

May 13, 2008

Mira N. Marshall
Senior Policy Analyst (Compliance)
Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
550 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20429

**Re: RIN Number 3064-ZA00
Loans in Areas Having Special Flood Hazards; Interagency Questions and
Answers Regarding Flood Insurance**

Dear Ms. Marshall:

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the proposed Interagency Questions and Answers Regarding Flood Insurance. [*****]

#3 & #40

The answer to question #3 states a purchased loan (100% purchased) is not an event that triggers the flood insurance requirements. The answer to question #40 states, “*each participating lender remains individually responsible for ensuring compliance with the Act and Regulation.*” It also indicates the Regulatory Agencies expect that all lenders of a participation loan (less than 100% purchased) have controls in place to ensure compliance with the flood insurance requirements.

Why does a partial loan purchase place more burden on a financial institution than 100% loan purchase? If a purchasing lender can rely on the original lender for compliance with the flood insurance requirements of a 100% loan purchase why can't a participating lender rely on the lead lender for a partial loan purchase? Having the participating banks duplicate these requirements would be a waste of time and resources. Further comment and consideration would be appreciated on this answer (#40).

#7, #10, #12, etc.

The term “insurable value” is a key term referenced throughout the proposed questions and answers. Question seven attempts to define “insurable value.” However, the definition provided, (“*the overall value of the property securing the designated loan minus the value of the land on which the property is located,*”) only leads to more questions because the term “overall value” is used in the definition but it is not defined. Please define the terms “overall value” and “insurable value”.

We would also like to see clarification of another area of confusion pertaining to the amount of flood insurance. The Mandatory Purchase of Flood Insurance Guidelines (MPFIG) indicates the term “insurable value” means “100% replacement cost value”. While we understand the FAQs do not indicate RCV must be used, our discussions with numerous Federal regulatory field examiners indicate they expect financial institutions to use RCV when calculating the correct amount of insurance.

The problem with using RCV in every instance is that there are only two types of structures that will ever receive a settlement using RCV at the time of a loss: principal residences that are fully insured and residential condominiums. All other structures will be settled using actual cash value at the time of a loss. To force lenders to require borrowers to purchase flood insurance up to the RCV will result in many instances in which the insurance pay out will never be realized at the time of a loss. This practice does not seem prudent, will be difficult for lenders to require, will cause lenders to suffer reputation risk and may be seen as an unfair and/or deceptive act or practice. The MPFIG even states that using replacement cost value (RCV) “*meets or exceeds the minimal compliance standards*” (page 27 of the FEMA Guidelines).

Without clear guidance, regulators and bankers are forced to look to the FEMA Guidelines for assistance. Due to these facts, we ask there be a clarification made that lenders are NOT required to use RCV when calculating insurance coverage. Field examiners are very misinformed on this issue.

#31

The answer to this question states “requires a flood determination when application is made for the loan”. The submission of an application does not trigger these requirements. Rather, these requirements are triggered upon making, increasing, renewing or extending a loan. We would not want the reader to misinterpret this question and feel they are required to pull a flood determination when they receive an application.

#33

The subordinate lien mentioned in this answer appears to be limited to home equity loans. This requirement applies to any subordinate lien secured by the improved real estate not just home equity loans. Please clarify that this answer applies to all subordinate lien loans.

#35

This question and answer merely states that content insurance is required in certain instances. We often see bankers struggle with determining how much content insurance is required. For instance, consider the following scenario on a commercial building that many banks might face:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Loan Amount | \$200,000 |
| Building Value | \$150,000 |
| Content Value | \$100,000 |
| Maximum Insurance | \$500,000 each (contents & building) |

Must the lender obtain flood insurance for \$150,000 on the building and \$100,000 on the contents? If so, the total insurance in place on the loan would be \$250,000. Is this required when the loan is only for \$200,000? Can we apply the “multiple building” logic (see FAQ #11) and only insure the building and contents for a total of \$200,000 as long as some insurance is allocated to each (for example, \$150,000 to the building and \$50,000 to the contents)? We encourage you to clarify exactly how much content insurance will be required to meet regulatory guidelines. Examples of calculating the proper content insurance would also be very beneficial.

Section XI Force Placement

Other issue: Can the force placement notice be sent out 45 days prior to policy expiration? In other words, can a lender start the force placement “clock” before a policy expires or must the lender wait until the insurance has expired and then begin the force placement procedures (and the 45 day “clock”)?

The FEMA Guidelines indicate the lender can begin the “45 day clock” prior to the expiration of a MPPP policy. Is this possible for other types of flood insurance policies?

Thank you again for the opportunity to submit comments on this invaluable guidance.

Sincerely,

Lea Larson
Midstates Bank