To improve the processes for establishing and appealing flood insurance rate maps under the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

M. ______ introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on __________

A BILL

To improve the processes for establishing and appealing flood insurance rate maps under the National Flood Insurance Program, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “__________ Act of 2019”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Reauthorization of appropriations for National Flood Mapping Program.
Sec. 3. Mapping accuracy and reach.
Sec. 4. Appeals regarding existing flood maps.
Sec. 5. Appeals and publication of projected special flood hazard areas.
Sec. 6. Communication and outreach regarding map changes.
Sec. 7. Adoption of partial flood maps.
Sec. 8. New zone for levee-impacted areas.
Sec. 9. Agricultural structures in special flood hazard zones.
Sec. 10. Technical mapping advisory council.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NATIONAL FLOOD MAPPING PROGRAM.

Subsection (f) of section 100216 of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (42 U.S.C. 4101(b)) is amended by striking “$400,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2017” and inserting “$400,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023”.

SEC. 3. MAPPING IMPROVEMENTS AND REACH.

(a) EXPANDING MAPPING TO ALL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Subparagraph (A) of section 100216(b)(1) of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (42 U.S.C. 4101b)(1)(A) is amended—

(1) in clause (v), by striking “and” at the end;
(2) by redesignating clause (vi) as clause (vii);
and
(3) by inserting after clause (v) the following:
“(vi) all areas of the United States;
and”.
(b) USE OF OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES AND LIDAR.—Section 100216 of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (42 U.S.C. 4101b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively;

(ii) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) as soon as practicable—

“(i) modernize the flood mapping inventory for communities for which the National Flood Insurance Program rate maps have not been modernized; and

“(ii) in coordination with communities, utilize the digital display environment established under subsection (f)(1)(A) to produce, store, and disseminate any flood hazard data, models, and maps generated under clause (i) while ensuring that the flood mapping inventory described in that clause may be printed in order to carry out—
“(I) floodplain management programs under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.); and

“(II) other purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program;”;

(iii) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated, by striking “and” at the end;

(iv) in subparagraph (D), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting “, including the most current and most appropriate remote sensing or other geospatial mapping technology; and”; and

(v) by adding at the end the following:

“(E) when appropriate, partner with other Federal agencies, States, communities, and private entities in order to meet the objectives of the program.”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(C), by inserting “urban flooding,” after “changing lake levels,”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (f), as amended by section 2 of this Act, as subsection (h); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:
“(f) Digital Display Environment and Building-Specific Flood Hazard and Risk Information.—

“(1) Establishment.—

“(A) In general.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Administrator, in consultation with the Technical Mapping Advisory Council, shall establish a dynamic, database-derived digital display environment for flood hazard and risk data, models, maps, and assessments.

“(B) Consultation with States and Communities.—In designing and constructing the digital display environment under subparagraph (A), the Administrator shall—

“(i) leverage and partner with States and communities that have successfully implemented the same approach; and

“(ii) consider adopting the techniques and technologies used by the States and communities described in clause (i) and applying those techniques and technologies nationwide.

“(2) Digital display system.—
“(A) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator, in consultation with the Technical Mapping Advisory Council, shall establish a national digital display system that shall—

“(i) be prompted through dynamic querying of a spatial, relational flood hazard and risk database;

“(ii) as permissible under law, be made available to the public;

“(iii) to the extent feasible, and where sufficient data is available, provide information, with respect to individual structures, regarding—

“(I) flood hazard and risk assessment determinations, including the depth of potential flooding and the cost of damage repair for a range of flood frequencies;

“(II) flood insurance premiums;

and

“(III) flood risk mitigation options and associated costs;
“(iv) be constructed in a manner that facilitates coordination with digital display systems that—

“(I) have been developed by State and community partners; and

“(II) the Administrator finds are acceptable;

“(v) include the capability to print physical copies of maps; and

“(vi) where feasible, allow for the maintenance and storage of elevation certificates.

“(B) PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS.—When disseminating information under subparagraph (A), the Administrator may not disclose personally identifiable information to the public or to a private company in a manner that violates section 552a of title 5, United States Code, or any regulation implementing that section.

“(3) DATA PROCUREMENT.—The Administrator shall consider methods to obtain any data necessary to establish the digital display environment described in paragraph (1), including—

“(A) requiring a community that is participating in the National Flood Insurance Pro-
gram to supply information, including building footprints, cadastral, and elevation data, for each structure—

“(i) with respect to which the community possesses that information; and

“(ii) that obtains a construction or other development permit within—

“(I) a special flood hazard area; or

“(II) an advisory special flood hazard area adopted by the community;

“(B) issuing guidelines and standards, as determined by the Administrator;

“(C) partnering, contracting, or entering into agreements with other Federal, State, local, and private stakeholders to the greatest extent possible to obtain and share existing data that meets or exceeds the standards determined by the Administrator under subparagraph (B);

“(D) contracting with private companies to obtain new data collections, such as building footprints, cadastral data, and elevation certifi-
cates, if that data may be included in the environment established under paragraph (1);

“(E) when reviewing and updating National Flood Insurance Program rate maps, giving priority or other incentives to communities that provide the Administrator data or analysis needed for the digital display environment;

“(F) leveraging the efficient acquisition of the most up-to-date, high resolution topographic data, such as Light Detection and Ranging (commonly known as ‘LiDAR’) data; and

“(G) using any other approach that allows for the acquisition of data necessary for the digital display environment for buildings constructed or substantially improved on or before December 31, 1974, or before the effective date of an initial flood insurance rate map published by the Administrator under section 1360 for the area in which a building is located.

“(4) REMOVAL OF LOW-RISK STRUCTURES FROM FLOOD HAZARD AREAS.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT OF STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Technical Mapping Advisory Council, shall develop standards and procedures
to remove low-risk structures en masse from areas having special flood hazards.

“(B) CONTENT.—Such standards and procedures shall—

“(i) require the removal of multiple structures at one time, instead of relying on individual property owners to submit elevation certificates;

“(ii) leverage the efficient acquisition of the most up-to-date, high resolution topographic data, such as Light Detection and Ranging (commonly known as ‘LiDAR’) data;

“(iii) where data is not available, use the most current and efficient remote sensing or other geospatial mapping technology to obtain the data necessary to support mass letters of map amendment; and

“(iv) be added as a stage to the flood mapping process under the National Flood Mapping Program.

“(C) REQUIREMENTS.—In developing such standards and procedures, the Administrator shall—
“(i) consult and coordinate with States and communities that have implemented successful approaches to remove low-risk structures en masse from areas having special flood hazards;

“(ii) consider adopting successful approaches in pilot programs funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

“(iii) integrate the standards and procedures established in subparagraph (A) as a stage in the flood mapping process under the National Flood Mapping Program.

“(g) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Administrator, in coordination with the Technical Mapping Advisory Council established under section 100215 of this Act, shall submit to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate an annual report regarding progress achieved in the mapping program under this section, including the digital display and structure-specific information required under subsection (f), which shall include recommendations to reduce the cost and improve the implementation of that subsection.”.
(c) Future Flood Risk.—Subparagraph (A) of section 100216(c)(1) of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (42 U.S.C. 4101b(c)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

“(iii) identifying future flood risk; and”.

SEC. 4. APPEALS REGARDING EXISTING FLOOD MAPS.

(a) In General.—Section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) Appeals of Existing Maps.—

“(1) Right to Appeal.—Subject to paragraph (6), a State or local government, or the owner or lessee of real property, who has made a formal request to the Administrator to update a flood map that the Administrator has denied may at any time appeal such a denial as provided in this subsection.

“(2) Basis for Appeal.—The basis for appeal under this subsection shall be the possession of knowledge or information that—
“(A) the base flood elevation level or designation of any aspect of a flood map is scientifically or technically inaccurate; or

“(B) factors exist that mitigate the risk of flooding, including ditches, banks, walls, vegetation, levees, lakes, dams, reservoirs, basin, retention ponds, and other natural or manmade topographical features.

“(3) APPEALS PROCESS.—

“(A) ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION.—
An appeal under this subsection shall be determined by a final adjudication on the record, and after opportunity for an administrative hearing.

“(B) RIGHTS UPON ADVERSE DECISION.—
If an appeal pursuant to subparagraph (A) does not result in a decision in favor of the State, local government, owner, or lessee, such party may appeal the adverse decision to the Scientific Resolution Panel provided for in section 1363A, which shall recommend a non-binding decision to the Administrator.

“(4) RELIEF.—

“(A) WHOLLY SUCCESSFUL APPEALS.—In the case of a successful appeal resulting in a
policyholder’s property being removed from a special flood hazard area, such policyholder may cancel the policy at any time within the current policy year, and the Administrator shall provide such policyholder a refund in the amount of any premiums paid for such policy year, plus any premiums paid for flood insurance coverage that the policyholder was required to purchase or maintain during the 2-year period preceding such policy year.

“(B) PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL APPEALS.—

In the case of any appeal in which mitigating factors were determined to have reduced, but not eliminated, the risk of flooding, the Administrator shall reduce the amount of flood insurance coverage required to be maintained for the property concerned by the ratio of the successful portion of the appeal as compared to the entire appeal. The Administrator shall refund to the policyholder any payments made in excess of the amount necessary for such new coverage amount, effective from the time when the mitigating factor was created or the beginning of the second policy year preceding the determination of the appeal, whichever occurred later.
“(C) ADDITIONAL RELIEF.—The Administrator may provide additional refunds in excess of the amounts specified in subparagraphs (A) and (B) if the Administrator determines that such additional amounts are warranted.

“(5) RECOVERY OF COSTS.—When, incident to any appeal which is successful in whole or part regarding the designation of the base flood elevation or any aspect of the flood map, including elevation or designation of a special flood hazard area, the community, or the owner or lessee of real property, as the case may be, incurs expense in connection with the appeal, including services provided by surveyors, engineers, and scientific experts, the Administrator shall reimburse such individual or community for reasonable expenses to an extent measured by the ratio of the successful portion of the appeal as compared to the entire appeal, but not including legal services, in the effecting of an appeal based on a scientific or technical error on the part of the Federal Emergency Management Agency. No reimbursement shall be made by the Administrator in respect to any fee or expense payment, the payment of which was agreed to be contingent upon the result of the appeal. The Administrator may use such
amounts from the National Flood Insurance Fund established under section 1310 as may be necessary to carry out this paragraph.

“(6) GUIDANCE.—The Administrator shall issue guidance to implement this subsection, which shall not be subject to the notice and comment requirements under section 553 of title 5, United States Code.”.

(b) DEADLINE.—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall issue the guidance referred to section 1360(k)(6) of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101(k)(7)), as added by the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section, not later than the expiration of the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. APPEALS AND PUBLICATION OF PROJECTED SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS.

(a) APPEALS.—Section 1363 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking the second sentence and inserting the following: “Any owner or lessee of real property within the community who believes the owner’s or lessee’s rights to be adversely affected by the Administrator’s proposed determination may appeal such determination to the local gov-
ernment no later than 90 days after the date of the second publication.”;

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “subsection (e)” and inserting “subsection (f)”;

(3) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (f), (g), and (h), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

“(e) DETERMINATION BY ADMINISTRATOR IN THE ABSENCE OF APPEALS.—If the Administrator has not received any appeals, upon expiration of the 90-day appeal period established under subsection (b) of this section the Administrator’s proposed determination shall become final. The community shall be given a reasonable time after the Administrator’s final determination in which to adopt local land use and control measures consistent with the Administrator’s determination.”.

(b) PUBLICATION.—Subsection (a) of section 1363 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4104(a)) is amended by striking “in the Federal Register”. 
SEC. 6. COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH REGARDING MAP CHANGES.

Paragraph (1) of section 100216(d) of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (42 U.S.C. 4101b(d)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “maximum” before “30-day period”; and

(2) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “maximum” before “30-day period”.

SEC. 7. ADOPTION OF PARTIAL FLOOD MAPS.

Subsection (f) of section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following new flush matter:

“Panels of the revised flood insurance rate maps for which no appeal has been submitted during the 90-day period referred to in subsection (b) shall be considered final.”.

SEC. 8. NEW ZONE FOR LEVEE-IMPACTED AREAS.

Section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101), as amended by section 4 of this Act, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(l) LEVEE-IMPACTED AREAS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to full implementation of subparagraphs (A)(iii) and (B) of section 100216(b)(1) of the Biggert-Waters Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2012 (42 U.S.C. 4101b(b)(1))
and notwithstanding any other provision of law, if a
community applies to the Administrator for the re-
mapping of a levee-impacted area in which the perti-
nent levee system fails to meet the minimum design,
operation, and maintenance standards of the Na-
tional Flood Insurance Program required for levee
accreditation on a flood insurance rate map in ac-
cordance with the Levee Analysis Mapping Proce-
dure initiated by the Administrator to replace the
‘without levees’ approach to a Flood Insurance
Study, the Administrator shall—

“(A) establish flood risk zones for those
levee-impacted areas on such maps, to be
known as ‘AL-E zones’, that have an estab-
lished elevation for community floodplain man-
agement; and

“(B) make flood insurance available to
properties located within those levee-impacted
areas.

“(2) TRANSITION.—During the period begin-
ing on the date of enactment of this subsection and
ending on the date on which the Administrator de-
velops rates for the various AL-E zones, a structure
located in a portion of a community that is located
within a levee-impacted area described in paragraph
(1) shall be eligible for rates associated with areas of moderate flood hazards.”.

SEC. 9. AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES IN SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD ZONES.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR STATE AND LOCAL LAND USE CONTROLS.—Subsection (a) of section 1315 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4022(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) ALLOWABLE LOCAL VARIANCES FOR CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES.—

“(A) REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

“(i) the land use and control measures adopted pursuant to paragraph (1) may not, for purposes of such paragraph, be considered to be inadequate or inconsistent with the comprehensive criteria for land management and use under section 1361 because such measures provide that, in the case of any agricultural structure that is located in an area having special flood hazards, a variance from compliance with the requirements to elevate or floodproof such a structure and meeting
the requirements of subparagraph (B) may be granted; and

“(ii) the Administrator may not suspend a community from participation in the national flood insurance program, or place such a community on probation under such program, because such land use and control measures provide for such a variance.

This subparagraph shall not limit the ability of the Administrator to take enforcement action against a community that does not adopt adequate variance criteria or establish proper enforcement mechanisms.

“(B) VARIANCE; CONSIDERATIONS.—The requirements of this subparagraph with respect to a variance are as follows:

“(i) The variance is granted by an official from a duly constituted State or local zoning authority, or other authorized public body responsible for regulating land development or occupancy in flood-prone areas.

“(ii) In the case of new construction, such official has determined—
“(I) that neither floodproofing nor elevation of the new structure to the base flood elevation is practicable; and

“(II) that the structure is not located in—

“(aa) a designated regulatory floodway;

“(bb) an area riverward of a levee or other flood control structure; or

“(cc) an area subject to high velocity wave action or seaward of flood control structures.

“(iii) In the case of existing structures—

“(I) if such structure is substantially damaged or in need of substantial repairs or improvements, such official has determined that neither floodproofing nor elevation to the base flood elevation is practicable; and

“(II) if such structure is located within a designated regulatory floodway, such official has determined that
the repair or improvement does not result in any increase in base flood levels during the base flood discharge.

“(iv) Such official has determined that the variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

“(v) Not more than one claim payment exceeding $1,000 has been made for the structure under flood insurance coverage under this title within any period of 10 consecutive years at any time prior to the granting of the variance.

“(C) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

“(i) AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE.—The term ‘agricultural structure’ has the meaning given such term in paragraph (2)(D).

“(ii) FLOODPROOFING.—The term ‘floodproofing’ means, with respect to a structure, any combination of structural
and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to the structure that reduce or eliminate potential flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, or their contents.”.

(b) PREMIUM RATES.—Section 1308 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4015) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(n) PREMIUM RATES FOR CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES WITH VARIANCES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the chargeable premium rate for coverage under this title for any structure provided a variance pursuant to section 1315(a)(3) shall be the same as the rate that otherwise would apply to such structure if the structure had been dry floodproofed or a comparable actuarial rate based upon the risk associated with structures within the applicable AL zone established under section 1360(k).”.

(c) LEVEE-IMPACTED AREAS.—Section 1360 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4101) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(k) LEVEE-IMPACTED AREAS.—
“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject only to full implement-

ation of subparagraphs (A)(iii) and (B) of sec-

tion 100216(b)(1) of the Biggert-Waters Flood In-

surance Reform Act of 2012 (42 U.S.C. 4101b(b)(1)) and notwithstanding any other provi-

sion of law, if a community that applies to the Ad-

ministrator for the remapping of a levee-impacted area in which the pertinent levee system fails to meet the national flood insurance program’s minimum design, operation, and maintenance standards required for levee accreditation on a flood insurance rate map—

“(A) the Administrator shall establish flood risk zones for those areas on such maps to be known as AL zones; and

“(B) flood insurance shall be made available to properties located within such zones at actuarial rates based upon the risk associated with structures within the applicable AL zones.

“(2) TRANSITION.—Before the Administrator has developed actuarial rates for the various AL zones, covered structures within the portions of the community located within the levee-impacted area shall be eligible for rates associated with areas of moderate flood hazards.”.
(d) MULTIPLE AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURE POLICY PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (in this subsection referred to as the “Administrator”) shall carry out a pilot program under this subsection that provides for the sale of contracts for flood insurance coverage under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 that cover multiple non-residential agricultural structures, as such term is defined in section 1315(a)(2)(D) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 4022(a)(2)(D)), under a single flood insurance policy.

(2) AVAILABILITY IN REGULAR PROGRAM COMMUNITIES.—The Administrator may provide coverage under the pilot program only for properties located in communities for which a flood insurance rate map is in effect and in which the full limits of coverage under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 are available.

(3) LIMIT OF COVERAGE.—Coverage provided under the pilot program shall not exceed $500,000 aggregate liability per policy for coverage of structures and $500,000 aggregate liability per policy for coverage of contents.
(4) Applicable Waiting Periods.—Coverage provided under the pilot program shall comply with subsection (c) of section 1306 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4013(c)).

(5) Substantial Conformance with General Policy Form.—

(A) Requirements.—Coverage provided under the pilot program shall be consistent with, and as substantially identical as possible to, the terms, conditions, and exclusions found in the General Property Form of the Standard Flood Insurance Policy, as set forth in Appendix A(2) to Part 61 of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations.

(B) Implementation.—Notwithstanding any applicable rulemaking requirements, to the extent necessary to implement the pilot program under this subsection, the Administrator may issue endorsements to the General Policy Form of the Standard Flood Insurance Policy, as set forth in the Appendix referred to in paragraph (1), except that no such endorsement may be issued before the expiration of the 6-month period beginning upon publication of such endorsement in the Federal Register.
(6) **EXCLUSIVE USE OF DIRECT SERVICING AGENT.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or arrangements entered into under section 1340 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4071), the Administrator shall sell contracts for coverage under the pilot program under this subsection only through the facilities of the Administrator’s direct serving agent for the national flood insurance program.

(7) **LIMITATION ON REFORMATION OF EXISTING POLICIES.**—The Administrator may not sell a contract for coverage under the pilot program under this subsection for a structure that covers any period during which the structure is covered under another contract for insurance coverage made available under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.

(8) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to limit or restrict the Administrator’s authority to provide, by regulation, for general terms and conditions of flood insurance for multiple structures under one flood insurance policy pursuant to sections 1305 and 1306 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4012, 4013).
(9) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Administrator may not sell any policy for flood insurance coverage under the pilot program under this subsection before the expiration of the 6-month period beginning upon publication in the Federal Register of notice describing the pilot program and setting forth the general terms and conditions of endorsements to be sold under the program.

(10) TERMINATION.—The pilot program under this subsection shall terminate upon, and the Administrator may not sell any policy for flood insurance coverage under the pilot program after, the expiration of the 6-year period beginning upon the date of the enactment of this Act.

(11) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than the expiration of the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit a report to the Congress describing and evaluating the pilot program under this subsection.

SEC. 10. TECHNICAL MAPPING ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Subsection (b)(1) of section 100215 of the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (42 U.S.C. 4101a) is amended—

(1) by striking “16 additional members” and inserting “17 additional members”; and a
(2) in subparagraph (E)—

(A) in clause (xiii), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in clause (xiv), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding after clause (xiv) the following:

“(xv) a member of a recognized professional real estate association or organization.”.