NOTICE TO CONGRESS: MONTHLY UPDATE ON FLOOD MAPPING

Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014

November 2014

http://www.fema.gov/risk-mapping-assessment-planning

FEMA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction 1
2. Background 2
3. Risk MAP Program 3
4. Notification 3
4.1. Estimated Issuance of Preliminary Maps 4
4.2. Estimated Issuance of Revised Preliminary Maps 6
4.3. Actions Taken by the Administrator 7
5. Additional Information 11
Appendix A: Flood Maps 13
Appendix B: Acronyms 18
Appendix C: Resources 20

1. INTRODUCTION

The Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Biggert-Waters), as amended by the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014, directs the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), to notify Members of Congress when constituents in their Districts will be affected by a flood mapping update. Public Law 112-141, div. F, title II, §100216, July 6, 2012, 126 Stat. 927; Pub. L. 113-89, §§27, 30, Mar. 21, 2014, 128 Stat. 1033, 1034; 42 U.S.C. §4101b (d) (1)(G)(i) and (H) (2014). Under Biggert-Waters:

- The Administrator shall not less than 30 days before issuance of any preliminary map, notify the Senators for each State affected and each Member of the House of Representatives for each congressional district affected by the preliminary map in writing of the estimated schedule for:
    - Community meetings regarding the preliminary map
    - Publication of notices regarding the preliminary map in local newspapers
    - The commencement of the appeals process regarding the map

See Biggert-Waters, as amended, at 42 U.S.C. §4101b (d)(1)(G)(i).[1]

Biggert-Waters also states:

- The Administrator shall upon the issuance of any proposed map and any notice of an opportunity to make an appeal relating to the proposed map, notify the Senators for each State affected and each Member of the House of Representatives for each congressional district affected by the proposed map of any action taken by the Administrator with respect to the proposed map or an appeal relating to the proposed map.

See Biggert-Waters, as amended, at 42 U.S.C. §4101b (d)(1)(H).

In accordance with these requirements, this document serves as notification to Congress and provides details on studies with an estimated issuance of preliminary or revised preliminary flood maps in the current month and the next two months, and studies for which preliminary or revised preliminary flood maps and/or Letters of Final Determination (LFD) were issued last month.[2] LFDs are the actions taken by FEMA to finalize the flood hazard data shown on a preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). This document also provides details on statutory administrative appeal periods[3] (appeal periods) that were initiated and maps that went effective last month.

[1] FEMA is working to develop the additional administrative process required to implement 42 U.S.C. §4101b (d)(1)(G)(ii) and will update this Notice as appropriate.
[2] For definitions of flood map, LFD, and other terms, please refer to Appendix B.
[3] For more details, see "Information on 'Appeal Start' Actions" in Section 4.3.

2. BACKGROUND

Flooding has been, and continues to be, a serious risk in the United States—so serious that most insurance companies have specifically excluded flood damage from homeowners insurance. To address the need, the U.S. Congress established the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) as a Federal program in 1968. The NFIP enabled property owners in participating communities to purchase flood insurance if the community adopted floodplain management ordinances and minimum standards for new construction. However, the owners of existing homes and businesses did not have to rebuild to the higher standards, and many received subsidized rates that did not reflect their true risk.

Biggert-Waters, which was passed by Congress and signed into law by the President in 2012, extended the NFIP through September 30, 2017, while requiring significant program reform. The law required changes to all of the major components of the program, including flood insurance, grants, and the management of floodplains, as well as the establishment of a national flood mapping program. Many of the changes are designed to make the NFIP more financially stable and to ensure that flood insurance rates more accurately reflect the real risk of flooding. Biggert-Waters was amended by Congress under the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014, which was signed by the President in 2014.

FEMA identifies flood hazards, assesses flood risks, and partners with States and communities to provide accurate flood hazard and risk data to encourage communities to take mitigation actions. Flood hazard mapping is an important part of the NFIP, as it is the basis of the NFIP regulations and flood insurance requirements. FEMA maintains and updates data through FIRMs and risk assessments. FIRMs are based on statistical information, such as data for river flow, storm tides, hydrologic/hydraulic analyses, and rainfall and topographic surveys. FEMA uses the best available technical data to identify a community's flood hazards.

Maps identifying flood hazards provide citizens with flood risk information and enable communities to make informed development decisions. With this information, communities are able to adopt and enforce minimum floodplain management regulations that reduce the loss of life and property. These proactive efforts minimize the financial impact of flooding on individuals and businesses and mitigate the effects of flooding on new and improved structures. FEMA, through its Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) program, releases new flood maps and data as appropriate, giving communities across America access to helpful, authoritative data that they can use to make decisions about flood risk. FEMA is required to review community flood maps every five years and assess whether to revise or update them based on current conditions. To learn more about flood maps and how the Risk MAP program creates and maintains them, please refer to Appendix A.

3. RISK MAP PROGRAM

Flood risks change over time, based on new building and development, weather pattern changes, and other factors. The Risk MAP program assists communities nationwide to assess flood risks and encourages mitigation planning and actions to avoid or minimize damage in the face of future disasters. Through more precise flood maps, risk assessment tools, and outreach support, Risk MAP strengthens local communities' ability to make informed decisions about reducing risk.

The Risk MAP program includes collaboration with Federal, State, and local stakeholders in communities across the nation to identify, assess, communicate, and mitigate risks. The program aims to address gaps in flood hazard data, provide an enhanced digital platform for the information that is produced, and align risk analysis programs to enhance decision-making. Risk MAP works in conjunction with other FEMA initiatives and supports the NFIP in its efforts to encourage communities to become risk aware and resilient. To learn more about the Risk MAP program, go to *http://www.fema.gov/risk-mapping-assessment-planning*.

4. NOTIFICATION

Through the implementation of Biggert-Waters and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014, FEMA is required to notify Congress of proposed changes to the NFIP flood maps. This document provides that notification, including information on the issuance of proposed map changes (represented as preliminary and revised preliminary flood maps), the initiation of appeal periods, and the issuance of LFDs and effective maps. The information below has been segmented into tables listing studies with an estimated issuance of preliminary and revised preliminary maps for the current month and the next two months. An additional table lists the studies for which the Administrator took an action last month. This table includes the actions by categories (e.g., preliminary maps, appeal starts, revised preliminary maps, or the issuance of an LFD and effective maps). All of the tables identify the FEMA Regions, State, and county impacted by the actions. The tables also provide details on the study reference number, status, and estimated or actual dates.

Risk MAP Vision

"The vision for Risk MAP is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property."

4.1. ESTIMATED ISSUANCE OF PRELIMINARY MAPS

Preliminary FIRMs and Flood Insurance Study (FIS) reports include proposed flood hazard information for areas in the counties listed. This information may include the addition or modification of Special Flood Hazard Areas–the areas subject to inundation by the base (1-percent-annual-chance) flood, Base Flood Elevations or depths, flood zone designations, or regulatory floodways (flood hazards). The table below identifies the studies for which FEMA plans to issue a preliminary FIRM and FIS report in November or December 2014, or January 2015. The actual release dates are being determined in coordination with the State and/or local governments.

The quarter shown in the "Estimated Schedule of Community Meeting" column indicates the estimated quarter of the year in which a community meeting for that study might take place after the preliminary FIRM and FIS report are issued. Some studies may require multiple meetings to cover all communities, and the dates could vary. The quarters are based on the calendar year (Quarter 1 = January–March, Quarter 2 = April–June, Quarter 3 = July–September and Quarter 4 = October–December).

In addition, the "Estimated Schedule of Publishing Notices in Local Newspapers and Starting Appeal Period" column indicates the first quarter in which an appeal period may begin for a community within the study area (marked by the second publication of a notice in the local newspaper). Some studies will require notices to be published in multiple local newspapers so that all communities are notified; each community could, therefore, have different publication dates.

Region	State	County Name	Case Number	Estimated Preliminary Issuance	Estimated Schedule of Community Meetings	Estimated Schedule for Publishing Notices in Local Newspapers and Starting Appeal Period
1	ME	Washington County	13-01-1510S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
2	NJ	Burlington County	13-02-1233S	November 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
2	NJ	Morris County	10-02-0956S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
2	NJ	Passaic County	10-02-0672S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
2	NJ	Union County	10-02-0675S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
2	NY	Westchester County	13-02-1225S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
3	DE	Kent County	13-03-1974S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
3	DE	New Castle County	13-03-1974S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
3	DE	Sussex County	13-03-1974S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
3	PA	Lycoming County	11-03-1993S	November 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	AL	Coffee County	12-04-1074S	November 2014	Quarter 4, 2014	Quarter 1, 2015
4	AL	Geneva County	12-04-1074S	November 2014	Quarter 4, 2014	Quarter 1, 2015
4	AL	Houston County	12-04-1074S	November 2014	Quarter 4, 2014	Quarter 1, 2015
4	AL	St. Clair County	12-04-1074S	November 2014	Quarter 4, 2014	Quarter 1, 2015
4	FL	Dixie County	12-04-4759S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	FL	Gilchrist County	12-04-4759S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	FL	Lafayette County	10-04-8512S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	FL	Levy County	12-04-4759S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	FL	Madison County	12-04-4759S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	FL	Polk County	10-04-8635S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	FL	Sarasota County	MICS_12252	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	FL	Suwannee County	12-04-4759S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015

Region	State	County Name	Case Number	Estimated Preliminary Issuance	Estimated Schedule of Community Meetings	Estimated Schedule for Publishing Notices in Local Newspapers and Starting Appeal Period
4	GA	Clayton County	12-04-7371S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
4	GA	DeKalb County	12-04-7371S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
4	GA	Henry County	12-04-7371S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
4	GA	Rockdale County	12-04-7371S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
4	GA	Walton County	12-04-7371S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
4	NC	Caswell County	14-04-A755S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Chatham County	14-04-A755S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Durham County	11-04-7660S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Franklin County	14-04-A755S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Granville County	11-04-7906S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Harnett County	14-04-A755S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Johnston County	14-04-A755S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Nash County	14-04-A755S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Orange County	14-04-A755S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Person County	11-04-7906S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Surry County	11-04-6511S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Vance County	11-04-7906S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Wake County	11-04-7660S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	NC	Warren County	14-04-A755S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	SC	Chester County	13-04-2376S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
4	SC	Georgetown County	06-04-C558S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
4	SC	Kershaw County	13-04-2376S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
4	SC	Lancaster County	13-04-2376S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
4	SC	York County	13-04-2376S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
5	IL	Jo Daviess County	13-05-6380S	November 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
5	IL	Kane County	11-05-1526S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
5	IL	Rock Island County	11-05-2494S	November 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
5	IN	Delaware County	14-05-6087S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
5	IN	Tippecanoe County	14-05-6086S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
5	MN	Crow Wing County	12-05-8953S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
5	MN	Houston County	11-05-1551S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
5	MN	Winona County	11-05-1555S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
5	WI	Kenosha County	14-05-9406S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
6	NM	Bernalillo County	14-06-3984S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
6	OK	Tulsa County	13-06-0180S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
6	OK	Tulsa County	12-06-1026S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
6	OK	Wagoner County	13-06-0180S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
6	OK	Wagoner County	12-06-1026S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
6	TX	Hale County	14-06-1556S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
6	TX	Lubbock County	14-06-1556S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
7	KS	Bourbon County	14-07-0120S	November 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
7	KS	Geary County	14-07-0118S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
7	KS	Marshall County	11-07-2065S	November 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
7	KS	Sedgwick County	10-07-2217S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
7	KS	Sumner County	14-07-0226S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
7	MO	Cape Girardeau County	14-07-0840S	January 2015	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
7	NE	Saunders County	12-07-3386S	November 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 1, 2015
9	AZ	Maricopa County	11-09-0876S	December 2014	Quarter 2, 2015	Quarter 3, 2015
9	CA	Alameda County	11-09-1226S	January 2015	Quarter 2, 2015	Quarter 3, 2015

Region	State	County Name	Case Number	Estimated Preliminary Issuance	Estimated Schedule of Community Meetings	Estimated Schedule for Publishing Notices in Local Newspapers and Starting Appeal Period
9	CA	Los Angeles County	12-09-2462S	December 2014	Quarter 2, 2015	Quarter 3, 2015
9	CA	San Bernardino County	10-09-0022S	November 2014	Quarter 2, 2015	Quarter 3, 2015
9	CA	Solano County	11-09-1222S	January 2015	Quarter 2, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
10	WA	Kitsap County	12-10-0360S	November 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
10	WA	Pierce County	12-10-0398S	December 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015
10	WA	Thurston County	11-10-0395S	November 2014	Quarter 1, 2015	Quarter 2, 2015

** Please use the case number as a reference if contacting FEMA Regional External Affairs for additional information about a study.*

4.2. ESTIMATED ISSUANCE OF REVISED PRELIMINARY MAPS

The table below identifies the studies under which FEMA plans to issue revised preliminary maps in November or December 2014, or January 2015. The actual release dates are being determined in coordination with the State and/or local governments.

The information in the table below does not show the estimated dates for community meetings, publications in the local newspapers, or appeal periods, as these processes are often not necessary for revised preliminary mapping products.

Region	State	County Name	Case Number	Estimated Revised Preliminary Issuance
1	MA	Suffolk County	11-01-0535S	January 2015
2	NY	Onondaga County	12-02-0905S	December 2014
3	MD	Harford County	14-03-3441S	November 2014
3	MD	Prince George's County	14-03-2034S	December 2014
3	MD	Talbot County	14-03-2312S	November 2014
3	MD	Washington County	14-03-3543S	January 2015
3	PA	McKean County	14-03-1259S	December 2014
3	PA	Warren County	14-03-1282S	December 2014
3	VA	Loudoun County	14-03-2691S	December 2014
5	MI	Gladwin County	12-05-2231S	January 2015
5	MN	Wright County	14-05-7084S	November 2014
5	MN	Yellow Medicine County	14-05-4674S	December 2014
6	LA	Lafayette Parish	14-06-1728S	December 2014
6	LA	Lafayette Parish	14-06-0282S	December 2014
6	LA	Morehouse Parish	14-06-1153S	January 2015
6	LA	Orleans Parish	14-06-2521S	December 2014
6	LA	St. Mary Parish	14-06-4735S	December 2014
6	TX	Collin County	15-06-0178S	December 2014
6	TX	Jefferson County	15-06-0564S	January 2015
6	TX	Llano County	14-06-4736S	January 2015
6	TX	San Patricio County	15-06-0622S	January 2015
6	TX	Tarrant County	14-06-1858S	November 2014

Region	State	County Name	Case Number	Estimated Revised Preliminary Issuance
9	CA	Humboldt County	14-09-2976S	January 2015
9	CA	Trinity County	14-09-2695S	November 2014
9	CA	Ventura County	15-09-0157S	November 2014
10	OR	Benton County	not in MIP	December 2014
10	OR	Linn County	not in MIP	December 2014
10	WA	Pierce County	14-10-2159S	December 2014

** Please use the case number as a reference if contacting FEMA Regional External Affairs for additional information about a study.*

4.3. ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE ADMINISTRATOR

The table below identifies the studies under which FEMA issued a preliminary FIRM and FIS report, initiated a 90-day appeal period, issued a revised preliminary FIRM and FIS report, or issued LFDs in October 2014. It also identifies studies that had FIRM panels and FIS reports become effective during the month of October 2014.

Region	State	County Name	Case Number	Action Taken	Date
1	RI	Kent County	12-01-1695S	Appeal Start	10/25/2014
1	RI	Providence County	12-01-1695S	Appeal Start	10/25/2014
3	PA	Bradford County	07-03-0427S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
3	PA	Greene County	06-03-A631S	Appeal Start	10/17/2014
3	PA	Philadelphia County	12-03-0373S	Appeal Start	10/31/2014
3	PA	Washington County	06-03-A634S	Appeal Start	10/30/2014
3	VA	James City County	11-03-0554S	Appeal Start	10/8/2014
3	VA	Lancaster County	11-03-0555S	Maps Effective	10/2/2014
3	VA	Richmond County	12-03-0403S	LFD Issued	10/16/2014
3	VA	Westmoreland County	12-03-0409S	LFD Issued	10/16/2014
4	AL	Limestone County	10-04-7253S	Maps Effective	10/2/2014
4	AL	Madison County	09-04-8084S	Maps Effective	10/2/2014
4	AL	Madison County	12-04-2234S	Maps Effective	10/2/2014
4	AL	Walker County	12-04-3491S	Maps Effective	10/2/2014
4	KY	Bullitt County	10-04-7834S	Appeal Start	10/1/2014
4	NC	Alamance County	11-04-6510S	Appeal Start	10/16/2014
4	NC	Chatham County	11-04-6510S	Appeal Start	10/16/2014
4	NC	Orange County	11-04-6510S	Appeal Start	10/15/2014
5	IL	Saline County	13-05-2069S	Maps Effective	10/2/2014
5	IN	Brown County	07-05-0717S	Preliminary	10/30/2014
5	IN	Dubois County	06-05-BW45S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
5	IN	Harrison County	06-05-BW47S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
5	IN	Jefferson County	07-05-6177S	LFD Issued	10/2/2014
5	IN	Jennings County	07-05-0729S	LFD Issued	10/2/2014
5	IN	Marion County	10-05-3845S	Appeal Start	10/2/2014
5	IN	Martin County	07-05-0731S	Maps Effective	10/2/2014
5	IN	Morgan County	06-05-BW55S	Maps Effective	10/2/2014
5	IN	Wayne County	06-05-BW57S	LFD Issued	10/2/2014
5	IN	Wells County	07-05-6176S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
5	MI	Chippewa County	08-05-3685S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
5	MI	Monroe County	12-05-2228S	Maps Effective	10/2/2014
5	MN	Kandiyohi County	11-05-5754S	Appeal Start	10/17/2014
5	MN	Mahnomen County	07-05-5611S	LFD Issued	10/2/2014

Region	State	County Name	Case Number	Action Taken	Date
5	MN	Ramsey County	11-05-2513S	Preliminary	10/17/2014
5	OH	Lawrence County	11-05-4751S	LFD Issued	10/2/2014
5	OH	Portage County	14-05-9323S	Preliminary	10/31/2014
5	OH	Shelby County	11-05-1562S	LFD Issued	10/2/2014
5	OH	Summit County	14-05-8538S	Revised Preliminary	10/1/2014
5	WI	Columbia County	12-05-2282S	Appeal Start	10/23/2014
5	WI	Dane County	12-05-2282S	Appeal Start	10/23/2014
5	WI	Grant County	12-05-2282S	Appeal Start	10/9/2014
5	WI	Richland County	12-05-2282S	Appeal Start	10/9/2014
6	TX	Calhoun County	06-06-B897S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
6	TX	El Paso County	14-06-0420S	Revised Preliminary	10/27/2014
7	IA	Des Moines County	11-07-0654S	Appeal Start	10/9/2014
7	IA	Polk County	11-07-3612S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
7	IA	Story County	11-07-3609S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
7	IA	Warren County	11-07-3612S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
7	KS	Montgomery County	10-07-0013S	Preliminary	10/15/2014
7	MO	Jackson County	07-07-0023S	Preliminary	10/10/2014
7	MO	Platte County	06-07-BE94S	LFD Issued	10/2/2014
8	ND	Bowman County	08-08-0844S	Preliminary	10/30/2014
8	UT	Davis County	10-08-1054S	appeal start	10/16/2014
9	AZ	Mohave County	11-09-0704S	Appeal Start	10/9/2014
9	AZ	Yavapai County	09-09-0265S	Maps Effective	10/16/2014
9	CA	Kings County	09-09-3061S	Appeal Start	10/9/2014
9	CA	Los Angeles County	11-09-0920S	Appeal Start	10/9/2014
9	CA	Riverside County	10-09-0021S	Preliminary	10/27/2014
9	CA	Sonoma County	11-09-1223S	Appeal Start	10/9/2014
9	HI	Maui County	14-09-0743S	Appeal Start	10/8/2014
10	AK	Valdez-Cordova Census Area	15-10-0009S	Revised Preliminary	10/31/2014
10	WA	Grays Harbor County	11-10-0140S	Appeal Start	10/9/2014
10	WA	Yakima County	10-10-0993S	Appeal Start	10/6/2014

** Please use the case number as a reference if contacting FEMA Regional External Affairs for additional information about a study.*

Information on "Preliminary" Actions

For the studies identified as "Preliminary" in the "Action Taken" column, FEMA provided all affected communities with preliminary copies of the revised FIRM panels and FIS report.

FEMA has posted digital copies of the preliminary FIRM and FIS report materials on the FEMA Map Service Center (MSC) website (*http://www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata*) for public access. In the coming weeks, FEMA will publish a notice of the proposed updates in the *Federal Register.* FEMA also recommends that community officials call further attention to the proposed flood hazard determinations and the appeal process by issuing a press release or other public notice.

The preliminary copies of the FIRM and FIS report will be the basis for a coordination meeting with community officials and residents. The meeting will give community members a chance to review the mapping products and comment or ask questions about the map changes. FEMA will contact each affected community to schedule the coordination meeting. In addition to making the digital copies of the FIRM and FIS report available on the MSC website, FEMA has encouraged community officials to

circulate their copies as widely as possible among elected officials, staff, residents, and other local stakeholders, so that they will have the opportunity to correct or add to the nontechnical information presented on the preliminary products, including the configuration and labeling of physical features such as roads, bridges, and streams. Requests to revise nontechnical information may be provided to FEMA during this community review period, at the community coordination meeting, or during the statutory 90-day appeal period that will follow. Approved changes will be shown on the final FIRM and in the final FIS report.

After the review and appeal periods have ended and all comments and appeals have been addressed, FEMA will initiate the final preparation of the FIRM and FIS report. The new FIRM and FIS report will become effective approximately six months later. Before that date, each community will be reminded of the requirements to adopt new floodplain ordinances or modify existing ordinances, as necessary, to reflect any changes in the FIRM or FIS report. FEMA will provide communities with final copies of the FIRM panels and FIS report before they become effective, and final FIRM and FIS reports will officially be archived on the MSC website at *https://msc.fema.gov*.

Information on "Appeal Start" Actions

The preliminary FIRM panels and FIS report include proposed flood hazard information for certain locations in the counties listed above. This proposed information may include the addition or modification of Special Flood Hazard Areas–the areas subject to inundation by the base flood, Base Flood Elevations or depths, flood zone designations, or regulatory floodways.

The National Flood Insurance Act provides limited rights to appeal proposed flood elevation and flood hazard zone determinations at 42 U.S.C. §4104, and authorizes only any owner or lessee of real property within the community who believes his property rights to be adversely affected by the proposed determination to appeal, or the community on such individual's behalf. The only basis for appeal is the possession of information showing that:

> (1) the elevations being proposed by the Administrator with respect to an identified area having special flood hazards are scientifically or technically incorrect, or
>
> (2) the designation of an identified special flood hazard area is scientifically or technically incorrect.

The data must be submitted during the 90-day appeal period for proposed maps in order to satisfy the statutory requirements for an appeal designation or appellant status of the appropriate entity.

For the studies identified as "Appeal Start" in the "Action Taken" column, FEMA published a notice of the proposed updates in the *Federal Register*, along with public notifications of the appeal process in local newspapers. FEMA recommends that community officials call further attention to the proposed flood hazard determinations and the appeal process by issuing a press release or other public notice.

These proposed flood hazard updates, once finalized, will become the basis for the floodplain management measures that communities must adopt for participation in the NFIP. However, before any new or modified flood hazard information is finalized and becomes effective, FEMA provides community officials and residents an opportunity to appeal the proposed flood hazard information presented on the preliminary FIRM panels and FIS report. The appeal procedure is outlined below.

The 90-day appeal period began on the date of the second notification published in the local newspapers. It is important to note that only appeals supported by scientific or technical data will be considered. The appeal data must be submitted to FEMA during the 90-day appeal period, which cannot be extended. FEMA will also consider comments and inquiries regarding information other than the proposed flood hazard determinations (e.g., incorrect street names, typographical errors, or omissions) and will incorporate any appropriate changes before the revised FIRM and FIS report become effective.

FEMA asks that communities review and consolidate any appeal data they receive and issue a written opinion stating whether the evidence provided is sufficient to justify an official appeal. Whether or not a community decides to appeal, it must send copies of individual appeals and any supporting data to FEMA for consideration.

FEMA will resolve all appeals in consultation with local officials, through an administrative hearing or by submitting the conflicting data to an independent scientific body or appropriate Federal agency for guidance. After other alternatives have been explored, communities may also request a review by a Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP). SRPs are independent panels of experts in hydrology, hydraulics, and other pertinent sciences, which are established to review conflicting scientific and technical data and provide recommendations for resolution. An SRP is an option after FEMA and community officials have been engaged in a collaborative consultation process for at least 60 days without a mutually acceptable resolution of an appeal. FEMA will provide the reports and other information used in making the final determination, for public inspection.

If substantive changes to the preliminary FIRM and FIS report are required after the appeal period, FEMA will send each affected community a revised preliminary copy of the FIRM and FIS report to review. After any appeals and comments regarding those products are resolved, FEMA will send each community an LFD, which finalizes the flood hazard information presented on the FIRM and FIS report and establishes an effective date for the mapping products.

Information on "Revised Preliminary" Actions

For the studies identified as "Revised Preliminary" in the "Action Taken" column, FEMA has provided all affected communities with revised preliminary copies of the FIRM panels and FIS report and is preparing to initiate a statutory 90-day appeal period, if required.

The revised preliminary FIRM and FIS report include proposed flood hazard information for areas in the counties listed. This information may include the addition or modification of Special Flood Hazard

Areas–the areas subject to inundation by the base flood, Base Flood Elevations or depths, flood zone designations, or regulatory floodways.

FEMA has posted digital copies of the revised preliminary FIRM and FIS report materials on the FEMA MSC website (*http://www.fema.gov/preliminaryfloodhazarddata*) for public access.

After all comments have been addressed, FEMA will initiate the final preparation of the FIRM and FIS report, which will become effective approximately six months later. Before that date, each community will be reminded of the requirements to adopt new floodplain ordinances or modify existing ordinances, as necessary, to reflect any changes in the FIRM or FIS report. FEMA will provide communities with final copies of the FIRM panels and FIS report before they become effective, and final FIRM and FIS reports will officially be archived on the MSC website at https://msc.fema.gov.

Information on "LFD Issued" Actions

For the studies identified as "LFD Issued" in the "Action Taken" column, FEMA has already provided the communities affected by the updated flood mapping with preliminary copies of the revised FIS report and FIRM. Proposed flood hazard changes were published in local newspapers and in the *Federal Register*. A statutory 90-day appeal period was held, and FEMA resolved any appeals or comments received during that period. Accordingly, the flood hazard designations are now considered final. In compliance with the Code of Federal Regulations (44 CFR 67.11), FEMA has sent a notice of the final flood hazard information to the Chief Executive Officer of all affected communities, all individual appellants, and the State Coordinating Agency, and published this information in the *Federal Register*. FEMA will provide each affected community with final copies of the updated FIS report and FIRM panels before they become effective in approximately six months. Final FIRM and FIS reports will officially be archived on the MSC website at https://msc.fema.gov.

Information on "Maps Effective" Actions

For the studies identified as "Maps Effective" in the "Action Taken" column, the updated FIRM and FIS report issued by FEMA have become effective. Effective FIRMs are used by communities to administer floodplain management regulations and mitigate flood damage. Local citizens use them to determine the flood zone for their property or structure. Lending institutions use them to determine whether flood insurance is required. Once the FIRM becomes effective, insurance rates may be affected for property owners within the communities.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Flood mapping information and resources that your staff and constituents may find helpful are available on the FEMA website at *www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-flood-hazard-mapping*. In addition, the FEMA Map Information Exchange (FMIX) is available to answer questions by telephone, toll

free, at 1-877-336-2627 or by email at *FEMAMapSpecialist@riskmapcds.com*. A list of additional resources is provided in Appendix C.

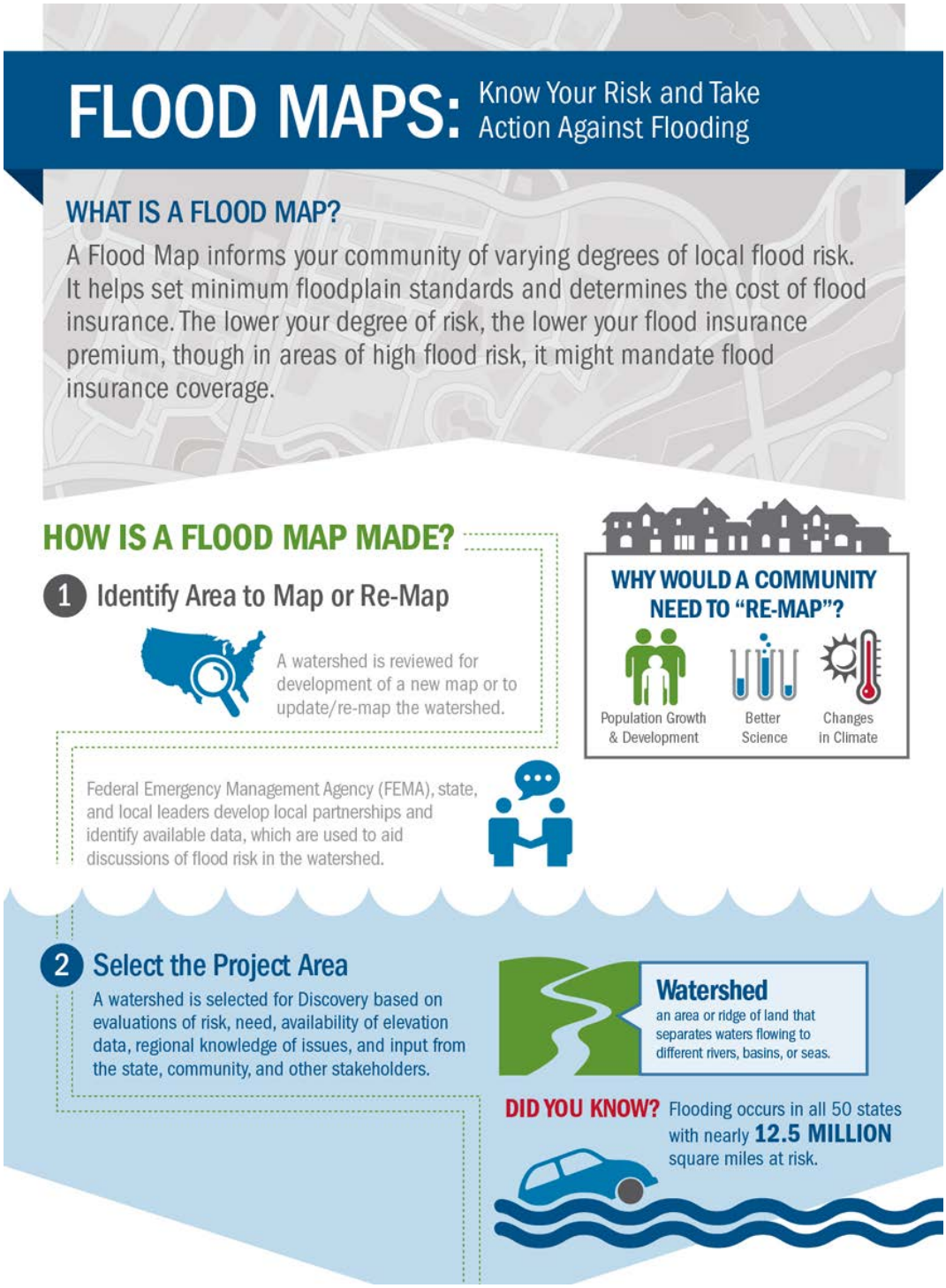
If you have any questions or concerns regarding the information in this document, please have a member of your staff contact the appropriate FEMA Regional External Affairs Specialist listed below.

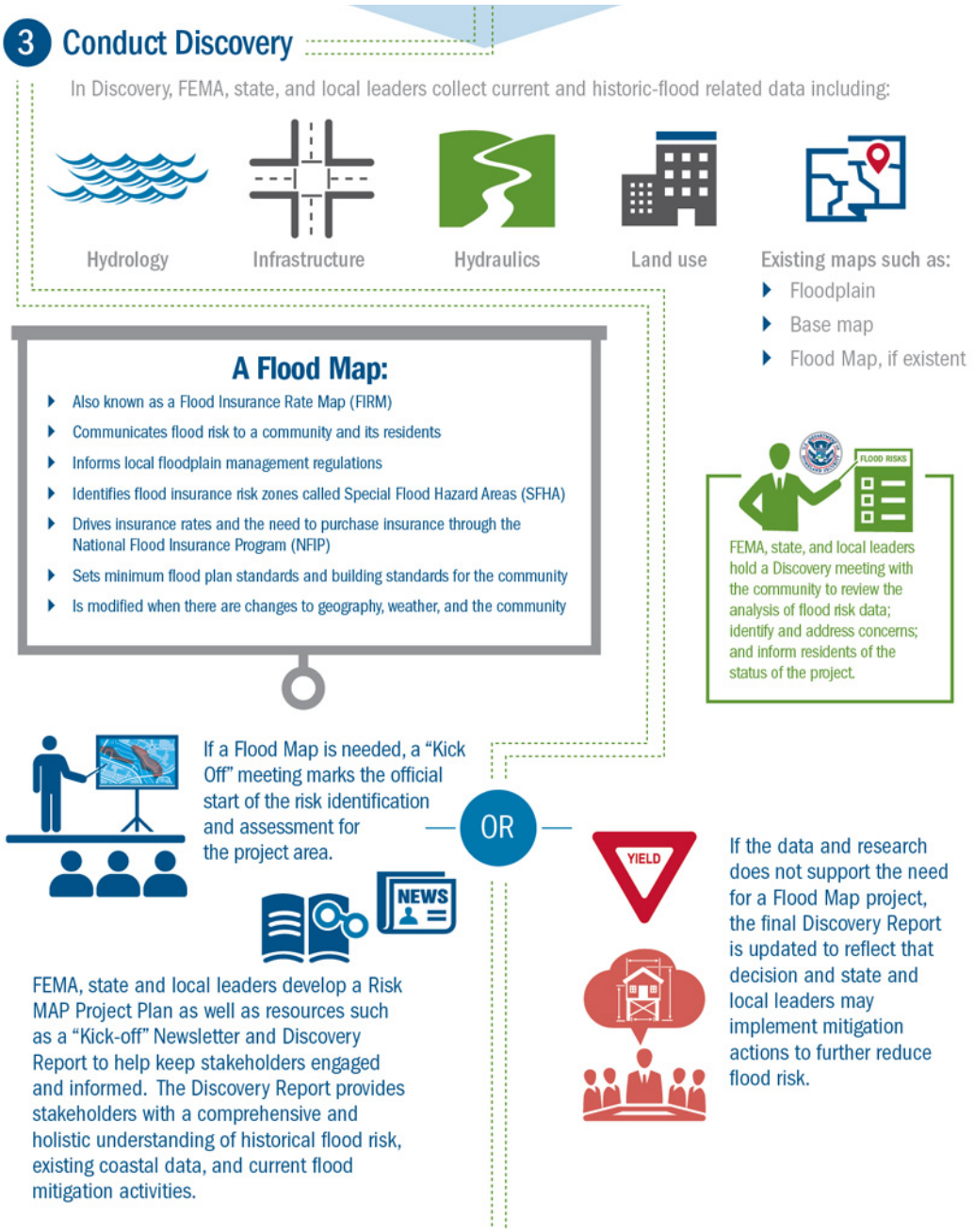
FEMA Regional External Affairs Specialist Contact List

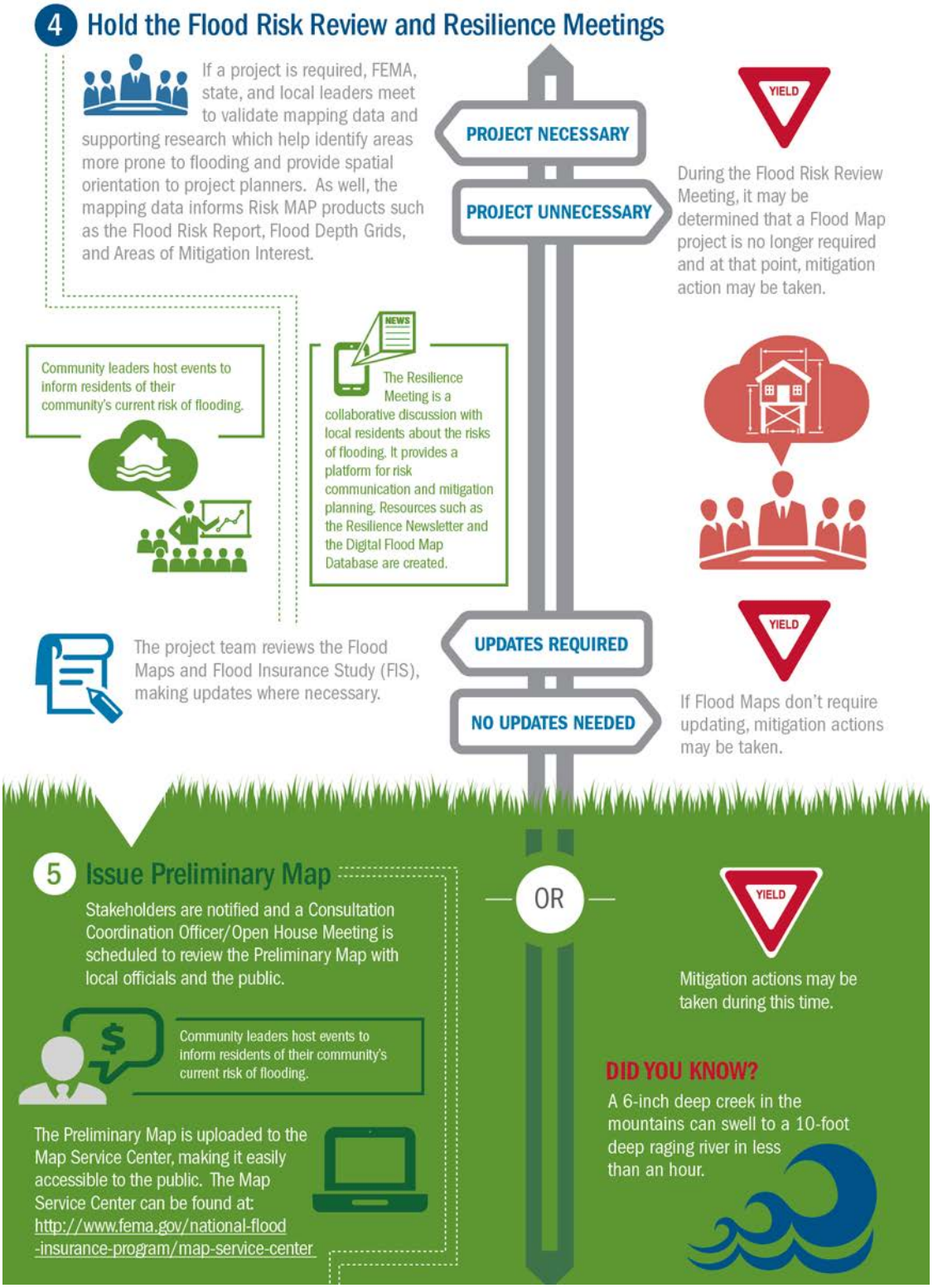
FEMA Region	Name	Telephone Number	Email Address
I	Dennis Pinkham	617-956-7547	*Dennis.Pinkham@fema.dhs.gov*
II	Alison Kohler	212-680-8642	*Alison.Kohler@fema.dhs.gov*
III	David Thomason	215-931-5706	*David.Thomason@fema.dhs.gov*
IV	Mary Hudak	770-220-5226	*Mary.Hudak@fema.dhs.gov*
V	Mark Peterson	312-408-4469	*Mark.Peterson2@fema.dhs.gov*
VI	Barbara Shipp	940-898-5377	*Barbara.Shipp@fema.dhs.gov*
VII	Michael Cappannari	816-283-7080	*Michael.Cappannari@fema.dhs.gov*
VIII	Cynthia Hunter	303-235-4639	*Cynthia.Hunter@fema.dhs.gov*
IX	Olivia Humilde	510-627-7054	*Olivia.Humilde@fema.dhs.gov*
X	Ryan Ike	425-487-4767	*Ryan.Ike@fema.dhs.gov*

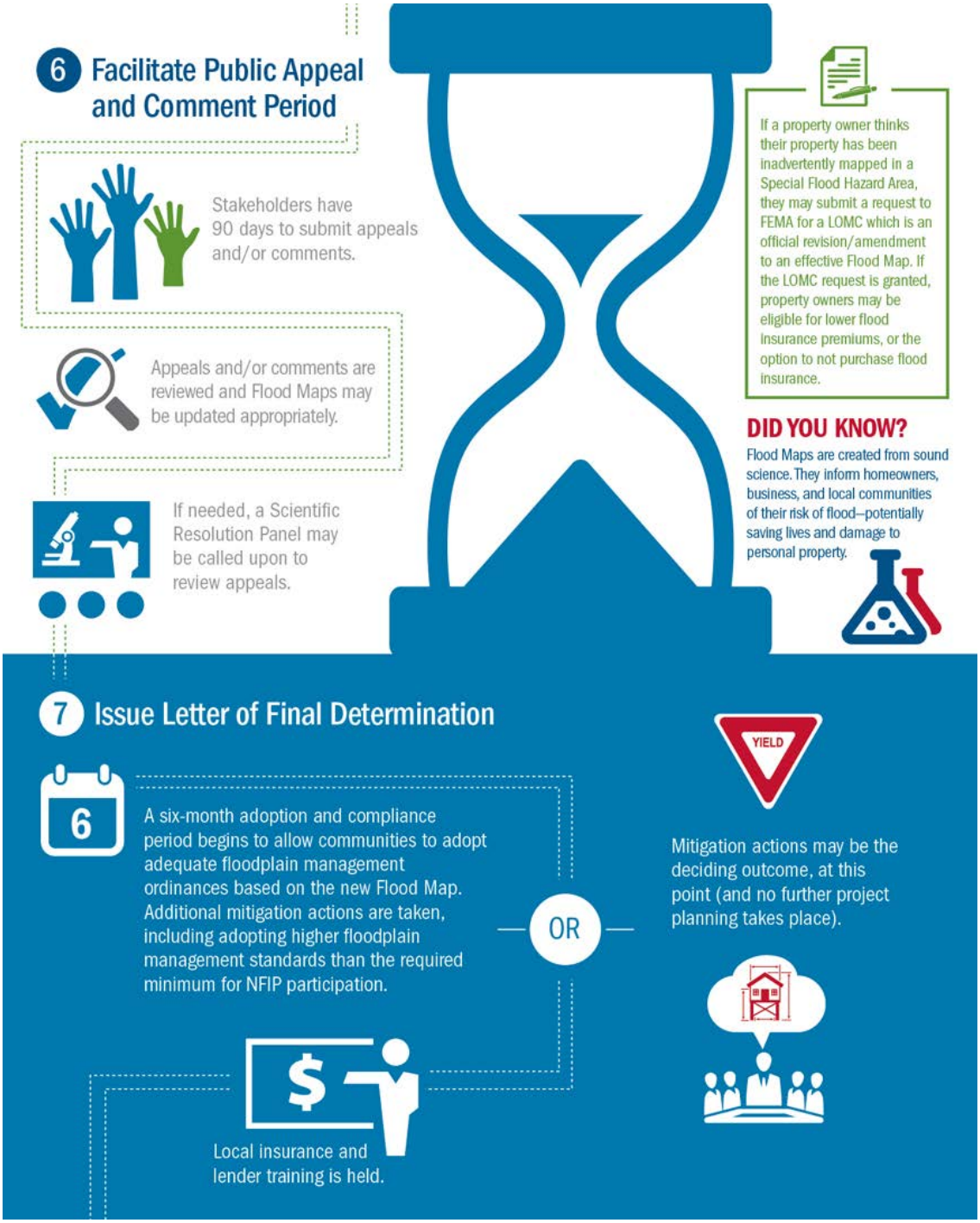
APPENDIX A: FLOOD MAPS

Flood hazard mapping is an important part of the NFIP, as it is the basis for NFIP regulations and flood insurance requirements. The information graphics in this appendix detail the process for flood map creation and updates.




3 Conduct Discovery
In Discovery, FEMA, state, and local leaders collect current and historic-flood related data including:
Hydrology
Infrastructure
Hydraulics
Land use
Existing maps such as:
Floodplain
Base map
Flood Map, if existent
A Flood Map:
Also known as a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
Communicates flood risk to a community and its residents
Informs local floodplain management regulations
Identifies flood insurance risk zones called Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHA)
Drives insurance rates and the need to purchase insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
Sets minimum flood plan standards and building standards for the community
Is modified when there are changes to geography, weather, and the community
FLOOD RISKS
FEMA, state, and local leaders hold a Discovery meeting with the community to review the analysis of flood risk data; identify and address concerns; and inform residents of the status of the project.
If a Flood Map is needed, a "Kick Off" meeting marks the official start of the risk identification and assessment for the project area.
OR
NEWS
FEMA, state and local leaders develop a Risk MAP Project Plan as well as resources such as a "Kick-off" Newsletter and Discovery Report to help keep stakeholders engaged and informed. The Discovery Report provides stakeholders with a comprehensive and holistic understanding of historical flood risk, existing coastal data, and current flood mitigation activities.
YIELD
If the data and research does not support the need for a Flood Map project, the final Discovery Report is updated to reflect that decision and state and local leaders may implement mitigation actions to further reduce flood risk.


4 Hold the Flood Risk Review and Resilience Meetings
If a project is required, FEMA, state, and local leaders meet to validate mapping data and supporting research which help identify areas more prone to flooding and provide spatial orientation to project planners. As well, the mapping data informs Risk MAP products such as the Flood Risk Report, Flood Depth Grids, and Areas of Mitigation Interest.
PROJECT NECESSARY
PROJECT UNNECESSARY
YIELD
During the Flood Risk Review Meeting, it may be determined that a Flood Map project is no longer required and at that point, mitigation action may be taken.
Community leaders host events to inform residents of their community's current risk of flooding.
NEWS
The Resilience Meeting is a collaborative discussion with local residents about the risks of flooding. It provides a platform for risk communication and mitigation planning. Resources such as the Resilience Newsletter and the Digital Flood Map Database are created.
The project team reviews the Flood Maps and Flood Insurance Study (FIS), making updates where necessary.
UPDATES REQUIRED
NO UPDATES NEEDED
YIELD
If Flood Maps don't require updating, mitigation actions may be taken.
5 Issue Preliminary Map
Stakeholders are notified and a Consultation Coordination Officer/Open House Meeting is scheduled to review the Preliminary Map with local officials and the public.
Community leaders host events to inform residents of their community's current risk of flooding.
The Preliminary Map is uploaded to the Map Service Center, making it easily accessible to the public. The Map Service Center can be found at: http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program/map-service-center
OR
YIELD
Mitigation actions may be taken during this time.
DID YOU KNOW?
A 6-inch deep creek in the mountains can swell to a 10-foot deep raging river in less than an hour.


6 Facilitate Public Appeal and Comment Period
Stakeholders have 90 days to submit appeals and/or comments.
Appeals and/or comments are reviewed and Flood Maps may be updated appropriately.
If needed, a Scientific Resolution Panel may be called upon to review appeals.
If a property owner thinks their property has been inadvertently mapped in a Special Flood Hazard Area, they may submit a request to FEMA for a LOMC which is an official revision/amendment to an effective Flood Map. If the LOMC request is granted, property owners may be eligible for lower flood insurance premiums, or the option to not purchase flood insurance.
DID YOU KNOW?
Flood Maps are created from sound science. They inform homeowners, business, and local communities of their risk of flood–potentially saving lives and damage to personal property.
7 Issue Letter of Final Determination
6
A six-month adoption and compliance period begins to allow communities to adopt adequate floodplain management ordinances based on the new Flood Map. Additional mitigation actions are taken, including adopting higher floodplain management standards than the required minimum for NFIP participation.
OR
YIELD
Mitigation actions may be the deciding outcome, at this point (and no further project planning takes place).
Local insurance and lender training is held.

8 Issue Flood Map

Community leaders monitor and track local developments. Letters of Map Revision (LOMRs) are required within 6 months of project completion for projects that change flood hazards in a specific area.

DID YOU KNOW?

People outside of high-risk areas file over **20%** of National Flood Insurance Program claims and receive one-third of disaster assistance for flooding.

9 Improve Resiliency of Watershed

FEMA and state leaders track and log potential future changes to Flood Maps in accordance to the Coordinated Needs Management Strategy (CNMS), which manages and standardizes mapping needs and provides a more comprehensive and efficient approach.

Final Flood Maps are posted to the online Map Service Center, making it easily accessible to the public. The Map Service Center can be found at: http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program/map-service-center

Community implements actions to further reduce the risk of flooding and continues participation in the NFIP.

RiskMAP
Increasing Resilience Together

version: 122313

FEMA

APPENDIX B: ACRONYMS

Table 1: Acronyms and Definitions List

Acronym	Term	Definitions
Biggert-Waters	Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012	In July 2012, the U.S. Congress passed the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012, which calls on the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other agencies to make a number of changes to the way the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is run. For more information, please visit *http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-reform-act-2012*
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map	A Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) is an official product on which FEMA has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk zones applicable to the community. For more information, please visit *http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-rate-map-firm*
FIS	Flood Insurance Study	A Flood Insurance Survey (FIS) is a compilation and presentation of flood risk data for specific watercourses, lakes, and coastal flood hazard areas within a community. For more information, please visit *http://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management/flood-insurance-study*
FMIX	FEMA Map Information Exchange	The FEMA Map Information eXchange (FMIX) was created in March 2010 to provide a one-stop shop for a variety of information, products, services, and tools that support the NFIP. For more information, please visit *http://www.floodmaps.fema.gov/fhm/fmx_main.html*
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program	The NFIP identifies areas of flood risk through analysis and mapping, encourages floodplain management practices through community participation, and offers flood insurance to homeowners, renters, and business owners in participating communities. For more information, please visit *http://www.floodsmart.gov*

Acronym	Term	Definitions
LFD	Letter of Final Determination	FEMA sends a Letter of Final Determination (LFD) to the Chief Executive Officer of a community as notification that a new or updated FIRM will become effective in six months. For more information, please visit *http://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-flood-hazard-mapping/letter-final-determination*
MSC	Map Service Center	FEMA's Map Service Center (MSC) is the official government distribution center for digital and paper flood hazard mapping products created by FEMA in support of the NFIP. For more information, please visit *www.msc.fema.gov*
Risk MAP	Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning	The vision for the *Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning* (Risk MAP) program is to deliver quality data that increases public awareness and leads to action that reduces risk to life and property. Risk MAP builds on flood hazard data and maps produced during the Flood Map Modernization program. For more information, please visit *http://www.fema.gov/risk-mapping-assessment-planning*
SRP	Scientific Resolution Panel	The Scientific Resolution Panel (SRP) process reinforces FEMA's commitment to work with communities to ensure that the flood hazard data depicted on FIRMs is built collaboratively, using the best science available. For more information, please visit *http://www.fema.gov/pdf/media/factsheets/2011/srp_fs.pdf*

APPENDIX C: RESOURCES

The following additional resources provide a better understanding of key elements of this report.

Implementation of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act	
Website	*http://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance-reform-act-2012*

National Flood Insurance Program	
Website	*http://www.floodsmart.gov/floodsmart/*
Phone	1-888-379-9531 (toll free)
E-mail	floodsmart@fema.dhs.gov
Social Media	Twitter at *@NFIPtraining*

Risk MAP Program	
Website	*http://www.fema.gov/risk-mapping-assessment-planning*
Phone	FEMA Map Information Exchange (FMIX) 1-877-336-2627 (toll free)
E-mail	FEMAMapSpecialist@riskmapcds.com