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118TH CONGRESS 2D Session

H.R.7462

[Report No. 118-]

To require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study regarding insurance coverage for damages from wildfires, and for other purposes.

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 26, 2024

Ms. Waters introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services

March --, 2024

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

[For text of introduced bill, see copy of bill as introduced on February 26, 2024]

## A BILL

To require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study regarding insurance coverage for damages from wildfires, and for other purposes.

1	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2	tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
3	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
4	This Act may be cited as the 'Wildfire Insurance Cov-
5	erage Study Act of 2024".
6	SEC. 2. GAO STUDY REGARDING INSURANCE FOR WILDFIRE
7	DAMAGE.
8	(a) Study.—The Comptroller General of the United
9	States, in consultation with the Director of the Federal In-
10	surance Office and State insurance regulators, shall conduct
11	a study to analyze and determine the following:
12	(1) Risk assessment.—The extent and nature
13	of wildfire risk in the United States, including—
14	(A) identifying trends in declarations for
15	wildfires under the Fire Management Assistance
16	grant program under section 420 of the Robert
17	T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency As-
18	sistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5187), with respect to ge-
19	ography, costs, probability, and frequency of
20	$wild fire\ disasters;$
21	(B) identifying mitigation practices that
22	would assist in reducing costs and risks for in-
23	surance policies covering damages from wildfires;
24	(C) identifying existing programs of the
25	Federal Government and State governments that

1	measure wildfire risk and assess their effective-
2	ness in forecasting wildfire events and informing
3	wildfire response; and
4	(D) analyzing and assessing the need for a
5	national map for measuring and quantifying
6	wildfire risk.
7	(2) Existing state of coverage.—With re-
8	spect to the existing state of homeowners insurance
9	coverage and commercial property insurance coverage
10	for damage from wildfires in the United States—
11	(A) the extent to which private insurers
12	have, during the 10-year period ending on the
13	date of the enactment of this Act, adjusted rates,
14	policyholder cost-sharing provisions, or both for
15	such coverage (after adjusting for inflation) and
16	the geographic areas in which adjusted rates,
17	policyholder cost-sharing, or both have increased;
18	(B) the extent to which private insurers
19	have, during the 10-year period ending on the
20	date of the enactment of this Act, declined to
21	renew policies for such coverages and the geo-
22	graphic areas to which such declinations ap-
23	plied;

1	(C) the events and economic factors that
2	have contributed to any such increased rates and
3	declinations to renew policies;
4	(D) in cases in which private insurers have
5	curtailed their overall wildfire exposure, the ex-
6	tent to which homeowners insurance coverage
7	and commercial property coverage were termi-
8	nated altogether and the extent to which such
9	coverages are still offered but with coverage for
10	damage from wildfires excluded; and
11	(E) the extent to which, and circumstances
12	under which, private insurers are continuing to
13	provide coverage for damage from wildfires—
14	(i) in general;
15	(ii) subject to a condition that mitiga-
16	tion activities are taken, such as hardening
17	of properties and landscaping against
18	wildfires, by property owners, State or local
19	governments, park or forest authorities, or
20	other land management authorities; and
21	(iii) subject to any other conditions.
22	(3) Regulatory responses.—With respect to
23	actions taken by State insurance regulatory agencies
24	in response to increased premium rates, policyholder
25	cost-sharing, or both for coverage for damage from

1	wildfires or exclusion of such coverage from home-
2	owners insurance policies—
3	(A) the extent to which States have lever-
4	aged their respective authorities to regulate rate
5	increases;
6	(B) the extent to which States have enacted
7	any moratoria on such rate and policyholder
8	cost-sharing increases or exclusions and on non-
9	renewals;
10	(C) the extent to which States require home-
11	owners insurance coverage to include coverage
12	for damage from wildfires or make sales of home-
13	owners insurance coverage contingent on the sale,
14	underwriting, or financing of separate wildfire
15	coverage in the State;
16	(D) the extent to which States have estab-
17	lished State residual market insurance entities,
18	reinsurance programs, or similar mechanisms
19	for coverage of damages from wildfires;
20	(E) any other actions States or localities
21	have taken in response to increased premium
22	rates, policyholder cost-sharing, or both for cov-
23	erage for damage from wildfires or exclusion of
24	such coverage from homeowners policies, includ-
25	ing forestry and wildfire management policies

1	and subsidies for premiums and cost-sharing for
2	wildfire coverage;
3	(F) the effects of actions taken by States on
4	the availability, coverage level, and affordability
5	of homeowners insurance coverage; and
6	(G) the effectiveness and sustainability of
7	such actions taken by States.
8	(4) Challenges in underwriting wildfire
9	RISK.—With respect to the challenges faced by private
10	insurers underwriting wildfire risk, what is or are—
11	(A) the correlated risks and the extent of
12	such risks;
13	(B) the factors affecting the extent of private
14	insurers' ability to estimate magnitude of future
15	likelihood of wildfires and of expected damages
16	from wildfires;
17	(C) the effects of the need to increase more
18	affordable housing options, which may contribute
19	to increased homebuilding in more remote, heav-
20	ily-wooded areas with higher wildfire risk;
21	(D) the potential for wildfire losses suffi-
22	ciently large to jeopardize insurers' solvency;
23	(E) the extent to which, and areas in which,
24	risk-adjusted market premiums for wildfire risk

1	limit affordability or availability of coverage for
2	consumers;
3	(F) the effects of various existing and poten-
4	tial State and Federal Government responses to
5	help address these challenges and mitigate wild-
6	fire risk, including actions such as—
7	(i) improved forest management poli-
8	cies;
9	(ii) improved data to estimate risk;
10	(iii) relocating homeowners from wild-
11	fire zones;
12	(iv) offsetting a portion of insurers'
13	charged risk-adjusted premiums with
14	means-tested government affordability pro-
15	grams for lower income homeowners;
16	(v) encouraging the increased use of
17	private reinsurance and other risk-sharing
18	mechanisms by insurers to better diversify
19	wildfire risk; and
20	(vi) developing programs that offset the
21	costs of wildfire risk for consumers and in-
22	dustry;
23	(G) the available policy responses if private
24	insurers exit the wildfire coverage market and

1	the potential advantages and disadvantages of
2	each such response;
3	(H) the effects of the availability and af-
4	fordability of wildfire coverage, policyholder cost-
5	sharing, or both, on—
6	(i) local communities that are dis-
7	proportionately vulnerable to wildfires, in-
8	cluding on low- or moderate-income prop-
9	erty owners and small businesses;
10	(ii) rebuilding in communities pre-
11	viously damaged by wildfires;
12	(iii) the availability and affordability
13	of housing supply; and
14	(iv) the demand for wildfire insurance
15	coverage by property owners;
16	(I) the effects of potential State prohibitions
17	on termination of policies due to wildfire claims
18	on insurer solvency; and
19	(I) the manner in which private insurers
20	are modeling or estimating future wildfire risk.
21	(b) Report.—Not later than the expiration of the 12-
22	month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this
23	Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Congress
24	a report identifying the findings and conclusions of the
25	study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).