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Introduction to the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)

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Summary

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was established by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (NFIA; 42 U.S.C. §4001 et seq.) and was most recently reauthorized to December 3, 2021, through a series of short-term reauthorizations. The general purpose of the NFIP is both to offer primary flood insurance to properties with significant flood risk, and to reduce flood risk through the adoption of floodplain management standards. Communities volunteer to participate in the NFIP in order to have access to federal flood insurance, and in return are required to adopt minimum standards.

The NFIP is managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through its subcomponent the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA). FEMA manages a Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP) process to produce Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). Depicted on FIRMs are Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs), which are areas exposed to a 1% or greater risk of annual flooding. FIRMs vary in age across the country, and are updated on a prioritized basis. The Risk MAP process provides extensive outreach and appeal opportunities for communities. Updating a community's FIRMs can take three to five years or more. Participating communities must adopt a flood map and enact minimum floodplain standards to regulate development in the SFHA. FEMA encourages communities to enhance their floodplain standards by offering reduced premium rates through the Community Rating System (CRS). FEMA also manages a Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program using NFIP revenues to further reduce comprehensive flood risk. Participating communities that fail to adopt FIRMs or maintain minimum floodplain standards can be put on probation or suspended from the NFIP. In communities that do not participate in the NFIP, or have been suspended, individuals cannot purchase NFIP insurance. Individuals in these communities also face challenges receiving federal disaster assistance in flood hazard areas, and have difficulties receiving federally backed mortgages.

NFIP insurance uses one of three types of Standard Flood Insurance Policies (SFIPs). SFIPs have maximum coverage limits set by law. Any federal entity that makes, guarantees, or purchases mortgages must, by law, require property owners in the SFHA to purchase flood insurance, generally through the NFIP. In moderate risk areas, community members may purchase Preferred Risk Policies (PRPs) that offer less costly insurance. The day-to-day sale, servicing, and claims processing of NFIP policies are conducted by private industry partners. Most policies are serviced by companies that are reimbursed through the Write Your Own (WYO) Program.

The premium rate for most NFIP policies is intended to reflect the true flood risk. However, Congress has directed FEMA to subsidize flood insurance for properties built before the community's first FIRM (i.e., the pre-FIRM subsidy). In addition, FEMA "grandfathers" properties at their rate from past FIRMs to updated FIRMs through a cross-subsidy.

Congress has provided appropriations to the NFIP for some of the cost of Risk MAP. Congress also authorizes the use of premium revenues for other NFIP costs, including administration, salaries, and other expenses. NFIP premiums also include other charges, such as a Federal Policy Fee, a Reserve Fund assessment, and a surcharge to help fund the NFIP. In October 2017, Congress cancelled $16 billion of NFIP debt, making it possible for the program to pay claims for Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria. The NFIP currently owes $20.525 billion to the U.S. Treasury, leaving $9.9 billion in borrowing authority from a $30.425 billion limit in law. This debt is serviced by the NFIP and interest is paid through premium revenues.

After December 3, 2021, key authorities of the NFIP, such as the authority to issue new insurance contracts, will expire if they are not reauthorized by Congress.

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Introduction

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was created by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (NFIA).[1] Since the end of FY2017, 17 short-term NFIP reauthorizations have been enacted (see **Table 6**). The NFIP is currently authorized until December 3, 2021.[2]

The last long-term reauthorization of the NFIP was by the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (hereinafter BW-12),[3] from July 6, 2012, to September 30, 2017. Congress amended elements of BW-12, but did not extend the NFIP's authorization further, in the

Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (HFIAA).[4] The NFIP is managed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), through its subcomponent the Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration (FIMA). As of October 2021, the NFIP had more than 5 million flood insurance policies providing over $1.3 trillion in coverage. The program collects about $4.6 billion in revenue from policyholders' premiums, fees, and surcharges.[5] Nationally, as of December 2020, over 22,000 communities in 56 states and jurisdictions participated in the NFIP.[6] According to FEMA, the program saves the nation an estimated $1.87 billion annually in flood losses avoided because of the NFIP's building and floodplain management regulations.[7]

This report provides introductory information on key components of the NFIP, ranging from floodplain mapping to the standard flood insurance forms. This report will be updated as significant revisions are made to the NFIP through legislation or administrative action. However, this report does not provide detail on current or future legislative issues for Congress, which are covered in a separate report.[8]

Purpose of the NFIP

In the original NFIP statute, Congress stipulated that "a program of flood insurance can promote the public interest by providing appropriate protection against the perils of flood losses and encouraging sound land use by minimizing exposure of property to flood losses."[9] Congress had found that post-disaster flood losses, and the subsequent federal disaster relief assistance to help communities recover from those flood losses, had "placed an increasing burden on the Nation's resources" and that as a matter of national policy "a reasonable method of sharing the risk of flood losses is through a program of flood insurance which can complement and encourage

[1] Title XIII of P.L. 90-448, as amended, 42 U.S.C. §4001 et seq.

[2] P.L. 117-43.

[3] Title II of P.L. 112-141.

[4] P.L. 113-89.

[5] Statistics on the NFIP policy and claims are available from FEMA, *The Watermark: National Flood Insurance Program Financial Statements*, at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/work-with-nfip/watermark-financial-statements, and from FEMA's website at https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov//reports-flood-insurance-data.

[6] Detailed information about which communities participate and where is available from the Community Status Book, found on FEMA's website at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/work-with-nfip/community-status-book.

[7] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Flood Insurance: Comprehensive Reform Could Improve Solvency and Enhance Resilience*, GAO-17-425, April 2017, p. 5, https://www.gao.gov/assets/690/684354.pdf.

[8] CRS Report R46095, *The National Flood Insurance Program: Selected Issues and Legislation in the 116th Congress*, by Diane P. Horn and Baird Webel.

[9] See 82 Stat. 573 for text in original statute (§1302(c) of P.L. 90-448). This language remains in statute (see 42 U.S.C. §4001(c)).

preventive and protective measures."[10] At the time of establishment of the NFIP, as is generally still the case today, it was found that "many factors have made it uneconomic for the private insurance industry alone to make flood insurance available to those in need of such protection on reasonable terms and conditions."[11]

Thus, the NFIP essentially has two interrelated policy purposes that can be summarized as

1. to provide access to primary flood insurance, thereby allowing for the transfer of some of the financial risk of property owners to the federal government, and
2. to mitigate and reduce the nation's *comprehensive* flood risk[12] through the development and implementation of floodplain management standards.

A core design feature of the NFIP is that communities are not required to participate in the program by any law or other regulation.[13] Rather, communities in the United States voluntarily participate in the NFIP generally as a means of securing access to the primary flood insurance offered by the NFIP. Essentially, the NFIP is structured so that the availability of primary flood insurance through the NFIP (purpose #1 from above) is tied to the adoption and enforcement of floodplain management standards by participating communities (purpose #2). FEMA is only allowed to provide flood insurance to "those States or areas (or subdivisions thereof)" where "adequate land use and control measures" have been adopted that "are consistent with the comprehensive criteria for land management and use developed" by the NFIP.[14] Thus, communities that participate in the NFIP, and therefore whose residents may access the NFIP's primary flood insurance, also adopt through local or state laws minimum floodplain management standards that are described in FEMA regulations.

Reduction of Comprehensive Flood Risk

The NFIP accomplishes the goal of reducing comprehensive flood risk primarily by requiring participating communities to

- collaborate with FEMA to develop and adopt flood maps called Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), and
- enact minimum floodplain standards based on those flood maps.

In addition, premiums collected from the sale of insurance in the NFIP finance a Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) grant program that reduces overall flood risk. This section of the report briefly discusses each of these means of reducing comprehensive flood risk.

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[10] See 82 Stat. 573 for text in original statute (§1302(a) of P.L. 90-448). This language remains in statute (see 42 U.S.C. §4001(a)).

[11] See 82 Stat. 573 for text in original statute (§1302(b)(1) of P.L. 90-448). This language remains in statute (see 42 U.S.C. §4001(b)(1)).

[12] In the context of this report, *comprehensive* flood risk means that the risk includes both financial risk (i.e., physical damage to property), but also the risk to human life.

[13] 44 C.F.R. §59.1 defines community as

> any State or area or political subdivision thereof, or any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaska Native village or authorized native organization, which has authority to adopt and enforce flood plain management regulations for the areas within its jurisdiction.

[14] 42 U.S.C. §4012(c)(2).

Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)

FEMA is responsible for undertaking Flood Insurance Studies (FISs) nationwide to identify areas within the United States having special flood, mudslide, and flood-related erosion hazards; assess the flood risk; and designate insurance zones.[15] FEMA develops, in coordination with participating communities, flood maps called FIRMs using these FISs that depict the community's flood risk and floodplain. In BW-12, Congress revised the authorities of FEMA as it relates to flood hazard mapping to formally establish what FEMA has called the Risk Mapping, Assessment and Planning (Risk MAP) process.[16] Though formally authorized in BW-12, FEMA started the Risk MAP process at the request of Congress in 2009.[17] While FEMA is largely responsible for the creation of the FIRM, the community itself must pass the map into its local or state law in order for the map to be effective.

Flood Zones

An area of specific focus on the FIRM is the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The SFHA is intended to distinguish the flood risk zones that have a chance of flooding during a "1 in 100 year flood" or greater frequency. This means that properties in the SFHA have a risk of 1% *or greater* risk of flooding every year. **Table 1** shows flood-risk zones that are depicted on the FIRMs. Zones A (A1-30), AE, AH, AO, V, VE, VO, and V1-30 constitute the designated SFHA on the community's FIRM. V zones are distinguished from A zones in that V zones are subject to wave action (i.e., coastal flooding). Two other designations for classifying zones in the SFHA are the Zone AR, which is an area where a levee or similar structure is determined not to provide sufficient flood protection, but is undergoing restoration; and the Zone A99, an area where a federal flood protection structure is under construction to provide the necessary flood protection standard.

Table 1. Flood Zones as Depicted on Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)

Zone Symbol	Description
A	Area of special flood hazard without water surface elevations determined.
A1-30, AE	Area of special flood hazard with water surface elevations determined.
AO	Area of special flood hazards having shallow water depths and/or unpredictable flow paths between 1 and 3 ft.
A99	Area of special flood hazard where enough progress has been made on a protective system, such as dikes, dams, and levees, to consider it complete for insurance rating purposes.
AH	Areas of special flood hazards having shallow water depths and/or unpredictable flow paths between 1 and 3 feet, and with water surface elevations determined.

[15] See 42 U.S.C. §4101 and 44 C.F.R. Part 65.

[16] §100216 of P.L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 927, as codified at 42 U.S.C. §4101b.

[17] Congress called for the creation of a new five-year National Flood Map Maintenance Plan for FY2010-FY2014 in the Explanatory Statement which accompanied the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329). For the initial Risk MAP plan, see FEMA, *Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) Multi-Year Plan: Fiscal Years 2010-2014*, March 16, 2009, at http://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/20130726-1650-20490-4732/fema_risk_map_plan.pdf.

Zone Symbol	Description
AR	Area of special flood hazard that results from the decertification of a previously accredited flood protection system that is determined to be in the process of being restored to provide base flood protection.
V	Area of special flood hazards without water surface elevations determined, and with velocity, that is inundated by tidal floods (coastal high hazard area).
V1-30, VE	Area of special flood hazards, with water surface elevations determined and with velocity, that is inundated by tidal floods (coastal high hazard area).
VO	Area of special flood hazards having shallow water depths and/or unpredictable flow paths between 1 and 3 ft. and with velocity.
B, X	Areas of moderate flood hazards or areas of future-conditions flood hazard.
C, X	Area of minimal hazards.
D	Area of undetermined, but possible, flood hazards.
M	Area of special mudslide (i.e., mudflow) hazards.
N	Area of moderate mudslide (i.e., mudflow) hazards.
P	Area of undetermined, but possible, mudslide hazards.
E	Area of special flood-related erosion hazards.

Source: Adapted from 44 C.F.R. §60.3 by CRS.

Updating Flood Maps

Flood maps adopted across the country vary considerably in age and in quality. While some FIRMs may have last been developed and adopted by a community in the 1980s, especially in rural areas of the country, most communities will have maps adopted within the past 15 to 20 years.[18] All official FIRMs can be accessed, and are searchable by address and location, on a FEMA website called the Map Service Center,[19] and modern FIRMs can be digitally viewed via the Geographic Information System in the National Flood Hazard Layer.[20]

There is no consistent, definitive timetable for when a particular community will have their maps revised and updated. FEMA uses a process called the Coordinated Needs Management Strategy to prioritize, identify, and track the lifecycle of mapping needs of Risk MAP.[21] Generally, flood maps may require updating when there have been significant new building developments in or near the flood zone, changes to flood protection systems (e.g., levees and sand dunes), and environmental changes in the community. Because of the variability in how and when a FIRM is updated, for example, one community may be undergoing the process of updating its map while a

[18] By law, FEMA is required to "assess the need to revise and update all floodplain areas and flood risk zones" every five years, but not necessarily update the maps. See 42 U.S.C. §4101(e).

[19] See the Map Service Center website at https://msc.fema.gov/portal/home. In addition, one can review the last revision date of a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) in the Community Status Book found at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/work-with-nfip/community-status-book.

[20] For more on the NFHL, and directions for accessing it, see FEMA's website at https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/tools-resources/flood-map-products/national-flood-hazard-layer.

[21] For more, see FEMA, *Coordinated Needs Management Strategy*, at https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/tools-resources/risk-map/coordinated-needs-management-strategy.

neighboring community is not, and one community may have had its map last updated in 2020 while a neighboring community had its last revised in 2005, etc.

There are statutory guidelines for how FEMA is allowed to develop new FIRMs for a community. These guidelines require, for example, FEMA to conduct extensive communication and outreach efforts with the community during the mapping process and include various minimum waiting periods after intermediary steps are taken in the process.[22] In addition, during this process, communities are asked to submit pertinent data concerning their flood hazards, flooding experience, mitigation plans to avoid potential flood hazards, and estimates of historical and prospective economic impacts flooding has had on the community.[23] Generally, FEMA seeks to make the Risk MAP process a collaborative process with local communities to encourage a joint sense of "ownership" of the maps. There are also legal requirements allowing communities and individuals to appeal during the process of updating FIRMs.[24] This appeal process now includes the option, first authorized in BW-12, for communities to appeal to a Scientific Resolution Panel regarding a proposed FIRM.[25]

In BW-12, Congress reestablished and reauthorized a council called the Technical Mapping Advisory Council (TMAC).[26] The TMAC is broadly authorized to review and recommend improvements to how FEMA produces and disseminates flood hazard, flood risk, and flood map information.[27] In particular, the TMAC is authorized to recommend to FEMA "mapping standards and guidelines for—(A) flood insurance rate maps [FIRMs]; and (B) data accuracy, data quality, data currency, and data eligibility."[28] Currently, the TMAC estimates that the production of a new or revised FIRM is designed to take three to five years under the Risk MAP program, but can often take as long as six and a half years or longer.[29] The TMAC has suggested that the ideal Risk MAP project timeline is 25 months.[30]

Map Corrections

After a map is finalized and adopted by a community, it can still be revised to correct for errors in map accuracy. To correct these inaccuracies, FEMA allows individuals and communities to request letters amending or revising the flood map. In general, two primary circumstances may result in changes to the flood map. First, the natural elevation of property may be incorrectly

[22] See, for example, 42 U.S.C. §4101b(d)(1) and 42 U.S.C. §4104.

[23] See, for example, 44 C.F.R. §66.1.

[24] Primarily, see 42 U.S.C. §4104(c)-(g).

[25] §100218(a) of P.L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 930, as codified at 42 U.S.C. §4104-1. For more on the Scientific Resolution Panel, see the Panel's website at http://www.floodsrp.org/.

[26] Section 100215, Title II of P.L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 924, as codified at 42 U.S.C. §4101a. Congress originally authorized the creation of the Technical Mapping Advisory Council (TMAC) in 1994 (see §576 of P.L. 103-325, 108 Stat. 2280). However, in that originating statute, the TMAC was required to terminate "5 years after the date on which all members of the Council have been appointed." BW-12 did not include a termination clause for TMAC, thus making it permanent. BW-12 describes the conditions for membership, pay, and other matters relating to the operations and structure of the TMAC.

[27] For a list of duties, see 42 U.S.C. §4101a(c).

[28] 42 U.S.C. §4101a(c)(2).

[29] For further details on the remapping process, see Section 4.4.2 in Technical Mapping Advisory Council, *Annual Report, 2015*, December 2015, pp. 4-55, and the section on Process, in Technical Mapping Advisory Council, *National Flood Mapping Program Review*, June 2016, pp. 13-17, both at https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/guidance-partners/technical-mapping-advisory-council.

[30] Ibid. See Figure 4-10.

accounted for on a FIRM, and that natural elevation is such that the property should not be considered part of the SFHA. Generally, in this circumstance, an individual or community may request a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA).[31] Second, a community may feel that a physical development in the community has resulted in a reduction of the flood risk for areas previously mapped in the floodplain. Generally, in this circumstance, the community may request a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR).[32] In either a LOMA or LOMR, the decision to correct a map must be based on scientific information validating the inaccuracy of the current map. In most circumstances, the cost of requesting the map correction is borne by the community or individual.[33]

State and Local Land Use Controls

As authorized in law, FEMA has developed a set of minimum floodplain management standards that are intended to

> (1) constrict the development of land which is exposed to flood damage where appropriate, (2) guide the development of proposed construction away from locations which are threatened by flood hazards, (3) assist in reducing damage caused by floods, and (4) otherwise improve the long-range land management and use of flood-prone areas.[34]

Communities are required to adopt these minimum floodplain management standards in order to participate in the NFIP.[35] FEMA has set forth the minimum standards it requires for participation in the NFIP in federal regulations.[36] Though the standards appear in federal regulations, the standards only have the force of law because they are adopted and enforced by a state or local government. Key conditions of the NFIP minimum standards include, among many other conditions, that communities

- require permits for development in the SFHA;
- require elevation of the lowest floor of all new residential buildings in the SFHA to or above the Base Flood Elevation (BFE);[37]
- restrict development in the regulatory floodway to prevent increasing the risk of flooding; and
- require certain construction materials and methods that minimize future flood damage.[38]

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[31] For more on LOMAs, see 44 C.F.R. Part 70, or FEMA's website at https://www.fema.gov/glossary/letter-map-amendment-loma.

[32] For more on LOMRs, see 44 C.F.R. Part 72, or FEMA's website at https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/change-your-flood-zone/loma-lomr-f.

[33] For detailed information on the process of revising and amending NFIP maps, please see FEMA, *Appeals, Revisions, and Amendments to National Flood Insurance Program Maps: A Guide for Community Officials*, December 2009, at https://www.hsdl.org/?abstract&did=30227.

[34] 42 U.S.C. §4102(c).

[35] 42 U.S.C. §4022(a)(1).

[36] See 44 C.F.R. Part 60, particularly 44 C.F.R. §60.3.

[37] The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the water-surface elevation of the base flood, which is the 1%-annual-chance flood, commonly called the 100-year flood. The probability is 1% that rising water will reach BFE height in any given year. The depth of the base flood is calculated by subtracting the ground elevation from the BFE.

[38] For more on the NFIP minimum floodplain standards, see, for example, FEMA, *NFIP Floodplain Management*, at https://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management-requirements.

Christopher P. Jones, William L. Coulbourne, and Jamie Marshall, et al., Evaluation of the National Flood Insurance

Legal enforcement of the floodplain management standards is the responsibility of the participating NFIP community. However, FEMA, often in cooperation with state governments, will conduct community assistance visits (CAVs) to monitor how and if a community is adequately enforcing its floodplain ordinances.[39] Two previous reviews commissioned by FEMA on community enforcement of minimum floodplain standards have estimated that the nationwide rate of community compliance with the standards is 70% to 85%,[40] and that between 58% and 70% of buildings are built in full compliance with the standards.[41] A community that has been found failing to enforce the floodplain management standards may be placed on probation and ultimately suspended from the NFIP (as discussed later in this report).[42] As these standards are just *minimum* requirements, states and communities can elect to adopt higher standards as a means of mitigating flood risk. In addition, FEMA operates a program, called the Community Rating System, to incentivize NFIP communities to adopt more rigorous floodplain management standards (as discussed later in this report).[43]

Flood Mitigation Assistance Grants

To reduce comprehensive flood risk, FEMA also operates a Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Grant Program that is funded through revenue collected by the NFIP.[44] The FMA Program[45] awards grants for a number of purposes, including state and local mitigation planning; the elevation, relocation, demolition, or flood proofing of structures; the acquisition of properties;

Program's Building Standards: Prepared as part of the 2001-2006 Evaluation of the National Flood Insurance Program, American Institutes of Research, October 2006, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nfip_eval_building_standards.pdf.

Association of State Floodplain Managers, *A Guide for Higher Standards in Floodplain Management*, March 2013, at https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/asfpm-library/General/Higher_Standards_Floodplain_Management_ASFPM_2013.pdf.

[39] For more information on CAVs, see FEMA, *Guidance for Conducting Community Assistance Contacts and Community Assistance Visits*, F-776, April 2011, at https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/asfpm-library/Mentoring/FEMA_2011_guidance_conducting_community.pdf.

[40] A community was estimated to be compliant with the floodplain management standards if it

> had no program deficiencies or violations or if it addressed them satisfactorily within two years [following a community assistance visit]. As another way of gauging overall community compliance, FEMA and state personnel were asked in interviews to give estimates of the proportion of compliant communities in their 'territories.' Their responses ranged from 0 percent compliant for some areas to 100 percent for others, but averaged to 78 percent compliant, the median of the range calculated from existing records.

See Jacquelyn L. Monday, Kristen Y. Grill, and Paul Esformes, et al., *An Evaluation of Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program Part A: Achieving Community Compliance*, American Institutes of Research, Prepared as part of the 2001-2006 Evaluation of the National Flood Insurance Program, November 2006, p. x, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nfip_eval_community_compliance_a.pdf.

[41] Margaret L. Mathis and Suzanne Nicholson, *An Evaluation of Compliance with the National Flood Insurance Program Part B: Are Minimum Building Requirements Being Met?*, Dewberry, Prepared as part of the 2001-2006 Evaluation of the National Flood Insurance Program, October 2006, p. viii, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nfip_eval_community_compliance_b.pdf.

[42] See the "Nonparticipating Communities and Community Suspension" section of this report.

[43] See the "Community Rating System" section of this report.

[44] 42 U.S.C. §4104c.

[45] In BW-12, Congress mandated that the grant assistance previously delivered by the Repetitive Flood Claims (RFC) and the Severe Repetitive Loss (SLR) grant programs should be unified into a single program, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), by rescinding the authorization for the SLR program and the RFC program. See Sections 100225(b)-(c) of P.L. 112-141, respectively.

and other activities.[46] FMA grants are only available to communities which participate in the NFIP, to assist in efforts to reduce or eliminate flood damage to buildings and structures insurable under the NFIP, particularly repetitive loss[47] and severe repetitive loss[48] properties.

The FMA Program has $160 million available for FY2021.[49] The funding is available until it is expended, so in certain years the amount awarded may exceed the amount authorized by Congress in an appropriation act for a specific fiscal year.[50] A database of FMA grants that is available from FEMA indicates that $1.53 billion in projects was approved between 1996 and 2019.[51]

Infrastructure Funding for Flood Mitigation

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act[52] appropriated $3.5 billion for the FMA program, with $700 million for each of FY2022 to FY2026. This represents a significant increase in the amount of funding available for flood mitigation, and the first time that funding has been appropriated for the FMA program.

Primary Flood Insurance Through the NFIP

Standard Flood Insurance Policies (SFIPs)

FEMA has considerable discretion under the law to craft the details of the flood insurance policies it sells through the NFIP.[53] Currently, there are three policies that the NFIP uses to sell primary flood insurance—the Dwelling, the General Property, and the Residential Condominium Building Association policy forms. Collectively, these Standard Flood Insurance Policies (SFIPs) appear in regulations, and coverage qualifications are generally equivalent.[54] **Table 2** displays the maximum available coverage limits for SFIPs by occupancy type. These coverage amounts are

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[46] For additional information on the FMA Program, see 44 C.F.R. Part 78, and FEMA's website at https://www.fema.gov/grants/mitigation/floods.

[47] 42 U.S.C. §4121(a)(7) defines repetitive loss structure as

> a structure covered by a contract for flood insurance that—
> (A) has incurred flood-related damage on 2 occasions, in which the cost of repair, on the average, equaled or exceeded 25 percent of the value of the structure at the time of each such flood event; and
> (B) at the time of the second incidence of flood-related damage, the contract for flood insurance contains increased cost of compliance coverage.

[48] Severe repetitive loss properties are those that have incurred four or more claim payments exceeding $5,000 each, with a cumulative amount of such payments over $20,000; or at least two claims with a cumulative total exceeding the value of the property. See 42 U.S.C. §4014(h) and 44 C.F.R. §79.2(h).

[49] See FEMA, *Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) Fiscal Year 2021 Flood Mitigation Assistance*, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_nofo-fiscal-year-2021-flood-mitigation-assistance-grants.pdf.

[50] For additional information on how the FMA program is financed, see the "Appropriations and Offsetting Receipts" section of this report.

[51] This figure represents the total amount of federal assistance, without subtracting the cost share, for the three flood mitigation programs that existed during this time: SRL, RFC, and FMA. To access the database, see FEMA's website at https://www.fema.gov/openfema-data-page/hazard-mitigation-assistance-projects-v2.

[52] P.L. 117-58.

[53] 42 U.S.C. §4013(a).

[54] See 44 C.F.R. Part 61, Appendix A. Copies of the policy forms are also available on FEMA's website at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/find-form.

set by law.[55] Policyholders are able to elect coverage for both their building property and separate coverage for contents. Renters may obtain contents-only coverage.

Table 2. Maximum Available Coverage Limits for SFIPs by Occupancy Type

	Occupancy Type		
Policy Coverage Type	**1-4 Family**	**Other Residential**	**Nonresidential Business, other Nonresidential**
Combined Building/Contents	$250,000/$100,000	$500,000/$100,000	$500,000/$500,000
Contents Only	$100,000	$100,000	$500,000

Source: FEMA, *Flood Insurance Manual, 3. How to Write*, revised October 2020, p. 3-3, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_flood-insurance-manual-full-edition_april-oct2020.pdf.

Because SFIP coverage limits are often less than the value of a structure or the value of the property's contents, policyholders can obtain excess flood insurance to cover losses beyond the coverage limit. However, such excess coverage is not sold by the NFIP, and can only be purchased through the private insurance market.

Within the SFIPs sold by the NFIP, there are numerous policy exclusions that are often not understood by policyholders. For example, SFIPs do *not* provide coverage for alternative living expenses (e.g., the cost of staying in a hotel while a house is being repaired) or business interruption expenses, and SFIPs have limited coverage of basements or crawlspaces.[56] In addition, the SFIP does not cover damage caused by earth movement, including landslides.[57]

Mandatory Mortgage Purchase Requirement

In a community that participates or has participated in the NFIP, owners of properties in the mapped SFHA[58] are required to purchase flood insurance as a condition of receiving a federally backed mortgage. By law and regulation, federal agencies, federally regulated lending institutions, and government-sponsored enterprises must require these property owners to purchase flood insurance as a condition of any mortgage that these entities make, guarantee, or purchase.[59] Examples of the types of lenders that are mandated to issue regulations requiring the purchase of flood insurance related to mortgages include

- federal agency lenders, such as the Department of Veterans Affairs, or
- the government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs), Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), or

[55] 42 U.S.C. §4013(b).

[56] For a basic guide to coverage under the SFIP, see FEMA, *Summary of Coverage*, at https://agents.floodsmart.gov/sites/default/files/fema_NFIP-summary-of-coverage_brochure_09-2021.pdf.

[57] The exclusion for earth movement was particularly contentious in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy. For a basic discussion, see Lloyd Dixon, Noreen Clancy, and Bruce Bender, et al., *Flood Insurance in New York City Following Hurricane Sandy*, RAND Corporation, October 2013, at http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR328.html.

[58] For additional information on the Special Flood Hazard Area, see the "Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning (Risk MAP) and Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs)" section of this report.

[59] 42 U.S.C. §4012a.

- federally regulated lending institutions, such as banks covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC).[60]

Property owners falling under this mandate may purchase flood insurance through the NFIP, or through a private company, so long as the private flood insurance provides "flood insurance coverage which is at least as broad as the coverage provided under a [SFIP] … including when considering deductibles, exclusions, and conditions offered by the insurer."[61]

The implementation of this requirement has proved challenging, with the responsible federal regulators (the Federal Reserve, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, National Credit Union Administration, and Comptroller of the Currency) issuing two separate Notices of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) addressing the issue in October 2013[62] and November 2016.[63] The crux of the implementation issue can be seen as answering the question of who would judge whether specific policies met the "at least as broad as" standard and what criteria would be used in making this judgment? The uncertainty as to whether particular private policies would meet the standard has been seen as "at odds with" greater private participation in the flood insurance marketplace.[64]

On February 12, 2019, the regulators announced a final rule[65] implementing the BW-12 "requirement that regulated lending institutions accept private flood insurance policies." The rule took effect on July 1, 2019. Of particular note, the rule

- "allows institutions to rely on an insurer's written assurances in a private flood insurance policy stating the criteria are met; [and]
- clarifies that institutions may, under certain conditions, accept private flood insurance policies that do not meet the Biggert-Waters Act criteria."

The rule does not apply directly to other federal agencies, nor to the GSEs, which would be subject to separate rulemaking. On November 23, 2020, the Department of Housing and Urban Development released a proposed rule on the acceptance of private flood insurance for Federal

[60] 42 U.S.C. §4012a(b)(1)-(3). For examples of regulations and policies implementing this provision, see 12 C.F.R. Parts 12 and 339 for regulations for the OCC and FDIC, respectively, or Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae), *Servicing Guide, Part B-3-07: Flood Insurance Requirements*, 2019, available at https://selling-guide.fanniemae.com/Selling-Guide/Origination-thru-Closing/Subpart-B7-Insurance/Chapter-B7-3-Property-and-Flood-Insurance/1032999711/B7-3-07-Flood-Insurance-Coverage-Requirements-08-07-2019.htm.

[61] 42 U.S.C. §4012a(b). For additional information on private flood insurance, see CRS Insight IN10450, *Private Flood Insurance and the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)*, by Baird Webel and Diane P. Horn; and CRS Report R45242, *Private Flood Insurance and the National Flood Insurance Program*, by Diane P. Horn and Baird Webel.

[62] Department of the Treasury, Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance System, Farm Credit Administration, National Credit Union Administration, "Loans in Areas Having Special Flood Hazards," 78(210) *Federal Register* 65107-65142, October 30, 2013.

[63] Department of the Treasury, Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance System, Farm Credit Administration, National Credit Union Administration, "Loans in Areas Having Special Flood Hazards—Private Flood Insurance," 81(215) *Federal Register* 78063-78080, November 7, 2016.

[64] See, for example, the response on behalf of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners to the proposed rulemaking on "Loans in Areas Having Special Flood Hazards—Private Flood Insurance," January 6, 2017, at https://www.naic.org/documents/government_relations_comment_letter_federal_banking_private_flood_insurance.pdf.

[65] Department of the Treasury, Federal Reserve System, Federal Deposit Insurance System, Farm Credit Administration, National Credit Union Administration, "Loans in Areas Having Special Flood Hazards," 84(34) *Federal Register* 4953-4975, February 20, 2019.

Housing Administration-insured mortgages.[66] The proposed rule is similar, but not identical, to that put into place by federal regulators in 2019. The HUD proposed rule is open for public comment until January 22, 2021.

Not all mortgages in the SFHA are affected by this mandatory purchase requirement. For example, a personal mortgage loan between two private parties (such as between family members), or a mortgage issued by a private mortgage company that is *not* then sold on the secondary market to a bank or entity like Fannie Mae, *may* not require flood insurance. Even if they are not technically required to mandate flood insurance by federal law, the issuing party may still require it as a means of financially securing the property. While the exact percentage of total mortgages requiring flood insurance is unknown, one study suggested at least 77% of all mortgages in SFHAs in 2003 would be subject to the requirement.[67]

Despite the mandatory purchase requirement, not all covered mortgages carry the insurance as dictated. There are no official statistics available from the federal mortgage regulators responsible for implementation of the mandate and no recent reports on compliance with the mandatory purchase requirement. A 2006 study of national compliance which was the MPR may be as low as 43% in some areas of the country (the Midwest), and as high as 88% in others (the West).[68] In a 2013 analysis done following Hurricane Sandy, one study found that approximately 65% of properties in New York City required to have insurance through their mortgage had such insurance.[69] A 2017 study of flood insurance in New York City by the same authors reassessed the 2013 data and suggested that the estimate in their earlier study may have slightly overstated the actual take-up rate, which the 2017 study estimated at 61%. The later study found that compliance with the mandatory purchase requirement by properties in the SFHA with mortgages increased from 61% in 2012 to 73% in 2016. The later study also argued that findings for properties without mortgages indicate the effectiveness of the mandatory purchase requirement, as the 37% take-up rate for properties without mortgages in the SFHA was similar to take-up rates outside the SFHA (37% for properties with mortgages and 32% for properties without mortgages).[70]

The escrowing of insurance premiums may increase compliance with the mandatory purchase requirement. Federal mortgage regulators have required the escrowing of flood insurance premiums on certain mortgages in compliance with regulations issued after changes to the law

[66] Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Acceptance of Private Flood Insurance for FHA-Insured Mortgages," 85 *Federal Register* 226, November 23, 2020.

[67] The 77% figure was estimated using the overall percentage of mortgages held by parties subject to the mortgage requirement, and likely is subject to a degree of error. See Richard J. Tobin and Corinne Calfee, *The National Flood Insurance Program's Mandatory Purchase Requirement: Policies, Process, and Stakeholders*, American Institutes for Research, Prepared as part of the Evaluation of the National Flood Insurance Program, March 2005, p. 31, available at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nfip_eval_mandatory_purchase_requirement.pdf.

[68] Lloyd Dixon, Noreen Clancy, and Seth A. Seabury, et al., *The National Flood Insurance Program's Market Penetration Rate: Estimates and Policy Implications*, RAND Corporation, prepared as part of the Evaluation of the National Flood Insurance Program, February 2006, p. 23, available at https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/technical_reports/2006/RAND_TR300.pdf.

[69] Lloyd Dixon, Noreen Clancy, Bruce Bender, et al., *Flood Insurance in New York City Following Hurricane Sandy*, RAND Corporation, 2013, p. 15, available at http://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR328.html.

[70] Lloyd Dixon, Noreen Clancy, and Benjamin M. Miller, et al., *The Cost and Affordability of Flood Insurance in New York City: Economic Impacts of Rising Premiums and Policy Options for One- to Four-Family Homes*, RAND Corporation, March 2017, pp. 15-18, https://www.rand.org/pubs/research_reports/RR1776.html.

made in 1994.[71] Expanding upon existing requirements, Section 100209 of BW-12,[72] as subsequently revised by Section 25 of HFIAA,[73] has required that regulated lenders start escrowing flood insurance for all mortgages, except if the lending institution is under a regulated size or the loan is a subordinate to another loan. This broader implementation of the escrowing provision began in January 2016, per law and regulations.[74] This requirement may increase compliance with the MPR, but no data on this are available.

Preferred Risk Policies (PRPs)

Flood insurance is optional for properties outside the SFHA regardless of whether they have a federally backed mortgage. However, as there is still a risk of flooding outside the SFHA, members of NFIP participating communities with property located in the B, C, or X Zones of a FIRM may voluntarily purchase a lower-cost Preferred Risk Policy. Unlike with properties in the SFHA, an individual may be denied a PRP if there is significant loss history for the property.[75] FEMA encourages the purchase of PRPs both to reduce the financial flood risk of a broader group of individuals, and to expand the policy base of the NFIP writ large, thus improving the fiscal soundness of the NFIP portfolio. A PRP uses the same basic policy forms as properties within the SFHA, but receives discounted rates in accordance with its lower risk profile.

Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) Coverage

The NFIP requires most SFIP and PRP policyholders[76] to purchase what is in effect a separate insurance policy to offset the expense of complying with more rigorous building code standards when local ordinances require them to do so. This increased cost of compliance coverage is authorized in law, and rates for the coverage, as well as how much can be paid out for claims, are set by FEMA.[77] Congress has capped the amount that can be paid for ICC coverage at $75.[78] The ICC policy has a separate rate premium structure, and provides an amount up to $30,000 in payments for certain eligible expenses.[79]

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[71] P.L. 103-325, §523; 108 Stat. 2258.

[72] P.L. 112-141, §100209; 126 Stat. 920.

[73] P.L. 113-89, §25 128 Stat. 1030.

[74] See 42 U.S.C. §4012a(d)(1), and the final rule of Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Farm Credit Administration; National Credit Union Administration, "Loans in Areas Having Special Flood Hazards," 80 *Federal Register* 43216, July 21, 2015. For a full explanation of how escrowing had previously worked prior to BW-12, and for how it is being required following BW-12 and HFIAA, see the notice of proposed rulemaking from the federal agency regulators at Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury; Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Farm Credit Administration; National Credit Union Administration, "Loans in Areas Having Special Flood Hazards," 79 *Federal Register* 64518, October 29, 2014.

[75] For additional information on PRPs and restrictions, see FEMA, *Flood Insurance Manual, 3. How to Write*, pp. 3-34 to 3-40, revised October 2020, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_flood-insurance-manual-full-edition_april-oct2020.pdf.

[76] For example, ICC coverage is not required on condominium units and content-only policies.

[77] 42 U.S.C. §4011(b).

[78] Ibid.

[79] For example, for ICC premiums, see FEMA, *Flood Insurance Manual, Appendix J: Rate Tables*, p. J-19, revised October 2020, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_flood-insurance-manual-full-edition_april-oct2020.pdf.

For example, when a building is determined by a community to be substantially damaged[80] following a flood, floodplain management standards adopted by local communities can require the building to be rebuilt to current floodplain management requirements, even if the property previously did not need to do so. For instance, the new compliance standard may require the demolition and elevation of the rebuilt building to above the BFE. An ICC claim may then be submitted by the policyholder to offset the cost of complying with the elevation standard. FEMA also makes ICC coverage available if a building has been declared a repetitive loss by a community's floodplain management regulations.[81] However, not all participating NFIP communities have or enforce a "repetitive loss provision" that records, declares, and mandates improvements to properties that have experienced repetitive loss. Thus, certain structures that have experienced repetitive loss may not be eligible for ICC payments.[82]

FEMA has not implemented ICC coverage for two conditions that they are authorized to do so by law. These two conditions are for properties that have sustained flood damage on multiple occasions, if the Administrator determines that it is cost-effective and in the best interests of the NFIP, and for properties for which an offer of mitigation assistance is made under various federal assistance programs.[83] FEMA's decision not to implement these provisions has provoked criticism from some stakeholders of the NFIP.[84]

Servicing of Policies and Claims Management

While FEMA provides the overarching management and oversight of the NFIP, the bulk of the day-to-day operation of the NFIP, including the marketing, sale, writing, and claims management of policies, is handled by private companies. This arrangement between the NFIP and private industry is authorized by statute and guided by regulation.[85] There are two different arrangements that FEMA has established with private industry. The first is the Direct Servicing Agent, or DSA, which operates as a private contractor on behalf of FEMA for individuals seeking to purchase flood insurance policies directly from the NFIP.[86] The second arrangement is called the Write-Your-Own (WYO) Program, where private insurance companies are paid to directly write and service the policies themselves. With either the DSA or WYO Program, the NFIP retains the actual financial risk of paying claims for the policy (i.e., underwrites the policy), and the policy terms and premiums are the same.

Currently, approximately 12.1% of the total NFIP policy portfolio is managed through the DSA, and 87.9% of NFIP policies are sold by the 57 companies participating in the WYO Program.[87]

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[80] 44 C.F.R. §59.1 defines "substantial damage" as damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

[81] 42 U.S.C. §4011(b)(1).

[82] For additional information on repetitive loss and repetitive loss provisions, see FEMA, *Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) Coverage*, at https://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management/financial-help/increased-cost-compliance.

[83] See 42 U.S.C. §4011(b)(3) and (4).

[84] See, for example, Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM), *A Vision for Implementing ICC as it Exists in Law Today*, February 29, 2016, at https://www.floods.org/whats-new/in-case-you-missed-it-asfpms-vision-for-implementing-icc-as-it-exists-in-law-today/.

[85] See primarily 42 U.S.C. §4081 and §4018, and 44 C.F.R. Part 62.

[86] The current Direct Servicing Agent is a company called National Flood Services, who were awarded the contract in October 2020. See https://nationalfloodservices.com/press/nfs-awarded-nfip-direct-service-provider-contract/.

[87] Email correspondence from FEMA Congressional Affairs staff, January 5, 2020. A list of companies participating in the WYO Program is available at https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov/wyo-program-list.

Over the years, the balance between the number of policies serviced by the WYO Program or the DSA has evolved, with the WYOs covering approximately 50% of policies in 1986, and approximately 97% of policies in 2008.[88] Because most purchasers of the NFIP policies never interface directly with a FEMA representative, and only deal with a WYO company or the DSA, they may not be aware that they are actually purchasing insurance from FEMA.

Companies participating in the WYO Program are compensated through a variety of methods, as summarized in **Table 3**. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Department of Homeland Security, Office of the Inspector General (DHS IG) have produced a number of reports investigating how much the WYOs were compensated for the services they provided in support of the NFIP.[89] In BW-12, Congress required FEMA to develop and issue a rulemaking on a "methodology for determining the appropriate amounts that property and casualty insurance companies participating in the Write Your Own program should be reimbursed for selling, writing, and servicing flood insurance policies and adjusting flood insurance claims on behalf of the National Flood Insurance Program."[90] This rulemaking was required within a year of enactment of BW-12.[91] FEMA published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to revise the compensation structure of the WYOs on July 8, 2019.[92] GAO reported that FEMA officials said that they would complete an annual analysis of WYO data by the end of FY2020 and that they were reviewing comments received in response to the July 2019 notice.[93]

Table 3. Types of Compensation for WYO Companies

Compensation Type	Description
Operating and Administrative Expenses	Reimbursement of marketing, operating, and administrative expenses.
Commission Allowance	Allowance to meet commissions or salaries of insurance agents.
Growth Bonus	Increase in compensation dependent on the extent to which the Company meets the NFIP marketing goals.
Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (ALAE)	Standard amount of compensation for each individual claim.
Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (ULAE)	General overhead (indirect expenses) for settling losses.
Special Allocated Loss Adjustment Expenses (SALAE)	Direct expenses that are above what is covered by ALAE.

[88] For additional background on the estimates and history of the WYO Program, see, respectively, U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Private Companies' Participation in the Write Your Own Program*, RCED-87-108, May 29, 1987, at http://www.gao.gov/products/RCED-87-108, and U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Opportunities Exist to Improve Oversight of the WYO Program*, GAO-09-455, August 2009, at http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-09-455.

[89] For example, see U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Opportunities Exist to Improve Oversight of the WYO Program*, GAO-09-455, August 2009, at http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-09-455 and DHS Office of Inspector General, *FEMA Does Not Provide Adequate Oversight of Its National Flood Insurance Write Your Own Program*, OIG-16-47, March 8, 2016, at https://www.oig.dhs.gov/assets/Mgmt/2016/OIG-16-47-Mar16.pdf.

[90] P.L. 112-141, §100224; 126 Stat. 936.

[91] BW-12 required the rulemaking to be completed by July 6, 2013.

[92] Federal Emergency Management Agency, "National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP); Revisions to Methodology for Payments to Write Your Own (WYO) Companies," 84(130) *Federal Register* 32,371-32,379, July 8, 2019.

[93] U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Priority Open Recommendations: Department of Homeland Security*, GAO-20-355PR, April 23, 2020, p. 9, https://www.gao.gov/assets/710/706532.pdf.

Source: Table 1 of DHS Office of Inspector General, *FEMA Does Not Provide Adequate Oversight of Its National Flood Insurance Write Your Own Program*, OIG-16-47, March 8, 2016, p. 3, at https://www.oig.dhs.gov/assets/Mgmt/2016/OIG-16-47-Mar16.pdf. This replicated table is based on the OIG's analysis of the subsidy arrangement.

Following Hurricane Sandy, there were concerns raised regarding the possible systematic underpayment of claims for flood losses through the NFIP.[94] As a result of these issues, FEMA carried out a process by which Hurricane Sandy survivors could resubmit their NFIP claims to be reevaluated by FEMA. FEMA reviewed the resubmitted claims and provided additional claim payments to those deemed warranted in the review, and concluded the Sandy Claims Review Process on March 1, 2018.[95] As of January 29, 2018, approximately 85% of policyholders who requested a review had received additional payments, resulting in approximately $258.6 million in additional claims payments. The remaining 15% of reviewed files received no additional payment.[96] In addition, FEMA settled and litigated lawsuits initiated by claimants following Hurricane Sandy, with 1,631 of the 1,633 court cases settled, resulting in approximately $164 million in settlement payments.[97] The Sandy claims review process was concluded on March 1, 2018.

Pricing and Premium Rate Structure

Except for certain subsidies, flood insurance rates in the NFIP are directed to be "based on consideration of the risk involved and accepted actuarial principles,"[98] meaning that the rate is reflective to the true flood risk to the property. Essentially, FEMA uses several basic characteristics to classify properties based on flood risks. Structures are evaluated by their specific risk zone on a FIRM, the elevation of the structure relative to the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) in each risk zone, and occupancy type (e.g., single family, other residential, nonresidential, and mobile/manufactured homes), along with other specific determinants of risk. In addition, the premium structure includes estimates for the expenses of the NFIP, including servicing of policies. A detailed discussion of the premium rate structure of the NFIP, and how or why it is and is not actuarially sound, is beyond the scope of this report. However, additional resources exist to assist Congress with this issue.[99]

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[94] For an analysis of the claims issues following Hurricane Sandy, see U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, *Assessing and Improving Flood Insurance Management and Accountability in the Wake of Superstorm Sandy*, prepared by Majority Staff Report, 114th Cong., 1st sess., June 22, 2015, at https://www.banking.senate.gov/download/majority-staff-shelby-flood-insurance-report-2015.

[95] FEMA published a series of fact sheets about the Sandy claims review and legal settlements, which since August 2016 have been called Sandy Claims Review Decision Fact Sheets.

[96] Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General, *Unsupported Payments Made to Policyholders Who Participated in the Hurricane Sandy Claims Review Process*, OIG-18-38, Washington , DC, January 24, 2018, https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2018-01/OIG-18-38-Jan18.pdf.

[97] Ibid.

[98] 42 U.S.C. §4014(a)(1).

[99] See, for example, CRS Report R45999, *National Flood Insurance Program: The Current Rating Structure and Risk Rating 2.0*, by Diane P. Horn; Office of Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security, *FEMA Is Not Effectively Administering a Program to Reduce or Eliminate Damage to Severe Repetitive Loss Properties*, OIG-20-68, Washington, DC, September 8, 2020, pp. 1-34, https://www.oig.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/assets/2020-09/OIG-20-68-Sep20.pdf; several reports from GAO, including U.S. Government Accountability Office, *National Flood Insurance Program: Fiscal Exposure Persists Despite Property Acquisitions*, GAO-20-508, June 2020, pp. 1-50, https://www.gao.gov/assets/710/707821.pdf; U.S. Government Accountability Office, *High-Risk Series: Substantial Efforts Needed to Achieve Greater Progress on High-Risk Areas*, GAO-19+157SP, March 2019, pp. 111-114 and 272-274, https://www.gao.gov/assets/700/697245.pdf; U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Flood Insurance: Comprehensive Reform Could Improve Solvency and Enhance Resilience*, GAO-17-245, April 2017, pp. 1-58,

Pre-FIRM Subsidy

While most premium rates in the NFIP are intended to represent the full flood risk of a given structure, Congress has directed FEMA *not* to charge actuarial rates for properties that were constructed or substantially improved before December 31, 1974, or before the date upon which FEMA has published the first Flood Insurance Rate Map for the community, whichever was later.[100] Therefore, by statute, premium rates charged on structures built before they were first mapped into a flood zone that have not been substantially improved, known as pre-FIRM structures, are allowed to have lower premiums than what would be expected to cover predicted claims. The availability of this pre-FIRM subsidy was intended to allow preexisting floodplain properties to contribute in some measure to prefunding their recovery from a flood disaster instead of relying solely on federal disaster assistance. In essence, the flood insurance could distribute some of the financial burden among those protected by flood insurance and the public.

As of September 2018, approximately 13% of NFIP policies received a pre-FIRM subsidy.[101] Historically, the total number of pre-FIRM policies is relatively stable, but the percentage of those policies by comparison to the total policy base has decreased.[102] The pricing subsidy for pre-FIRM policies is progressively being phased out of the NFIP, as was initially required under Section 100205 of BW-12, as revised by Sections 3 and 5 of HFIAA.[103] Under current law, all premiums for pre-FIRM properties will eventually reach actuarially sound rates (i.e., the rate equivalent structures pay without the subsidy, reflecting true flood risk), but at a different pace of phaseout depending on the property type. **Table 4** provides an adaptation of a table from GAO regarding the multifaceted phaseout of the pre-FIRM subsidy following BW-12, as revised by HFIAA. In summary, HFIAA slowed the rate of phaseout of the pre-FIRM subsidy for most primary residences, but retained the pace of the phaseout of the subsidy from BW-12 for business properties and secondary homes. In addition, HFIAA created a minimum and maximum increase in the amount for the phaseout of pre-FIRM subsidies for all primary residences of 5%-15% annually. Unless otherwise noted, the percentage increases are based on the current premium (e.g., a 15% annual increase from the prior year premium), rather than the percentage difference between the current premium and the actuarial rate (i.e., a rate increase of 25% does not mean the pre-FIRM subsidy is eliminated in four years).

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https://www.gao.gov/assets/690/684354.pdf; U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Continued Progress Needed to Fully Address Prior Recommendations on Rate-Setting Methods*, GAO-16-59, March 2016, at http://www.gao.gov/assets/680/675855.pdf/; National Academies of Sciences, *Affordability of National Flood Insurance Program Premiums: Part 1*, 2015, Chapter 3, National Flood Insurance Pricing, Policies, and Premiums, http://www.nap.edu/catalog/21709/affordability-of-national-flood-insurance-program-premiums-report-1; Congressional Budget Office, *The National Flood Insurance Program: Factors Affecting Actuarial Soundness*, November 2009, https://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/cbofiles/ftpdocs/106xx/doc10620/11-04-floodinsurance.pdf.

[100] 42 U.S.C. §4015(c).

[101] Email correspondence from FEMA Congressional Affairs staff, June 13, 2019. FEMA has not collected updated information for rating categories since producing the September 2018 numbers.

[102] For an historical prospective on the percentages of subsidized policies in the NFIP, see Figure 1 of U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Flood Insurance: More Information Needed on Subsidized Properties*, GAO-13-607, July 2013, p. 7, at http://www.gao.gov/assets/660/655734.pdf.

[103] P.L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 917; and P.L. 113-89, 128 Stat. 1021-1022; respectively.

Table 4. Phaseout of NFIP Pre-FIRM Premium Subsidy Following Legislation

Property Type or Circumstance	Annual Rate of Phaseout	
	After BW-12	*After HFIAA (current)*
Primary residence ...		
and all other properties not included in other categories	Five-year phaseout starting after property is identified on new FIRM[a]	5-15%[b]
purchased after July 6, 2012	Eliminated immediately	Reinstated, 5-15%[b]
not insured by NFIP as of July 6, 2012	Eliminated immediately	Reinstated, 5-15%[b]
Nonprimary residence	25%	25%
Nonresidential properties other than business properties[c]	25%	5-15%[b]
Business properties	25%	25%
Property with severe repetitive loss[d]	25%	25%
Property with substantial cumulative damage[e]	25%	25%
Property with substantial damage or improvement after July 6, 2012[f]	25%	25%
Owner let NFIP policy lapse	Eliminated immediately[g]	Eliminated immediately[h]
Prospective insured who refuses to accept offers for mitigation assistance[i]	Eliminated immediately	Eliminated immediately

Source: CRS analysis of P.L. 112-141 and P.L. 113-89. Adapted from Figure 3 from U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Forgone Premiums Cannot Be Measured and FEMA Should Validate and Monitor Data System Changes*, GAO-15-111, December 2014, p. 10, at http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/667413.pdf.

Notes:

a. All properties with subsidies not being phased out at higher rates or already eliminated were required to begin paying actuarial rates following a five-year period, phased in at 20% a year, after a revised or updated flood insurance rate map (FIRM) was issued for the area containing the property. Thus, this provision would have gradually eliminated both pre-FIRM and grandfathering subsidies for all properties before being struck by the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014 (HFIAA; P.L. 113-89). See Section 100207 of P.L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 919.

b. HFIAA permits individual property increases of up to 18%, but limits the rate class increases to 15% per year. See 42 U.S.C. §4015(e).

c. Prior to BW-12, FEMA did not distinguish business properties from other nonresidential properties such as houses of worship, nonprofits, and schools. In order to implement the requirement that business properties should have their rates phased out at 25% annually, FEMA needed to increase all nonresidential properties at that rate. However, with greater distinguishing between property types possible with new data, and phaseout rate increases being capped by HFIAA, nonresidential properties other than business properties are now having their subsidies phased out at 5%-15% instead of 25%. For more discussion on this issue, see U.S. Government Accountability Office, *Status of FEMA's Implementation of the Biggert-Waters Act, as Amended*, GAO-15-178, February 2015, p. 22, at http://www.gao.gov/products/GAO-15-178, and FEMA, *April 1, 2019 and January 1, 2020 Program Changes*, WYO Program Bulletin W-15046, Attachment A, at https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov/sites/default/files/w-18021a.pdf.

d. Severe repetitive loss properties are those that have incurred four or more claim payments exceeding $5,000 each, with a cumulative amount of such payments over $20,000; or at least two claims with a cumulative total exceeding the value of the property. See 42 U.S.C. §4014(h) and 44 C.F.R. §79.2(h).

e. Any property that has incurred flood-related damage in which the cumulative amounts of payments under the NFIP equaled or exceeded the fair market value of such property. See 42 U.S.C. §4014(a)(2)(C).

f. Any property that has experienced or sustained substantial damage exceeding 50% of the fair market value or substantial improvement exceeding 50% of the fair market value. See 42 U.S.C. §4014(a)(2)(E). Section

100205(a)(1)(A) of BW-12 (P.L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 917) originally set the substantial improvement amount at 30%, but HFIAA raised the percentage to 50% of fair market value.

g. As required by Section 100205(a)(1)(B) of BW-12 (P.L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 917), only for NFIP policies that lapsed in coverage as a result of the deliberate choice of the policyholder. If a policy lapses for other reasons, rate increases of 25% may have applied if the policy qualifies under one of the other property categories.

h. HFIAA revised the condition for policy lapse to be for NFIP all policies that lapsed in coverage *unless* the decision of the policyholder to permit a lapse in coverage was as a result of the property covered by the policy no longer being required to retain such coverage. For any policy that lapses but is not automatically charged full-risk rates, rate increases of 25% or 5% to 15% may apply if the policy qualifies under one of the other categories stated above. See 42 U.S.C. §4014(g)(1).

i. Any prospective insured who refuses to accept any offer for mitigation assistance by FEMA (including an offer to relocate), including an offer of mitigation assistance following a Stafford Act major disaster; or in connection with a repetitive loss property or a severe repetitive loss property. See 42 U.S.C. §4014(g)(2).

Newly Mapped Subsidy

Congress introduced a new form of subsidy in HFIAA, for owners of properties newly mapped into a SFHA.[104] The newly mapped procedure applies to properties previously in zones B, C, X, D, AR, or A99 (see **Table 1**), which are newly mapped into a SFHA on or after April 1, 2015, if the applicant obtains coverage that is effective within 12 months of the map revision date. The newly mapped procedure does not apply to properties mapped into a SFHA by the initial FIRM for a community entering the NFIP, and certain properties may be excluded based on their loss history.[105] The rate for eligible newly mapped properties is equal to the PRP rate, but with a higher Federal Policy Fee,[106] for the first 12 months following the map revision. After the first year, the newly mapped rate will begin its transition to a full-risk rate, with annual increases to newly mapped policy premiums calculated using a multiplier that varies by the year of the map change.[107] Annual increases are restricted to no more than 18% per year. As of September 2018, about 4% of NFIP policies received a newly mapped subsidy.[108]

Grandfathering Cross-Subsidy

Using the authority to set rate classes for the NFIP and to offer lower than actuarial premiums,[109] FEMA allows property owners to maintain their old flood insurance rate class if their property is remapped into a new flood rate class. This practice is colloquially referred to as "grandfathering," "administrative grandfathering," or the "grandfather rule" and is separate and distinct from the pre-FIRM subsidy.[110] To understand the grandfather rule, consider a hypothetical property X that is currently mapped into one flood zone (e.g., Zone AE), and is built to the proper building code

[104] P.L. 113-89, §6; 128 Stat.1028, as codified at 42 U.S.C. §4015(i).

[105] For properties which are excluded from, or ineligible for, the newly mapped subsidy, see FEMA, *Flood Insurance Manual, 3. How to Write*, revised October 2020, pp. 3-40 to 3-48, https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_flood-insurance-manual-full-edition_april-oct2020.pdf.

[106] The FRP for a newly mapped property is $50, where the FPF for PRP is $25. See FEMA, *Flood Insurance Manual, Appendix J: Rate Tables*, revised October 2020, p. J-19, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_flood-insurance-manual-full-edition_april-oct2020.pdf.

[107] FEMA, *Attachment A: April 1, 2019 and January 1, 2020 Program Changes: A Summary*, at https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov/sites/default/files/w-18021a.pdf.

[108] Email correspondence from FEMA Congressional Affairs staff, June 13, 2019.

[109] 42 U.S.C. §4013(a).

[110] For a full description, see FEMA, *NFIP Grandfathering Rules for Agents*, March 2016, at https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1488482596393-dcc52e6c120c9327dcd75f1c08e802e4/GrandfatheringForAgents_03_2016.pdf.

and standards. If property X then is remapped to a new flood zone (e.g., Zone VE) and has maintained continuous insurance coverage under the NFIP, the owner of property X can pay the flood insurance rate and premium based on the prior mapped zone (i.e., pay the AE rate instead of the higher VE rate). A policyholder with a property may also be grandfathered if the elevation of a base flood is changed in a map, but the property itself does not change flood zones.[111]

Congress eliminated the practice of offering grandfathering to policyholders after new maps were issued in BW-12, but then subsequently reinstated the practice in HFIAA.[112] As of September 2018, about 9% of NFIP policies were grandfathered.[113]

FEMA does not consider the practice of grandfathering to be a subsidy for the NFIP, per se, because the discount provided to an individual policyholder is cross-subsidized by other policyholders in the NFIP. Thus, while grandfathering does intentionally allow grandfathered policyholders to pay premiums that are less than their known actuarial rate, the discount is offset by others in the same rate class as the grandfathered policyholder. FEMA tries to recoup lost revenue by charging higher rates for other policies in the SFHA. It is not clear, however, whether the NFIP is increasing other SFHA policy premiums by an amount equal to the discount from other NFIP risk-based rates that are being paid by the grandfathered properties.[114]

Community Rating System

Through a program called the Community Rating System (CRS), FEMA encourages communities to improve upon the minimum floodplain management standards that are required to participate in the NFIP. The CRS program, as authorized by law, is intended to incentivize the reduction of flood and erosion risk, as well as the adoption of more effective measures to protect natural and beneficial floodplain functions.[115] FEMA awards points that increase a community's "class" rating in the CRS on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the highest ranking. Points are awarded for an array of improvements for how the community informs its public on flood risk; maps and regulates its floodplain; reduces possible flood damage; and provides immediate warnings and responds to flooding incidents.[116] Starting at Class 9, policyholders in the SFHA within a CRS community receive a 5% discount on their SFIP premiums, with increasing discounts of 5% per class until reaching Class 1, and at that level, policyholders in the SFHA can receive a 45% discount on their SFIP premiums. These discounts are not extended to PRPs.

In order to participate in the CRS program, a community must apply to FEMA and document its creditable improvements through site visits and assessments. According to FEMA, only 7% of eligible NFIP communities participate in the CRS program. However, these communities have a

[111] For a description of the types of grandfathering, see National Academies of Sciences, *Affordability of National Flood Insurance Program Premiums: Part 1*, 2015, p. 43, at http://www.nap.edu/catalog/21709/affordability-of-national-flood-insurance-program-premiums-report-1.

[112] P.L. 112-141, §100207 amended the law to require that when a property has a revised or updated flood rate class with a new flood map, the "risk premium rate charged for flood insurance on such property adjusted to accurately reflect the current risk of flood to such property" (126 Stat. 919), thus eliminating the ability to grandfather. This provision was struck by P.L. 113-89, 4; 128 Stat. 1022.

[113] Email correspondence from FEMA Congressional Affairs staff, June 13, 2019.

[114] National Academies of Sciences, *Affordability of National Flood Insurance Program Premiums: Part 1*, 2015, p. 43, at http://www.nap.edu/catalog/21709/affordability-of-national-flood-insurance-program-premiums-report-1.

[115] 42 U.S.C. §4022(b)(1).

[116] For a full listing of possible creditable activities in the Community Rating System (CRS), see FEMA, *NFIP Community Rating Coordinator's Manual 2017*, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_community-rating-system_coordinators-manual_2017.pdf.

large number of flood policies, so more than 70% of all flood policies are written in CRS-participating NFIP communities.[117] One can determine if and how highly rated a community is in the CRS program through the most recent Flood Insurance Manual.[118]

The CRS program provides an average 13.3% discount on SFIP premiums across the NFIP.[119] The CRS discount is cross-subsidized into the NFIP program, such that the discount for one community ends up being offset by increased premium rates in all communities across the NFIP. Therefore, the average 13.3% discount for CRS communities is cross-subsidized and shared across NFIP communities through a cost (or load) increase of 15.3% to overall premiums.[120] Thus in some circumstances, the discount provided to communities participating in the CRS program may be less than the expense of the overall CRS program.

Affordability Study and Framework

Congress has expressed concern related to the perceived affordability of flood insurance premiums. In BW-12, Congress required FEMA to commission a study with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) regarding participation in the NFIP and the affordability of premiums. The Affordability Study was not finished by its original deadline (270 days following enactment of BW-12). Congress amended the authorization for the Study while also extending the deadline in HFIAA.[121] The NAS Affordability Study report was published in two parts.[122] In HFIAA, Congress also required FEMA to develop a Draft Affordability Framework "that proposes to address, via programmatic and regulatory changes, the issues of affordability of flood insurance sold under the National Flood Insurance Program, including issues identified in the affordability study."[123] Due 18 months following the submission of the Affordability Study, the deadline for the Framework, based on FEMA's stated date of submittal of the Affordability Study, was September 10, 2017.[124] FEMA published their Affordability Framework on April 17, 2018.[125]

FEMA does not currently have the authority to implement an affordability program, nor does NFIP's current rate structure provide the funding required to support an affordability program. If an affordability program were to be funded from NFIP funds, this would require either raising

[117] See FEMA, *Community Rating System Fact Sheet 2021*, at https://www.fema.gov/fact-sheet/community-rating-system.

[118] For example, see FEMA, *Flood Insurance Manual, Appendix F: Community Rating System Section*, revised October 2020, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_flood-insurance-manual-full-edition_april-oct2020.pdf.

[119] Email correspondence from FEMA Congressional Affairs staff, October 22, 2020.

[120] Ibid. Note that Preferred Risk Policies do not receive CRS discounts and therefore their premiums do not contain a load to offset CRS discounts. Discounted policies such as Pre-FIRM and Newly Mapped also do not contain a load to offset CRS discounts; the CRS discounts simply further discount their premiums.

[121] See P.L. 112-141, §100236; 126 Stat. 957; as amended by P.L. 113-89, §16; 128 Stat. 1026.

[122] See National Research Council of the National Academies, *Affordability of National Flood Insurance Program Premiums: Report 1*, 2015, at http://www.nap.edu/catalog/21709/affordability-of-national-flood-insurance-program-premiums-report-1; and National Research Council of the National Academies, *Affordability of National Flood Insurance Program Premiums: Report 2*, 2016, at http://www.nap.edu/catalog/21848/affordability-of-national-flood-insurance-program-premiums-report-2.

[123] §9(a) of P.L. 113-89, 128 Stat. 1024.

[124] §9(c) of P.L. 113-89, 128 Stat. 1024. FEMA has stated it officially submitted the Affordability Study on March 10, 2016 (email correspondence with FEMA Congressional Affairs staff, March 10, 2016). However, Part 2 of the Affordability Study was available from the NAS website on December 11, 2015.

[125] FEMA, *An Affordability Framework for the National Flood Insurance Program*, Washington, DC, April 17, 2018, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-05/Affordability_april_2018.pdf.

flood insurance rates for NFIP policyholders or diverting resources from another existing use. Alternatively, an affordability program could be funded fully or partially by congressional appropriation.

Risk Rating 2.0

FEMA is in the process of introducing a new rating system known as Risk Rating 2.0,[126] which represents the biggest change to the way the NFIP calculates flood insurance premiums since its inception.[127] The new rates went into effect on October 1, 2021, for new NFIP policies and will go into effect on April 1, 2022, for existing policyholders.[128] Under the change, premiums for individual properties will be tied to their actual flood risk and flood zones will no longer be used in calculating a property's flood insurance premium, in contrast to the current rating system in which properties with the same NFIP flood risk are charged the same rates. Instead, the premium will be calculated based on the specific features of an individual property. Risk Rating 2.0 incorporates a broader range of flood frequencies and sources than the current rating system, which only considers the potential for coastal storm surge and fluvial (river) flooding. However, flood zones will still be used for floodplain management purposes, and the boundary of the Special Flood Hazard Area will still be required for the mandatory purchase requirement. Risk Rating 2.0 will continue the overall policy of phasing out NFIP subsidies, but will not be able to increase rates annually beyond the caps on annual premium increases which are set in statute[129] (see **Table 4**).

Nonparticipating Communities and Community Suspension

FEMA enforces two regulatory conditions—probation and suspension—for removing a participating community from the NFIP. Whether or not a particular community has either been placed on probation or suspended can be found using the NFIP's Community Status Book.[130] Notably, a community cannot be removed from the NFIP because of increased or excess flood insurance claims and losses. Rather, probation and suspension only occur if the community fails to uphold its obligations related to floodplain management.

A community can be placed on probation by FEMA if it is found that it is failing to adequately enforce the floodplain management standards it has adopted. As established by regulations, probation can result in a fee of $50 being charged to all policyholders in the community while the community is given time to rectify FEMA's concerns regarding their implementation of the floodplain management standards. Ultimately, if the community does not correct its cited

[126] For additional information on Risk Rating 2.0, see CRS Report R45999, *National Flood Insurance Program: The Current Rating Structure and Risk Rating 2.0*, by Diane P. Horn, and CRS Insight IN11777, *National Flood Insurance Program Risk Rating 2.0: Frequently Asked Questions*, by Diane P. Horn.

[127] See FEMA, *Risk Rating 2.0: Equity in Action*, at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/risk-rating.

[128] Ibid.

[129] 42 U.S.C. §4015(e).

[130] See FEMA's website for the Community Status Book at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/work-with-nfip/community-status-book.

deficiencies after given time periods described in regulations, the community will be suspended from the NFIP by FEMA.[131]

A community can also be involuntarily suspended from the NFIP for either

- failing to adopt an approved floodplain map and an approved set of floodplain management standards within the time periods required by regulations; or
- repealing or revising its floodplain management standards to a level below the minimum standards set forth in regulations.[132]

A suspended community may be reinstated to the NFIP once the relevant errors or deficiencies provoking the suspension have been resolved to meet FEMA's specification.

Communities that have been suspended or those communities that do not participate in the NFIP can face significant consequences. Primarily, members of these communities are not able to purchase primary flood insurance through the NFIP, which may result in significant uninsured property risk in that community. However, communities may elect not to participate in the NFIP because they have very little flood risk to begin with, given their particular geography or climate.

In addition, if a community does not participate in, or has been suspended from, the NFIP but has been previously mapped by FEMA for flood hazards, it is difficult for the community and policyholders to access other forms of federal assistance for areas in the floodplain.[133] For example, by law, no federal assistance may be provided for acquisition or construction purposes in an area that has been identified as having special flood hazards unless the property is covered by flood insurance.[134] Likewise, federally backed mortgages still require flood insurance for properties in the SFHA, so these property-owners would be required to obtain such insurance in the private market. A community is allowed to leave the NFIP at its will, but the potential consequences of that decision are similar to those if the community has been suspended.

Funding

The funding for the NFIP is primarily maintained in an authorized account called the National Flood Insurance Fund (NFIF).[135] Generally, the NFIP has been funded through three methods:

- receipts from the premiums of flood insurance policies, including fees and surcharges;
- direct annual appropriations for specific costs of the NFIP; and
- borrowing from the U.S. Treasury when the balance of the NFIF has been insufficient to pay the NFIP's obligations (e.g., insurance claims).

This section of the report briefly discusses each of these three methods of NFIP funding.

[131] For additional details on probation, see 44 C.F.R. 59.24(b) and (c).

[132] See 44 C.F.R. §59.24(a) and (d).

[133] For more on how individuals may receive assistance following a flood, see CRS Report R44808, *Federal Disaster Assistance: The National Flood Insurance Program and Other Federal Disaster Assistance Programs Available to Individuals and Households After a Flood*, by Diane P. Horn. For additional details on the effects of suspension, see FEMA's website at https://www.fema.gov/glossary/suspension.

[134] 42 U.S.C. §4012a(a).

[135] The NFIF is authorized by 42 U.S.C. §4017.

Premium Fees and Surcharges

As of March 31, 2021, the written premium, fees, and surcharges on approximately 5.016 million policies in force was about $4.6 billion.[136] Included within the premiums are several fees and surcharges on flood insurance policies mandated by law. First, the Federal Policy Fee (FPF) was authorized by Congress in 1990 and helps pay for the administrative expenses of the program, including floodplain mapping and some of the insurance operations.[137] The amount of the FPF is set by FEMA and can increase or decrease year to year. Since the April 2016 rating period, the FPF has been set at a flat rate of $50 for SFIPs, and $25 for PRPs. Since October 2017, the FPF is also $25 for contents-only policies.[138]

Second, a Reserve Fund assessment was authorized by Congress in BW-12 to establish and maintain a Reserve Fund to cover future claim and debt expenses, especially those from catastrophic disasters.[139] By law, FEMA is ultimately required to maintain a reserve ratio of 1% of the total loss exposure through the Reserve Fund assessment.[140] As of December 2020, the amount required for the reserve fund ratio was approximately $13.3 billion.[141] However, FEMA is allowed to phase in the reserve fund assessment to obtain the ratio over time, with an intended target of not less than 7.5% of the 1% reserve fund ratio in each fiscal year (so, using December 2020 figures, not less than approximately $1 billion each year). Since April 2016, using its discretion, FEMA has charged every NFIP policy a Reserve Fund assessment. The Reserve Fund assessment has increased from its original status, in October 2013, of 5% on all SFIPs and 0% on PRPs to 15% of the premium charged for both SFIPs and PRPs.[142] The reserve fund assessment was increased to 18% on April 1, 2020.[143]

In addition to the Reserve Fund assessment, all NFIP policies are also assessed a surcharge following the passage of HFIAA.[144] The amount of the surcharge is dependent on the type of property being insured. For primary residences, the charge is $25; for all other properties, the charge is $250.[145] In April 1, 2019, FEMA began charging a 5% surcharge for severe repetitive

[136] FEMA, *The Watermark*, Fiscal Year 2021, Second Quarter, vol. 12, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_fima-watermark-fy21-q2.pdf.

[137] 42 U.S.C. §4014(a)(1)(B)(iii).

[138] See FEMA, *Flood Insurance Manual, Appendix J: Rate Tables*, p. J-16, revised October 2020, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_flood-insurance-manual-full-edition_april-oct2020.pdf.

[139] §100212 of P.L. 112-141, 126 Stat. 992, as codified at 42 U.S.C. §4017a.

[140] 42 U.S.C. §4017a(b).

[141] Calculated by CRS using data provided by FEMA Congressional Affairs staff December 30, 2020.

[142] See Federal Emergency Management Agency, *Flood Insurance Manual, Appendix J: Rate Tables*, p. J-16, revised October 2020, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_flood-insurance-manual-full-edition_april-oct2020.pdf.

[143] Ibid.

[144] §8(a) of P.L. 113-89, 128 Stat. 1023.

[145] For a description of how the surcharge is applied to different policy types, see FEMA, *The HFIAA Surcharge Fact Sheet*, April 2015, https://dlnreng.hawaii.gov/nfip/wp-content/uploads/sites/11/2015/07/HFIAA-Surcharge-Fact-Sheet_Final-April-2015.pdf .

loss properties.[146] This premium was increased to 10% on April 1, 2020,[147] and increased again to 15% on April 1, 2021.[148] Revenues from these surcharges are deposited into the Reserve Fund.

Appropriations and Offsetting Receipts

Table 5 displays how Congress has appropriated and authorized offsetting receipts for the NFIP from FY2015 to FY2020. As provided for in law, all premiums from the sale of NFIP insurance are transferred to FEMA and deposited in the NFIF.[149] Congress then authorizes FEMA to withdraw funds from the NFIF, and use those funds for specified purposes needed to operate the NFIP. In addition to premiums, Congress has also provided annual appropriations to supplement floodplain mapping activities. In addition to the mix of discretionary and mandatory funding levels indicated in **Table 5**, which are set in appropriations legislation, fluctuating levels of mandatory spending occur in the NFIP in order to pay and adjust claims on affected NFIP policies.[150]

[146] See Federal Emergency Management Agency, *April 1, 2019, and January 1, 2020, Program Changes*, Memorandum for Write Your Own Principal Coordinators and the NFIP Servicing Agent, W-18021a, October 1, 2018, at https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov/sites/default/files/w-18021a.pdf.

[147] FEMA, *Flood Insurance Manual, Appendix J: Rate Tables*, revised April 2020, p. J-16, https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-05/fim_appendix-j-rate-tables_apr2020.pdf.

[148] FEMA, *April 1, 2021 and January 1, 2022 Program Changes*, W-20020, p. 22, https://nfipservices.floodsmart.gov/sites/default/files/w-20020.pdf.

[149] 42 U.S.C. §4017(b).

[150] This mandatory spending is authorized by 42 U.S.C. §4017(d)(1). All other expenses using the NFIF must be authorized in appropriations acts, per 42 U.S.C. §4017(f).

Table 5. Budget Authority for the NFIP, FY2015-FY2020

(millions of dollars of budget authority, available for the fiscal year unless otherwise indicated)

Form of Budget Authority	Activity	FY2015 P.L. 114-4	FY2016 P.L. 114-113	FY2017 P.L. 115-31	FY2018 P.L. 115-141	FY2019 P.L. 116-6	FY2020 P.L. 116-93
Discretionary appropriations	Flood hazard mapping and risk analysis program[a] (available until expended)	$100.0	$190.0	$177.5	$262.6	$262.5	$263.0
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary	Salaries and expenses associated with flood management and flood insurance operations	$23.8	$25.3	$13.4[b]	$13.57[b]	$13.86[b]	$14.005[b]
	Floodplain management and flood mapping[c]	$155.5	$155.9	$168.4	$189.9	$188.3	$192.777
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory (amount is shown as a limitation provided in appropriations legislation)	Operating expenses	$136.0	$133.3	$147.0[b]	$165.2[b]	$176.3[b]	$192.439[b]
	Commissions and taxes of agents	$1,139.0	$1,123.0	$1,123.0	$1,123.0	$1,123.0	$1,151.0
	Interest on Treasury borrowings[d]	Such sums as necessary	Such sums as necessary	Such sums as necessary	Such sums as necessary	Such sums as necessary	Such sums as necessary
	Flood mitigation assistance (available until expended)	$150.0	$175.0	$175.1	$175.0	$175.0	$175.0
	Flood Insurance Advocate	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0

Source: CRS analysis of P.L. 114-4, P.L. 114-113, P.L. 115-31, P.L. 115-141, P.L. 116-6, and P.L. 116-93.

a. Generally, for necessary expenses, including administrative costs, related to the Risk MAP program authorized by 42 U.S.C. §§4101, 4101a, 4101b, 4101c, 4101d, and 4101e.

b. The FY2017, FY2018, FY2019, and FY2020 budgets include the amount of offsetting collections for *flood insurance operations* within the "operating expenses" activity, instead of the broader "salaries and expenses associated with flood management and flood insurance operations" activity as was done in P.L. 114-4 and P.L. 114-113.

c. Offsetting receipts for "floodplain management and flood mapping" can generally be viewed as supplementing the discretionary appropriation for "flood hazard mapping and risk analysis program."

d. The amount of interest paid on borrowed amounts for the U.S. Treasury fluctuates annually based on a number of factors, including the interest rate of the borrowing; the available funds for interest and principal payments after claims payments; the amount borrowed; how the debt is being serviced in loans, and fiscal decisions by FEMA to build the Reserve Fund as opposed to paying off principal and interest on the debt. FEMA reported interest payments of approximately $318.59 million in FY2015, $345.32 million in FY2016, $393.76 million in FY2017, $367.64 million in FY2018, $415.34 in FY2019, and $216.82 in FY2020 (source: FEMA, *National Flood Insurance Program Debt Repayment Report, as of March 31, 2020*, Report to Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury, May 17, 2021. Provided by FEMA Congressional Affairs staff. Not available online.

Borrowing from the U.S. Treasury, NFIP Debt

Congress has authorized FEMA to borrow no more than $30.425 billion from the U.S. Treasury in order to operate the NFIP. The authorization for this borrowing would be reduced to $1 billion after December 3, 2021, were the NFIP to be allowed to lapse.[151] In January 2017, the NFIP borrowed $1.6 billion due to losses in 2016 (the August 2016 Louisiana floods and Hurricane Matthew). On September 22, 2017, the NFIP borrowed the remaining $5.825 billion from the Treasury to cover claims from Hurricane Harvey, Hurricane Irma, and Hurricane Maria, reaching the NFIP's authorized borrowing limit of $30.425 billion.[152] On October 26, 2017, Congress cancelled $16 billion of NFIP debt, making it possible for the program to pay claims for Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria.[153] This represents the first time that NFIP debt has been cancelled, although Congress appropriated funds between 1980 and 1985 to repay NFIP debt.[154] FEMA borrowed another $6.1 billion on November 9, 2017, to fund estimated 2017 losses, including those incurred by Hurricanes Harvey, Irma, and Maria and anticipated programmatic activities, bringing the debt up to $20.525 billion. The NFIP currently has $9.9 billion of remaining borrowing authority.[155]

The NFIP's debt to the U.S. Treasury cannot be tied directly to any single incident, as any insurance claim paid by the NFIP is in some way responsible for the existing debt of the NFIP (i.e., a dollar paid in claims, and therefore expended by the NFIP, following a minor flooding incident is no different than a dollar paid following a major hurricane). However, the NFIP was forced to borrow heavily to pay claims in the aftermath of two catastrophic flood seasons, the 2005 hurricane season (particularly Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, and Wilma) and Hurricane Sandy in 2012.[156] For example, following Hurricane Sandy, Congress passed P.L. 113-1 to increase the borrowing limit of the NFIP from $20.775 billion to the current $30.425 billion. Prior to Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the NFIP had generally been able to cover its costs, borrowing relatively small amounts from the U.S. Treasury to pay claims, and then repaying the loans with interest.

The NFIP's debt is conceptually owed by current and future participants in the NFIP, as the insurance program itself owes the debt to the Treasury and pays for accruing interest on that debt through the premium revenues of policyholders. For example, from FY2006 to FY2020 (i.e., since the NFIP borrowed funds following Hurricane Katrina), the NFIP has paid $2.82 billion in principal repayments and $5.26 billion in interest to service the debt through the premiums collected on insurance policies.[157] Currently the NFIP is paying over $1 million in interest per day on the debt accrued from past events. FEMA predicts that over the next 10 years the NFIP will

[151] 42 U.S.C. §4016(a).

[152] FEMA, *The Watermark*, Fiscal Year 2018, First Quarter, vol. 1, March 21, 2018, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-05/FIMA_Watermark_FY18_Q1.pdf.

[153] P.L. 115-72, Title III, §308.

[154] Funds for "repayment under notes" were appropriated in P.L. 96-526, 94 Stat. 3053; P.L. 97-101, 95 Stat. 1425; P.L. 97-272, 96 Stat. 1169; P.L. 98-45, 97 Stat. 228; P.L. 98-371, 98 Stat. 1224; and P.L. 99-160, 99 Stat. 918.

[155] FEMA, *The Watermark*, FY2020, Third Quarter, vol. 11, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-09/fema_watermark_report_06-2020.pdf.

[156] For accounting of the NFIP's premium revenues and claims/loss data, see *FEMA Watermark: National Flood Insurance Program Financial Statements*, at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/work-with-nfip/watermark-financial-statements.

[157] FEMA, *The Watermark*, Fiscal Year 2021, Second Quarter, vol. 14, at https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fema_fima-watermark-fy21-q2.pdf

pay an additional $5.8 billion in interest expenses, and will have paid $10.6 billion in total interest expenses by the end of FY2029.[158]

As required by law, FEMA submits semi-annual debt repayment reports to Congress on how the borrowed amount from the U.S. Treasury could be repaid within a 10-year period.[159] The most recent report concluded that, although the NFIP's financial position is expected to improve over the time period, it is not possible for the NFIP, as currently structured, to fully repay $20.525 billion in debt over the next 10 years.[160]

Whether or not FEMA will ultimately be able to pay off the debt is largely dependent on future insurance claims, namely if a catastrophic flooding incident such as Hurricanes Harvey, Sandy, or Katrina occurs again and with what frequency. FEMA noted that the latest private sector catastrophe modeling demonstrates that such events are not outside the expected range of NFIP losses. A single storm in the United States the size of Hurricane Katrina or larger ($21.2 billion in present dollars) has a 1%-2% chance of occurring in any given year. A coastal flood event at least as large as Hurricane Sandy ($9.8 billion in present dollars), or an inland flood event at least as large as the 2016 Louisiana flood ($2.6 billion in present dollars) each have a 2%-5% chance of occurring in any given year.[161]

FEMA's current policy is to prioritize building up the NFIP's cash reserves over paying down principal.[162] Under its current authorization, the only means the NFIP has to pay off the debt is through the accrual of premium revenues in excess of outgoing claims, and from payments made out of the growing Reserve Fund.

NFIP Purchase of Reinsurance

In HFIAA-14, Congress revised the authority of FEMA to secure reinsurance[163] for the NFIP from the private reinsurance and capital markets.[164] In September 2016, FEMA secured its first placement of reinsurance for the NFIP, contracting for reinsurance cover which ran from September 19, 2016, through March 19, 2017, structured into two coverage layers. Under the first layer, the reinsurers would indemnify FEMA $1 million for flood claims losses that exceed $5 million. Under the second layer, the reinsurers would indemnify FEMA $1 million when the total losses from a single flood event exceed $5.5 billion.[165] In January 2017, FEMA purchased $1.042 billion of insurance, to cover the period from January 1, 2017, to January 1, 2018, for a reinsurance premium of $150 million. Under this agreement, the reinsurance covered 26% of losses between $4 billion and $8 billion arising from a single flooding event. The purchase of private market reinsurance reduces the likelihood of FEMA needing to borrow from the Treasury

[158] FEMA, *National Flood Insurance Program Debt Repayment Report, as of March 31, 2020*, Report to Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury, May 17, 2021, p. 11. Provided by FEMA Congressional Affairs staff.

[159] See 42 U.S.C. §4016(d), as enacted by §100213(a) of P.L. 112-141 (BW-12).

[160] FEMA, *National Flood Insurance Program Debt Repayment Report as of September 30, 2019*, September 15, 2020, p. 6. Provided to CRS by FEMA Congressional Affairs Staff, January 4, 2020.

[161] Ibid., pp. 3-4.

[162] Ibid., p. 10.

[163] Reinsurance is defined as a transaction between a primary insurer and another licensed (re)insurer where the reinsurer agrees to cover all or part of the losses and/or loss adjustment expenses of the primary insurer. See NAIC, *Glossary of Insurance Terms*, http://www.naic.org/consumer_glossary.htm#R.

[164] See §10 of P.L. 113-89, 128 Stat. 1025, as codified at 42 U.S.C. §4081(e).

[165] See FEMA, *National Flood Insurance Program Reinsurance Program*, at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/work-with-nfip/reinsurance.

to pay claims. However, since FEMA is withdrawing funds from the Reserve Fund to pay for this reinsurance, it subsequently increases the cost of insurance to policyholders. FEMA's modeling of the NFIP portfolio before the reinsurance purchase suggested that there was a 17.2% chance of losses from an event exceeding $4 billion in 2017.[166] Claims paid by FEMA for Hurricane Harvey exceeded the $9 billion threshold, triggering the full 2017 reinsurance.[167]

In January 2018, FEMA purchased $1.46 billion of reinsurance to cover the period from January 1, 2018, to January 1, 2019, for a premium of $235 million. The agreement is structured to cover losses above $4 billion for a single flooding event, covering 18.6% of losses between $4 billion and $6 billion, and 54.3% of losses between $6 billion and $8 billion.[168]

In August 2018, FEMA entered into its first transfer of NFIP risk to private risk markets through an insurance-linked securities transfer, in the form of a three-year agreement with Hannover Re, a reinsurance company. Hannover Re is acting as a "transformer," transferring $500 million of the NFIP's financial risk to the capital markets by sponsoring issuance of an indemnity-triggered catastrophe bond. Hannover Re will indemnify FEMA for a portion of claims for a single qualifying flooding event that occurs between August 1, 2018, and July 31, 2021. The agreement is structured into two tranches. The first provides reinsurance coverage for 3.5% of losses between $5 and $10 billion, and the second for 13% of losses between $7.5 and $10 billion. FEMA paid a premium of $62 million for each of the first year and second year of coverage. Unlike the earlier reinsurance purchases, which covered all NFIP flood losses, the catastrophe bond applies only to flooding resulting directly or indirectly from a named storm and covers only the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Combined with the January 2018 reinsurance placement, FEMA transferred $1.96 billion of the NFIP's flood risk for the 2018 hurricane season to the private sector.[169]

In January 2019, FEMA purchased $1.32 billion of reinsurance to cover the period from January 1, 2019, to January 1, 2020, for a premium of $186 million. The agreement is structured to cover losses above $4 billion for a single flooding event, covering 14% of losses between $4 billion and $6 billion, and 25.6% of losses between $6 billion and $8 billion, and 26.6% of losses between $8 billion and $10 billion.[170] FEMA issued a second catastrophe bond on April 16, 2019, to transfer an additional $300 million of the NFIP's financial risk to the capital markets. The agreement is structured to cover 2.5% of losses between $6 billion and $8 billion, and 12.5% of losses between $8 billion and $10 billion. FEMA paid a premium of $32 million for the first year of coverage and $38 million for the second year of coverage.[171]

In January 2020, FEMA purchased $1.33 billion of reinsurance to cover the period from January 1, 2020, to January 1, 2021, for a premium of $205 million. The agreement is structured to cover losses above $4 billion for a single flooding event, covering 10.25% of losses between $4 billion

[166] Ibid.

[167] Email correspondence from FEMA Congressional Affairs Staff, August 2, 2019.

[168] FEMA, *National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Reinsurance Program*, at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/work-with-nfip/reinsurance.

[169] Ibid. For additional information on this, see CRS Insight IN10965, *The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Reinsurance, and Catastrophe Bonds*, by Diane P. Horn and Baird Webel.

[170] FEMA, *National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Reinsurance Program*, at https://www.fema.gov/flood-insurance/work-with-nfip/reinsurance.

[171] Ibid.

and $6 billion, 34.68% of losses between $6 billion and $8 billion, and 21.8% of losses between $8 billion and $10 billion.[172]

In February 2020, FEMA issued a third catastrophe bond to transfer an additional $400 million of the NFIP's financial risk to the capital markets. The agreement is structured to cover 3.33% of losses between $6 billion and $9 billion, and 30% of losses between $9 billion and $10 billion. FEMA paid a premium of $50.28 million for the first year of coverage.[173]

In January 2021, FEMA purchased $1.153 billion of reinsurance to cover the period from January 1, 2021, to January 1, 2022, for a reinsurance premium of $195.8 million.[174] In February 2021, FEMA issued a third catastrophe bond to transfer an additional $575 million of the NFIP's financial risk to the capital markets.[175]

FEMA has not claimed on the reinsurance purchased in 2018, 2019, 2020, or 2021. To date, the reinsurance purchases have been a net fiscal positive for the NFIP with a total of $1.023 billion in premiums paid and $1.042 billion received from claims. This is due to the extremely high losses experienced after Hurricane Harvey, which triggered the full claim of $1.042 billion on the 2017 reinsurance. Unless another large scale flooding event occurs, the balance of premiums vs. claims is likely to turn negative in the next two to three years if FEMA continues similar reinsurance purchases.

Expiration of Certain NFIP Authorities

The statute for the NFIP does not contain a comprehensive expiration, termination, or sunset provision for the whole of the program. Rather, the NFIP has multiple different legal provisions that generally tie to the expiration of key components of the program. Since the end of FY2017, 17 short-term NFIP reauthorizations have been enacted. These reauthorizations are listed in **Table 6**. The NFIP is currently authorized until December 3, 2021.

Unless reauthorized or amended by Congress, the following will occur after December 3, 2021:

- The authority to provide *new* flood insurance contracts will expire.[176] Flood insurance contracts entered into before the expiration would continue until the end of their policy term of one year.
- The authority for NFIP to borrow funds from the Treasury will be reduced from $30.425 billion to $1 billion.[177]

Other activities of the program would technically remain authorized following December 3, 2021, such as the issuance of FMA grants.[178] However, the expiration of the key authorities described above would have varied, generally serious effects on these remaining NFIP activities.

[172] Ibid.

[173] Ibid.

[174] Ibid.

[175] Ibid.

[176] 42 U.S.C. §4026.

[177] 42 U.S.C. §4016(a).

[178] See 42 U.S.C. §4104c and 42 U.S.C. §4104d.

Table 6. Short-Term Extensions of the NFIP Since End of FY2017

Public Law	Date to Which Authorization Was Extended	Public Law	Date to Which Authorization Was Extended
P.L. 115-56	December 8, 2017	P.L. 115-56	December 8, 2017
P.L. 115-90	December 22, 2017	P.L. 115-90	December 22, 2017
P.L. 115-96	January 19, 2018	P.L. 115-96	January 19, 2018
NFIP lapsed January 20 to January 22, 2018		NFIP lapsed January 20 to January 22, 2018	
P.L. 115-120	February 8, 2018	P.L. 115-120	February 8, 2018
NFIP lapsed for 8 hours on February 9, 2018		NFIP lapsed for 8 hours on February 9, 2018	
P.L. 115-123	March 23, 2018	P.L. 115-123	March 23, 2018
P.L. 115-141	July 31, 2018	P.L. 115-141	July 31, 2018
P.L. 115-225	November 30, 2018	P.L. 115-225	November 30, 2018
P.L. 115-281	December 7, 2018	P.L. 115-281	December 7, 2018
P.L. 115-298	December 21, 2018	P.L. 115-298	December 21, 2018
P.L. 115-396	May 31, 2019	P.L. 115-396	May 31, 2019
P.L. 116-19	June 14, 2019	P.L. 116-19	June 14, 2019
P.L. 116-20	September 30, 2019	P.L. 116-20	September 30, 2019
P.L. 116-59	November 21, 2019	P.L. 116-59	November 21, 2019
P.L. 116-69	December 20, 2019	P.L. 116-69	December 20, 2019
P.L. 116-94	September 30, 2020	P.L. 116-94	September 30, 2020
P.L. 116-159	September 30, 2021	P.L. 116-159	September 30, 2021
P.L. 117-43	December 3, 2021	P.L. 117-43	December 3, 2021

Source: CRS analysis of legislation.

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