12/10

These maps may not include all Special Flood Hazard Areas in the Community. After a more detailed study, the Special Hazard Areas shown on these Maps may be modified, and other areas added.

Consult NFIA Servicing Company or local insurance agent or broker to determine if properties in this community are eligible for flood insurance.

Legend

Notes to User

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Elements Found Only on a Z-Fold Flood Map Index

Effective or Revised Date - This is the date the new or revised Flood Map becomes effective for flood insurance and [floodplain management](#) purposes. Partial revisions are common and the inside of the index will show the suffix of each panel to determine what has been revised. New county wide indexes will have effective dates printed on each panel.

List of Printed Panels - This list identifies those panels that are printed, but not necessarily revised. Partial revisions are common and the inside of the index will show the suffix of each panel to determine what has been revised. New county wide indexes will have effective dates printed on each panel.

MAP INDEX

PANELS PRINTED: 14, 126, 127
129, 136, 137, 138, 139, 150, 168,
175, 200, 237, 239, 250, 275, 300
377, 400, 417, 418, 419, 425, 525
575

MAP NUMBER
16015C0000

EFFECTIVE DATE:
FEBRUARY 19, 1992

Federal Emergency Management Agency

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Elements Found Only on a Countywide Flood Map Index

List of Floodprone Communities:

- * Floodprone communities covered by the Flood Map. (Note: All communities are listed; the non-floodprone communities are footnoted to indicate they are non-floodprone.)
- * The community identification number for each community
- * The panel on which each community is shown
- * The initial flood identification date (the date that flood hazards were first identified)
- * Post [FIRM](#) date for each community (the date of the first [FEMA](#) Flood Map for the community)

FLOOD-PRONE COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY NAME	COMMUNITY NUMBER	LOCATED PANELS	INITIAL IDENT. DATE	POST-FIRM DATE
ARLINGTON, CITY OF.....	485454.....	0317,0318,0319,0330,0335,0336,0337,0338,0339,0341,0343,0427.....	August 7, 1970.....	December 31, 1974
		0429,0430,0431,0432,0433,0434,0437,0439,0440,0441 0442,0443,0444,0451,0452,0453,0454,0456,0458,0461		
AZLE, CITY OF.....	480584.....	0110,0116,0117,0118,0119,0232,0235.....	March 8, 1974.....	October 15 1985
BEDFORD, CITY OF.....	480585.....	0306,0307,0308,0309,0330.....	December 28, 1973.....	July 18, 1977
BENBROOK, CITY OF.....	480586.....	0370,0380,0385,0390,0395.....	May 3, 1974.....	July 2, 1979

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Elements Found Only on a Z-Fold Flood Map Index for Individual Communities

Community Panel Number Range - This range, presented in the title box of the index, gives the lowest and highest panels in the layout of the Flood Map. The panels are identified by 10-digit community-panel numbers.

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBERS

290062 0001-0005

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

CITY OF
SOMEWHERE, USA
SOMEWHERE COUNTY

MAP INDEX

PANELS PRINTED: 5, 10, 15, 20

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBERS
290062 0001-0004

MAP REVISED:
JUNE 2, 1994

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Done Internet

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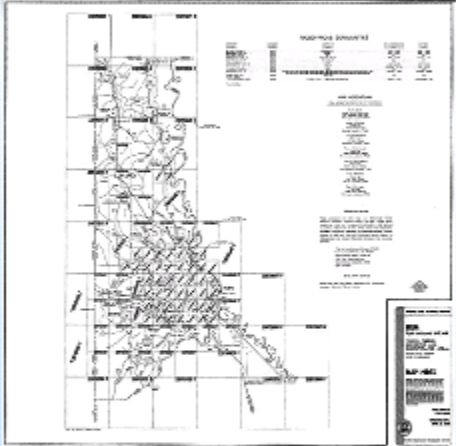
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

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Elements Found on Some Z-Fold Flood Map Indexes

- Floodprone Area Overview
- Floodprone Street Index
- Map Repository Address



Floodprone Area Overview:
Floodprone area overviews are shown on some Flood Maps. These areas on the map provide a generalized depiction of the [Special Flood Hazard Areas](#) shown on each panel. It helps you find the appropriate panel and orients you to the Flood Map. It should not be used in place of the more detailed delineations on the panels.

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Elements Found on Some Z-Fold Flood Map Indexes

- Floodprone Area Overview
- Floodprone Street Index
- Map Repository Address

NOTE TO USER

This index provides a list of all streets shown on the Flood Insurance Rate map (FIRM) that are partially or totally within Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs). This index should not be used as an authoritative source for determining whether specific streets, properties, or buildings are within an SFHA. The appropriate FIRM panel must be consulted for these purposes. This index is intended to be used only as a guide for determining which FIRM panel displays the street in question and the relative location of the street on the FIRM panel.

KEY

BAKER STREET..... 00005(A2)
 street name..... panel number grid location

NAMED STREETS

ALICE STREET..... 0103(A4)	RALLY STREET..... 0103(A6)
ASH STREET..... 0103(E6)	RAPEL AVENUE..... 0103(E4)
BALLARD STREET..... 0103(D2)	RICHARD AVENUE..... 0103(D2)
BEARD STREET..... 0103(L9)	ROCK STREET..... 0103(L4)
BEASON STREET..... 0103(S2)	ROSE STREET..... 0103(S2)

- **Floodprone Street Index**
 Shown on selected Flood Maps, this index lists the streets in the mapped community that are partially or completely in the **Special Flood Hazard Area**. It also indicates the panel(s) on which each street is shown. Grid coordinates that allow you to locate the street on the panel are listed for each street. The floodprone street index may be shown either on the index or on a separate panel.

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Elements Found on Some Z-Fold Flood Map Indexes

- Floodprone Area Overview
- Floodprone Street Index
- Map Repository Address

MAP REPOSITORY

(Maps available for reference only, not for distribution)

Caddo Parish
Caddo Parish Courthouse
525 Marshall, Suite 200
Shreveport, Louisiana 71101

Village of Belcher
Village Hall
409 Charles Street
Belcher, Louisiana, 71004

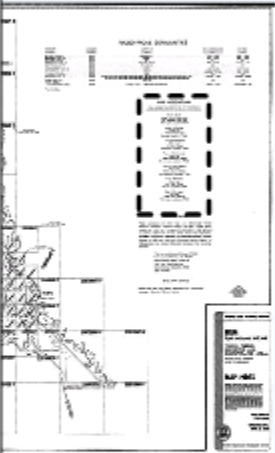
Town of Blanchard
Town Hall
110 Main Street
Blanchard, Louisiana 71009

Town of Greenwood
Town Hall
8381 Greenwood Road
Greenwood, Louisiana 71033

Town of Mooringsport
Town Hall
122 W. Croson Street
Mooringsport, Louisiana 71060

Town of Oil City
Town Hall
252 Allen Street
Oil City, Louisiana 71061

City of Shreveport
City Hall
1234 Texas Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana 71130



● **Map Repository Address**
This is the address of the official community office where reference copies of the Flood Map and Flood Insurance Study report are stored and made available.

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Panel Number/Community - Panel Number/Map Number

Different types of numbers appear on Flood Map title boxes prepared in different formats. Each type of number identifies the panel that covers an indicated portion of the community.

On Z-Fold title boxes, the first set of numbers identifies the community or county number. The second set of numbers identifies the panel number. The trailing letter corresponds to the number of map revisions. On indexes, the second set of numbers corresponds to the range of printed panels.

Map Format	Type of Number	Panel Example	Index Example
Countywide Z-Fold Flood Map	Map Number	MAP NUMBER 48029C 0308 E	MAP NUMBERS 48029C 0000 - 0350
Flat Flood Map	Panel Number	MAP 04	MAP 01 - 04
Z-Fold for Individual Community	Community-Panel Number	COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER 480662 0001 E	COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBERS 480662 0001 - 0020



Close


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End of Section 3 , How to Read an Index

You have just completed section 3, which outlines Flood Map indexes in detail.

The next section describes Flood Map panels. Both Flat Flood and Z-Fold formats are discussed. Each element that may be found on a panel is explored.

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HOW TO READ A FLOOD MAP PANEL

When a Flood Map cannot be presented on one page, it is produced on several pages known as panels. Flood Map panels depict the flood hazards in different parts of a community.

To view an animation depicting the relationship of Flood Map indexes and panels, click on the animation button.

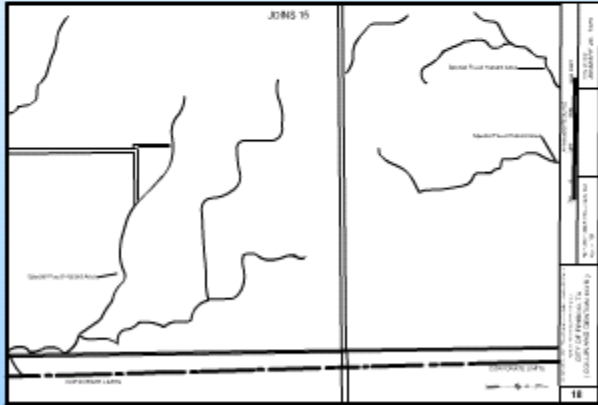


Figure 1. (Flat Flood Map)

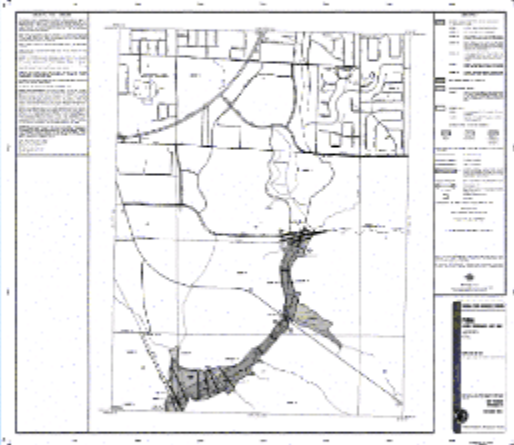



Figure 2. (Z-Fold Flood Map)

Show Me 

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Illustration shown on Page _____

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Elements Found on all Panels

As noted in the Map Overview Section, there are seven basic elements common to all indexes and panels. In addition to these items, there are 14 more elements that may be found on flood map panels.

Area Not Included Label	Panel Number
Base Flood Elevation	Notes To User
Coastal Barrier Area	River Mile Marker
Elevation Reference Marks	Stream Line
Floodplain Boundary	Zone Designation
Hazard Area Designation	Zone Division Line
Map Scale	Flood Insurance Risk Zone Label

See the Map Overview section for descriptions of basic symbols on all Flood Maps.





Help

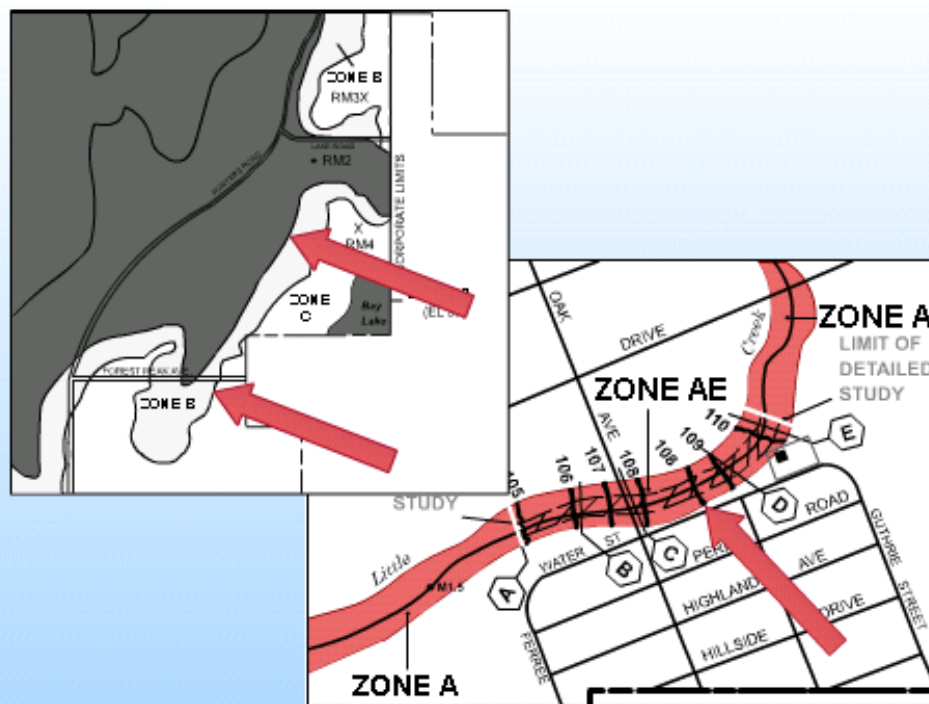
Glossary



Contents

Elements Found on all Panels

- Floodplain Boundary
- Hazard Area Designation
- Base Flood Elevation
- Zone Division Line

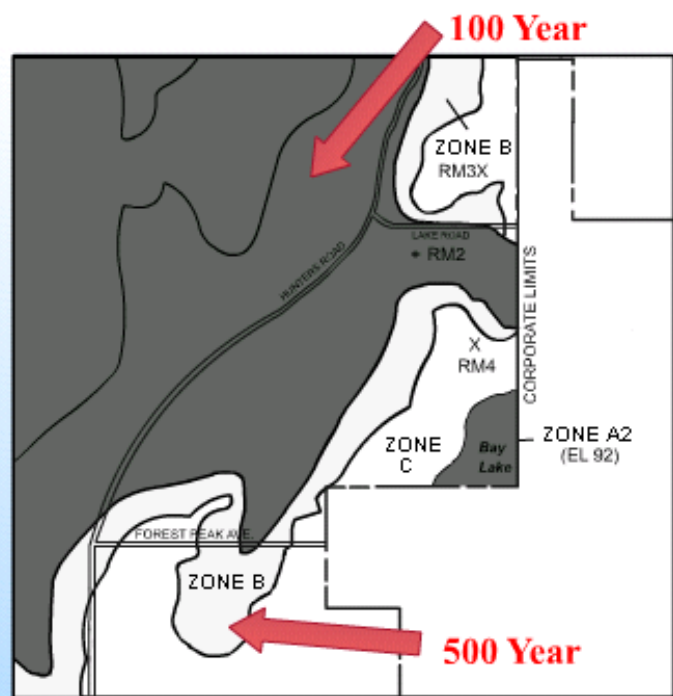


● **Floodplain Boundary:**
These boundaries show the 100-yr and 500-yr Floodplains.



Elements Found on all Panels

- Floodplain Boundary
- Hazard Area Designation
- Base Flood Elevation
- Zone Division Line



● Hazard Area Designation:

These areas appear as dark and light tints. Dark tints indicate areas of greater flood hazard; light indicates areas of lesser flood hazard.

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Elements Found on all Panels

- Floodplain Boundary
- Hazard Area Designation
- Base Flood Elevation
- Zone Division Line

Base Flood Elevation: - (BFE) For detailed study areas this line and label indicates the water surface elevation of the base flood in relation to a standard set of geographic data in Special Flood Hazard Areas. A wavy line is used to indicate when the base flood elevation varies along a watercourse. When the base flood elevation is uniform across a large area, a label is used.

Done Internet

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Elements Found on all Panels

- Floodplain Boundary
- Hazard Area Designation
- Base Flood Elevation
- Zone Division Line

Zone Division Line: - This line separates Special Flood Hazard Areas with different zone designations and separates Special Flood Hazard Areas with differing Base Flood Elevations in hazard areas.

Done Internet

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm

Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found on all Panels, (Continued)

- Flood Insurance Risk Zone Designation
- River Mile Marker
- Stream Line
- Coastal Barrier

Flood Insurance Risk Zone Designations:
The zone designations indicate the magnitude of the flood hazard in specific areas of a community.

Done Internet

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File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm

Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found on all Panels, (Continued)

- Flood Insurance Risk Zone Designation
- River Mile Marker
- Stream Line
- Coastal Barrier

River Mile Marker:
This marker identifies the distance in miles from a reference point on a river or other major watercourse.

Done Internet

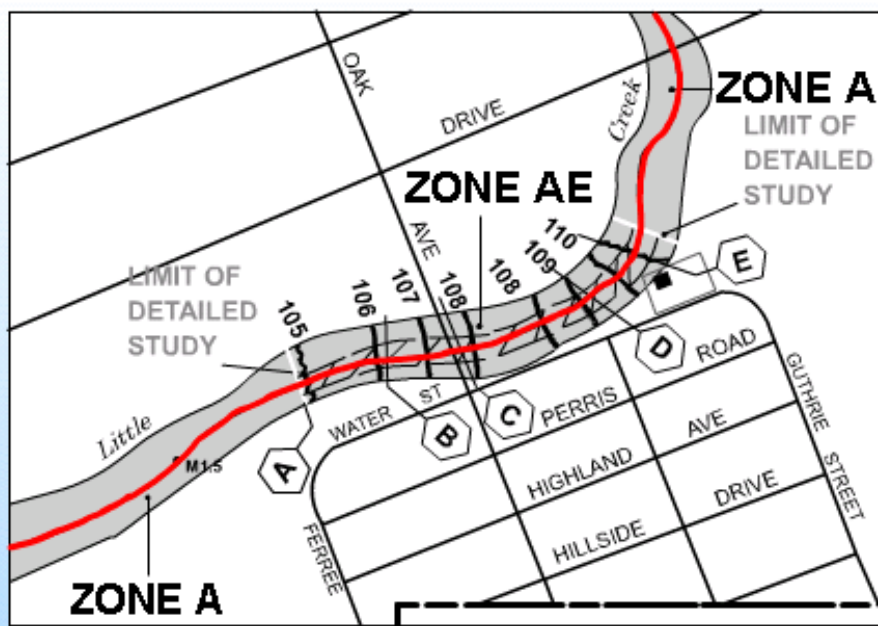
Elements Found on all Panels, (Continued)

- Flood Insurance Risk Zone Designation

- River Mile Marker

- Stream Line

- Coastal Barrier



- **Stream Line:** - This line identifies the location of a watercourse. Narrower streams are usually shown by a single line, representing the approximate location of the stream centerline. Wider streams are often shown by double lines, representing stream bank locations.

Elements Found on all Panels, (Continued)

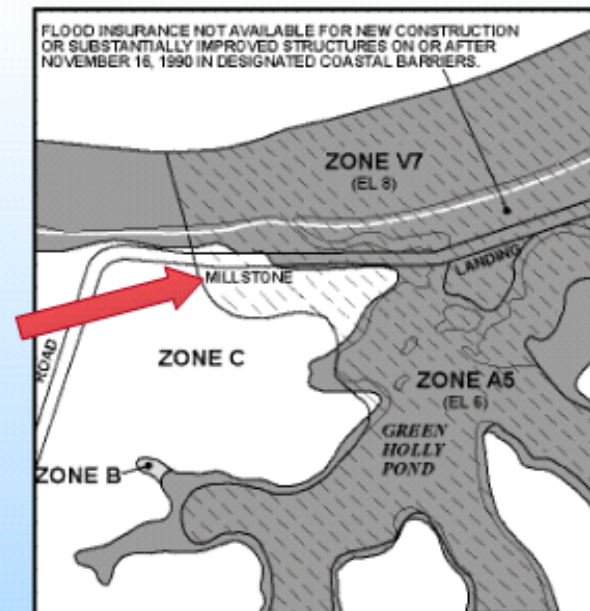
- Flood Insurance Risk Zone Designation

- River Mile Marker

- Stream Line

- Coastal Barrier

- **Coastal Barrier Symbol:** - Coastal barrier symbols appear only on Flood Maps that contain coastal communities. These symbols identify undeveloped coastal barriers in the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS). No new flood insurance coverage may be provided after specified dates for new or substantially improved structures on any Coastal Flood Hazard Area in the System.



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Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found on all Panels, Continued

- **Area Not Included**
- **Map Scale**
- **Panel Number**
- **Notes To User**
- **Elevation Reference Marks**



The map displays a flood hazard area with a red arrow pointing to a box labeled "City of Forest Ridge AREA NOT INCLUDED". The map includes labels for "Red Street", "Green Street", "Main Street", "Union Blvd", "Hazard Avenue", and "Forest Ridge".

- **Area Not Included Label:**
This label identifies areas that are in the panel area, but are not in the jurisdiction of that community; thus, no flood hazard information is shown in that area.

Done Internet

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Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found on all Panels, Continued

- Area Not Included
- Map Scale
- Panel Number
- Notes To User
- Elevation Reference Marks



500 0 1000 2000 3000 FEET

● **Map Scale:** - This allows you to relate distances measured on the Flood Map to actual distances on the ground. The scale shown on a panel applies only to that panel. Most commonly used scales are one inch on the map equals 500, 1000, or 2000 feet on the ground.

Done Internet

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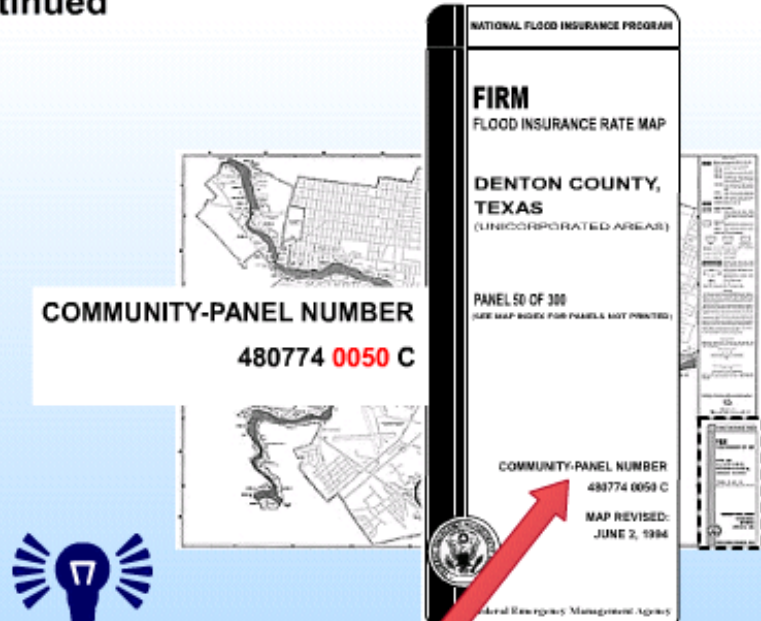
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm

Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found on all Panels, Continued

- Area Not Included
- Map Scale
- Panel Number
- Notes To User
- Elevation Reference Marks



Panel Number: - This number distinguishes each panel from others in the same community, each page is given a unique panel number. On Flat Flood Maps the panel number is a two digit number. On Z-Folds, the panel number matches the last four digits of the community panel number. On Countywide Z-Folds, the panel number matches the last four digits of the map number.

Done Internet

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Elements Found on all Panels - Continued

Panel Number/Community - Panel Number/Map Number

Different types of numbers appear on Flood Map title boxes prepared in different formats. Each type of number identifies the panel that covers an indicated portion of the community.

On Z-Fold title boxes, the first set of numbers identifies the community or county number. The second set of numbers identifies the panel number. The trailing letter corresponds to the number of map revisions. On indexes, the second set of numbers corresponds to the range of printed panels.

Map Format	Type of Number	Panel Example	Index Example
Countywide Z-Fold Flood Map	Map Number	MAP NUMBER 48029C 0308 E	MAP NUMBERS 48029C 0000 - 0350
Flat Flood Map	Panel Number	MAP 04	MAP 01 - 04
Z-Fold for Individual Community	Community-Panel Number	COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER 480662 0001 E	COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBERS 480662 0001 - 0020

 Close

Done Internet

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Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm

Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found on all Panels, Continued

- Area Not Included
- Map Scale
- Panel Number
- Notes To User
- Elevation Reference Marks

NOTES TO USER

Certain areas not in the special flood hazard areas (Zones A and V) may be protected by flood control structures.

This map is for flood insurance purposes only; it does not necessarily show all areas subject to flooding in the community or all planimetric features outside special flood hazard areas.

For adjoining map panels, see separately printed Index To Map Panels.

● **Notes to User:**
These notes provide additional information to clarify zone designations or special notes on the use of the Flood Map.

Done Internet

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Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm

Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found on all Panels, Continued

- Area Not Included
- Map Scale
- Panel Number
- Notes To User
- Elevation Reference Marks**

ELEVATION REFERENCE MARKS

REFERENCE MARK	ELEVATION (FT.NVGD)	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION
RM 1	598.46	Standard USGS bronze disk set on top of concrete horizon web midway between concrete piles of main bent at rightflow water bank of old U.S. Hwy bridge over Clear Creek
RM 2	642.84	
RM 4	636.44	
RM 5	624.32	
RM 6	593.85	

Elevation Reference Marks: - (ERMs) These marks identify points where a ground elevation is established by survey. Descriptions of reference marks appear on different places, depending on the map format.

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Elevation Reference Marks

These marks identify points where a ground elevation is established by survey. These elevations are usually expressed in feet, however some elevations are expressed in meters. Descriptions of the marks, including their elevations, are provided. The descriptions of those locations appear in different places, depending on the format of the Flood Map, as seen in the table below.

Marks included on many FIRMs are temporary in nature and may not be recoverable. To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for other bench marks for the FIRM, you may contact the Information Service Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at their website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov> or contact them directly at 301-713-3242.

Flood Map Format	Elevation Reference Mark Location
Flat Flood Map	On last panel(s) of the Flood map
Older Z-Fold Flood Map	On panel where mark appears
Newer Z-Fold Flood Map	On panel where mark appears and/or in FIS

Close

Done Internet



Friend

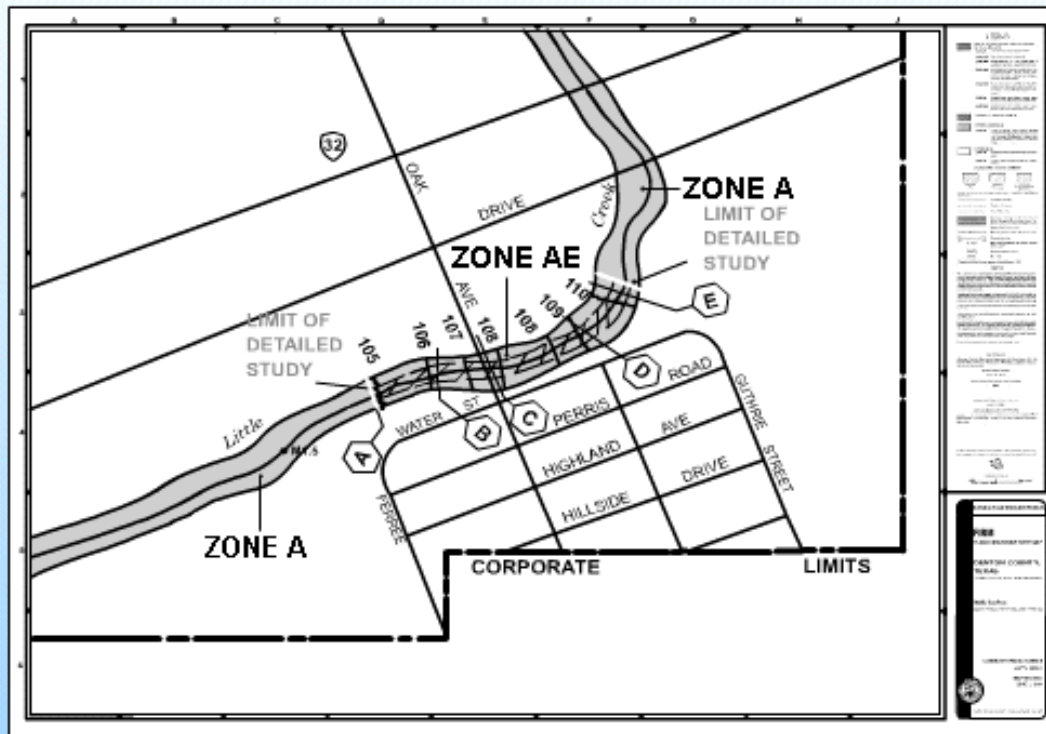
Help

Glossary



Contents

Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels ←



- * Alpha-numeric Grid
- * Cross Section Symbol
- * Floodway Boundaries
- * Floodway Designation
- * Map Repository Address
- * Panel Locator Diagram

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer

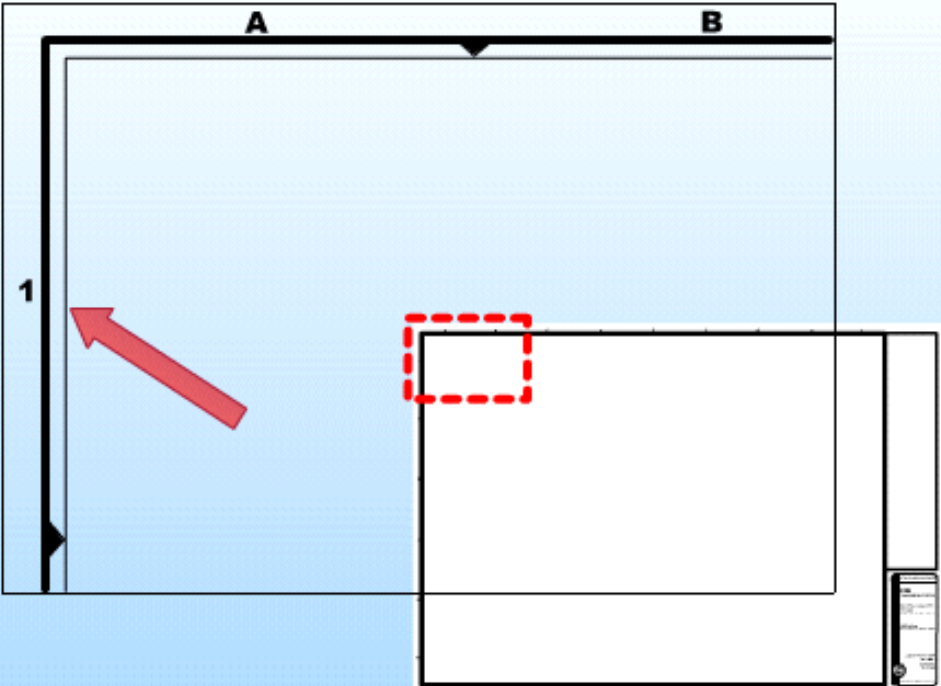
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

Friend Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels

- *Alpha-numeric Grid*
- *Cross Section Symbol*
- *Floodway Boundaries*
- *Floodway Designation*
- *Map Repository Address*
- *Panel Locator Diagram*

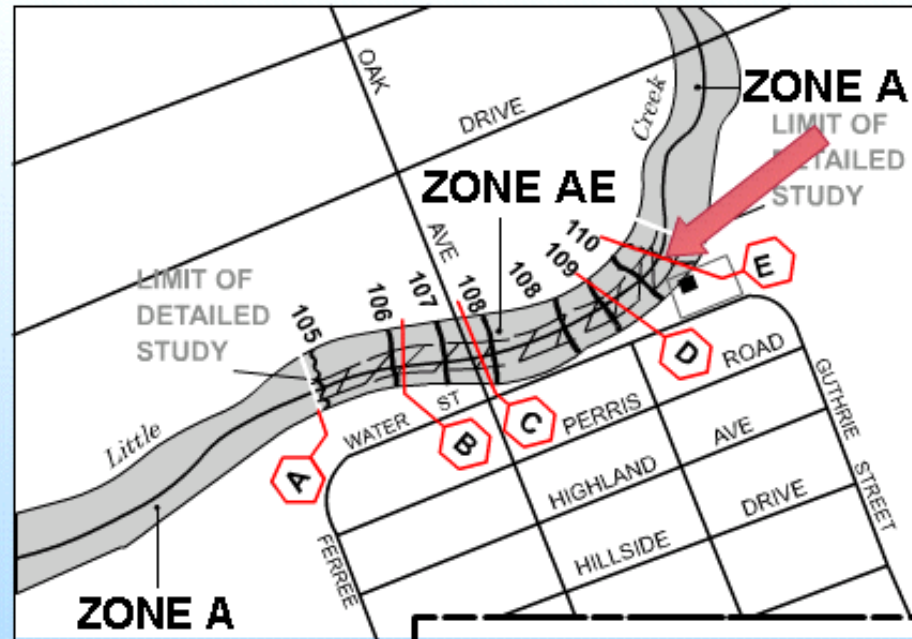


● **Alpha-numeric Grid:**
This is the basis of the coordinate systems established for the Floodprone Street Index.

Done Internet

Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels

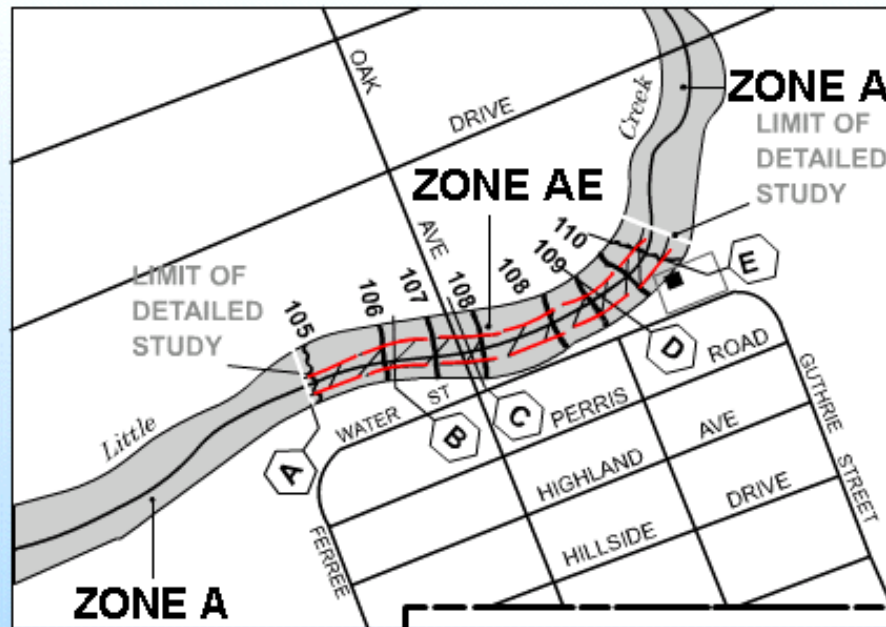
- Alpha-numeric Grid
- Cross Section Symbol
- Floodway Boundaries
- Floodway Designation
- Map Repository Address
- Panel Locator Diagram



● **Cross Section Symbol:** - This symbol shows locations of floodplain cross sections used for computing detailed flood information. These locations can be correlated to the Flood Profiles referred to in the Flood Insurance Study.

Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels

- *Alpha-numeric Grid*
- *Cross Section Symbol*
- *Floodway Boundaries*
- *Floodway Designation*
- *Map Repository Address*
- *Panel Locator Diagram*

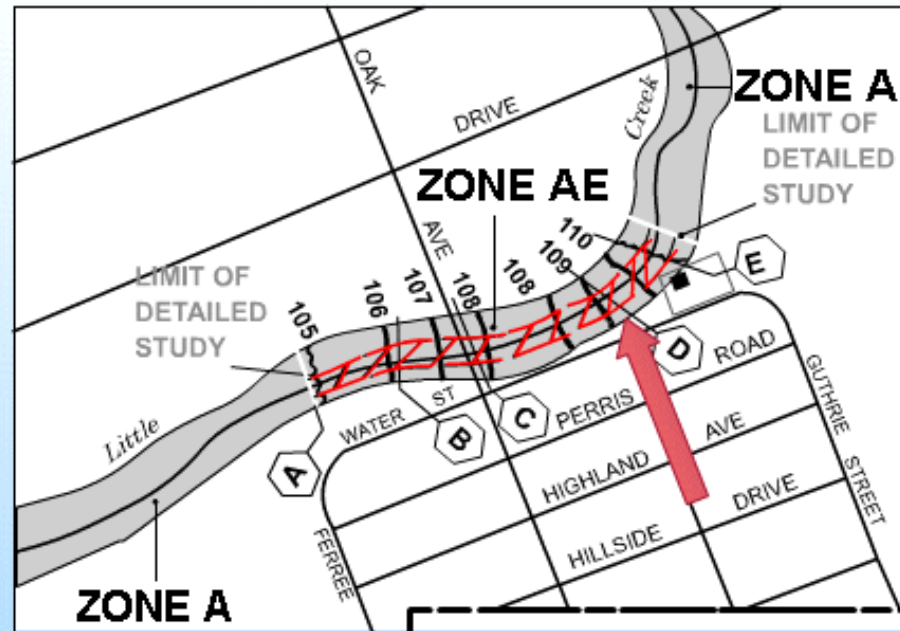


● **Floodway Boundaries:**
These boundaries show the limits of the floodway.



Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels

- *Alpha-numeric Grid*
- *Cross Section Symbol*
- *Floodway Boundaries*
- *Floodway Designation*
- *Map Repository Address*
- *Panel Locator Diagram*



● **Floodway Designation** - This designation identifies floodway areas. The **floodway** is the channel of a river or other watercourse plus any adjacent **floodplain** areas that are reserved so that the **100-yr flood** discharge can be conveyed without increasing the elevation of the 100-yr flood more than a specified amount.

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels

- *Alpha-numeric Grid*
- *Cross Section Symbol*
- *Floodway Boundaries*
- *Floodway Designation*
- *Map Repository Address*
- *Panel Locator Diagram*

MAP REPOSITORY
(Maps available for reference only, not for distribution)

Town of Watersville
City Hall
1000 Main St.
Walton County, USA 12345



- **Map Repository Address:**
This is the address of the official community office where reference copies of the Flood Map and [Flood Insurance Study report](#) are stored and made available for viewing.

Done Internet

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

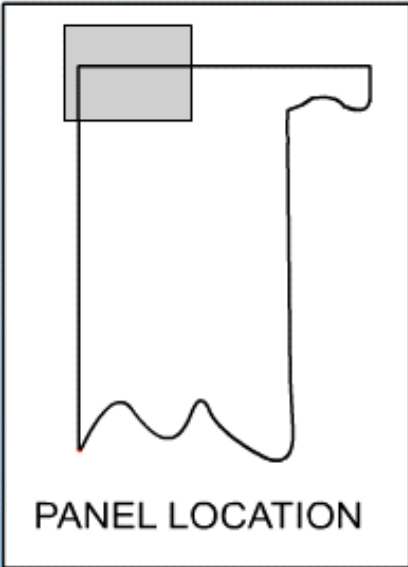
Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

Friend Help Glossary < > Contents

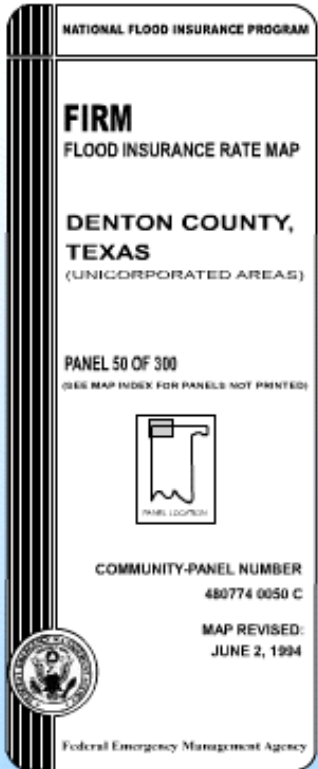
Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels

- *Alpha-numeric Grid*
- *Cross Section Symbol*
- *Floodway Boundaries*
- *Floodway Designation*
- *Map Repository Address*
- *Panel Locator Diagram*

Panel Locator Diagram:
 This diagram shows the area covered by the panel in relation to the outline of the mapped community.



PANEL LOCATION



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

DENTON COUNTY, TEXAS
 (UNINCORPORATED AREAS)

PANEL 50 OF 300
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR PANELS NOT PRINTED)

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
 480774 0050 C

MAP REVISED:
 JUNE 2, 1994

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Done Internet

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File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels for Individual Communities ←

- Community Panel Number
- Initial Identification Date
- Flood Hazard Boundary Map Revisions Chronology
- Map Effective Date
- Map Revisions Chronology

Done Internet

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer

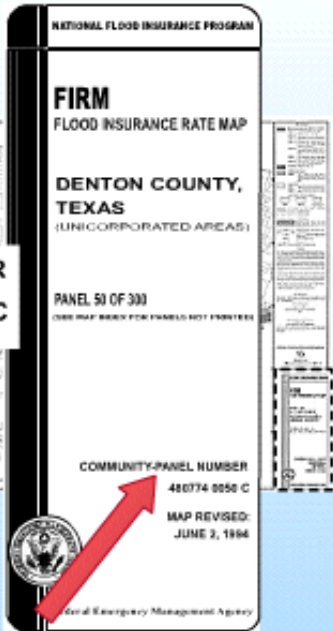
File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

Help Glossary Contents

Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels for Individual Communities

- Community Panel Number
- Initial Identification Date
- Flood Hazard Boundary Map Revisions Chronology
- Map Effective Date
- Map Revisions Chronology



COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
480774 0050 C

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBER
480774 0050 C
MAP REVISED:
JUNE 3, 1994

Community Panel Number: - This number identifies the community and panel; it corresponds to a community panel number shown on the index. On the **FIRM**, a letter suffix follows the number and usually indicates the number of times a particular panel has been revised.

Done Internet

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

Friend Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels for Individual Communities

- Community Panel Number
- Initial Identification Date
- Flood Hazard Boundary Map Revisions Chronology
- Map Effective Date
- Map Revisions Chronology

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:
AUGUST 2, 1974

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:
JULY 2, 1976
MARCH 18, 1977

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:
SEPTEMBER 3, 1980

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS
3/26/82: MAP REVISED TO CHANGE FORMAT AND REFLECT FEMA LOGO

- **Initial Identification Date:** - This date appears in the legend and indicates when the flood hazards in the mapped community were first identified.

Done Internet

FEMA: Flood Hazard Mapping -- How to Read a FIRM Online Tutorial - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

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Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels for Individual Communities

- Community Panel Number
- Initial Identification Date
- *Flood Hazard Boundary Map Revisions Chronology*
- Map Effective Date
- Map Revisions Chronology

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:
AUGUST 2, 1974

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:
JULY 2, 1976
MARCH 18, 1977

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:
SEPTEMBER 3, 1980

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS
3/26/82: MAP REVISED TO CHANGE FORMAT AND REFLECT FEMA LOGO

- **Flood Hazard Boundary Map Revisions Chronology:**
This chronology lists dates of revised versions of the [Flood Hazard Boundary Map \(FHBM\)](#) for the community, if one was printed.

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Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm Go

Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels for Individual Communities

- Community Panel Number
- Initial Identification Date
- Flood Hazard Boundary Map Revisions Chronology
- *Map Effective Date*
- Map Revisions Chronology

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:
AUGUST 2, 1974

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:
JULY 2, 1976
MARCH 18, 1977

**FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:
SEPTEMBER 3, 1980**

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS
3/26/82: MAP REVISED TO CHANGE FORMAT AND REFLECT FEMA LOGO

● **Map Effective Date:** - The date, appearing in the legend, indicates when the Flood Insurance Rate Map was first printed and became effective for the Regular Phase of the National Flood Insurance Program.

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Help Glossary < > Contents

Elements Found Only on Some Z-Fold Panels for Individual Communities

- [Community Panel Number](#)
- [Initial Identification Date](#)
- [Flood Hazard Boundary Map Revisions Chronology](#)
- [Map Effective Date](#)
- [Map Revisions Chronology](#)

● **Map Revisions Chronology:**
This chronology lists the effective dates of revised versions of the Flood Map, if any, and briefly describes the reasons for the revisions.

INITIAL IDENTIFICATION:
AUGUST 2, 1974

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP REVISIONS:
JULY 2, 1976
MARCH 18, 1977

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP EFFECTIVE:
SEPTEMBER 3, 1980

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP REVISIONS
3/26/82: MAP REVISED TO CHANGE FORMAT AND REFLECT FEMA LOGO

Done Internet



Friend

Help

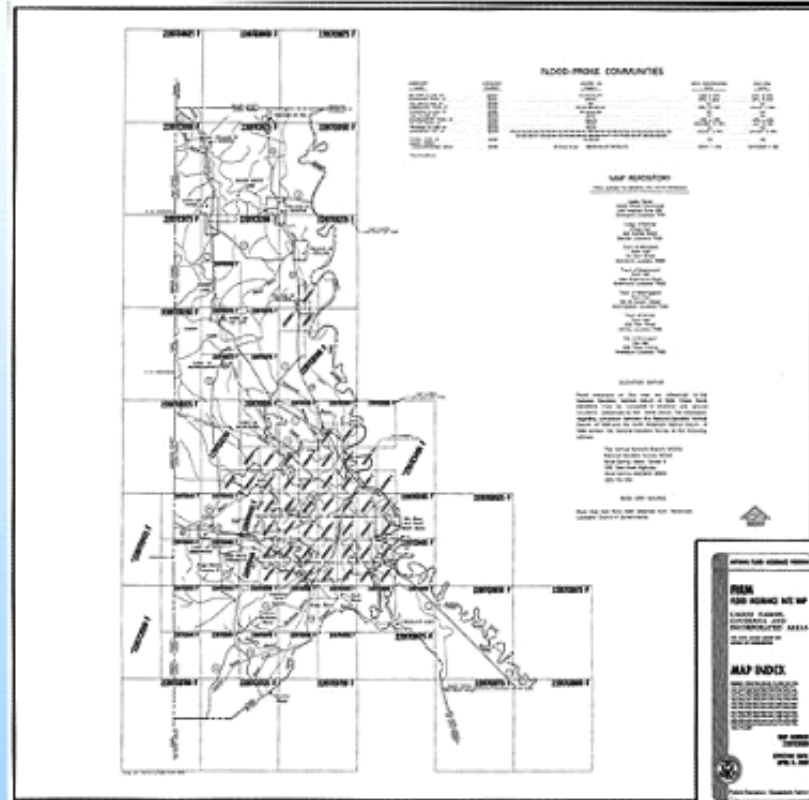
Glossary

Contents

Elements Found Only on Countywide Panels



Effective Date of Countywide Map
Map Number



Countywide Index

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Elements Found Only on Countywide Panels

- Effective Date of Countywide Map
- Map Number

**EFFECTIVE DATE:
FEBRUARY 16, 1986**

**EFFECTIVE DATE:
FEBRUARY 16, 1986**

Effective Date on Countywide Map: - The date on which the Countywide Flood Map first became effective. Flood Maps may have been in effect for one or more of the individual communities in the county before the Countywide Flood Map was published. If so, the the initial Flood Map Effective Dates for each community will be shown as "Post FIRM Dates" in the List of Flood Prone Communities.

Done Internet

Elements Found Only on Countywide Panels

- Effective Date of Countywide Map

- Map Number







- **Map Number:**

This number identifies the panel. It is composed of a five-digit code that identifies the county; a letter "C" that indicates countywide mapping, and a four-digit number corresponding to the panel number and a letter suffix that indicates the number of times a panel has been revised.

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Address  http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm 


  [Help](#) [Glossary](#) [<](#) [>](#) [Contents](#)

End of Section 4, How to Read a Panel

You have just completed section 4, which illustrates Flood Map panels in detail.

Section 5 illustrates how to obtain specific information from a Flood Map. Examples include finding the correct panel, finding a property's general location, finding a property's specific location, identifying the flood insurance risk zone designation, and determining the [Base Flood Elevation](#) at the property.



Done  Internet

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GETTING SPECIFIC INFORMATION

In this section, we present a step-by-step process that you may follow to obtain this information when you locate a property on a Flood Map.

- Find the correct panel
- Find the general location of the property
- Find the specific location of the property
- Identify the Flood Insurance Risk Zone designation
- Identify the Base Flood Elevation at the property

Background:

You are considering buying a new home on Water Street in Sampleville. Before you make any final decisions, you want to know the potential risk that this house could be flooded. To help you do this, you need to know if the property is in a [Special Flood Hazard Area \(SFHA\)](#). If it is in the SFHA, you may also will want to find the flood insurance risk zone designation and [Base Flood Elevation](#) that apply to the property to help you determine the appropriate insurance rate.

Done Internet

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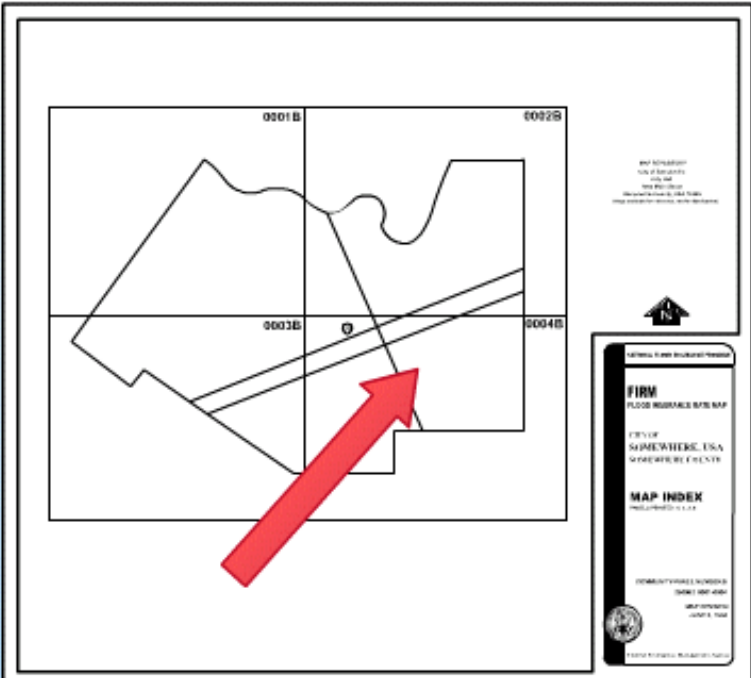
Address http://www.fema.gov/media/fhm/firm/ot_firm.htm

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Step 1: Find The Correct Panel

To find the panel that covers the property, you will first refer to the index for the Sampleville Flood Map (figure at right). By reviewing the index, you learn that the Flood Map you need was prepared in a Z-Fold format composed of four panels. The index title box indicates that all four panels (0001, 0002, 0003, and 0004) are printed. You then check the title boxes on individual panels to find Panel 0004.

Background: You know that the property is on Water Street, which lies in the southeastern portion of the town, south of Interstate Highway 32. Although Water Street is not on the index, you may have determined from the north arrow and the major roads shown on the index that Water Street is on Panel 0004.



Sampleville Community Flood Map Index

Show Me 

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Step 1: Find The Correct Panel

Checking the location of Highway 32, you determine the property is located on the southeast part of the index.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

CITY OF
SOMEWHERE, USA
SOMEWHERE COUNTY

MAP INDEX
PANELS PRINTED: 1, 2, 3, 4

COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBERS
290052 0001-0004

MAP REVISED:
JUNE 2, 1984

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Done Internet

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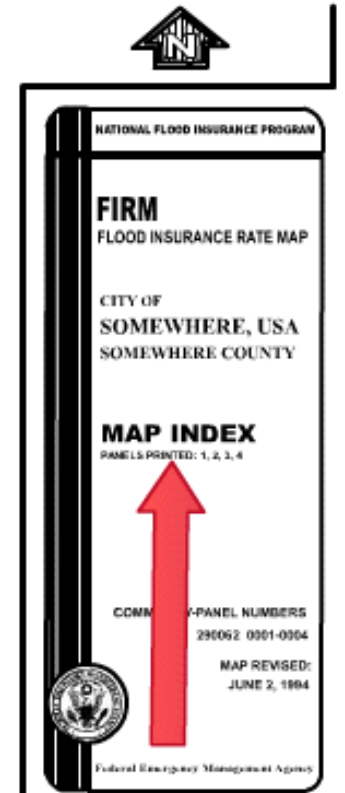
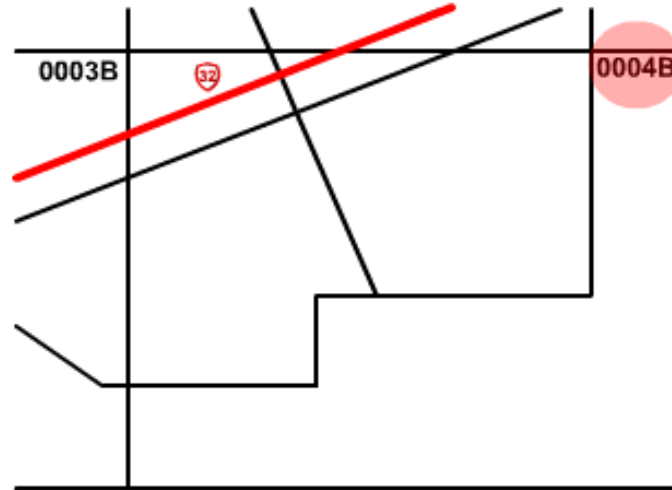
Step 1: Find The Correct Panel

Checking the panel number, you need Panel **0004**

The diagram shows a grid of map panels. The top-left panel is labeled '0003B' and the top-right panel is labeled '0004B'. A red arrow points from the bottom-left towards the '0004B' panel. A red circle highlights the '0004B' label. A red line with a '32' shield symbol crosses the grid.

The image shows the cover of a FIRM map. The text on the cover includes: NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM, FIRM, FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP, CITY OF SOMEWHERE, USA, SOMEWHERE COUNTY, MAP INDEX, PANELS PRINTED: 1, 2, 3, 4, COMMUNITY-PANEL NUMBERS 290062 0001-0004, MAP REVISED: JUNE 2, 1994, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency logo.

Step 1: Find The Correct Panel



Look to the title box to see that Panel 0004 is printed

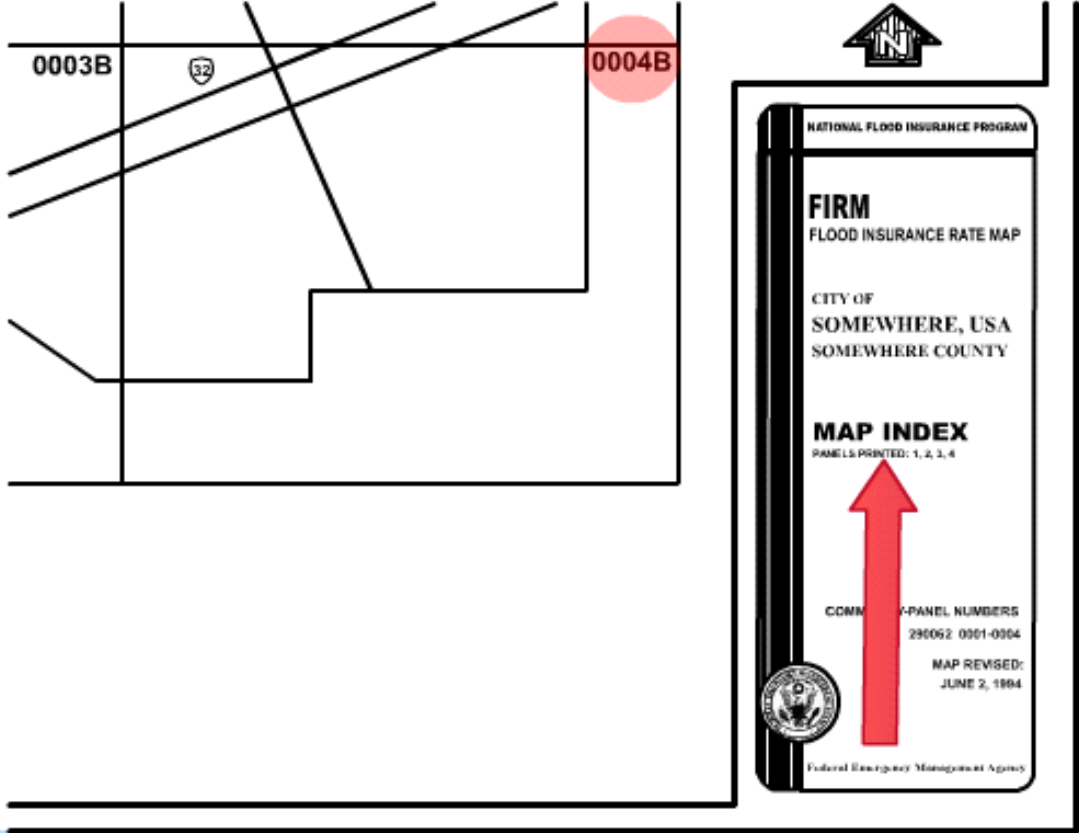
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Step 1: Find The Correct Panel



MAP INDEX
PANELS PRINTED: 1, 2, 3, 4

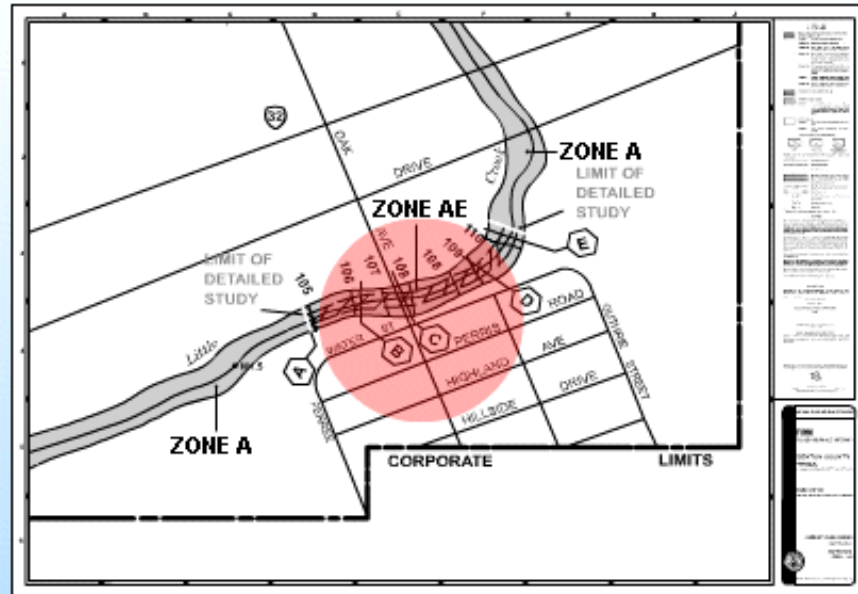
Look to the title box to see that Panel 0004 is printed

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM
FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
CITY OF
SOMEWHERE, USA
SOMEWHERE COUNTY
MAP INDEX
PANELS PRINTED: 1, 2, 3, 4
COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBERS
290062 0901-0904
MAP REVISED:
JUNE 2, 1994
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Step 2: Find The General Location

Using the panel number determined from the index, you obtained Panel 0004 that shows the property. Because the individual panel shows more physical landmarks than the index, you can find the general location by referring to features such as major roads or city limits.

Your property is located east of the main intersection of Oak Avenue, and Water Street as seen in the figure to the right. To find the specific property location, you will use known property dimensions and the Flood Map [scale](#).



Sampleville Panel # 0004

In addition, to find the specific location of the property, you may refer to a plat map of the property, tax assessor's map, or the property description found on the deed. The next slide shows how to determine the specific location of the property.

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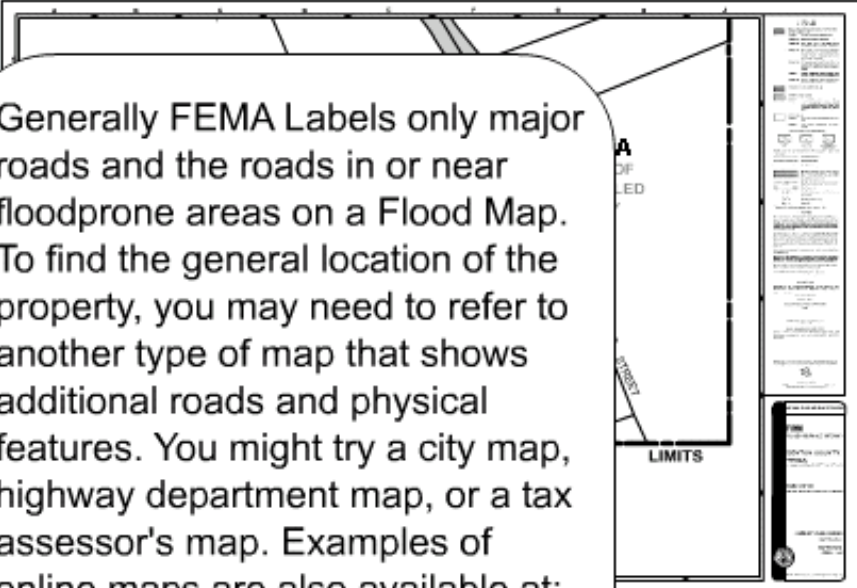
Step 2: Find The General Location

Using the panel number determined from the index, you obtained Panel 0004 that shows the property. Because the individual panel shows more physical landmarks than the index, you can find the general location by referring to features such as major roads or city limits.

Your property is located east of the main intersection of Oak Avenue, and Water Street as seen in the figure to the right. To find the specific property location, you will use known property dimensions and the Flood Map [scale](#).

In addition, to find the specific location of the property, tax assessor's map, or the property description found on the deed. The next slide shows how to determine the specific location of the property.

Generally FEMA Labels only major roads and the roads in or near floodprone areas on a Flood Map. To find the general location of the property, you may need to refer to another type of map that shows additional roads and physical features. You might try a city map, highway department map, or a tax assessor's map. Examples of online maps are also available at:
<http://www.mapblast.com>
<http://www.mapquest.com>
Click to close



Step 3: Find The Specific Location Of The Property

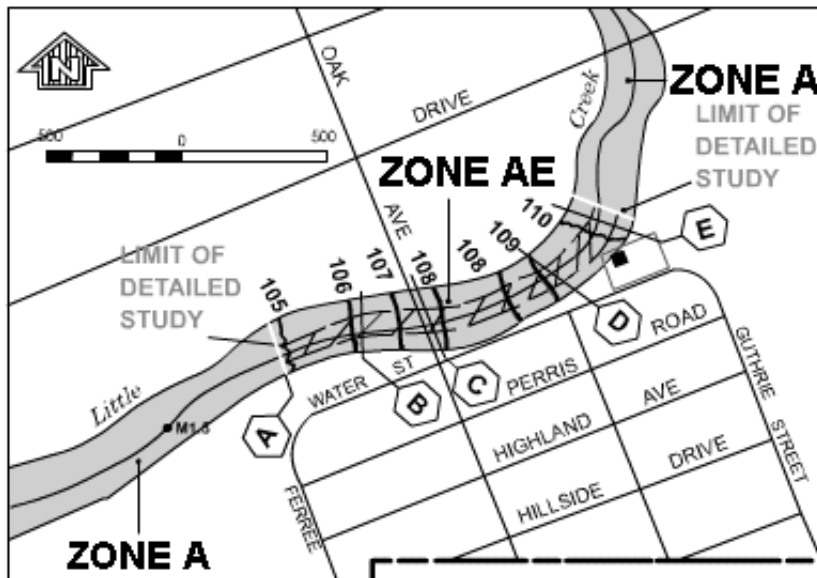
You know the property lies on the northern side of Water Street, east of the intersection of Oak Ave. and Water St.

First, you find the dimensions of the property on a tax assessor's map, a plat map, or in a legal description.



Then, you convert the known dimensions to inches using the Flood Map [scale](#) and measurements on the Flood Map panel.

For example, at the map scale shown for the map portion in the figure above (1 inch=500 feet), you will note that 250 feet on the ground is equal to 1/2 inch on the Flood Map, and 50 feet on the ground is equal to 1/10 inch on the Flood Map. See the next slide for a description of how to determine the specific location using the map scale.



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Step 3: Find

You know the side of Water S of Oak Ave. and

First, you find property on a tax map, or in a ledger

Then, you convert the distance to inches using a scale of measurements

For example, a distance of 156 feet on the ground is equal to 156/12 = 13 inches on the map. You will determine the scale by measuring the distance on the ground and comparing it to the distance on the map.

City of Sampleville Tax Assessment Map

156 feet

550 feet

Done Internet

Step 3: Find

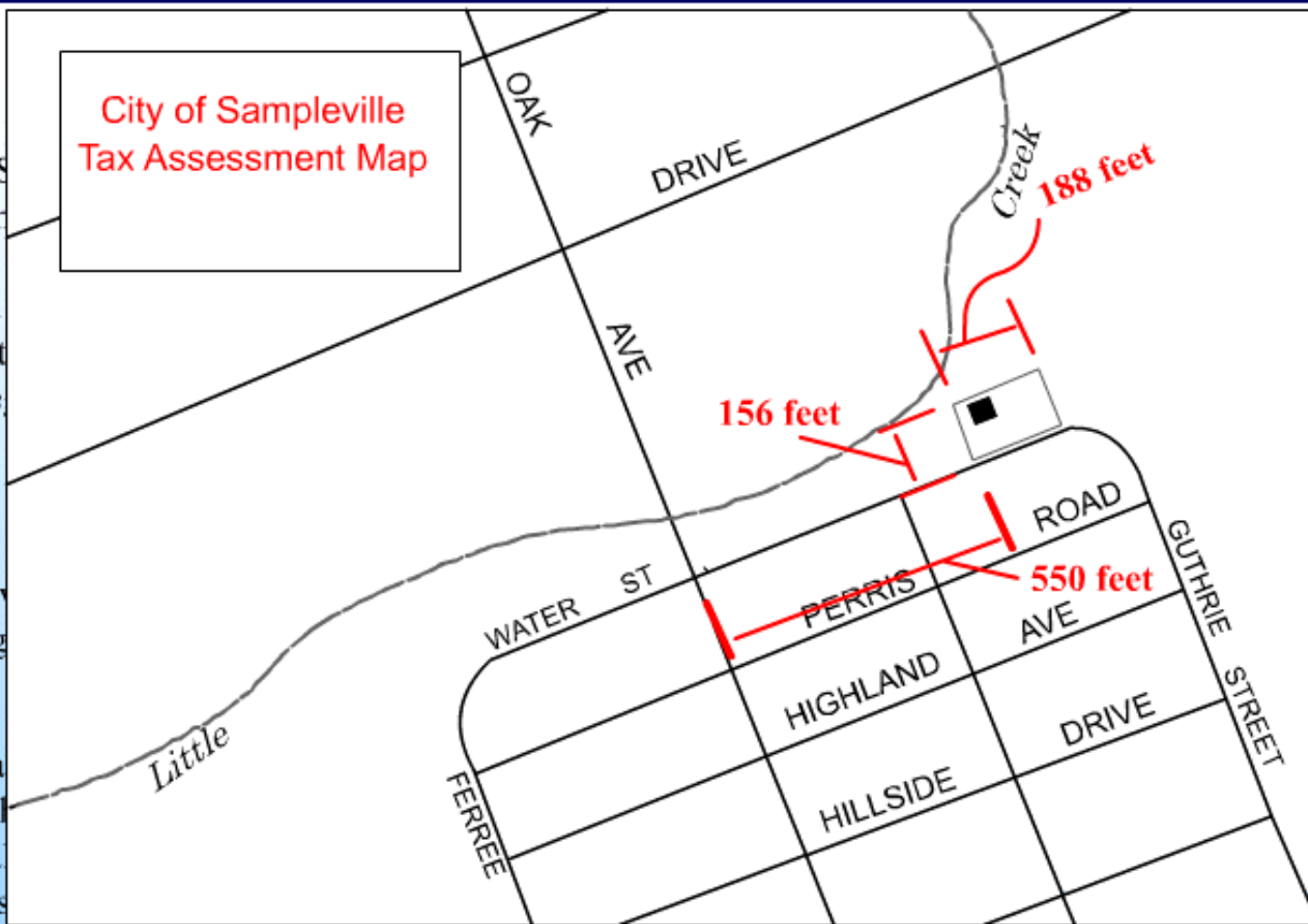
You know the side of Water S of Oak Ave. and

First, you find property on a tax map, or in a ledger

Then, you convert the distance to inches using a scale of measurements

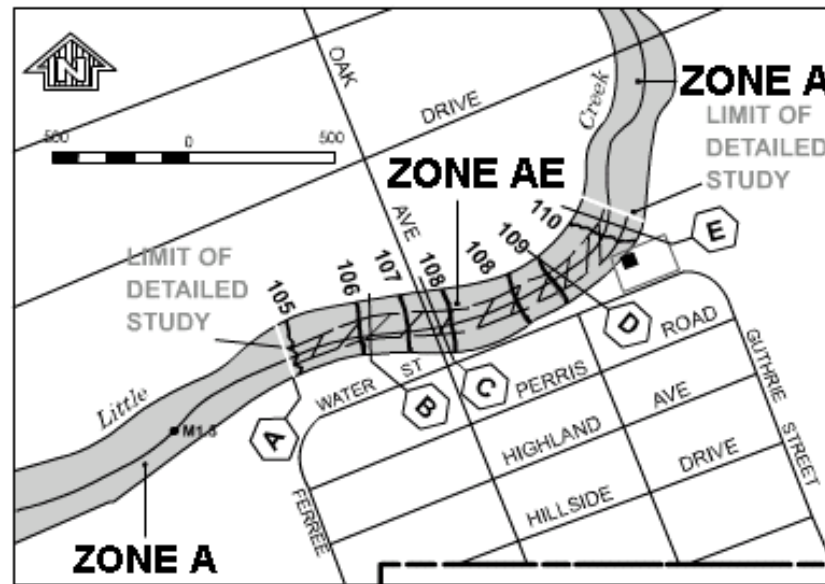
For example, a distance of 550 feet on the ground is equal to 45.8 inches. To determine the scale

City of Sampleville
Tax Assessment Map



Step 4: Identify The Flood Insurance Risk Zone Of The Property

As shown on the map on the right, the property you are considering buying is partially in the dark-tinted **Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)**. In addition, the building on the property is partially in the SFHA. (Note: Current **NFIP** regulations indicate that if any portion of a building is in the SFHA, the entire building is considered to be in the SFHA.)



You can now identify the flood insurance risk zone designation for the property by finding the zone label. The Special Flood Hazard Area near the property is labeled **Zone AE**. The zone designation applies both to the portion of the property in the SFHA and to any building on that portion.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)
 Area inundated by the base (1-percent annual chance) flood, identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map as Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, V, VE, or A99.

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Step 4: Identif

As shown on the property you are partially in the d
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Sho

You can now id
zone label. The
designation app
portion.

The map displays a flood hazard zone labeled **ZONE AE** in large black letters. A red arrow points to a shaded area labeled **Special Flood Hazard Area, SFHA**. The map includes several streets: **DRIVE**, **AVE**, **ROAD**, **WATER ST**, **PERRIS**, **AVE**, and **GUTHRIE**. A **Creek** is shown flowing through the area. A vertical line on the right side is labeled **LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY**. The map also shows several numbered lots (106, 107, 108, 109, 110) and five hexagonal markers labeled **B**, **C**, **D**, and **E**.

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designation app
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Special Flood Hazard Area, SFHA

DRIVE

Creek

ZONE AE

110

10

9

WATER ST

PERRIS AVE

ROAD

GUTHRIE

LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY

E

D

C

B

Property boundary and house lie within the SFHA

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Step 4: Identif

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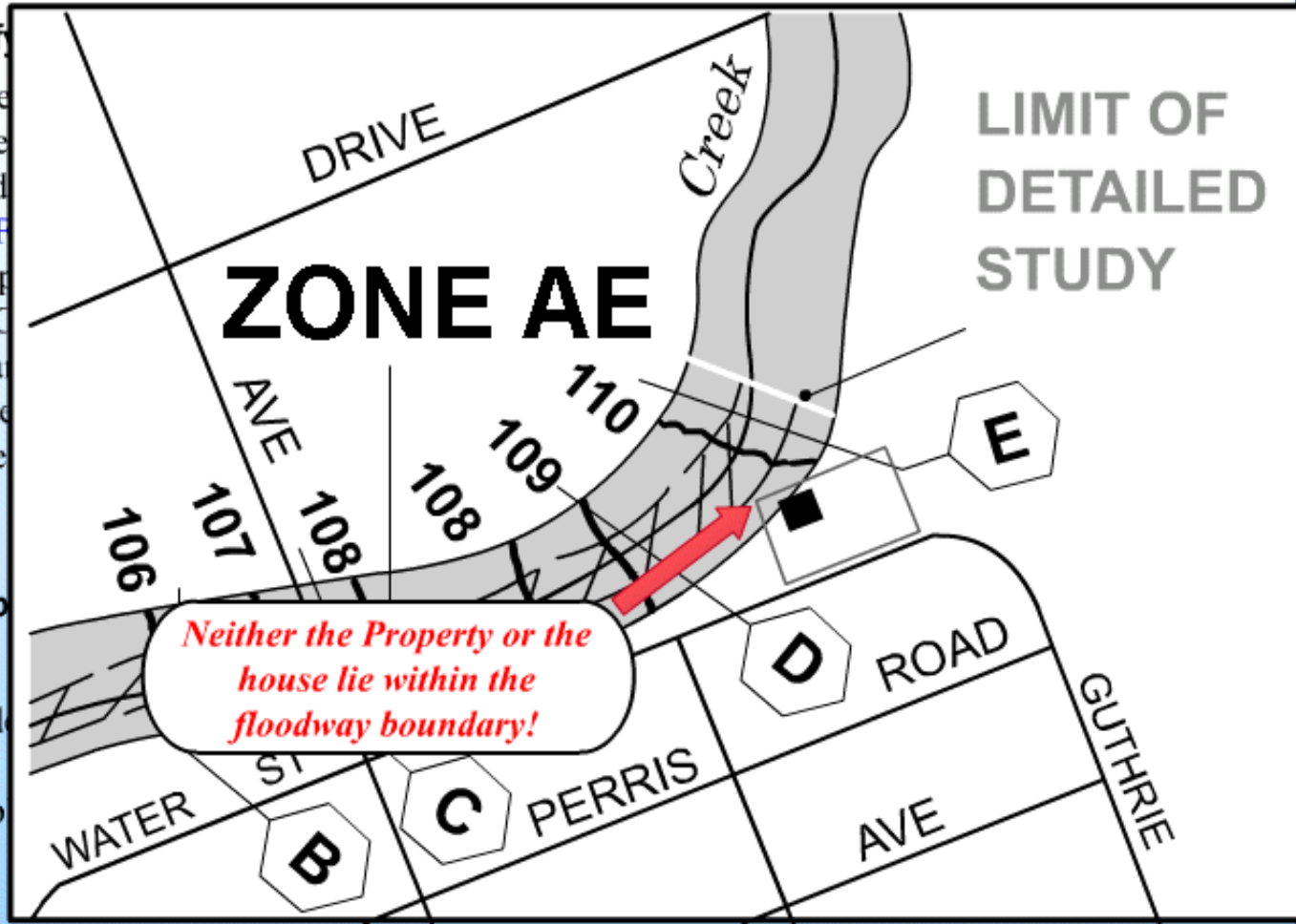
The map displays a flood hazard area labeled 'ZONE AE'. A red arrow points to a 'Floodway Boundary' within the zone. The zone is bounded by a creek to the north and east, and a road to the south. The road is labeled 'ROAD' and 'GUTHRIE'. Other streets shown include 'DRIVE', 'WATER ST', 'PERRIS AVE', and 'AVE'. The map also shows a 'LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY' boundary. The zone is divided into several sections labeled with numbers 106, 107, 108, 109, and 110. A black square is located in the section labeled 110. The map is overlaid on a grid of streets and property lines.

Step 4: Identif

As shown on the property you are partially in the d
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Step 4: Identify The Flood Insurance Risk Zone Of The Property, (Continued)

Occasionally, a property or building is shown in the [Special Flood Hazard Area \(SFHA\)](#) on the map, but the property or building is higher than the [Base Flood Elevation \(BFE\)](#). This is often due to the limitations of the mapping.

To be sure whether a property or building should be in the SFHA, a comparison between the elevation of the property or building and the BFE should be performed. If the lowest elevation of the property or the lowest grade adjacent to the building (and, in some instances, the lowest floor including basement of the building) are below the BFE, then the property or building are in the SFHA. If a property or building is inadvertently shown within the SFHA or if a property or building has been raised above the BFE by the placement of fill; [FEMA](#) can amend or revise the maps with a letter that states the property or building is not within the SFHA. These letters are called **Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)** or **Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F)**.

To make this determination, you need to know the lowest lot elevation, or the lowest adjacent grade at the building and in some instance the lowest floor (including basement) elevation. This usually will require an elevation survey of the property or building. Also, you will need to know the BFE at the site.

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Step 4: Identify The Flood Insurance Risk Zone Of The Property, (Continued)

Occasionally, a property or building is shown in the [Special Flood Hazard Area \(SFHA\)](#) on the map, but the property or building is higher than the [Base Flood Elevation \(BFE\)](#). This is often due to the limitations of the map.

To be sure whether a property is in the SFHA, you need to know the lowest lot elevation, or the lowest adjacent grade at the building and in some instance the lowest floor (including basement) elevation. This usually will require an elevation survey of the property or building. Also, you will need to know the BFE at the site.

Official amendment, by FEMA, of a community's effective National Flood Insurance Program map to remove structure(s) or lot(s) from the floodplain that have not been elevated above the base flood elevation by placement of fill.

on between the lowest elevation of the lowest floor of the building are in the SFHA. If a property or building has been raised above the BFE by the placement of fill, FEMA can amend or revise the maps with a letter that states the property or building is not within the SFHA. These letters are called **Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)** or **Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F)**.

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Step 4: Identify The Flood Insurance Risk Zone Of The Property, (Continued)

Occasionally, a property or building is shown in the [Special Flood Hazard Area \(SFHA\)](#) on the map, but the property or building is higher than the [Base Flood Elevation \(BFE\)](#). This is often due to the limitations of the map.

To be sure whether a property or building is in the SFHA, you must compare the elevation of the property or building (including basement of the building) to the BFE. If a property or building has been raised above the BFE by the placement of fill, FEMA can amend or revise the maps with a letter that states the property or building is not within the SFHA. These letters are called **Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)** or **Letter of Map Revision based on Fill (LOMR-F)**.

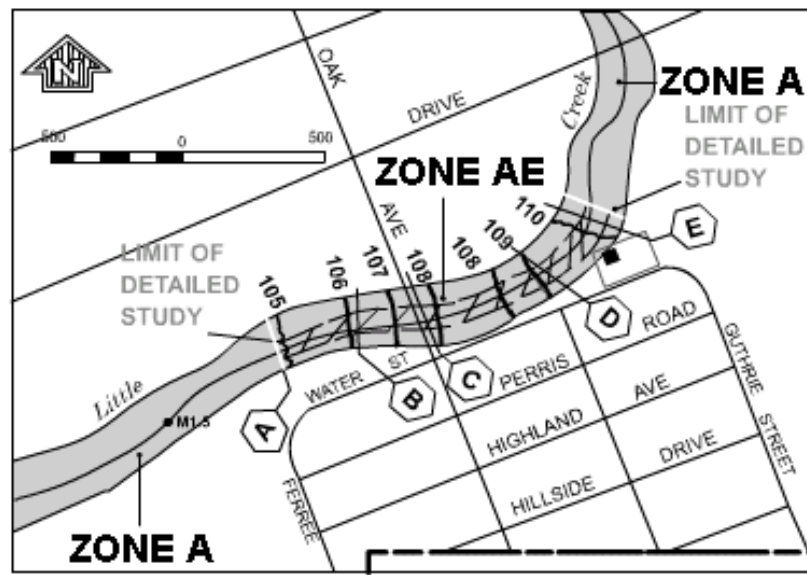
To make this determination, you need to know the lowest lot elevation, or the lowest adjacent grade at the building and in some instance the lowest floor (including basement) elevation. This usually will require an elevation survey of the property or building. Also, you will need to know the BFE at the site.

Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F)
Official amendment, by FEMA, of a community's effective National Flood Insurance Program map to remove structure(s) or lot(s) from the floodplain when they have elevated above the Base Flood Elevation by the placement of fill.

on between the lowest elevation of the lowest floor of a property or building are in the

Step 5: Identify The Base Flood Elevation At The Property

To estimate a **Base Flood Elevation (BFE)** at a property the BFE lines (labels) shown near the property on the Flood Map can be used. As shown on the map, BFE lines 109 and 110 are near the property, and 110 is the nearer of the two. When a property is between two BFE lines, as in this example, you may estimate the BFE at the property by interpolating between the two Base Flood Elevations.



For an accurate elevation number, you refer to the **flood profiles** for the flooding source that appear in the **Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** report for associated stream. However, the BFEs shown on the Flood Map are only accurate to plus or minus a half foot. For an accurate BFE, you should refer to the Flood Profiles or Flood Elevation Tables in the FIS report.

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Step 5: Identify

To estimate a Base Flood Elevation (BFE) for a property the BFE is determined at the property on the map. As shown on the map, the elevations 110 are near the property. The elevations nearer of the two are 108 and 109. Between two BFEs you may estimate the BFE by interpolating between the elevations.

ZONE AE

DRIVE

Creek

LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY

106 107 108 108 109 110

AVE

ROAD

GUTHRIE

PERRIS

AVE

WATER

B

D

E

Determining the Base Flood Elevation

Step 1 : Determine the Specific Location

shown on the Flood Hazard Map you should refer to

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Step 5: Identify

To estimate a Base Flood Elevation (BFE) for a property the BFE is determined at the property on the map. As shown on the map, the BFEs for the adjacent lots 110 are near the property. The BFEs are nearer of the two adjacent lots. The BFE is between two BFEs. you may estimate the BFE by interpolating between the adjacent BFEs.

ZONE AE

DRIVE

Creek

LIMIT OF DETAILED STUDY

106 107 108 108 109 110

ROAD

GUTHRIE

PERRIS AVE

WATER

B D E

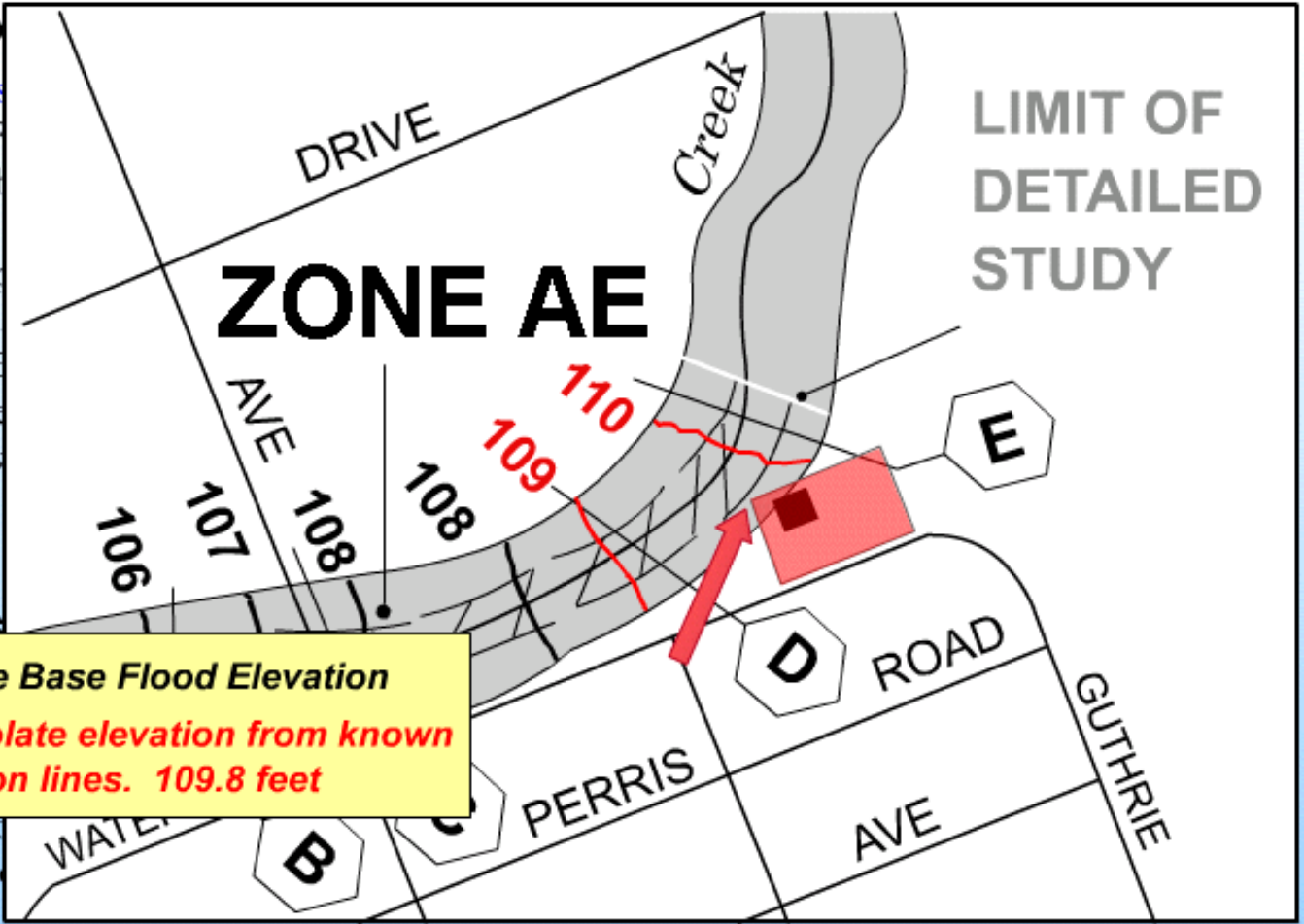
Determining the Base Flood Elevation
Step 2 : Determine adjacent elevation lines

shown on the Flood Hazard Map. you should refer to the map for the BFE.

Done Internet

Step 5: Identify

To estimate a Base Flood Elevation (BFE) for a property the BFE is determined at the property on the map. As shown on the map, the BFEs are near the property. The BFEs are nearer of the two BFEs between two BFEs. you may estimate the BFE by interpolating between the BFEs.



Determining the Base Flood Elevation

Step 3 : Interpolate elevation from known elevation lines. 109.8 feet

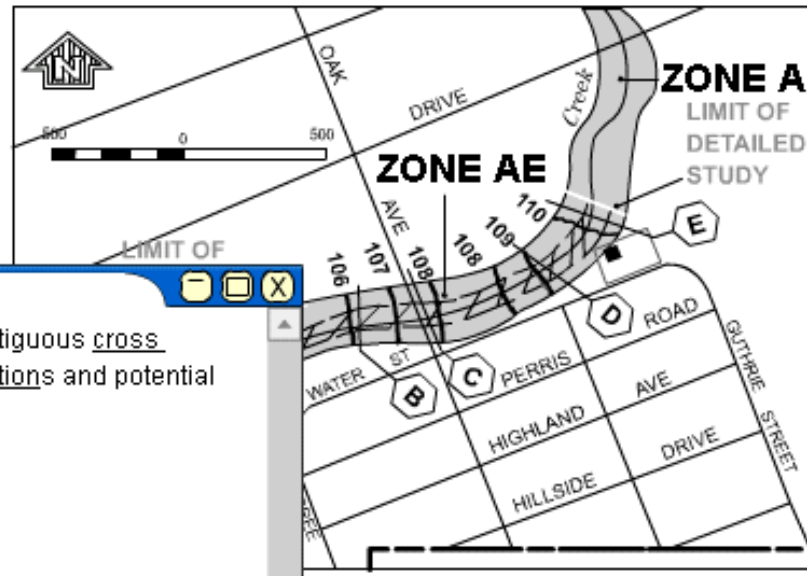
shown on the Flood Hazard Map you should refer to the map.

Step 5: Identify The Base Flood Elevation At The Property

To estimate a **Base Flood Elevation (BFE)** at a property the BFE lines (labels) shown near the property on the Flood Map can be used. As shown on the map, BFE lines 109 and 110 are near the property, and 110 is the nearer of the two. When a property is between two you may estimate by interpolating Elevations.

Flood Profile

A cross-sectional drawing showing the contiguous cross sections along a stream, with ground elevations and potential flood elevations plotted.



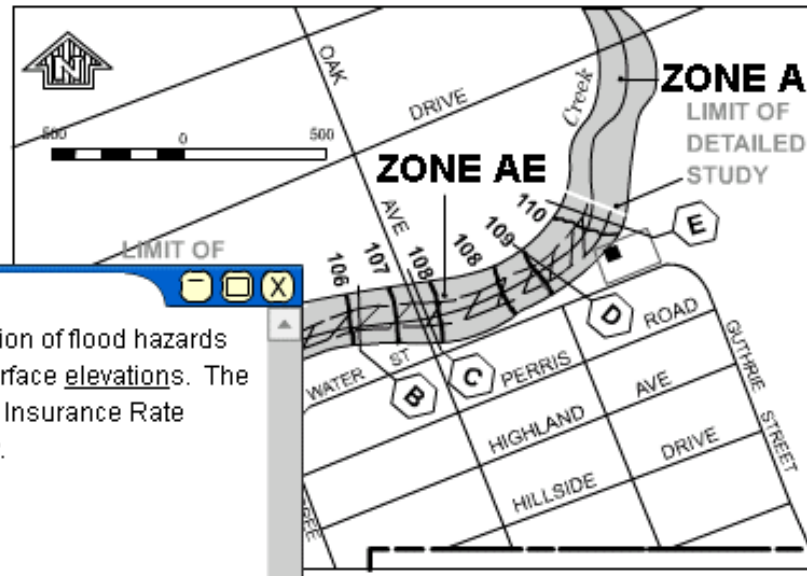
For an accurate elevation number, you refer to the **flood profiles** for the flooding source that appear in the **Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** report for the associated stream. However, the BFEs shown on the Flood Map are only accurate to plus or minus a half foot. For an accurate BFE, you should refer to the Flood Profiles or Flood Elevation Tables in the FIS report.

Step 5: Identify The Base Flood Elevation At The Property

To estimate a **Base Flood Elevation (BFE)** at a property the BFE lines (labels) shown near the property on the Flood Map can be used. As shown on the map, BFE lines 109 and 110 are near the property, and 110 is the nearer of the two. When a property is between two you may estimate by interpolating Elevations.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS)

An examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water-surface elevations. The resulting reports are used to develop Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Also known as a flood elevation study.



For an accurate elevation number, you refer to the **flood profiles** for the flooding source that appear in the **Flood Insurance Study (FIS)** report for associated stream. However, the BFEs shown on the Flood Map are only accurate to plus or minus a half foot. For an accurate BFE, you should refer to the Flood Profiles or Flood Elevation Tables in the FIS report.

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Step 5: Identify The Base Flood Elevation At The Property, Continued

Some [SFHAs](#) do not have [BFEs](#) shown on the Flood Maps. These SFHAs are shown as [Zone A](#) or [Zone V](#) and where determined by approximate methods.

Possible sources for obtaining a BFE in these areas may be the community's planning, public works, engineering, environmental or transportation departments; the local district of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; or the State's Environmental, Natural Resources, or the Transportation Departments. Also a registered professional engineer could conduct an engineering analysis to determine the BFE at the site. Additional information regarding BFEs in these areas is available in the [FEMA](#) publication, "[Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas.](#)"

ZONE A

The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that is determined in the Flood Insurance Study by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

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Step 5: Identify The Base Flood Elevation At The Property, Continued

Some SFHAs do not have BFEs shown on the Flood Maps. These SFHAs are shown as [Zone A](#) or [Zone V](#) and where determined by approximate methods.

Possible sources for obtaining a BFE in these areas may be the community's planning, public works, engineering, environmental or transportation departments; the local district of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; or the State's Environmental, Natural Resources, or the Transportation Departments. Also a registered professional engineer could conduct an engineering analysis to determine the BFE at the site. Additional information regarding BFEs in these areas is available in the FEMA publication, "[Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas.](#)"

ZONE V

The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Because approximate hydraulic analyses are performed for such areas, no Base Flood Elevations are shown within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

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• Map Modernization

• Cooperating Technical Partners

• Status of Map Change Requests

• Forms, Documents, and Software

• Online Tutorials

• FAQs

• Other Important Info

• Mitigation

Home » FIMA » FHM » Forms, Docs, & Softw » The Zone A Manual

Flood Hazard Mapping

Flood Hazard Mapping

The Zone A Manual: Managing Floodplain Development in Approximate Zone A Areas

This manual provides engineering guidelines for determining base flood elevations in Special Flood Hazard Areas studied by approximate methods only. A **Quick-2 User's Guide** is included in the appendices of this manual, which is provided in .pdf format below.

Click on the link below to download this file in Adobe PDF format. The PDF file(s) may not display correctly with older versions of Adobe Reader. For best results it is recommended that the latest version of the Adobe Reader that is available for your Operating System be used to view the file(s). Click on the "More Info" icon if you need additional information about how to obtain and use the free Adobe Reader.

Download

[The Zone A Manual \(1.64 MB\)](#)

Done

PDH Online Course Author's note:

This download provides a wonderful resource for those with deeper interest in Zone A BFE determinations and lots of other material of interest. A page from this resource follows...

http://www.fema.gov/pdf/fhm/frm_zna.pdf - Microsoft Internet Explorer

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75%

Guide For Approximate Zone A Areas Developing BFES

Figure 18 - Cross Section Locations at Structures

If the floodplain configurations upstream and downstream of the structure are different and the structure is a bridge, an additional cross section should be used upstream of the structure. The cross section should be located at a distance equal to the width of the structure opening upstream of the structure as measured from the foot of the embankment or wing walls.

The stations and elevations for cross section ground points outside of the stream channel may be obtained from a topographic map. The size of the structure opening, piers, and channel geometry, however, should be obtained by field survey.

Hydrology

There are a number of methodologies that may be used to develop flood discharges for approximate Zone A areas. The methods discussed below were selected because they are fairly simple to use, require information that is easily obtainable, and provide reasonable discharge estimates for streams where more detailed hydrologic analyses have not been performed. These methods, which have been ordered based on ease of use and expected level of accuracy, include discharge-drainage area relationships, regression equations, the NRCS TR-55 graphical peak discharge and tabular hydrograph methods,



8.5 x 11 in 38 of 151

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End of Section 5, Getting Specific Information

You have just completed section 5, which has illustrated how to obtain specific information from a Flood Map.

The final section describes the next generation of Flood Maps, called DFIRMs. A brief example of what comprises a DFIRM will be discussed.



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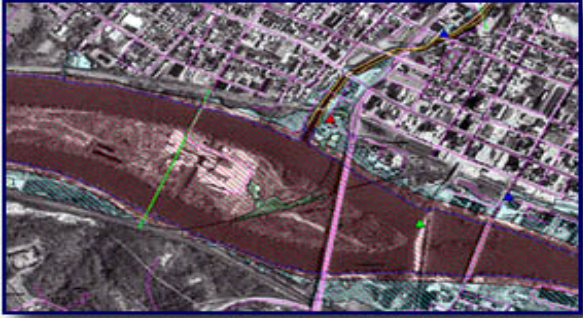

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THE FUTURE OF FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAPS

DFIRM: The Next Generation

The new [Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map \(DFIRM\)](#) product involves converting the existing inventory of manually produced Flood Maps into digital format. This conversion is designed to be the building block for a more robust, interactive, digital map which may potentially include multiple hazards.

Linkages will be built into a database to allow access to the engineering back-up material used to develop the map (e.g., hydrologic and hydraulic models, [flood profiles](#), [floodway](#) data tables, digital elevation models, and structure-specific data, such as digital elevation certificates and digital photographs of bridges and culverts).

USGS

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As part of FEMA's Map Modernization Objectives, a new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) product is being developed. The new DFIRM product will include a spacial database with options that can be invoked depending on the available data. The DFIRM spacial database will include certain standard features and meet minimum mapping requirements. Additional enhancements will be included depending on community needs, available data, and funding. A review of needs and available data will lead to recommendations concerning which options to exercise.

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DFIRM: The Next Generation, Continued

The contents of the [Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps](#) will vary. Where accurate community [vector](#) data is available, community vector data will be utilized to show [base map](#) data as backdrops to flood data layers. If accurate community data is not available, digital aerial photography ([Digital Ortho Quads \(DOQs\)](#)) will be utilized as the base map layer.




Figure 1. DFIRM with Vector Data




Figure 2. DFIRM with DOQQ

Digital Orthophoto Quadrangle (DOQ)

Base map data supplied by communities or other non-Federal sources (e.g., State or regional agencies) that meet FEMA criteria will be the first choice for new DFIRM production. Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles (DOQs) produced by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) will be the second choice and the default map base if suitable community data are not available. If neither suitable community base map data nor USGS DOQs are available for county scheduled for a new DFIRM production, FEMA will provide the community with information on base map sources, including information on partnering with USGS to initiate DOQ production for that county.

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Tell us how we can make our tutorial better.

Would like to obtain a printable certificate to certify your completion of this tutorial? Click the Certificate button below. When you submit the form a certificate will be generated for you.

After stepping through the tutorial on the Internet, you may print a certificate. See next page...

Certificate of Completion

This is to certify that

Jonathan Terry, PLS

Has successfully completed FEMA's

Flood Insurance Rate Map Tutorial

On this 24th day of June, 2015



FEMA

On the left is a sample of the good-looking certificate that you can print out at the end of the tutorial on FEMA's web site.

GLOSSARY SECTION

Definitions below are from the FEMA FIRM tutorial's, "Glossary" pull-down menu.

They are listed for your convenience in alphabetical order:

1-percent annual chance floodplain

This is the boundary of the flood that has a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Also known as, "the 100-year floodplain."

1-percent annual chance water-surface elevation

The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (or other datum, where specified), of the flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given flood year (also known as, "the 100-year flood" or "the base flood").

100-year flood

The flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also known as the base flood. The 1-percent annual chance flood, which is the standard used by most Federal and state agencies, is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance. A structure located within a flood hazard area shown on an NFIP map has a 26 percent chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage.

100-year floodplain

This is the boundary of the flood that has a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Officially termed "the 1-percent annual chance floodplain."

500-year floodplain

This is the boundary of the flood that has a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Officially termed "the 0.2-percent annual chance floodplain."

Backwater

The affected downstream flow on the water-surface profile.

Base Flood

The flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also known as the 100-year flood. The base flood, which is the standard used by most Federal and state agencies, is used by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as the standard for floodplain management and to determine the need for flood insurance. A structure located within a special flood hazard area on a NFIP map has a 26-percent chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE)

The height of the base flood usually in feet, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, or other datum referenced in the Flood Insurance Study report, or depth of the base flood, usually in feet, above the ground surface.

Channel Bank Stations

Points that identify the extreme limits of the natural stream channel. These stations are typically assigned at locations along a cross-section where a relatively flat area exists outside of the channel

Critical Depth

The depth of flow at which, for a given discharge at a given location, the total energy is the minimum value possible for flow to occur.

Cross Section

A line developed from topographic information across a floodplain at which a computation of flood flow has been made to establish a potential flood elevation. Cross-sections are shown on the Flood Boundary Floodway Map, Flood Insurance Rate Map, and-or Flood Profiles of a Flood Insurance Study.

Cubic feet per second (cfs)

Typical units used to express the rate of flow of surface water in open channels. One cf is approximately equal to 7.5 gallons per second.

Datum

A fixed starting point of a scale.

Depth

Maximum depth of water in the cross-section as measured below the water-surface elevation.

Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM)

as part of FEMA's Map Modernization Objectives, a new Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM) product is being developed. The new DFIRM product will include a spatial database with options that can be invoked depending on the available data. The DFIRM spatial database will include certain standard features and meet minimum mapping requirements. Additional enhancements will be included depending on community needs, available data, and funding. A review of needs and available data will lead to recommendations concerning which options to exercise.

Discharge

The volume of water that passes a given location within a given period of time. Usually expressed in cubic feet per second (cfs).

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

An independent agency of the Federal government, founded in 1979, which reports directly to the President. FEMA is responsible for identifying and mitigating natural and man-made hazards. The agency's mission is:

To reduce loss of life and property and protect our nation's critical infrastructure from all types of hazards through a comprehensive, risk-based, emergency management program of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Flood (also Flooding)

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas. For flood insurance claim purposes, two or more structures must be inundated before flood damage will be covered.

Flood Boundary Floodway Map (FBFM)

A pre-Map Initiatives floodplain management map that delineates the 100-year (1 percent annual chance) and 500-year (0.2 percent annual chance) floodplains, floodway, and cross sections.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

A map on which the 100-year (1% annual chance) and the 500-year (0.2% annual chance) floodplains, Base Flood Elevations, and risk premium zones (and floodway information on Map Initiatives FIRMs) are delineated to enable insurance agents to issue an accurate flood insurance policies to homeowners in communities participating in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS)

An examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water-surface elevations. The resulting reports are used to develop Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Also known as a flood elevation study.

Flood Profile

A cross-sectional drawing showing the contiguous cross-sections along a stream, with ground elevations and potential flood elevations plotted.

Floodplain or Flood-Prone Area

Any land area susceptible to inundation by water from any source.

Floodplain Management

The operation of the program of corrective and preventive measures for mitigating flood damage, including, but not limited to, emergency preparedness plans, flood-control works, and floodplain management regulations.

Floodway

Channel of the stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that a 100-year flood discharge can be conveyed without increasing the elevation of the 100-year flood by more than a specified amount (1 foot in most states).

HEC-2

A step backwater program developed by the US Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center for use in calculating water-surface profiles for steady, gradually varied flow in natural or man-made channels.

Hydraulic Radius

Equal to (Area of cross section / Wetted Perimeter)

Mannings "n" Roughness Coefficient

Coefficient used to account for the friction caused by friction, vegetative, and/or man-made surfaces within a floodplain cross-section. The coefficient, n, is commonly used to represent flow resistance for hydraulic computations of flow and open channels. The procedure for selecting n values is subjective and requires judgment and skill that is developed primarily through experience. The expertise necessary for proper selection of n values can be obtained in part by examining characteristics of channels that have known or verified roughness coefficients. A table of Manning n values is available from t;H; pull-down menu in the Quick-2 program.

Map Repository

The location where a community's flood maps are kept; usually the local zoning and planning office.

Maps Service Center (MSC)

The Maps Service Center (MSC) distributes National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) products including: Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps (DFIRM), Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), Flood Insurance Studies (FIS), Digital Q3 flood data, Community Status Book, Flood Map Status Information Service (FMSIS), and Letters of Map Change (LOMC).

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

Federal insurance program under which flood-prone areas are identified and flood insurance is made available to residents of participating communities that agree to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage.

Normal Depth

The depth expected for a stream when the flow is uniform, steady, one-dimensional, and is not affected by downstream obstructions or flow changes. This is the usual calculation that is utilized to determine Base Flood Elevations for property or structures in approximate Zone A areas.

Overbank

The area of the cross section that is found outside of the channel bank stations on either side of the stream channel.

Peak Discharge

The peak volume of water that passes a given location within a given period of time. Usually expressed in cubic feet per second (cfs).

Perpendicular to Flow Path

Cross section should be plotted so that they are oriented in a manner that is perpendicular to the flow Path. Plotting cross-sections in this manner requires that the user examine the topography to determine the direction in which the water is most likely to flow in relation to different points along the proposed cross-section line. Typically, this can be achieved by ensuring that the cross-section line crosses each contour on the topographic map at or near a 90° angle.

Rating Curve

a curve showing the relationship between depth of flow and the discharge of a stream at a given location.

Regulatory Floodway

The channel of a river or other water course and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)

Area inundated by the base (1-percent annual chance) flood, identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map as Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, V, VE, or A99.

Station

A position where the horizontal distance from a user-established baseline is known.

Step-Backwater Analysis

Method used in Quick-2 (and other modeling programs) to analyze multiple cross-sections. Water-surface elevations are determined for all sections based on a given discharge. The initial water-surface elevation is automatically determined by the normal depth method or by a direct input of a water-surface elevation or depth.

Water-Surface Elevation

The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the identified floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

Wetted Perimeter

Equal to (Area of cross-section / Wetted Perimeter)

Zone A

The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that is determined in the Flood Insurance Study by approximate methods. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone A99

The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas of the 100-year floodplains that will be protected by a Federal flood protection system where construction has reached specified statutory milestones. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within the zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone AE

[Note: In the tutorial, the following definition for Zone AE is accessed through clicking a link titled, "Zone AE and A1-A30.]

The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplains that is determined in the Flood Insurance Study by detailed methods. In most instances, Base Flood Elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone AH

The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of the 100-year shallow flooding with a constant water-surface elevation (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. The Base Flood Elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone AO

The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the area of 100-year shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. The depth should be averaged along the cross-section and then along the direction of flow to determine the extent of the zone. Average flood depths derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown within this zone. In addition, alluvial fan flood hazards are shown as Zone AO on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone AR

The flood insurance rate zone that results from the decertification of a previously accepted flood protection system that is being restored to provide protection from the 100-year or greater flood event.

Zone D

Designation on National Flood Insurance Program maps used for areas where there are possible, but undetermined, flood hazards. In areas designated as Zone D, no analysis of flood hazards has been conducted. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements do not apply, but coverage is available. The flood insurance rates for properties in Zone D are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk.

Zone V

The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Because approximate hydraulic analyses are performed for such areas, no Base Flood Elevations are shown within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone VE

The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Base Flood Elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone X

[Note: The tutorial's link for this definition says, "Zones B, C and X."]
The flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas outside the 100-year floodplains, areas of 100 years sheet flow flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 100-year stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, or areas protected from the 100-year flood by levees. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within the zone.