



# Multifamily Selling and Servicing Guide

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## 501.03C Flood Insurance

### Requirements

The Property must have flood insurance if any income-producing Improvements or any non-income producing Improvements that support amenities are located in an SFHA Zone A or Zone V.

The coverage amount must be 100% of the insurable value of

- the first 2 floors above grade and any Improvements below grade, plus
- all Fixtures and Goods located on the first 2 floors above grade and/or below grade (as defined in the Security Instrument).

The deductible amount may not exceed the greater of

- 5% of the insurable value of the Property,
- the applicable maximum amount in [Part II, Chapter 5: Property and Liability Insurance, Section 501.02A: Minimum Coverage Amounts](#), or
- for business income insurance (including rental value insurance), 15 days or equivalent.

If the coverage available under the NFIP is not sufficient to meet the requirements set forth above, then the Borrower must have excess flood insurance or difference in conditions (DIC) insurance that either

- covers the difference, up to the required coverage amount, or
- if the required coverage amount is not economically feasible, covers an amount that you determine is reasonable, given the exposure.

During the Letter of Map Amendment (LoMA) process only NFIP insurance is required. The maximum term for NFIP insurance during the LoMA process is 12 months.

If any Improvements are reclassified as within an SFHA Zone A or Zone V after you deliver the Mortgage Loan, you must require the Borrower to obtain compliant flood insurance.

### Guidance

Flood insurance is not required if only unimproved portions of the Property, or non-income producing Improvements that do not support amenities at the Property, are located in an SFHA. Improvements that support amenities include structures such as clubhouses and pool houses. Improvements that do not support amenities are structures such as sheds, pump houses, and storage buildings. Business income insurance is not required for non-



income producing Improvements.

Keep in mind that conditions may change over time and flood zones may be remapped. In certain cases, you or Fannie Mae may require flood insurance for Improvements outside of an SFHA Zone A or V, but within an area designated by FEMA as Zone X or Zone D (for example, if a Property is in an area subject to flooding due to storm water, or within close proximity to an SFHA boundary).

When determining whether excess flood insurance or DIC insurance is economically feasible, you may consider a DSCR reduction of 10 or more basis points as a reasonable measure or guide.

Before determining a lesser amount of excess flood insurance or DIC Insurance, or not requiring such coverage, you should have the Borrower provide you with at least 3 quotes or declination letters, and determine whether the Borrower is attempting to avoid purchasing coverage by applying to companies that do not write flood insurance or give artificially high quotes. If you are provided with a combination of quotes and declinations, quotes should be used to determine feasibility of coverage, and a limit of coverage that is economically feasible should be secured.

An acceptable deductible for DIC insurance is the coverage limit of the underlying NFIP policy.

You should obtain flood zone determinations from qualified third-party flood-zone determination firms, and exercise care and sound judgment when selecting the firm. You should require the determination firm, and any monitoring company (if different), to

- notify you whenever flood insurance is or becomes required, and
- continue monitoring after any servicing transfer.

### Operating Procedures

You must obtain life-of-loan monitoring for each Property from a third-party flood-zone determination firm.

You are required to complete the most recent version of the Standard Flood Hazard Determination form issued by FEMA to determine whether any of the Improvements are located in an SFHA. You must keep a completed copy of this form in your Servicing File, including a signed copy of the Notice to Borrower of Special Flood Hazard and Federal Assistance (included in the Flood Determination Certificate).

If you permitted a reduction in the amount of excess flood insurance or DIC insurance, your Servicing File must include your analysis and related documentation to support the economic feasibility and the amount of the reduction.



## Glossary

### B

**Borrower** Person who is the obligor under the Note.

**Synonyms**

- Borrowers
- Borrower's

### F

**FEMA** Federal Emergency Management Agency

### I

**Improvements** Buildings, structures, improvements, and alterations, including the multifamily housing dwellings, now constructed or hereafter constructed or placed on the land upon which the Property is located, together with all fixtures (as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code).

### M

**Mortgage Loan** Mortgage debt obligation evidenced, or when made will be evidenced, by the Loan Documents or a mortgage debt obligation with a Fannie Mae credit enhancement.

**Synonyms**

- Mortgage Loans

### P

**Property** Multifamily residential property securing the Mortgage Loan and including the land (or Leasehold interest in land), Improvements, and personal property (as defined in the Uniform Commercial Code).

**Synonyms**

- Properties
- Property's



## S

**Security Instrument** Instrument creating a lien or encumbrance on 1 or more Properties and securing the obligations under the Loan Documents.

**Servicing File** File for each Mortgage Loan serviced by the Lender.

### **Synonyms**

- Servicing Files