



Flood Disaster Protection Act

Background and Summary

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is administered primarily under two statutes: the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (1968 Act) and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (FDPA).¹ The 1968 Act made Federally subsidized flood insurance available to owners of improved real estate or mobile homes located in special flood hazard areas (SFHA) if their community participates in the NFIP. The NFIP is administered by a department of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Federal Insurance Administration (FIA). The FDPA requires federal financial regulatory agencies to adopt regulations prohibiting their regulated lending institutions from making, increasing, extending or renewing a loan secured by improved real estate or a mobile home located or to be located in a SFHA in a community participating in the NFIP unless the property securing the loan is covered by flood insurance.

LINKS

-  [Program](#)
-  [Appendix A](#)

Title V of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994² which is called the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (Reform Act), comprehensively revised the Federal flood insurance statutes. The purpose of the Reform Act is to increase compliance with flood insurance requirements and participation in the NFIP in order to provide additional income to the National Flood Insurance Fund and to decrease the financial burden of flooding on the Federal government, taxpayers, and flood victims.³ The Reform Act required the federal financial regulatory agencies⁴ to revise their current flood insurance regulations and brought the Farm Credit Administration (FCA) under coverage of the Act. These agencies issued a joint final rule (final rule) on August 29, 1996, (61 FR 45684). On July 23, 1997, the FFIEC issued the Interagency Questions and Answers regarding Flood Insurance which are located in [Appendix A](#) of this section.



Approved – FFIEC

¹ These statutes are codified at 42 USC 4001-4129. FEMA administers the NFIP; its regulations implementing the NFIP appear at 44 CFR parts 59-77.

² Pub. L. 103-325, tit. V, 108 Stat. 2160, 2255-87 (September 23, 1994).

³ H.R. Conf. Rep. No. 652, 103d Cong., 2d Sess. 195 (1994) (Conference Report).

⁴ The agencies are the OCC, FDIC, OTS, NCUA and Federal Reserve.

The Reform Act also applied flood insurance requirements directly to the loans purchased by the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) and to agencies that provide government insurance or guarantees such as the Small Business Administration, Federal Housing Administration and the Veteran's Administration.

Objectives of the FDPA:

- Provide flood insurance to owners of improved real estate located in SFHAs of communities participating in the NFIP.
- Require communities to enact measures designed to reduce or avoid future flood losses as a condition for making federally subsidized flood insurance available.
- Require federal financial regulatory agencies to adopt regulations prohibiting their regulated lending institutions from making, increasing, extending or renewing a loan secured by improved real estate or a mobile home located or to be located in an SFHA of a community participating in the NFIP, unless the property securing the loan is covered by flood insurance.
- Require federal agencies, such as the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Small Business Administration (SBA) and the Department of Veteran's Affairs (VA) not to subsidize, insure or guarantee any loan if the property securing the loan is in an SFHA of a community not participating in the NFIP.

Responsibilities of FIA:

- Identifying communities with SFHAs.
- Issuing flood boundary and flood rate maps for flood-prone areas.
- Making flood insurance available through the NFIP "Write Your Own" Program (WYO) which enables the public to purchase NFIP coverage from private companies that have entered into agreements with FIA.
- Assisting communities in adopting flood plain management requirements.
- Administering the insurance program. Licensed property and casualty insurance agents and brokers provide the primary connection between the NFIP and the insured party. Licensed agents sell flood insurance, complete the insured party's application form, report claims and follow-up with the insured for renewals of the policies.

National Flood Insurance Program

The NFIP has two distinct phases, the Emergency Program and the Regular Program.

- The Emergency Program is for communities that first enter the NFIP. It is an interim program that provides lower levels of flood insurance on eligible structures at subsidized rates. FEMA issues flood hazard boundary maps with this program to determine whether properties are located in a flood plain area. A community that is in the Emergency Program will be admitted to the Regular Program upon completion of specific requirements.
- A community enters the Regular Program once a detailed study has been completed and a flood insurance rate map for the area has been issued by FEMA. The maps delineate communities by degrees of probable flood hazard and include more specific area identification than do the flood hazard boundary maps. They also indicate base flood elevations depicting depth or elevation of flooding. The Regular Program provides full insurance coverage for eligible structures and it requires additional flood-plain management responsibilities for the community.

Eligible Structures for Flood Insurance

The NFIP covers improved real property or mobile homes located or to be located in an area identified by FEMA as having special flood hazards. Generally each insurable structure requires a separate insurance policy, although FEMA does provide special consideration for some nonresidential buildings. The following types of structures are eligible for coverage:

- Residential, industrial, commercial and agricultural buildings that are walled and roofed structures that are principally above ground.
- Buildings under construction where a development loan is made to construct insurable improvements on the land. Insurance can be purchased to keep pace with the new construction.
- Mobile homes that are affixed to a permanent site, including mobile homes that are part of a dealer's inventory and affixed to permanent foundations.
- Condominiums.
- Co-operative buildings.
- Flood insurance coverage is also available for personal property and other insurable contents contained in real property or mobile homes located in SFHAs. The property must be insured in order for the contents to be eligible.

Structures not eligible for flood insurance under the NFIP

- Unimproved land, bridges, dams and roads.
- Mobile homes not affixed to a permanent site.

- Travel trailers and campers.
- Converted buses or vans.
- Buildings entirely in, on, or over water into which boats are floated.
- Buildings newly constructed or substantially improved on or after October 1, 1983, in an area designated as an undeveloped coastal barrier with the Coastal Barrier Resource System established by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Public Law 97-348).

FLOOD INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR LENDING INSTITUTIONS

Basic Requirement

Flood insurance is required for the term of the loan on buildings or mobile homes when all three of the following factors are present:

- The institution makes, increases, extends or renews any loan(s) (commercial or consumer) secured by improved real estate or a mobile home that is affixed to a permanent foundation (“security property”)
- The property securing the loan is located or will be located in an SFHA as identified by FEMA; and
- The community participates in the NFIP.

In the case of mobile homes, the criteria for coverage turns on whether the mobile home is affixed to a permanent foundation. An institution does not have to obtain a security interest in the underlying real estate in order for the loan to be covered by the final rule.

Institutions are not prohibited from making, increasing, extending or renewing a conventional loan if the community in which the security property is located has been mapped by FEMA but does not participate in the NFIP. However, federal flood insurance is not available in these communities. In addition, it should be noted that government guaranteed or insured loans (secured or unsecured) cannot be made if the community has been mapped by FEMA and does not participate in the NFIP. Flood insurance requirements apply to loans where a security interest in improved real property is only taken “out of an abundance of caution.” Section 102(b)(1) of the FDPA, as amended by the Reform Act,⁵ provides that a regulated lending institution may not make, increase, extend or renew any loan secured by improved real property that is located in a special flood hazard area unless the improved real property is covered by the minimum amount of flood insurance required by statute.

⁵ See 42 USC 4012a(b)(1).

Special Situation – Table Funded Loans

In the typical table funding situation, the party providing the funding reviews and approves the credit standing of the borrower and issues a commitment to the broker or dealer to purchase the loan at the time the loan is originated. Frequently, all loan documentation and other statutorily mandated notices are supplied by the party providing the funding, rather than the broker or dealer. The funding party provides the original funding “at the table” when the broker or dealer and the borrower close the loan. Concurrent with the loan closing, the funding party acquires the loan from the broker or dealer. While the transaction is, in substance, a loan made by the funding party, it is structured as the purchase of a loan.

The final rule reflects the position that, for flood hazard determination purposes, the substance of the table funded transaction should control and that the typical table funded transaction should be considered a loan made, rather than purchased, by the entity that actually supplies the funds. Regulated institutions that provide table funding to close loans originated by a mortgage broker or mobile home dealer will be considered to be “making” a loan for purposes of the flood insurance requirements.

Treating table funded loans as loans made by the funding entity need not result in duplication of flood hazard determinations and borrower notices. The funding entity may delegate to the broker or dealer originating the transaction the responsibility for fulfilling the flood insurance requirements or may otherwise divide the responsibilities with the broker or dealer, as is currently done with respect to the requirements under the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (RESPA).

Exemptions to the Purchase Requirement

The flood insurance purchase requirement does not apply to the following two loan situations:

- Loans on state-owned property covered under an adequate policy of self-insurance satisfactory to the Director of FEMA. The Director will periodically publish a list of state property falling within this exemption.
- Loans with an original principal balance of \$5,000 or less, and having an original repayment term of one year or less.

Amount of Flood Insurance Required

The amount of flood insurance required must be at least equal to the outstanding principal balance of the loan, or the maximum amount available under the NFIP, whichever is less. Flood insurance coverage does not include the value of the land; rather, it only covers the amount of the insurable structure(s). Institutions may deduct the appraised value of the land from the total amount of the secured property to determine an estimated amount for insurance coverage. The amount of insurance coverage should not be less than the value of the improved structure(s).

Since March 1, 1995, the limits of coverage for flood policies are:

- \$250,000 for residential property structures and \$100,000 for personal contents
- \$500,000 for non-residential structures and \$500,000 for contents.

Waiting Period

Effective March 1, 1995, the Reform Act increased the waiting period for flood insurance coverage from five days to thirty days. FEMA through Policy Issuance 8-95, dated December 5, 1995, stated that increases in coverage amounts would be subject to the increased waiting period except in the following circumstances:

- When there is an existing policy and an additional amount of insurance is required in connection with the making, increasing, extension, or renewal of a loan, such as a second mortgage, home equity, or refinancing,
- When an additional amount of insurance is required as a result of a map revision
- When an additional amount of insurance is being obtained in connection with the renewal of an existing policy, and
- When flood insurance is required as a result of a lender determining that a loan which does not have flood insurance coverage should be protected by insurance (forced placement).

Special Situations – Second Mortgages/Home Equity Loans

Both second mortgages and home equity loans are transactions that come within the purchase provisions of the FDPA. Since only one flood insurance policy can be issued for a building, an institution should not request that a new flood insurance policy if one already exists. Instead, the institution should have the borrower contact the insurance agent:

- To inform the agent of the intention to obtain a loan involving a subordinate lien
- To obtain verification of the existence of a flood insurance policy, and
- To check whether the amount of insurance covers all loan amounts.

After obtaining this information, the insurance agent should increase the amount of coverage if necessary and issue an endorsement that will reflect the institution as a lien holder.

For loans with approved lines of credit to be used in the future, it may be difficult to calculate the amount of insurance for the loan since the borrower will be drawing down differing amounts on the line at different times. In those instances where there is no policy on the collateral the borrower must, at a minimum, obtain a policy as a requirement for drawing on the line. As a matter of administrative

convenience to ensure compliance with the requirements, an institution may take the following alternative approaches:

- Review its records periodically so that as draws are made against the line or repayments made to the account, the appropriate amount of insurance coverage can be maintained; or
- Upon origination, require the purchase of flood insurance for the total amount of the loan or the maximum amount of flood insurance coverage available, whichever is less.

Special Situations – Condominium Policies

Effective October 1, 1994, FEMA issued a new condominium master policy called a Residential Condominium Building Association Policy (RCBAP). If the amount of the policy is 80% or more of the replacement value of the building, no co-insurance deductible is required by the policy. An institution can rely on a RCBAP as the required amount of flood insurance to support the loan if the policy meets the 80% requirement.

The amount of possible coverage available to a condominium association is \$250,000 per unit multiplied by the total number of units. For instance, the maximum amount of coverage on a 50 unit condominium building would be \$12,500,000 (\$250,000 x 50). If the replacement value of the building was \$10,000,000, the condominium association could purchase a policy of \$8,000,000 (or more) and not be required to have a co-insurance payment in the event of a flood. This amount of insurance would meet the requirements of the final rule for any individual unit insurance requirement in the condominium.

Other Special Situations

- **Multiple Structures.** Multiple structures that secure a loan located in an SFHA generally must each be covered by flood insurance, even though the value of one structure may be sufficient to cover the loan amount. FEMA does permit borrowers to insure nonresidential buildings using one policy with a schedule separately listing each building. Loans secured by agricultural properties and improvements may be particularly assisted through this practice.
- **Other Real Estate Owned.** An institution with other real estate owned (OREO) in flood hazard areas should, as a prudent practice, purchase flood insurance policies on its OREO property, although it is not required to do so by the regulation.

Escrow Requirements

An institution must require the escrow of flood insurance premiums for loans secured by “residential improved real estate” if it requires the escrow of other funds to cover other charges associated with the loan, such as taxes, premiums for hazard or fire insurance, or any other fees. Depending on the type of loan, the escrow account for flood insurance premiums may be subject to section 10 of RESPA, 12

U.S.C. 2609,⁶ which generally limits the amount that may be maintained in escrow accounts for consumer mortgage loans, and requires notices containing escrow account statements for those accounts. RESPA escrow requirements apply to “federally related mortgage loans,” a category of loans that is narrower in scope than the Reform Act’s “residential improved real estate.” Therefore, escrow accounts established for federally related mortgage loans must comply with the requirements of section 10 of RESPA. However, an escrow account for “residential improved real estate” that is not also a “federally related mortgage loan” need not comply with section 10 of RESPA, even though the escrow requirements of the Reform Act apply.

The escrow provisions are designed to improve compliance with flood insurance requirements by ensuring that homeowners located in special flood hazard areas obtain and maintain flood insurance for the life of the loan. However, the Reform Act itself does not restrict the flood insurance escrow requirement to consumer mortgage loans. The determinative factor in the coverage of the escrow requirement is not the purpose of the loan, but the purpose of the building—whether it is used primarily for residential purposes or for other purposes. Because the Reform Act defines “residential improved real estate” as “improved real estate for which the improvement is a residential building,” the escrow provisions cover, for example, multi-family properties containing five or more residential units.

Special situation involving condominium units

In the case of a condominium unit where the association has purchased an RCBAP that meets the 80% requirement of FEMA, the payments made by the borrower to the condominium association for the policy will constitute compliance with the requirements of the final rule for the escrow provisions.

Types of escrow accounts covered

The escrow requirement does not apply if the institution does not require other escrows to be maintained. An escrow arrangement is generally considered voluntary if the policies of the institution do not require the establishment of an escrow account in connection with the particular type of loan, even if permitted by the loan documents. In determining whether an escrow account arrangement is voluntary, it is appropriate to look to the loan policies and practices of the institution and the contractual agreement underlying the loan. If the loan documentation permits the institution to require an escrow account, and its loan policies normally would require an escrow account for a loan with particular characteristics, an escrow account in connection with such a loan generally would not be considered to be voluntary.

In the preamble to their final rule, the agencies noted that HUD takes the position that voluntary payments for credit life insurance do not constitute escrows for purposes of RESPA.⁷ Therefore, the

⁶ The regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) implementing section 10 appear at 24 CFR 3500.17 (1995); see also 60 FR 8812 (Feb. 15, 1995), 60 FR 24734 (May 9, 1995), 61 FR 13232 (Mar. 26, 1996) and 61 FR 29238 (June 7, 1996) (revising § 3500.17).

⁷ See 60 FR 24733 (May 9, 1995) (revising 24 CFR 3500.17).

agencies have also determined that payments for credit life insurance and similar types of contracts should not trigger the escrow of flood insurance premiums.

Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form

Note: FEMA has revised the Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form effective April 20, 1999. The updated form and instructions can be obtained by contacting FEMA at the address below or from FEMA's website at

<http://www.fema.gov/library/fform.html>.

When an institution makes, increases, extends, or renews any loan secured by improved real estate or by a mobile home, it must use the standard flood hazard determination form (SFHDF) developed by FEMA^s to determine whether the building or mobile home offered as security property is or will be located in an SFHA in which flood insurance is available under the Act.

An institution can use a printed, computerized or electronic form. It must retain a copy of the completed form, in either hard copy or electronic format, for the period of time it owns the loan. FEMA has stated that if an electronic format is used, the format and exact layout of the SFHDF is not required, but the fields and elements listed on the form are required. Any electronic format used by an institution must contain all mandatory fields indicated on the SFHDF.

Decisions as to the applicability of flood insurance may not be based on an institution's unilateral determination of elevations at which floods may occur. Official elevation determinations and, therefore, map revisions or amendments (LOMAs or LOMRs) may only be performed by FEMA.

Flood maps and Standard Flood Hazard Determination forms may be obtained from FEMA by writing to:

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Flood Map Distribution Center
6930 (A-F) San Tomas Road
Baltimore, MD 21227-6227

or calling:

1-800-358-9616 or 1-800-611-6125

Community status information is no longer published in the Federal Register. To obtain information on a community's participation status, telephone a FEMA representative at 1-800-358-9616 to request a community status book. Information on community status is also available on the World Wide Web at <http://www.fema.gov/fema/finifp.html>.

Reliance on prior determination

The Reform Act permits an institution to rely on a prior determination, whether or not the security property is located in an SFHA, and it is exempt from liability for errors in the previous determination if:

- The previous determination is not more than seven years old, and
- The basis for it was recorded on the SFHDF mandated by the Reform Act.

There are, however, two circumstances in which an institution may not rely on a previous determination:

- If FEMA's map revisions or updates show that the security property is now located in an SFHA, or
- If the lender contacts FEMA and discovers that map revisions or updates affecting the security property have been made after the date of the previous determination.

The Reform Act also states that an institution cannot rely on a previous determination set forth on an SFHDF when it makes a loan; only when it increases, extends, renews or purchases a loan. However, the preamble to the final rule indicates that the agencies will treat subsequent transactions by the same institution with respect to the same property, such as assumptions, refinancings and second lien loans, as renewals. A new determination would, therefore, not be required in those limited circumstances, assuming the other requirements are met.

Forced Placement Requirements

The Reform Act does not require an institution to monitor for map changes, and the final rule does not require that determinations be made at any time other than when a loan is made, increased, extended, or renewed. If, however, at any time during the life of the loan the institution or its servicer determines that required flood insurance is deficient, the final rule requires initiation of forced placement procedures.

The Reform Act imposed the requirement on an institution or a servicer acting on its behalf to purchase or “force place” flood insurance for the borrower if the institution or the servicer determines that coverage is lacking. The final rule, therefore, provides that an institution, or servicer acting on its behalf, upon discovering that security property is not covered by an adequate amount of flood insurance, must, after providing notice and an opportunity for the borrower to obtain the necessary amount of flood insurance, purchase flood insurance in the appropriate amount on the borrower's behalf.

An institution or its servicer continues to be responsible for ensuring that where flood insurance was required at origination, the borrower renews the flood insurance policy and continues to renew it for as

long as flood insurance is required for the security property. If a borrower allows a policy to lapse when insurance is required the institution or its servicer is required to commence force placement procedures.⁸

Forced placement should not be necessary at the time an institution makes, increases, extends or renews a loan, when it is obligated to require that flood insurance be in place prior to closing. Rather, forced placement authority is designed to be used if, over the term of the loan, the institution or its servicer determines that flood insurance coverage on the security property is deficient; that is, whenever the amount of coverage in place is not equal to the lesser of the outstanding principal balance of the loan or the maximum stipulated by statute for the particular category of structure securing the loan. The amount that must be force placed is equal to the difference between the present amount of coverage and the lesser of the outstanding principal balance or the maximum coverage limit.

There is no required specific form of notice to borrowers for use in connection with the forced placement procedures. An institution or its servicer may choose to send the notice directly or may use the insurance company that issues the forced placement policy to send the notice. FEMA has developed the Mortgage Portfolio Protection Program (MPPP) to assist lenders in connection with forced placement procedures. For information concerning the contents of the notification letters used under the MPPP, lenders and others should consult FEMA's MPPP Notice.⁹

Determination Fees

An institution or its servicer may charge a reasonable fee to the borrower for the costs of making a flood hazard determination under the following circumstances:

- The borrower initiates a transaction (making, increasing, extending or renewing a loan) that triggers a flood hazard determination;
- There is a revision or updating of floodplain areas or risk zones by FEMA;
- The determination is due to FEMA's publication of a notice that affects the area in which the loan is located; or
- The determination results in the purchase of flood insurance under the forced placement provision.

The preamble to the final rule indicates that the authority to charge a borrower a reasonable fee for a flood hazard determination extends to a fee for life-of-loan monitoring by either the institution, its servicer, or by a third party, such as a flood hazard determination company.

⁸ The insurance carrier should notify the institution or its servicer, along with the borrower, when the insurance contract is due for renewal. The insurance carrier also notifies these parties if it has not received the policy renewal.

⁹ Notice by FEMA, 60 FR 44881 (August 29, 1995).

Truth in Lending Act Issues

The Official Staff Commentary to Regulation Z states that a fee for services that will be performed periodically during the loan term is a finance charge, regardless of whether the fee is imposed at closing, or when the service is performed. This would include the fee for life-of-loan coverage. The fee for the determinations of whether a security property is in a SFHA is excluded from the finance charge. The Commentary further indicates that any portion of a fee that does not relate to the initial decision to grant credit must be included in the finance charge.¹⁰ If creditors are uncertain about what portion of a fee is related to the initial decision to grant credit, the entire fee may be treated as a finance charge.

Notice Requirements

The final rule requires that when the security property is or will be located in a SFHA, the institution must provide a written notice to the borrower and the servicer. This notice must be provided regardless of whether the security property is located in a participating or non-participating community. The written notice must contain the following information:

- A warning that the building or mobile home is or will be located in a SFHA.
- A description of the flood purchase requirements contained in §102(b) of the FDPA, as amended.
- A statement whether flood insurance coverage is available under the NFIP and may also be available from private insurers.
- A statement whether Federal disaster relief assistance may be available in the event of damage to the building or mobile home, caused by flooding in a Federally declared disaster.

The final rule permits an institution to use the sample form to comply with the notice requirements. The sample form is an example of an acceptable form that notice may take and it does contain additional information not required under the regulation. Lenders may also personalize, change the format of, and add information to the sample form if they wish to do so. However, to ensure compliance with the notice requirements, a lender-revised notice form must provide the borrower, at a minimum, with the information required by the regulation.

The final rule permits an alternate notice provision by which an institution may rely on assurances from a seller or lessor that the seller or lessor has provided the requisite notice to the purchaser or lessee. This alternate form of notice might arise in a situation where the lender is providing financing through a developer for the purchase of condominium units by multiple borrowers. The lender may not deal directly with the individual condominium unit purchaser and need not provide notice to each purchaser but may instead rely on the developer/seller's assurances that the developer/seller has given the required notice. The same may be true for a cooperative conversion, where the sponsor of the

¹⁰ See 12 CFR part 226, supplement 1 comment 4(c)(7)-3.

conversion may be providing the required notice to the purchasers of the cooperative shares. A purchaser of shares in a cooperative may be considered to be a “lessee” rather than a purchaser with respect to the underlying real property. The final rule provides that delivery of notice must take place within a “reasonable time” before the completion of the transaction. What constitutes “reasonable” notice will necessarily vary according to the circumstances of particular transactions. An institution should bear in mind, however, that a borrower should receive notice timely enough to ensure that:

- The borrower has the opportunity to become aware of the borrower's responsibilities under the NFIP; and
- Where applicable, the borrower can purchase flood insurance before completion of the loan transaction.

The preamble to the final rule states that the agencies generally continue to regard ten days as a “reasonable” time interval.

Notice to Servicer

The Reform Act added loan servicers to the entities that must be notified of special flood hazards. In many cases the servicer's identity will not be known until well after the closing; consequently, notification to the servicer in advance of the closing would not be possible or would serve no purpose. In recognition that the servicer is often not identified prior to closing, the preamble to the final rule requires notice to the servicer as promptly as practicable after the institution provides notice to the borrower, and provides that notice to the servicer must be given no later than at the time the lender transmits to the servicer other loan data concerning hazard insurance and taxes. The final rule explicitly states that delivery of a copy of the borrower's notice to the servicer suffices as notice to the servicer.

Notice to Director of FEMA

An institution must notify the Director of FEMA, or the Director's designee, of the identity of the loan servicer and of any change in the servicer. FEMA has designated the insurance carrier as its designee to receive notice of the servicer's identity and of any change therein, and at FEMA's request this designation is stated in the final regulation. Notice of the identity of the servicer will enable FEMA's designee to provide notice to the servicer of a loan 45 days before the expiration of a flood insurance contract. The final rule requires the notice to be sent within 60 days of the effective date of the transfer of servicing. No standard form of notice is required to be used, however, in the preamble to the final rule, the agencies stated that the information should be sufficient for the Director, or the Director's designee, to identify the security property and the loan, as well as the new servicer and its address.

Record-keeping Requirements

The record-keeping requirements of the final rule include retention of:

- Copies of completed SFHD forms, in either hard copy or electronic form, for as long as the institution owns the loan; and
- Records of the receipt of the notice to the borrower and the servicer for as long as the institution owns the loan.

The final rule does not prescribe a particular form for the record of receipt, however, it should contain a statement from the borrower indicating that the borrower has received the notification. Examples of records of receipt may include:

- A borrower's signed acknowledgment on a copy of the notice,
- A borrower-initialed list of documents and disclosures that the lender provided the borrower, or
- A scanned electronic image of a receipt or other document signed by the borrower.

An institution may keep the record of receipt provided by the borrower and the servicer in the form that best suits the institution's business. Institutions who retain these records electronically must be able to retrieve them within a reasonable time.

Penalties and Liabilities

The Reform Act revised the FDPA to provide penalties for violations of:

- Escrow requirements;
- Notice requirements; and
- Forced placement requirements.

If an institution is found to have a pattern or practice of committing violations, the agencies shall assess civil penalties in an amount not to exceed \$350 per violation with a total amount against any one regulated institution not to exceed \$115,000¹ in any calendar year. Any penalty assessed will be paid into the National Flood Mitigation Fund. Liability for violations cannot be transferred to a subsequent purchaser of a loan. Liability for penalties expires four years from the time of the occurrence of the violation.

¹ Although the Reform Act provided for a maximum \$100,000 yearly assessment against any one regulated institution, that amount was increased to \$115,000 pursuant to the Federal Civil Money Penalty Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990. The Act requires all Federal agencies with statutory authority to impose Civil Money Penalties to evaluate and adjust those CMPs every four years. This CMP inflation adjustment appears at OTS Rules of Practice and Procedure, 12 C.F.R 509.103(c), 65 Federal Register 61260 (October 17, 2000).

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) AND NATIONAL
FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM (NFIP) REGIONAL OFFICES

FEMA administers the National Flood Insurance Program through the Federal Insurance Administration located at:

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Federal Insurance Administration
500 C Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20472

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT REGIONAL OFFICES:

Region I

(CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)
442 J.W. McCormack Post Office
and Court House Building, Room 462
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-4595
(617) 223-9540

Region II

(NJ, NY)
26 Federal Plaza,
Room 1338
New York, New York 10278-0002
(212) 225-7209

Caribbean Area Office

(Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)
P.O. Box 70105
San Juan, PR 00936
(809) 729-7624

Region III

(DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)
Liberty Square Building
Second Floor
105 South Seventh Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106-3316
(215) 931-5500

Region IV

(AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)
1371 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Suite 700
Atlanta, Georgia 30309-3108
(404) 853-4200

Region V

(IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)
175 West Jackson Boulevard, Fourth Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60604-2698

Region VI

(AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)
Federal Regional Center
800 North Loop 288, Room 206
Denton, Texas 76201-3698
(817) 898-5104

Region VII

(IA, KS, MO, NE)
911 Walnut Street, Room 200
Kansas City, Missouri 64106-2085
(816) 283-7061

Region VIII

(CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)
Denver Federal Center, Building 710 A
P.O. Box 25267
Denver, Colorado 80225-0267
(303) 235-4800

Region X

(AK, ID, OR, WA)
Federal Regional Center
130 228th Street, S.W.
Bothell, Washington 98021-9796
(206) 481-8800

Region IX

(AZ, CA, Guam, HI, NV)
Presidio of San Francisco
Building 105
San Francisco, California 94129-1250
(415) 923-7100

NFIP offices are field offices of the Federal Insurance Administration's servicing contractor for the National Flood Insurance Program. Although they do not coincide with the areas served by FEMA regional offices, NFIP offices supplement the work of the regional offices.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM BUREAU AND STATISTICAL AGENT REGIONAL OFFICES

Region I

(CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)
140 Wood Road
Suite 200
Braintree, Massachusetts 02184
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Caribbean Area Office

(Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands)
1407 J.T. Pinero
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Region II

(NJ, NY)
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Suite 600
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Region III

(DC, DE, MD, PA, VA, WV)
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Suite T-3
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Region IV

(AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN)
1532 Dunwoody Village Parkway
Suite 200, Offices B & C
Dunwoody, Georgia 30338
(404) 396-9117

Region V

(IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI)
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Suite 600, Offices 612 & 613
Lisle, IL 60532
(708) 955-4550

Region VI

(AR, LA, NM, OK, TX)
11931 Wickchester Road
Suite 304
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(713) 531-5990

Region VII

(IA, KS, MO, NE)
The Courtyards
601 N. Mur-Len
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Region VIII

(CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY)
One Monaco Park
6795 E. Tennessee Avenue
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Region IX

(AZ, CA, Guam, HI, NV)
100 Smith Ranch Road
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Region X

(AK, ID, OR, WA)
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