

**Supporting Statement for the
Recordkeeping and Disclosure Requirements Associated with Regulation H
(Loans Secured by Real Estate Located in Flood Hazard Areas)
(FR H-2; OMB No. 7100-0280)**

Summary

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Board), under authority delegated by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), proposes to extend for three years, without revision, the Recordkeeping and Disclosure Requirements Associated with Regulation H (Loans Secured by Real Estate Located in Flood Hazard Areas) (FR H-2; OMB 7100-0280). In general, the federal flood insurance statutes and Regulation H - Membership of State Banking Institutions in the Federal Reserve System (12 CFR Part 208) provide that a lender shall not make, increase, extend, or renew a loan secured by a building or mobile home located in a special flood hazard area unless the secured property is covered by flood insurance for the term of the loan. With respect to the recordkeeping and disclosure provisions, Regulation H generally requires state member banks to retain certain flood hazard documentation and to notify borrowers and servicers regarding properties in flood hazard areas and requirements related to flood insurance. State member banks also must notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) of the identity of, and any change in, the servicer of a loan secured by improved property in a special flood hazard area. The information collection requirements under the flood hazard provisions of Regulation H are triggered by specific events in the lending process.

The estimated total annual burden for the FR H-2 is 33,983 hours.

Background and Justification

Section 208.25 of Regulation H implements provisions of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (1968 Act) and the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (FDPA), as amended by the National Flood Insurance Reform Act of 1994 (1994 Reform Act), the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (Biggert-Waters Act), and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (HFIAA).

The 1968 Act made federally subsidized flood insurance available to owners of improved real estate or mobile homes located in special flood hazard areas if their community participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). A special flood hazard area is an area within a floodplain having a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. These areas are delineated on maps FEMA issues for individual communities. A community establishes its eligibility to participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management measures to regulate new construction and by making substantial improvements within its special flood hazard areas to eliminate or minimize future flood damage.

The FDPA amended the 1968 Act by requiring each federal agency responsible for the supervision, approval, regulation, or insuring of banks, savings and loan associations, or similar institutions to issue regulations to implement its provisions. Under these regulations, lenders

must require flood insurance on improved real estate or mobile homes serving as collateral for a loan if the property is located in a special flood hazard area in a participating community. To implement statutory amendments enacted in 1974, the regulations required lenders to notify borrowers when loans are secured by property located in a special flood hazard area and whether federal disaster assistance is available in the event of a flood.

The 1994 Reform Act comprehensively revised the federal flood insurance statutes with the intention of increasing compliance with the flood insurance requirements and increasing participation in the NFIP. The revisions were designed 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. The 1994 Reform Act specifically required the federal financial regulatory agencies to amend their regulations¹ to require lenders to:²

- use the standard form created by FEMA to determine whether property securing a loan is in a special flood hazard area,³
- notify a borrower of the borrower's obligation to obtain flood insurance if the lender determines at any time during the term of the loan that the improved property securing the loan is not covered by adequate flood insurance. If the borrower fails to obtain the flood insurance within 45 days of this notification, the state member bank or its servicer must purchase insurance and may charge the borrower for the cost of the premiums (referred to as "force-placed insurance"), and
- notify FEMA of the identity of, and any change in, the servicer of a loan.

Under the Biggert-Waters Act, the federal financial regulatory agencies were required to issue regulations requiring regulated lenders to accept private flood insurance satisfying the definition of "private flood insurance" in the statute. The agencies also were required to issue regulations providing for escrow of all premiums and fees for required flood insurance, but certain small lenders were excepted from the escrow requirement.

The Biggert-Waters Act also directly amended the force placement provisions of the 1994 Reform Act by requiring lenders to terminate any force-placed insurance and refund to the borrower any force-placed insurance premiums and fees that were paid by the borrower while the borrower had their own flood insurance coverage in place within 30 days of receipt by the lender or servicer of confirmation of a borrower's existing flood insurance coverage.

¹ The 1994 Reform Act was implemented through a joint final rule by the Board, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Office of Thrift Supervision, National Credit Union Administration, and Farm Credit Administration.

² Pursuant to section 208.25(d) of Regulation H, the flood insurance requirement does not apply to (1) any state-owned property covered under a policy of self-insurance satisfactory to the director of FEMA, who publishes and periodically revises the list of states falling within this exemption, (2) property securing any loan with an original principal balance of \$5,000 or less and a repayment term of one year or less, and (3) any structure that is part of any residential property but is detached from the primary residential structure of such property and does not serve as a residence.

³ Section 528 of the 1994 Reform Act directed FEMA to develop a standard form for determining whether a property is located in an area that FEMA has identified as one having special flood hazards and in which flood insurance under 44 CFR 65 is available. Section 528 also requires the Board and other regulatory agencies to require, by regulation, the use of the standard FEMA form. The Board adopted section 208.25(f) of Regulation H to require state member banks to use and retain the standard form developed by FEMA when making their flood hazard area determination.

HFIAA provided that the Biggert-Waters Act escrow provisions would apply to any loan that was originated, refinanced, increased, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2016. HFIAA also required that the federal financial regulatory agencies by regulation direct lenders to provide borrowers with the option to escrow. Additionally, HFIAA broadened the exemptions to the escrow requirement to include several types of loans.

The information is not available from other sources.

Description of Information Collection

The information collection requirements under the Regulation H flood insurance are as follows:

Recordkeeping Requirement – Sections 208.25(c)(3)(iii) and 208.25(c)(3)(iv) Private flood insurance

Under Regulation H, institutions have the discretion to accept a flood insurance policy issued by a private insurer or mutual aid society that does not meet the definition of “private flood insurance” if, among other things, the policy provides sufficient protection of the designated loan, consistent with general safety and soundness principles, and the institution has documented its conclusion regarding sufficiency of the protection of the loan in writing.

Recordkeeping Requirement – Section 208.25(f)(2)⁴ Retention of standard FEMA form

Regulation H requires a state member bank to retain a copy of the completed FEMA Standard Flood Hazard Determination Form (SFHDF). The SFHDF is available on FEMA’s website.⁵ The records, which may be retained in hard copy or electronic form, must be kept for the entire period of time that the bank owns the loan. The SFHDF is used by lenders to document their determination of whether improved property securing a loan is in a special flood hazard area.

Recordkeeping Provision – Section 208.25(i) Retention of receipt of state member bank notice

When a state member bank makes, increases, extends, or renews a loan secured by a building or a mobile home located or to be located in a special flood hazard area, Regulation H requires that the bank mail or deliver a written notice to the borrower and to the servicer in all cases indicating whether flood insurance is available under the NFIP for the collateral securing the loan. Pursuant to section 208.25(i)(3), the state member bank must retain a record of the

⁴ In 2023, FEMA converted the SFHDF to a common form and is no longer accounting for the paperwork burden imposed on the Board’s regulated entities completion of the SFHDF. The Board accounts for the paperwork burden when signing on to use FEMA’s common form.

⁵ https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_form-ff-206-fy-21-116_112022.pdf.

receipt of the notices by the borrower and the servicer for the period of time the bank owns the loan.

Disclosure Requirement – Section 208.25(e)

Escrow requirement

When a state member bank makes, increases, extends, or renews a loan secured by residential improved real estate or a mobile home located or to be located in a special flood hazard area on or after January 1, 2016, Regulation H requires that the bank, or a servicer acting on its behalf, to escrow all premiums and fees for any required flood insurance, unless the lender or the loan is excepted from the escrow requirement. Except as may be required under applicable state law, a state member bank would not be required to escrow if it has total assets of less than \$1 billion and, as of July 6, 2012, was not required by Federal or State law to escrow taxes or insurance for the term of the loan and did not have a policy of uniformly and consistently escrowing taxes and insurance (the small lender exception). For any loan for which a state member bank is or may be required to escrow during the term of the loan, the state member bank, or its servicer, shall mail or deliver a written notice informing the borrower that the state member bank is required to escrow all premiums and fees for required flood insurance.

Regulation H requires state member banks that no longer qualify for the small lender exception to offer and make available to a borrower the option to escrow flood insurance premiums and fees for loans outstanding on July 1 of the first calendar year in which they lose the exception by September 30 of that year. The option to escrow notice must be provided in writing, or if the borrower agrees, electronically.

Disclosure Requirement – Section 208.25(i)

Notice of special flood hazards and availability of federal disaster relief assistance

When a state member bank makes, increases, extends, or renews a loan secured by a building or a mobile home located or to be located in a special flood hazard area, Regulation H requires that the bank mail or deliver a written notice to the borrower and to the servicer in all cases, indicating whether flood insurance is available under the NFIP for the collateral securing the loan. Specifically, the contents of the notice must include:

- a warning that the building or mobile home is or will be located in a special flood hazard area,
- a description of the flood insurance purchase requirements,
- a statement, where applicable, that flood insurance coverage is available from private insurance companies that issues standard flood insurance policies on behalf of the NFIP or directly from the NFIP,
- a statement that flood insurance that provides the same level of coverage as a standard flood insurance policy under the NFIP also may be available from a private insurance company that issues policies on behalf of the company,
- a statement that the borrower is encouraged to compare the flood insurance coverage, deductibles, exclusions, conditions, and premiums associated with flood insurance policies issued on behalf of the NFIP and policies issued on behalf of private insurance

companies and that the borrower should direct inquiries regarding the availability, cost, and comparisons of flood insurance coverage to an insurance agent, and

- a statement indicating 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.

Notice to the servicer may be made electronically or may take the form of a copy of the notice to the borrower.

Disclosure Requirement – Section 208.25(j)(1) and (2) Notices to FEMA of servicer and change in servicer

When a state member bank makes, increases, extends, renews, sells, or transfers a loan secured by a building or mobile home located or to be located in a special flood hazard area, Regulation H requires the bank to notify the Administrator of FEMA (or the Administrator's designee) in writing of the identity of the servicer of the loan. The regulation also requires a state member bank to notify the Administrator of FEMA (or the Administrator's designee) of any change in the servicer of a loan. The Administrator of FEMA has designated the insurance provider to receive the member bank's notice of servicer's identity. These notices may be provided electronically if electronic transmission is satisfactory to the Administrator of FEMA's designee.

Disclosure Requirement – Section 208.25(g) Force placement of flood insurance

When a state member bank determines, during the term of a loan secured by property located in a special flood hazard area, that the property is not adequately covered by flood insurance, the bank is required to notify the borrower that the borrower should obtain flood insurance at the borrower's expense. If the borrower fails to obtain flood insurance within 45 days after this notification, then the bank must purchase insurance on the borrower's behalf and may charge the borrower for flood insurance coverage commencing on the date on which the borrower's coverage lapsed or became insufficient.

Within 30 days of receipt by a state member bank, or a servicer acting on its behalf, of a confirmation of a borrower's existing flood insurance coverage, the bank or its servicer shall notify the insurance provider to terminate any insurance purchased by the bank or its servicer and refund to the borrower all premiums paid by the borrower for any insurance purchased by the bank or servicer that overlaps with the borrower's insurance coverage.

Respondent Panel

The FR H-2 panel comprises state member banks or servicers acting on their behalf. Small lenders are provided an exception as described in the "Disclosure Requirement – Section 208.25(e) Escrow requirement" section above.

Frequency and Time Schedule

The FR H-2 is event-generated. The recordkeeping and disclosure requirements of Regulation H that are imposed on state member banks are triggered by specific events in the lending process. The records are maintained at the state member banks and are not provided to the Federal Reserve.

Public Availability of Data

There are no data related to this information collection available to the public.

Legal Status

Section 102 of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973⁶ and section 1364 of the National Flood Insurance Act⁷ authorize the Board to impose the disclosure and recordkeeping requirements in section 208.25 of Regulation H, including subsection (f). The obligation to comply is mandatory.

Because the Federal Reserve does not collect information from the FR H-2, confidentiality issues generally would not arise. In the event records covered by the FR H-2 are obtained by the Board as part of the examination or supervision of a financial institution, this information would be considered confidential pursuant to exemption 8 of the Freedom of Information Act, which protects information contained in “examination, operating, or condition reports” obtained in the bank supervisory process.⁸

Consultation Outside the Agency

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), National Credit Union Association (NCUA), and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) were consulted on the adoption of the FEMA common form.

Public Comments

On April 2, 2025, the Board published an initial notice in the Federal Register (90 FR 14443) requesting public comment for 60 days on the extension, without revision, of the FR H-2. The comment period for this notice expires on June 2, 2025.

Estimate of Respondent Burden

As shown in the table below, the estimated total annual burden for the FR H-2 is 33,983 hours. The number of respondents is generally based on the number of state member banks under the Board’s supervision as of June 30, 2024. The number of responses estimated for sections 208.25(c)(iii) and (iv) is based on the percentage of private policies estimated to be in a special

⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 4012a.

⁷ 42 U.S.C. § 4104a.

⁸ 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(8).

flood hazard area, which is based on the percentage of NFIP policies in a special flood hazard area, multiplied by the Board's estimated share of all mortgage loans. The number of respondents estimated for section 208.25(e)(4) is based on the number of state member banks between \$900 million and \$1 billion in total assets, as of September 30, 2024.⁹ The estimated annual burden hours were calculated using the standard Board burden calculator methodology. These recordkeeping and disclosure requirements represent less than 1 percent of total Board's paperwork burden.

FR H-2	<i>Estimated number of respondents¹⁰</i>	<i>Estimated annual frequency</i>	<i>Estimated average time per response</i>	<i>Estimated annual burden hours</i>
Recordkeeping				
Sections 208.25(c)(3)(iii) and (iv)				
Private flood insurance	20,531	1	15 minutes	5,133
Section 208.25(f)(2)				
Retention of standard FEMA form	706	404	2.4 minutes	11,409
Section 208.25(i)				
Notice of special flood insurance	706	81	2.4 minutes	2,287
Disclosure				
Sections 208.25(i) and (e), as applicable				
Notice of special flood hazards and availability of federal disaster relief assistance with escrow notice, as applicable	706	81	5 minutes	4,575
Section 208.25(j)(1)				
Notice to FEMA of servicer	706	81	5 minutes	4,575
Section 208.25(j)(2)				
Notice to FEMA of change of servicer	706	41	5 minutes	2,316
Section 208.25(g)				
Notice to borrowers of lapsed mandated flood insurance	706	16	5 minutes	904
Section 208.25(g)				
Purchase of flood insurance on the borrower's behalf	706	4	15 minutes	706
Section 208.25(g)	706	8	5 minutes	452

⁹ A state member bank loses its small lender exception to escrow flood insurance premiums and fees if the bank has total assets of \$1 billion or more for two consecutive calendar year ends. In such a case, the bank would be required to provide a notice under section 208.25(e)(4) to certain borrowers regarding their option to escrow.

¹⁰ Of the respondents for sections 208.25(f)(2), 208.25(g), 208.25(i), 208.25(j)(1), and 208.25(j)(2), 451 are considered small entities as defined by the Small Business Administration (i.e., entities with less than \$850 million in total assets). Size standards effective March 17, 2023. See <https://www.sba.gov/document/support-table-size-standards>. There are no special accommodations given to mitigate the burden on small institutions.

Notice to borrowers of lapsed mandated flood insurance due to remapping Section 208.25(g)				
Purchase of flood insurance on the borrower's behalf due to remapping Section 208.25(e)(4)	706	4	15 minutes	706
One-time notice for any designated loan outstanding on July 1 of the year SMB no longer qualifies for small lender exception	23	1	40 hours	<u>920</u>
<i>Total</i>				33,983

The estimated total annual cost to the public for the FR H-2 is \$2,373,713.¹¹

Sensitive Questions

This collection of information contains no questions of a sensitive nature, as defined by OMB guidelines.

Estimate of Cost to the Federal Reserve System

Since the Federal Reserve does not collect any information, the cost to the Federal Reserve System is negligible.

¹¹ Total cost to the responding public is estimated using the following formula: total burden hours, multiplied by the cost of staffing, where the cost of staffing is calculated as a percent of time for each occupational group multiplied by the group's hourly rate and then summed (30% Office & Administrative Support at \$23, 45% Financial Managers at \$84, 15% Lawyers at \$85, and 10% Chief Executives at \$124). Hourly rates for each occupational group are the (rounded) mean hourly wages from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Occupational Employment and Wages, May 2023, published April 3, 2024 <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.t01.htm#>. Occupations are defined using the BLS Standard Occupational Classification System, <https://www.bls.gov/soc/>.